

Generations

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The Touraine Hotel - Chatham NB - opened 1908 and burned to the ground in 1952.

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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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Membership Fees for 2018 are: Capital, Charlotte, Miramichi, Restigouche, South-eastern Branch, Saint John and NBGS, \$40.00; for individual members. Membership fees are for a calendar year. Those joining or renewing late in the year will receive back issues of *Generations* for that year.

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From the Editor's Desk

The issue of copyright of articles in *Generations* came up recently as someone wanted to post an article from the magazine on Facebook. Copyright of articles in *Generations* belongs to the author, so if someone wants to post it elsewhere they need to contact the author for permission.



If no author is given then they should contact me, or another member of the executive. We are reviewing our copyright policy and will have a full outline of it in the Winter issue. Also see the Fall 2013 issue, p. 1 (From the Editor's Desk).

A serendipitous discovery of an old graveyard sign led Daphne Wetmore to research the Thomas Menzies family of Musquash (see p. 3). The article is a good example of how our curiosity about all things genealogy can lead us to research unconnected families!

Maps have always been important in genealogy. Today we have Google Maps and Google Earth as well as paper maps. Mark Gallop (p. 45) shows how these new tools helped him with a couple of genealogical puzzles.

NBGS branches are starting their 2017-2018 meetings in September. Barb Allen's article on p. 55 is based on a talk she gave to Capital Branch last year. If you are presenting to one of the branches, perhaps you would consider writing an article for *Generations* based on your talk.

2018 memberships are due soon. The membership form can be found on page 33-34. Please note that the rates have gone up to \$ 40 individual, and \$ 45 family and institutional. This is our first increase since 2009-2010.

Thanks to all the contributors who have been very generous with their material for *Generations*. I have a good start for the next issue!

A reminder that a Genealogy Fair will be held on Saturday Sep 30 from 10 AM to 4 PM at Market Square, Saint John NB. All welcome!

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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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Announcements: New Books and Conferences

Scotch Lake ...And a Wee Bit of Irish was researched and written for the Keswick Ridge Historical Society by Barb Allen, current President. The book follows the original 13 lots from their inception in 1819 to the present. It is a great historical read featuring many stories about the settlers and their descendants. For anyone researching genealogy it may be helpful for the following families: Stewart, Gray, Jackson, Fleming, Sinnott, Burke, Kingston, Edwards, Moore, Elliot, Christie and Sloat. It is only available from the Keswick Ridge Historical Society at a cost of \$20. Contact Barb at barballen340@gmail.com.

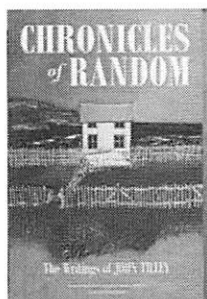
Scholar John Tilley - 2017 Edition by G. Reid Parker is a history and genealogy of the family of John Tilley and his descendants. John Tilley (1789-1871) and his wife, Elizabeth Bursey (1789-1869) were Reid Parker's great-great-great-grandparents on his maternal grandfather's side.

John Tilley is well-known in the folklore of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. He and his children were pioneer settlers of several communities in Inner Trinity Bay, notably the Town of Clarendville, the Village of Shoal Harbour and several outposts on Random Island. From humble beginnings in Old Perlican, Tilley moved down the Bay to Hant's Harbour where he became a noted entrepreneur and a Justice of the Peace. He was self-educated, teaching himself to read and write (so it is said) in his mid-twenties. When he and his family moved to Random Sound in 1848, they built a farm and saw mill enabling the family to live and prosper in what was then a wilderness.

Contains 5 generations of descendants of Scholar John plus two additional generations of Moses Tilley and Jane Ann Lowe. New Brunswick family connections include Reid, Jardine, Parker, and Killam. One chapter discusses the possible connection to Sir Leonard Tilley.

441 pages, indexed, hardcover

Cost: \$ 75.00



Chronicles of Random: The Writings of John Tilley (2013) were transcribed from the original transcripts by G. Reid Parker. From the introduction by David Creelman: "John Tilley's poetry is remarkable in three distinct ways. It is, first of all, surprising that Tilley should have ever composed poetry. A fisherman, a shipbuilder, an entrepreneur, a church leader, and a magistrate, this largely self-taught and intellectually eclectic man well deserved his nickname "Scholar John". Ultimately, Tilley reveals himself to possess a thoroughly Victorian and progressive spirit. [These transcriptions] provide readers of the twenty-first century with fresh insights into the personality of a Newfoundlander whose heart and mind were forged within a Victorian perspective...[they] provide us with valuable and unique insights into the mid-colonial history of some of Canada's most easterly communities."

212 pages, softcover

Cost: \$ 40.00

For information on obtaining either of these books, contact Reid Parker at rparker@nbnet.nb.ca

Great Canadian Genealogy Summit

October 13-15, 2017

Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax NS

www.cangensummit.ca

Topics include: Acadian, African-Canadian, British Home Children, DNA, Immigration, Loyalists, New England Planters, Scottish.

Expo Hall. A Day at the Archives. Loyalist Workshop.

Thomas Menzies, Loyalist, of Musquash

by Daphne Wetmore, PLCGS

Daphne recounts an adventure in exploring the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick by way of an old stone foundation and the remnants of a Loyalist cemetery. She recently obtained her Professional Learning Certificate in Genealogical Studies (PLCGS). Readers with connections to the Menzies family are encouraged to carry on the research.

Introduction

While exploring his 55-acre forested property north of the Musquash River at Prince of Wales, my son discovered an old stone foundation; an old roadbed overgrown with large trees; two dug wells, one lined with stone, the other with wood; and rusted out bits of farm implements in the woods. Another family member discovered the remnants of an old cemetery in the area south of the Musquash River with two stone markers (Fig. 2) and a sign marking it as the Menzies Manor Cemetery dating to the 1780s (Fig. 1).

Curiosity got the better of me, and using the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick's web site (PANB), I discovered the family of a British Army Major, Thomas Menzies, a Loyalist⁶ who settled the land after the American Revolution. The Major had large tracts of land in the area, as did his sons, totaling over 2500 acres and includes the land my son now owns. Knowing how small the community is today, and was then, I suspected the initials on the gravestones were connected to the family. Using the cemetery clues and searching PANB website's collection of land grant maps, old newspaper vital statistics, and other archival records, I pieced together a family that spanned both sides of the Bay of Fundy, and to Scotland and Jamaica. I followed the family from Thomas Menzies' land grant in 1785, to the weddings of two granddaughters at Menzies Manor, and the death of a grandson in 1902 in Fredericton. The Major, after a military career, settled in a new land and hacked a farming life out of the forest, only to have forest reclaim the land, leaving nothing but an old cemetery, some bits of evidence in the woods, and the community name, Prince of Wales, New Brunswick.

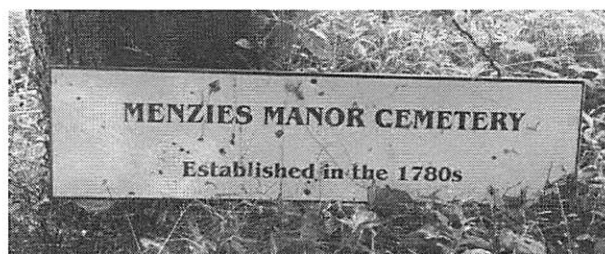


Figure 1. Cemetery sign. Photo courtesy Tom Vihvelin, 2015.

Starting point

The cemetery was discovered during an afternoon ATV ride through the woods and trails south of the Musquash river. A sign resting on the ground "Menzies Manor Cemetery, established in the 1780s" and two foot stones labeled "J.D." and "A.M." gave me the most logical starting point for my search; the surname Menzies.²



Figure 2. Foot stones resting at the base of a tree. Photo courtesy Tom Vihvelin, 2015.

Searching the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick (PANB)

(<http://archives.gnb.ca/Archives/Default.aspx?culture=en-CA>)

A search of PANB's website yielded a cadastral map¹ of the area, where I discovered large tracts of land, both north and south of the Musquash River at Prince of Wales, granted to Thomas, Alex and Archibald Menzies, which includes the property now owned by my son. Prince of Wales is about 20 kilometers west of Saint John on the Musquash Estuary in Musquash Parish, which was once part of Lancaster Parish. The map is included at the end of this article or can be viewed on PANB's site.¹

The descriptions and origins of the place names for Menzies Lake and Prince of Wales are from the listings in *Place Names of New Brunswick: Where is Home? New Brunswick Place Names Past and Present*. Interestingly, none of the land grants listed on the map border Menzies Lake.

Thomas Menzies, Loyalist, of Musquash

"Located on Menzies Lake, 5.71 km SSW of Grand Bay and 13.19 km W of Saint John: Musquash Parish, St. John County: named for Thomas Menzies (c1733-1831) who settled in the area in 1785: Menzies is now within the city of Saint John."¹

"Located 5.55 km ENE of Musquash: Musquash Parish, St. John County: named for the Prince of Wales Regiment, which settled here in 1783 and for a visit by the Prince of Wales in 1860, who later became King Edward VII: PO 1861-1948: in 1866 Prince of Wales was a farming and lumbering community with approximately 25 resident families: David Clarke was a mill owner here: in 1871 it had a population of 100: in 1898 Prince of Wales was a station on the Shore Line Railway with 1 post office, 1 church and schoolhouse and a population of about 100."¹

Using the *Federated Database* search for the name "Thomas Menzies" lead me to marriage indexes and directory listings for a person of the same name in Restigouche County. It is unknown if that person has any connection to the family in Prince of Wales, Saint John County, and for the purposes of this discussion, that search was not continued. There are multiple listings under *Land Petitions: Original Series 1783-1918* and *New Brunswick Land Grants 1784-1997*, which include the names Thomas, Thomas Jr., Alexander, Archibald and Robert Menzies all in Saint John County spanning the years 1785-1825. I have not yet explored the originals of these land grant records. Under the search results category "other" I found House of Assembly records and newspaper vital statistics listings.

The *House of Assembly records* are dated 1802² and 1814³, the former a petition to the government asking for one hundred pounds to improve a twelve-mile section of the "publick road or highway leading from City Saint John to St. Andrews"², between Musquash Cove and the settlement of Manawagonish, a swath which had previously been cut to a width of ten feet and had a few bridges and causeways installed. The funds were required to widen sections of the road to allow sunlight to dry up some of the mossy ground or "wet Cariboo plains and ming ground"² that had turned to mud after moving cattle along it. The second is an accounting of the work done on the road. Both are interesting to read, and today driving along NB Highway 1 between Saint John and Prince of Wales at Spruce Lake it is easy to see the boggy grounds to which Thomas Menzies referred, and to imagine

the muddy conditions when churned up by the cattle.

By exploring the entries for Thomas Menzies in the *Daniel F. Johnson's New Brunswick Newspaper Vital Statistics*⁴ collection, a family can be pieced together that appears to have three generations named Thomas Menzies. The first, is a death announcement published in the *New Brunswick Royal Gazette* on 18 Jan 1825,

"d. Musquash (St. John) 4th inst., age 47, Thomas Menzies, jr., Esq. s/o Colonel Menzies."⁴

It is calculated that this Thomas was born about 1778, making him too young to be the British Army Major who served in the Revolutionary War. On 10 Sep 1831, there is another announcement published in the *New Brunswick Courier*,

"d. Lancaster (St. John) Sunday, age 24, Capt Thomas Menzies youngest s/o Thomas Menzies."⁴

We know that Thomas Menzies Jr. died in 1825 at age 47, so it seems possible that Capt. Thomas might be his son, born about 1807. Two months later, on 5 Nov 1831, another announcement is posted in the *New Brunswick Courier*,

"d. Tuesday, Musquash (St. John) Thomas Menzies, age 98 years 7 mos., Major in American Legion, Came here close of Revolutionary War"⁴.

Major Thomas Menzies appears to be the original settler in the area and the petitioner in the House of Assembly letters, and likely the father and grandfather of the two Thomas Menzies' previously listed. More newspaper vital statistics records follow in the *Morning News*, 30 Jan 1863,

"d. Lancaster (St. John) Monday eve., 26th inst., Mary youngest d/o Major Thomas Menzies."⁴

and on 28 Nov 1885 in the *Morning Telegraph*,

"d. Digby, N.S., Saturday 21st Nov., Susie B. Warrington w/o W. Warrington, Esq. and d/o late Major Thomas Menzies of the British army, of Lancaster (St. John) N.B."⁴

So far, it seems two daughters, one son and a grandson of Thomas Menzies have been located. A search of the newspaper vital statistics using the names Alex and Robert Menzies from the land grants does not find any useful information. However, the name Archibald Menzies leads to a death announcement published in the *New Brunswick Royal Gazette*, 22 Jan 1793,

"d. Saturday 12th inst., Lancaster, age 26, Archibald eldest s/o Major Thomas Menzies."⁴

Thomas Menzies, Loyalist, of Musquash

A second Archibald (who appears to be the Major's second son named Archibald, born five years after the first Archibald's death) was mauled by a bull and survived. The report appeared in the *New Brunswick Courier*, 5 August 1848, (spelling is as it appears in the transcription),

"We regret to state that Archibald Menzies, Esq, Lancaster parish (St. John) was on Tuesday ferociously attacked by a bull while attempting to tie him up. Mr. M. was so severely bruised that his life for some hours was despaired of; but we since learn, that although lying in a critical situation, he has considerably recovered from the first effects of attack."

His death was reported nearly 20 years later in the *Morning Telegraph*, 10 Dec 1867,

*"d. Menzie's Manor, Lancaster parish (St. John) 6th inst., Archibald Menzie, Esq, age 70. Funeral at Manor Tuesday."*⁴

Could the A. M. grave marker in figure 1 be this second Archibald Menzies? Archibald had two nieces married from his home in Musquash after his death. *The Morning Freeman*, 17 Mar 1868,

*"m. Menzies Manor, Lancaster Parish (St. John) 10th inst., by Rev. W.S. Covert, Isaiah A. Price, Greenwich Parish (Kings Co.) / Phoebe Jessica eldest d/o late William Eadie, Glasgow, Scotland and niece of late Archibald Menzies, Esq."*⁴,

and the *Morning News* 17 May 1870,

*"m. Menzies Manor, Lancaster (St. John) 11th inst., by Rev. Covert of St. Ann's, James Davidson, Girvan Bank / Charlotte Drummond Eadie, youngest niece of the late Colonel Archibald Menzies."*⁴

Other newspaper announcements that were found for this family are also from *Daniel F. Johnson's New Brunswick Newspaper Vital Statistics*⁴ and include the original spellings.

"May 24 1817, d. Monday, Musquash, Phebe w/o Col. Thomas Menzies, age 48."

"November 15 1817, m. Monday, Lancaster, by Thomas Menzies, Esq., James Clark / Phebe Sophia fourth d/o Col. Menzies, both Lancaster parish."

"November 1 1828, m. Musquash (St. John) 23rd ult., by Rev. Coster, J.H. Fitzrandolph, Digby, N.S. / Susan Menzies d/o Colonel Menzies."

"August 19 1848, d. Musquash (St. John) Jemima Menzies eldest surviving d/o late Major Thomas Menzies, age 56."

"October 22 1853, d. Lancaster (St. John) Sunday 16th inst., Jane Menzies d/o late Major Thomas Menzies."

"January 30 1863, d. Lancaster (St. John) Monday

eve., 26th inst., Mary youngest d/o Major Thomas Menzies."

"November 28 1885, d. Digby, N.S., Saturday 21st Nov., Susie B. Warrington w/o W. Warrington, Esq. and d/o late Major Thomas Menzies of the British army, of Lancaster (St. John) N.B."

"May 9 1893, d. At Lighthouse Road, Digby, N.S., April 23rd, William Warrington, 85th year."

The biggest clues to this family came from the abstract of Thomas Menzies's will listed under *Wallace Hale's Early New Brunswick Probate Records, 1785-1835*,⁵ and supports the information extracted from the newspaper announcements.

"Parish of Lancaster, St. John County, Esquire. Will dated 17 July 1829, proved 24 November 1831. Son Alexander Menzies one shilling. Daughter Elizabeth Willard one shilling. Daughter Phoebe Sophia Cliff one shilling. Heirs, if any, of daughter Ann Andrews, deceased, one shilling to be divided among them. Household furniture, plate, linen, china, etc. to sons Archibald Menzies and John Menzies and daughters Jemimah Menzies, Jane Menzies, and Mary Menzies to be equally divided. Residue of estate to be divided by executors into eight equal shares and distributed among son Archibald Menzies, son John Menzies, daughter Margaret Edie, daughter Jemimah Menzies, daughter Charlotte Drummond, daughter Jane Menzies, daughter Susannah Randolph, and daughter Mary Menzies. Ralph M. Jarvis, Lauchlan Donaldson and John Ward Junior executors. Witnesses: Calvin L. Hatheway, G. C. Carman, Eliza Carman."

Putting together the family

By carefully examining the clues in the information found on the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick's website, a family was pieced together for Major Thomas Menzies. A follow-up search on Ancestry.ca, the Nova Scotia Archives⁸, and other sites verified some of the information and revealed a few more clues to this family.

The Family of Major Thomas Menzies

Generation 1

Thomas **Menzies**, Major, was born in Apr 1733, possibly in Scotland. He died on 1 Nov 1831 in Musquash, Saint John, NB. He married (1) **Unknown**. She died before 1790, likely in Musquash, Saint John, NB. He married (2) Phebe **Price** about 1790. She was born in 1769 in Gagetown, Queens, NB. She died in May 1817 in Musquash, Saint John, NB.

Thomas Menzies and Unknown had the following children:

Thomas Menzies, Loyalist, of Musquash

i. Archibald Menzies was born about 1767. He died on 12 Jan 1793 in Musquash, Saint John, NB.

ii. Alexander Menzies was born before 1778. Date of death unknown (listed as alive in his father's probate record⁵).

iii. Thomas Menzies, Jr, ESQ was born about 1778. He died on 4 Jan 1825 in Saint John, NB.

iv. John Menzies was born before 1783. Date of death unknown (listed as alive in his father's probate record⁵).

v. Elizabeth Menzies was born about 1785 in Musquash, Saint John, NB. Date of death unknown (listed as alive in her father's probate record⁵). She married Mr. **Willard**.

Thomas Menzies and Phebe Price had the following children:

vi. Jemima Menzies was born about 1792. She died on 19 Aug 1848 in Musquash, Saint John, NB.

vii. Margaret Menzies was born about 1793 in Musquash, Saint John, NB. Date of death unknown, possibly in Scotland (listed as alive in her father's probate record⁵). She married William **Eadie**. He was born in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. He died before 1868, probably in Scotland.

viii. Phebe Sophia Menzies (4th daughter) was born about 1795 in Musquash, Saint John, NB. Date of death unknown (listed as alive in her father's probate record⁵). She married James **Clark** or **Cliff** in Nov 1817 in Musquash, Saint John, NB.

ix. Archibald Menzies was born about 1797 in Musquash, Saint John, NB. He died on 6 Dec 1867 in Musquash, Saint John, NB.

x. Jane Menzies was born about 1800 in Musquash, Saint John, NB. She died on 16 Oct 1853 in Musquash, Saint John, NB.

xi. Charlotte Menzies was born 28 Dec 1804 in Musquash, Saint John, NB. She died 2 Dec 1858 in Jamaica. She married John Jennings **Drummond**. He was born in 1793 in Kingston, Jamaica. He died 29 Jan 1836 in Jamaica.¹³

xii. Anna W Menzies (7th daughter) was born about 1805 in Musquash, Saint John, NB. She died before 1829 in Digby, NS (deceased before date of her father's will⁵). She married Capt. Thomas **Andrews** on 27 Jun 1825 in Musquash, Saint John, NB⁶. He was born in 1768 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. He died on 20 Jun 1866 in Digby, NS.^{6,8}

xiii. Susan Byles Menzies was born about 1812 in NB. She died on 21 Nov 1885 in Digby, NS. She married (1) James Holton **Fitz-Randolph** on 23 Oct 1828. He was born on 9 Dec 1806 in USA. He died on 10 Nov 1853 in Digby, NS⁶. She married (2) William **Warrington** after 1853. He was born in 1809 in NS. He died on 23 Apr 1893 in Digby, NS.^{4,6}

xiv. Mary Menzies (youngest daughter) was born about 1813. She died on 26 Jan 1863 in Saint John, NB.

Generation 2

Thomas Menzies, Jr., Esq., (s/o Major Thomas) was born about 1778. He died on 4 Jan 1825 in Saint John, NB.

Thomas Menzies, Jr., Esq., had the following child:

i. Thomas Menzies, Capt., was born about 1807 in Musquash, Saint John, NB. He died in Sep 1831 in Saint John, NB.

Margaret Menzies (d/o Major Thomas) was born about 1800 in Musquash, Saint John, NB. She died after 1831, possibly in Scotland (listed as alive in her father's probate record⁵ dated 24 Nov 1831). She married William **Eadie**. He was born in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. He died before 1868, probably in Scotland.

William Eadie and Margaret Menzies had the following children:

i. Phoebe Jessica Eadie was born on 29 Jun 1821 in Scotland. She died before 1911 in Greenwich, Kings, NB. She married Isaiah A. **Price** on 10 Mar 1868 in Musquash, Saint John, NB. He was born on 15 Aug 1828 in NB.

ii. Charlotte Drummond Eadie was born about 1825 in Scotland. She married James **Davidson** on 11 May 1870 in Musquash, Saint John, NB.

Charlotte Menzies (d/o Major Thomas) was born 28 Dec 1804 in Musquash, Saint John, NB. She died 2 Dec 1858 in Jamaica. She married John Jennings **Drummond**. He was born in 1793 in Kingston, Jamaica. He died 29 Jan 1836 in Jamaica.¹³

John Jennings Drummond and Charlotte Menzies had the following children:

i. John Muirhead Drummond was born about 1822 in Jamaica.¹⁵

ii. Elizabeth Mary Drummond was born 13 Dec 1825. She died 4 Nov 1857 in Jamaica.¹³

Susan Byles Menzies (d/o Major Thomas) was born about 1812 in NB. She died on 21 Nov 1885 in Digby, NS. She married (1) James Holton **Fitz-Randolph** on 23 Oct 1828. He was born on 9 Dec 1806 in USA. He died on 10 Nov 1853 in Digby, NS⁶. She married (2) **William Warrington** after 1853. He was born in 1809 in NS. He died on 23 Apr 1893 in Digby, NS.

James Holton Fitz-Randolph and Susan Byles Menzies had the following children:

i. Archibald Drummond Fitz-Randolph was born on 24 Jun 1833 in Digby, NS. He died on 14 May 1902 in Fredericton, York, NB. He married Amira Donaldson **Turnbull** on 9 Sep 1858. She was born on 14 Jan 1840 in NS (a sister of William Wallace Turnbull). She died on 15 Oct 1915 in Fredericton, York, NB.¹²

ii. Susan Menzi Fitz-Randolph was born about 1846 in NS. She married Angus J. **McCallum** on 10 Dec 1872 in Digby, NS. He was born in 1846 in St George, Charlotte, NB.⁸

Conclusions

The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick's website has offered only tidbits of information making it impossible to know for sure if this family has been pieced together in the proper order, or if they are all indeed one family. Much more detailed research would need to be conducted by using the original records to answer the questions with any degree of certainty. What has been gained from this exercise is a much better understanding of the resources within the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick's website. Indexes for land petitions and land grants, and probate records supply microfilm numbers which need further exploration. Indexes to vital statistics in the newspaper collections are on the website. There are downloadable cadastral maps available to study.

Questions remain. Where was Menzies Manor? Who is buried in the old cemetery? Who built the house or barn that was on the stone foundation? When was it abandoned? Who constructed and used the roads that have the trees growing in them? I also wonder about the sign at the cemetery. It appears to be in good condition, so someone must maintain it.

It appears that Thomas Menzies' descendants may have lived in the area, and possibly still do today. A follow-up visit to the area south of the Musquash River found an old Baptist church and its tiny cemetery overgrown with wild blueberry bramble. In it there is a gravestone with one of the family names. I documented both this cemetery, and the Menzies Manor Cemetery for the Find-a-Grave project.^{9, 10} The South Musquash Cemetery is also listed on PANB's website.¹¹ No information has been found on the Menzies Manor Cemetery.

The life and times of Major Thomas Menzies and his fellow settlers, along with answers to these questions, may be traceable in the collections at PANB by following the index listings to find and examine the original documents. Land records should document the progression of land ownership from the 19th century grant to Thomas Menzies to its 21st century purchase by my son. An 1875 property map of the area¹⁴, although not listing all the owner's names, does not show any Menzies as the owners for the large tracts that were once theirs.

Meanwhile, the forest is working hard to erase any signs that Major Thomas Menzies and his family had ever set foot in Prince of Wales. Moss covers the stones of the foundations and wells, and the trees continue to grow up through the old roadbeds. The only signs of past farming are the remnants of an apple orchard, evidence of old dike systems in the marsh and the rusted bits of what may have been a horse-drawn hay-rake on my son's property.



Map¹
(<http://archives.gnb.ca/Exhibits/Communities/Details.aspx?culture=en-CA&community=3180>)

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New Brunswick Strays

Marianne Donovan

KENNEDY, Eleanor Louise (nee Galbraith) - 10:30. www.needhamfuneralhome.com (London Free Press Apr 26, 2017). It is with heartfelt sadness that we announce our mothers passing on April 24, 2017 in her 94th year. Cherished wife of the late Jon (Mac) Kennedy for 53 years and predeceased by her sisters Ruth Britain and Elsie Thomas of Saint John, New Brunswick. Dear mother of Ruth (Barry) McDowell, John Kennedy and Moira (Harley) Smith. She will be missed by her ten grandchildren, Bryan, Andrew, AJ, Nathan, Daniel, Timothy, Michelle, Alex, Trevor and Derek plus their families which include her 14 great grandchildren. Eleanor was born August 10, 1923 in Lorneville, NB to Leonard and Mabel Galbraith. Visitation Friday, April 28 at Needham Funeral Service, 520 Dundas Street, London, Ontario. The funeral will be on Saturday at

MITTEN, Lola (nee MacLeod) - Passed away peacefully at Henley Place Long Term Care Facility in London, Ontario on February 21st, 2017. Born in Saint John, New Brunswick on August 19th, 1931, Lola was the 7th of 8 children of Angus and Margaret (Nunn) MacLeod. Lola was predeceased by her husband Keith and son Angus. Loving mother to Keith (Debi), Lo-Ellen, Gregory (Terra), Andrew (Jane), and Malcolm (Michelle). Grandmother to Keith, Sara, Rebecca, Glenda, Alisha, Jessica, Dylan, Agnus, Lola and Nigel. A private celebration of life will be held at a later date. (London Free Press Feb 22, 2017).

Children of Isaac C. and Mary Elizabeth (Kelley) Nevers

Sons and Daughters of the Bull Lake Settlers

Submitted by Franklin Luke Lawson.

Aaron William Nevers (1868-1932): Aaron William Nevers was born 19 July 1868¹ at Burden, Prince William Parish, York County, New Brunswick. As a child he attended the Burden School.² About 1887 he moved with his family to Bull Lake Ridge.³ In 1892 his father purchased two, 100-acre properties at Clarkville.⁴ Soon thereafter Aaron's parents and all of their children except George moved to Clarkville.⁵

Aaron Nevers was married twice. In 1896 he married (1) Annie C. (McLean) Potter (a.k.a. Annie Alfretta MacLean), widow, daughter of George McLean, farmer, and Mary (Gunter) McLean of Jemseg, Sunbury County, New Brunswick.⁶ (Annie had been married to Richard Potter, son of Benson and Elizabeth E. Potter of Union Corner, Richmond Parish, Carleton County, New Brunswick. They had two children, Nellie Elizabeth (Potter) McFarlane (1884-1946) and Earnest W. Potter (1887-1904). Annie's first husband, Richard Potter, died 27 April 1892 and was buried in the Union Corner Cemetery.)⁷

Aaron and Annie took up residency at East Hodgdon, Aroostook County, Maine where he became a farm labourer.⁸ (East Hodgdon, Maine is near Houlton and directly across the International Border from Union Corner, New Brunswick).

Aaron and Annie lived at East Hodgdon for many years⁹ and had one son, Harold John Nevers (1897-1973)¹⁰ who was born at Union Corner, New Brunswick.¹¹ They also raised Annie's two children, daughter Nellie Potter, and son Earnest W. Potter until his death in 1904 at the age of seventeen.¹²

Annie C. (McLean) Nevers, housewife, died of "heart failure due to cholera" at Hodgdon, Maine 23 August 1915.¹³ She was buried at Union Corner, New Brunswick.¹⁴

Aaron William Nevers, wood merchant, was married (2) at Woodstock 12 April 1924 to Cora Edna (Wheeler) Seamans, widow, daughter of Albion E. Wheeler and Melvina O. Spooner of Cory Plantation, Aroostook County, Maine.¹⁵

Aaron William Nevers spent much of his later life as a laborer in and around Houlton, Maine. He died 11 November 1932 and was buried beside his first wife and step-son at Union Corner, Richmond Parish, Carleton County, New Brunswick.¹⁶

George Alexander Nevers (1870-1923): George Alexander Nevers was born at Burden, Prince William Parish, York County, New Brunswick 19 May 1870.¹⁷ As a child he attended the Burden School.¹⁸ About 1887 he moved with his family to Bull Lake Ridge.¹⁹

George Alexander Nevers, farmer, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Nevers, of Bull Lake Ridge was married (1) at Temperance Vale, Southampton Parish, York County 06 April 1891 to Olive Isabel Lawson, home maker, of Bull Lake Ridge, daughter of Robert "Bob" Lawson and Jane Frances (Hoyt) Lawson of Lake George, Prince William Parish, York County.²⁰ (When Olive's brother, Luke Lawson, moved from Lake George to Bull Lake Ridge c. 1888, he was a widower with two small children, Erwin Charles Lawson and Nellie V. F. (Charters) Lawson. His sister "Ollie" accompanied him to look after his new home and his two motherless children.)²¹

About 1893 George's parents and his siblings moved to Clarkville. George and his wife remained at Bull Lake where they lived in the house that George's father had built on Lot 5 Range 3 Block 2 Grantville Settlement.²² They had two children born at Bull Lake: Murray Abbott Nevers (1896²³-1959) and Olive Edna (Nevers) Lowrie (1899²⁴-1974).

"Ollie" (Lawson) Nevers died soon after the birth of her daughter²⁵ and was buried in the Nevers plot in the Prince William Cemetery at Burden, Prince William Parish, York County.²⁶ Her two children were raised at Clarkville by their paternal grandparents.²⁷

George Nevers was a trustee for the school at Bull Lake many times between 1892 and 1904.²⁸

George Nevers, widower, farmer, was married (2) at the home of the bride 12 September 1906 to Leota Lily (a.k.a. Lizzie) Monteith, spinster, school teacher, daughter of William and Mary Monteith of Northampton, Northampton Parish, Carleton County, New Brunswick.²⁹ (Leota had taught at Bull Lake in 1900 and 1901.)³⁰ George and Leota had no children.

On 07 April 1908 George Nevers purchased a 76-acre property, Lot 6 Range 2 Block 2 Grantville Settlement from George Kitchen, contractor, of

Children of Isaac C. and Mary Elizabeth (Kelley) Nevers

Kingsclear and his wife Agnes N. Kitchen.³¹ (George Nevers borrowed \$272.00 from his wife who took out a 5-year mortgage on the property at 6% interest.)³²

George moved "the Nevers house" from Lot 5 Range 3 Block 2 Grantville Settlement to his newly acquired property. He positioned the house so its front door would face the proposed road. However, when the road was built its route was changed and went on the other side of the house. Thereafter the back door of the Nevers house faced the main road while its front door faced a field beyond which was the home of Luke Lawson.³³

In July 1908 George Nevers became a Justice of the Peace for York County.³⁴ Frequently he visited Woodstock for business and/or pleasure.³⁵ Like many other farmers George jointly owned some farming equipment with neighbours.³⁶

George Alexander Nevers died of a heart attack at Bull Lake on 06 July 1923³⁷ and was buried in the Monteith plot at the Kirk Cemetery, Northampton (a.k.a. The Green Bank Cemetery).³⁸ George's daughter Edna, her husband James Lowrie and their family moved to Bull Lake, moved in with Leota, and operated the farm for her for several years.³⁹

Leota spent many of her final years living with her sister Kate (Mrs. Ellsmore) Robinson, Upper Main Street, Woodstock. Leota Lily (Monteith) Nevers died at Woodstock of arterial sclerosis 22 July 1955⁴⁰ and was buried next to her husband in the Kirk Cemetery, Northampton.

William A. Nevers (1872-1885): William A. Nevers was born at Burden, Prince William Parish, York County, New Brunswick 27 April 1874.⁴¹ As a child "Willie" attended the Burden School.⁴² He died 22 March 1885 and was buried in the Prince William Cemetery at Burden.⁴³

Mary Beatrice Nevers (1874-1885): Mary Beatrice Nevers was born at Burden, Prince William Parish, York County, New Brunswick 02 February 1874.⁴⁴ As a child she attended the Burden School.⁴⁵ She died 15 May 1885 and was buried in the Prince William Cemetery at Burden.⁴⁶

John Wesley Nevers (1878-1952): John Wesley Nevers was born at Burden, Prince William Parish, York County, New Brunswick 03 July 1878.⁴⁷ As a child he probably attended the Burden School but his name, if present on the records, is illegible. He moved with his family to Bull Lake Ridge c. 1887

and attended the school at Bull Lake from 1890 until 1893.⁴⁸ He then moved with his parents and siblings to Clarkville. He never married. He and his brother Isaac Nevers, Jr. farmed at Clarkville all of their adult lives. They also were involved in collecting and transporting cream from their farming neighbours.⁴⁹

John Nevers was a trustee for the school at Clarkville in 1901 and 1902.⁵⁰ He was the local Postmaster from 15 June 1920 until the post Office closed 31 May 1946.⁵¹ He also delivered the mail to Nortondale.⁵² On 18 April 1933 John Nevers was appointed a Justice of the Peace for York County.⁵³

On 05 December 1917 his father, Isaac C. Nevers, transferred to John Wesley Nevers the deed to 200-acres of land,⁵⁴ being the same property that Isaac C. Nevers had purchased from Robert Edwards in 1892. On 23 February 1924 John W. Nevers conveyed the same property to Isaac Nevers.⁵⁵

John Nevers farmed⁵⁶ and sometimes worked off the farm with his horses.⁵⁷

On 12 September 1944 by a Quit Claim Deed, Murray Nevers and Edna (Nevers) Lowrie, conveyed to John W. Nevers, "all our right, title and interest, being an undivided one-twelfth interest each as...heirs-at-law and next of kin of George A. Nevers..." into the 200-acres that Isaac C. Nevers had purchased from F. Beverley Anderson in 1909 (Lots 3 & 4 Range 1 Block 2) plus the 200-acres that Isaac C. Nevers had purchased from Robert Edwards in 1892 (Lot 2 Range 1 Block 2 and Lot 2 Range 2 Block 2).⁵⁸

On 10 April 1945 John W. Nevers sold a 100-acre property known as Lot 4 Range 1 Block 2 Grantville Settlement to Charles F. Turner.⁵⁹ On 23 October 1945 he sold a 100-acre property, known as Lot 3 Range 1, Block 2 Grantville Settlement to Benjamin "Benny" Sewell.⁶⁰

On 23 October 1946 John W. Nevers sold to Roy W. Cameron, lumberman of Fredericton, Lot 2 Range 1 Block 2 and Lot 2 Range 2 Block 2, that is, the 200-acres that Isaac C. Nevers had purchased from Robert Edwards in 1892.⁶¹

Throughout his life John Nevers was a dedicated farmer and a devoted neighbour.⁶² He died at Woodstock 01 December 1952 and was buried in the Prince William Cemetery at Burden.⁶³

Children of Isaac C. and Mary Elizabeth (Kelley) Nevers

Isaac Nevers Jr. (1880-1939): Isaac Nevers Jr. was born at Burden, Prince William Parish, York County, New Brunswick 15 July 1880.⁶⁴ As a child he probably attended the Burden School but his name, if present on the record, is illegible. He moved with his family to Bull Lake Ridge c. 1887 and attended the school at Bull Lake from 1890 until 1893.⁶⁵ He then moved with his parents and siblings to Clarkville. He never married. He and his brother John Wesley Nevers farmed at Clarkville all of their adult lives. They also provided neighbourhood entertainment from time to time.⁶⁶

On 05 December 1917 his father transferred to Isaac Nevers, Jr. the deed to 200-acres of land locally known as the Anderson properties.⁶⁷

In addition to farming, Isaac Nevers, Jr., also worked in the woods for others.⁶⁸

Isaac Nevers Jr. died of a heart attack at Woodstock 03 April 1939 and was buried in the Prince William Cemetery at Burden.⁶⁹

Katherine/Catherine Bell "Katie" Nevers (1883-1960): Katherine/Catherine Bell "Katie" Nevers was born at Burden, Prince William Parish, York County, New Brunswick 25 August 1883.⁷⁰ She moved with her family to Bull Lake Ridge c. 1887 and attended school there from 1890 until 1893.⁷¹ She moved with her family to Clarkville and attended school in that community from 1896 until 1898.⁷² In 1904 she immigrated to the United States of America and in 1910 was working as a "stitcher" in a shoe factory in Weymouth, Massa-

chusetts.⁷³ On 23 January 1911 at Weymouth, Massachusetts, she married Percy Francis Witherell, "baggage man", son of Edgar F. Witherell and Ida S. Elms.⁷⁴ (Percy had been born at West Hanover, Massachusetts 19 December 1885.)⁷⁵ They lived at Worcester, Massachusetts for many years.⁷⁶ They had a son, Howard N. Witherell, who died as an infant.⁷⁷ Katherine/Catherine Bell (Nevers) Witherell died 19 June 1960.⁷⁸ Percy Francis Witherell died 05 October 1960.⁷⁹

Mary Blanche Nevers (1888-1967): Mary Blanche Nevers was born at Bull Lake 11 July 1889⁸⁰ and attended the school there in 1893.⁸¹ She moved with her family to Clarkville and attended school in that community from 1896 until 1902.⁸² As a young girl she was popular with her friends and neighbours.⁸³ Mary Nevers, widow,⁸⁴ daughter of Isaac and Mary Elizabeth (Kelley) Nevers was married at Woodstock 21 August 1912 to Robert James Graham, bachelor, farmer of Ashland, Maine, son of Thomas Graham of Ireland and New Brunswick and Elizabeth Sharpe of Upper Caverhill, York County.⁸⁵ Mary and Robert lived and farmed at Garfield Plantation, Aroostook County, Maine. They had a son Ronald E. Graham (11 November 1914-27 July 1996) who was born at Garfield Plantation. About 1949 Mary and Robert moved to Ashland, Maine where Robert died 15 June 1959⁸⁶ and Mary died 08 July 1967.⁸⁷ They were buried in the Ashland Community Cemetery.

1 a) **Partial gravestone inscription**, Union Corner Cemetery, Parish of Richmond, Carleton County, NB. **AARON W. NEVERS BORN July 19, 1868.**

b) **1900 United States Federal Census**, Maine, Aroostook, Hodgdon. Aaron's birth date is given as *Jul 1868*.

2 **New Brunswick Teachers' and Trustees' Returns (RS657)**, York, Prince William, Burden School. Microfilms F4840, F4841 and F4842, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick (PANB), Fredericton.

3 **Lawson, Guy Marshall**, unrecorded conversation.

4 **New Brunswick Land Registry**, York County, Volume 97, Page 204, number 41314, dated 18 May 1892.

5 **NOTE:** Aaron's father purchased 200 acres at Clarkville in 1892. However his children were still attending the school at Bull Lake in 1893. Either they were still living at Bull Lake or were walking each day through the woods.

6 **1900 United States Federal Census**, Maine, Aroostook, Hodgdon. Aaron's spouse's name is given as *Annie C. Nevers*, their marriage year is given as *1896* and the number of years married is given as *4*.

7 **Gravestone inscription**, Union Corner Cemetery, Parish of Richmond, Carleton County, N.B.

SON
IN MEMORY of
RICHARD POTTER
Died Apr. 27, 1892
Aged 44 years 7 months

MOTHER
IN MEMORY of
ELIZABETH E. POTTER
Died June 24, 1897
Aged 67 years 3 months

Children of Isaac C. and Mary Elizabeth (Kelley) Nevers

8 **1900 United States Federal Census**, Maine, Aroostook, Hodgdon. Aaron's occupation is given as *farm labor*.

9 a) **The Aroostook Times**, Houlton, Maine, 11 September 1912. *East Hodgdon Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Nevers* attended the Exhibition at St. John last week.

b) **Ibid.** 25 August 1915. *East Hodgdon Mr. Aaron Nevers went to Newburg, N.B. last Friday to visit friends and relatives.*

10 **U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014**. This document indicates that Harold John Nevers died December 1973 at East Millinocket, Penobscot, Maine, U.S.A.

11 **Index to Late Registration of Birth (RS141A1b)**: 1897-N-15, microfilm F18790 (PANB). The information provided by Harold's half-sister, Nellie E. McFarlane of Houlton, Me. on 30 August 1940 included that Aaron Nevers had been born at Richmond, New Brunswick and that Harold's mother's middle name was Alfretta.

12 **Gravestone inscription**, Union Corner Cemetery, Parish of Richmond, Carleton County, New Brunswick.

ERNEST/ Son of Richard & Annie Potter/ 1887-1904/ POTTER

13 **Ancestry.com. Maine Death Records, 1612-1922** (database on-line), Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

14 **Partial gravestone inscription**, Union Corner Cemetery, Parish of Richmond, Carleton County N. B.

ANNIE C./ His wife/DIED Aug. 23, 1915/ Aged 51 yrs./ NEVERS

15 **Index to New Brunswick Marriages (RS141B7)**: Nevers, Aaron W./Seamans, Cora Edna, 1924-04-12, #1298, B4/1924, microfilm F19685 (PANB).

16 **Partial gravestone inscription**, Union Corner Cemetery, Parish of Richmond, Carleton County, NB.

AARON W. NEVERS/ BORN July 19, 1868/ DIED Nov. 11, 1932

17 **1911 and 1921 Census of Canada**, New Brunswick, York, Southampton; also **Canada, Find a Grave Index, 1600s – Current**; also several public genealogies on-line.

18 **Teachers' and Trustees' Returns (RS657)**, York, Prince William, Burden. Microfilm F4839-F4843 (PANB).

19 **Lawson, Guy Marshall**, op. cit.

20 **Index to New Brunswick Marriages (RS141B7)**. (bride) Lawson, Olive Isabel, (groom) Nevers, George A., (date) 1891-04-96, (county) York, (number) 2472, (code) B4/1891, (microfilm) F13660 PANB (on-line).

21 **Lawson, Guy Marshall**, unrecorded conversation.

22 **Ibid.**

23 **Index to New Brunswick Marriages RS141B7** (bride) Stairs, Rose M., (groom) Nevers, Murray A., (date) 1918-01-24, (county) Carleton, (number) 2743, (code) B4/1918, (microfilm) F15977. This document states that Murray Nevers was born at Green Lake.

24 **Index to Late Registration of Births RS141A1b**. (name) Nevers, Olive Edna, (sex) F, (date) 1899-02-18, (place) Green Lake, (county) York, (father) Nevers, George Alexander (mother) Lawson, Olive Isabel, (code) 1899-N-16, (microfilm) F18793. PANB (on-line).

25 **The Daily Gleaner**, Fredericton, N.B., 20 February 1899, p. 4. *The Silent Reaper Many Victims of La Grippe Sad Message received This Morning Mrs. J. L. Lister, of St. Mary's, today received word of the sudden death of her sister, Mrs. George Nevers, which sad event occurred last night at Waterville, Carleton county. The deceased lady was a daughter of Mr. Robt. Lawson of Lake George, but now residing at Waterville. She leaves a sorrowing husband and two children and two brothers, Luke Lawson, residing at Waterville, Fred Lawson, of Woodstock and John Lawson of Nova Scotia, and four sisters, Mrs. Lister, of St. Mary's, Mrs. Chas. Finnamore, of Woodstock, Mrs. Alex McLean, of Waterville, and Miss Carie Lawson, of Portsmouth, N. H. (CORRECTION. Waterville, Carleton county written above should read Bull Lake, York County. At this time Robert Lawson was residing at Bull Lake with his son, Luke Lawson and his family. Mrs. James Lucemore Lister was born Deborah Annie Lawson; Mrs. Charles W. Finnamore was born Sarah Melissa Lawson; Mrs. Alex. McLean was born Mary Elizabeth Lawson.)*

26 **Gravestone inscription**, Prince William Cemetery, Burden:

Farewell/ In memory of/ OLIVE I./ Wife of/ GEORGE A. NEVERS/ Died Feb. 19th 1899 Aged 31 years/ Parted below, united above.

27 a) **Lawson, Guy Marshall**. op. cit.

b) **1901 Census of Canada**, New Brunswick, York, Southampton. Line 38, House 22, Nevers, Isace (sic), M(ale), Head, M(arried), born Apr. 22, 1840, age 60; Nevers, Elizabeth, F(emale), Wife, M, Oct. 24, 1850, 50;

Nevers, John, M, Son, S(ingle), Jul. 3, 1878, 22; Nevers, Isace (sic), M, Son, S, Jul 16, 1880, 20; Nevers, Kate, F, daughter, S, Aug. 25, 1883, 17; Nevers, Marey (sic), F, daughter, S, Jul 11, 1889, 12; Nevers, Murray, M, Grandson, S, Jan 11, 1896, 5; Nevers, Edna, F, Granddaughter, S, Feb. 18, 1899, 2.

28 **N. B. Teachers' and Trustees' Returns (RS657)**, York, Southampton, Grantville, Microfilms F4850-F4856 (PANB).

29 *The Press*, Woodstock, N.B., 17 September 1906. *The house of Mrs. Wm. Monteith, Northampton, was the scene of an event last Wednesday evening, when her youngest daughter, Leota, was united in marriage to George A. Nevers. The bride entered the parlour to the strains of Mendelson's Wedding March played by little Miss. Hazel Watson, niece of the bride. The house was prettily decorated for the occasion with ferns and cut flowers. The numerous and costly presents testify to the high esteem in which the bride is held.*

30 **N.B. Teachers' and Trustees' Returns (RS657)**, York, Southampton, Grantville. Microfilm F4290 & F4292. (PANB).

31 **New Brunswick Land Registry**, York County, Volume 136, Page 608.

32 *Ibid*, Volume 137, Page 331.

33 **Lawson, Willard Arthur**, unrecorded conversation.

34 **Index to Justice of the Peace Appointment Register, 1863-1963 (RS581)**. Microfilm F8504, p. 452. (PANB).

35 *The Press*, Woodstock, N.B., 02 January 1912. **LEADING LOCAL EVENTS** *George A. Nevers, of Green Lake, was among the callers at this office on Saturday.*

36 *The Press*, Woodstock, N.B., 04 June 1912. **Green Lake** *George Lawson and George Nevers have purchased a disc drill seeder.*

37 a) *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N.B., 14 July 1923. **OBITUARY** *George Nevers, of Green Lake, York Co., a highly respected farmer, was found dead in his field on Friday of last week, aged 55 years. He did not come home for his dinner and his wife went to the field to look for him and found him on his face dead. He leaves a wife. Mr. Nevers was married twice, two children by his first wife, a son, Murray, living at Ashland, a daughter, Mrs. James Lawrie of Clarkville, his mother, of Clarkville, three brothers, John and Isaac of Clarkville, and Aaron, of Houlton; two sisters, Mrs. Robert Graham, of Ashland, and Mrs. Percy Weatherall, Boston. (CORRECTION: At the time of his death George was 53-years of age, not 55. Mrs. James Lawrie was his daughter Olive Edna (Nevers) Lowrie. His mother was Mary Elizabeth (Kelley) Nevers. Mrs. Robert Graham was his sister, Mary Blanche (Nevers) Graham. Mrs. Percy Wetherell was his sister Catherine Bell (Nevers) Witherell.)*

38 **Gravestone inscription**, Kirk Cemetery, Northampton, Carleton County, N.B.:

GEORGE A. 1870-1923/ His wife Leota L. 1876-1955/ NEVERS

39 **Lawson, Guy Marshall**, op. cit.

40 *The Sentinel Press*, Woodstock, N.B., 04 August 1955. **OBITUARY** *Mrs. Leota Nevers The death of Mrs. Leota Nevers occurred at the Carleton Memorial Hospital on Friday, July 22. She was born at Northampton, November 3, 1876, the daughter of William and Mary Monteith. The funeral service was held from the home of her sister, Mrs. Elsmore Robinson on Sunday. Rev. J.D. MacDonald of the United Church of Canada, Jacksonville conducted the service, with music by members of the Woodstock choir. Burial was in the family lot at the Kirk Cemetery, Northampton.*

41 **Gravestone inscription**, Prince William Cemetery, Burden:

WILLIAM A. NEVERS/ BORN Apr. 27, 1872/ DIED Mar. 22, 1885/ May he rest in peace

42 **Teachers' and Trustees' Returns (RS657)**, York, Prince William, microfilm F4840, F4841 and F4842. (PANB).

43 See Endnote 42 above.

44 **Gravestone inscription**, Prince William Cemetery, Burden:

MARY B. NEVERS/ BORN Feb. 2, 1874/ DIED Mar. 15, 1885/ Beloved one, farewell

45 **Teachers' and Trustees' Returns (RS657)**, York, Prince William, microfilm F4840, F4841 and F4842 (PANB).

46 See Endnote 45 above.

47 **1901 Census of Canada**, New Brunswick, York #25, Southampton, 0-4, Page 2, Automated Genealogy (on-line), Line 38, House 22. The residents are identified as follows: *Nevers, Isace, M(ale), head, M(arried), born Apr 22, 1840, age 60; Nevers, Elizabeth, F(emale), Wife, M, Oct 24, 1850, 50; Nevers, John, M, Son, S(ingle), Jul 3, 1878, 22; Nevers, Isace, M, Son, S, Jul 16, 1880, 22; Nevers, Kate, F, Daughter, S, Jul 16 1883, 17; Nevers, Marey, F, Daughter, S, Jul 11, 1889, 12; Nevers, Murray, M, Grandson, S, Jan 11, 1896, 5; Nevers, Edna, F, Granddaughter, Feb 18, 1899, 2.*

- 48 **Teachers' and Trustees' Returns (RS657)** York, Southampton, Grantville, microfilm F4846, F4847, F4848. (PANB).
- 49 *The Carleton Sentinel*, Woodstock, N.B., 07 April 1916. **CLARKVILLE** Nevers Bros., have taken the Clarkville Dairy in hand this spring. They probably will run one dairy wagon to Woodstock Creamery next summer. It is no doubt a promising industry.
- 50 **Teachers' and Trustees' Returns (RS657)** York, Southampton, Clarkville, microfilm F4854, F4855. (PANB).
- 51 **MacManus, George E., Post Offices of New Brunswick, 1783-1930**, Jim A. Hennock, Ltd., 185 Queen Street East, Toronto, Ontario M5A 1S2 1984.
- 52 **Fekete, Hazel Fawcett, From a Trunk or Two in Norton Dale**, self-published 2009, p.52, "John Nevers drove the mail between Clarkville and Nortondale for many years."
- 53 **Index to Justice of the Peace Appointment Register, 1863-1963 (RS581)** NEVERS, JOHN, 18 April 1933, York, F8504 Page 452. PANB (on-line)
- 54 **New Brunswick Land Registry**, York County, Volume 178, Page 258, number 72217.
- 55 **Ibid.** Volume 191 Pages 56-58, number 76186.
- 56 *The Sentinel-Press*, Woodstock, N.B., 24 August 1944. **Clarkville** Mr. Harold O'Leary of Green lake is helping his uncle John Nevers haying. **CORRECTION:** Harold O'Leary should read Harold Lowrie.
- 57 *The Press*, Woodstock, N.B., 01 March 1909. **Clarkville** John Nevers and team are engaged in hauling logs for James Liston, Millville.
- 58 **New Brunswick Land Registry**, York County, Volume 249 Pages 678-680, number 96258..
- 59 **Ibid.** Volume 251, Pages 167-168, number 96797.
- 60 **Ibid.** Volume 253, Page 502, number 97822.
- 61 **Ibid.** Volume 259 Pages 375-376, number 100012.
- 62 a) *The Press*, Woodstock, N.B., 23 April 1929 **PINDER** John Nevers and Donald McIntosh of Clarkville were calling on friends in this place Sunday last.
b) *The Sentinel-Press*, Woodstock, N.B., 24 August 1944. **Clarkville** Mr. John Nevers called on John McIntosh on Sunday evening.
- 63 *The Sentinel-Press*, Woodstock, N.B., 04 December 1952 **OBITUARY John W. Nevers** John W. Nevers died Monday morning at the Carleton Memorial Hospital, at the age of 74 years. Mr. Nevers formerly resided at Clarkville, York County and for the past two years at the home of his nephew, Mr. James Lowrie. Mr. Nevers had been ill for two months. He leaves to mourn two sisters, Mrs. Robert Graham, Ashland, Me., and Mrs. Percy Wetherall of Worcester, Mass., and several nieces and nephews. The funeral was held from the DeWitt Funeral Home on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment followed the service at Burden, York County. **CORRECTION:** Mr. James Lowrie was not his nephew. Rather, Mrs. James Lowrie (nee Olive Edna Nevers) was his niece, being the daughter of his brother George Nevers and Olive Lawson.
- 64 **1901 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Southampton, op. cit.**
- 65 **Teachers' and Trustees' Returns (RS657)**, York, Southampton, Grantville, microfilm F4846-F4848 (PANB).
- 66 *The Press*, Woodstock, N.B., 21 May 1912. **Clarkville** Nevers Bros. intend to have a "bijou" in the Anderson house soon.
- 67 **New Brunswick Land Registry**, York County, Book 178, Page 256.
- 68 *The Press*, Woodstock, N.B., 01 March 1909 **Clarkville** Isaac Nevers, Jr., who has been employed in the woods for George Upham has returned home.
- 69 **Index to Death Certificates (RS141C5)**, (name) NEVERS, ISAAC, (gender) M, (date) 1939-04-03, (county) CARLETON, (number) 21314, (volume) 122, (microfilm) F19351.
- 70 **1901 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Southampton, op. cit.**
- 71 **Teachers' and Trustees' Returns (RS657)**, York, Southampton, Grantville, microfilm F4846-F4848.
- 72 **Teachers' and Trustees' Returns (RS657)**, York, Southampton, Alma, microfilms F4851 and F4852 (PANB).
- 73 **1910 U.S. Federal Census, Massachusetts, Norfolk, Weymouth, Ward 3.** (name) Catherine Nevens (sic). (gender) female, (age) 26, (marital status) single, (race) white, (relationship to head) boarder, (est. year of birth) 1884, (place of birth) Canada, (year immigrated) 1904, (place of birth of father and mother) Canada, English, (occupation) stitcher,

(industry) shoe factory.

74 **Massachusetts Marriage Records, 1840-1915**, for the year 1911, Worcester. #6, January 23, 1911, Percy F. Witherell, age 25, of Weymouth, clerk, born at Hanover, Mass., son of Edgar F. Witherell and Ada S. Elms, and Catherine B. Nevers, age 27, of Weymouth, operative, born at Woodstock, NB, daughter of Isaac Nevers and Elizabeth Kelley.

75 **Ancestry.com, Massachusetts Mason Membership Cards, 1733-1990** (database on-line), Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013.

76 **1920 & 1930 U.S. Census and U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995** shows Katherine B. Witherell, wife of Percy F. Witherell living in Worcester, Massachusetts in 1920, 1927, 1930, 1931, 1939, 1941, 1958 and 1959.

77 **Rhode Island Deaths and Burials:** (name) Howard N. Wetherell, (gender) Male, (date of death) 14 May 1912, (place) Burrillville, Providence, (age) 0, (year of birth) 1912, (father) Percy F. Wetherell, (mother) Catherine Wetherell, Indexing Project (Batch) Number I09363-3, System Origin: Rhode Island EASy, GS Film number 1906753, Reference ID:mp.6.

78 **Morris, Gloria**, e-mail to Frank Lawson 24 January 2017, from a genealogy in Familysearch.org.

79 **Massachusetts, Mason Membership Cards, 1733-1990**, (name) Percy Francis Wetherell, (birth date) 19 December 1885, (birth place) West Hanover, (date of death) 5 Oct. 1960, (last residence place) Worcester, (lodge) Montacute, (occupation) Baggage man.

80 **1901 Census of Canada**, New Brunswick, York #25, Southampton, 0-4, Page 2 Automated Genealogy (on line)

81 **Teachers' and Trustees' Returns (RS657)**, York, Southampton, Grantville, F4848 (PANB).

82 **Teachers' and Trustees' Returns (RS657)**, York, Southampton, Alma, F4851-F4855 (PANB).

83 a) *The Press*, Woodstock, N.B., 06 July 1908 **CLARKVILLE** Mr. and Mrs. D. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. John Clark, the Misses Mary Nevers and Blanche Tompkins and Messrs. John Nevers and Harry Smith attended the Waterville picnic Friday.

b) *Ibid.* 09 January 1912. **East Newbridge**. Misses Mary Nevers and Beatrice Turner and John W. Nevers of Clarkville were calling on friends in this vicinity on Wednesday evening.

84 **NOTE:** Research into the particulars of Mary Nevers' first marriage has been unsuccessful.

85 **Index to New Brunswick Marriages (RS141B7)** (name) GRAHAM, ROBERT, (married) NEVERS, MARY*, (date) 1912-08-21, (county) CARLETON, (number) 2061, (code) B4/1912. (microfilm) F15947. (PANB on-line).

86 **Ashland Community Library**, 57 Exchange Street, Ashland, Maine. (Obituary File) **ASHLAND** - Robert James Graham, 79, died Monday evening in a Presque Isle hospital after a long illness. Mr. Graham was born in Upper Caverhill, N.B., November 1, 1879, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Sharpe Graham. He operated a farm in Garfield for a number of years, and moved to Ashland ten years ago. He was a Golden Sheaf member of Ashland Grange and a member of Pioneer Lodge AF&AM and the Congregational Church of Ashland. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Nevers Graham; a son, Ronald, of Garfield; three brothers, John of Newport, Fred of Fredericton, N.B., and William of Garfield; two sisters, Mrs. Jane Anderson of Island Falls and Mrs. Mary Griffin of Fredericton, N.B.; two grandchildren, one great grandchild and several nieces and nephews. Funeral services will be held this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Congregational Church, the Rev. Martin Rasmussen of Caribou officiating. Interment will be in Ashland Cemetery., with Masonic committal services.

87 a) **Bangor Daily News**, Bangor, Maine, Monday 10 July 1967. **DEATHS AT ASHLAND** - Ms. Mary (Nevers) Graham, 78, Saturday. Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. in the Union Congregational Church.

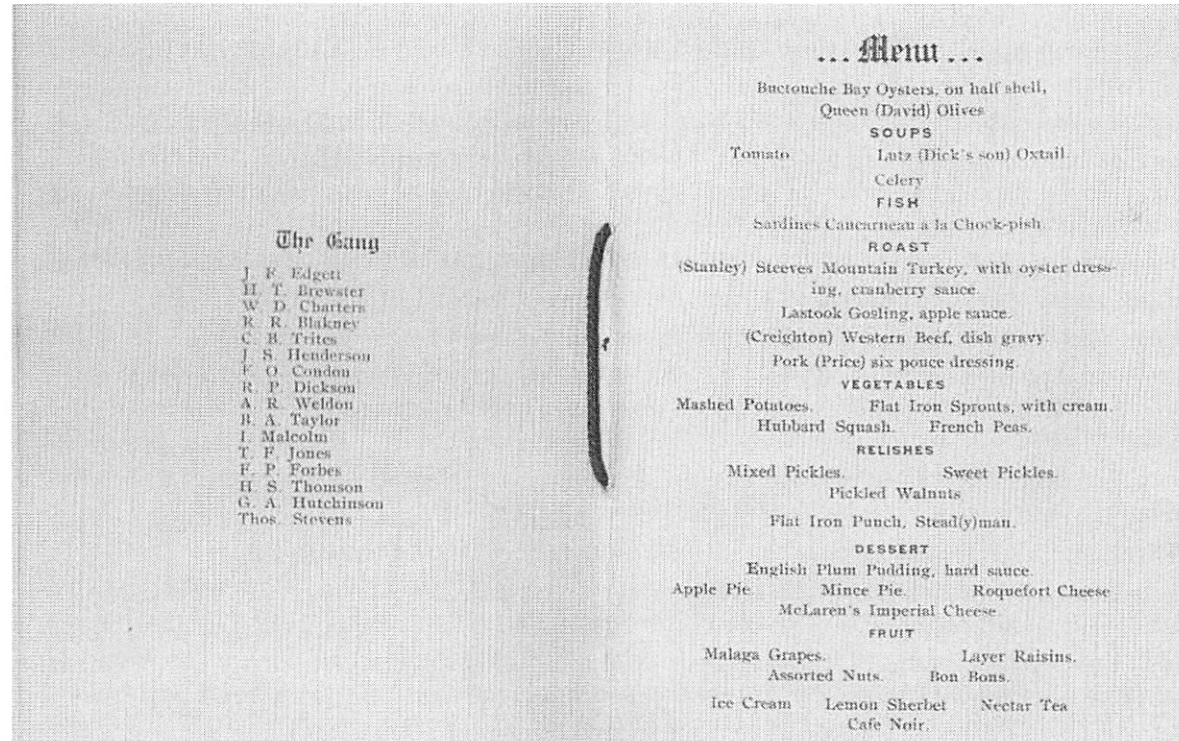
b) **Ashland Public Library**, 57 Exchange Street, Ashland, Maine (Obituary File), Ashland, Maine. **ASHLAND** - Mrs. Mary (Nevers) Graham, 78, died at her home in Ashland, Saturday after a brief illness. She was born at Green Lake, N.B., July 11, 1888, the daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Kelley) Nevers. Mrs. Graham was a member of the Union Congregational Church of Ashland, and of the It Club of that church. She is survived by one son, Ronald of Garfield Plantation, two grandchildren, two great grandchildren and several nieces and nephews.. Friends may call at the Stimson Funeral Home Monday from 2 - 4 and 7 - 9 p.m. Funeral services will be held Tuesday at 2 p.m. at the Union Congregational Church with the Rev. Garvey MacLean, pastor of the Presque Isle Congregational Church, officiating. Burial will be in the family lot in Ashland Cemetery.

Flat Iron Gang

Norman Forbes

Norman Forbes is the grandson of Fred Percy Forbes (1871-1948), one of the founders of the Flat Iron Gang of Moncton NB. They met annually on New Years Eve starting shortly after the dawn of the 20th century, until the last but one member died in 1960. The name "Flat Iron" came from a triangular piece of property in Moncton east end, where King Street, Mountain Road, and Bellevue Avenue met. It was used as a sports field by a group of young men that became known as the Flat Iron Gang.

The Flat Iron Gang held their Ninth Annual Dinner in 1910. Here is the rather sumptuous menu from that occasion:



Other members not present were W. H. Price of Yokohama Japan, S. J. Steeves of Vancouver BC, P. T. Steadman of N. Yakima Washington, D. L. Olive of Stetler Alberta, Leb. W. Dickson, Winnipeg Manitoba, and C.D. Creighton of Calgary Alberta.

All of the members played prominent roles in Moncton's business and professional life. Budd A. Taylor and J. Fred Edgett served as Mayors of Moncton.

The annual gatherings continued until Irvine Malcolm died in 1960, leaving Dr. Harry Thomson as the last surviving member.

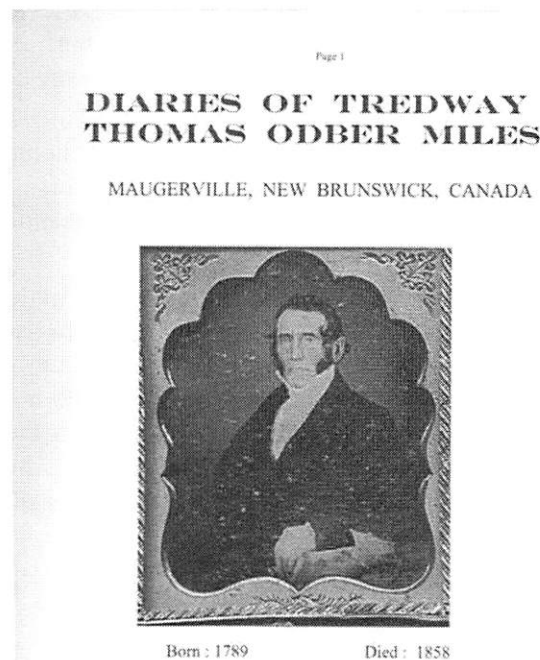
The triangular piece of land known as the "Flat Iron" is seen in the illustration at right (from Google Maps)



Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 9)

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. Part 9 covers the first half of 1851. Most weather descriptions have been omitted.



Wednesday January 1st 1851- Went to Woody's to dine with Ann, Odber, Nancy - wee George & 2 other children. All went on a sled and dined with Mr. Jaffrey & his sister & Mr. & Mrs. Grant & Dr. Sam Woodforde - had a very good dinner & tea. Staid till nine & came home in a violent wind from NW & very cold. Ned took care of cattle and himself.

Thursday 2nd - High wind, clear & very cold. See no one travelling today.

Friday 3rd - Went over to RH Carmans & agreed for a young cow at £4-. Thos. Doherty threshes. Ned tends cattle & saws wood.

Saturday 4th - Went to the Oromocto & pd. to Thos. Bliss five pounds on acct. of note to Free Masons - dined with the Sheriff. Tom threshes, Ned as usual - get home at sunset. Hayward pays me 20/- for James E. Smith. R Carman brings cow.

Sunday 5th - At home all day. Caroline went across the river to meeting with Odber.

Monday 6th - Caroline begins school. I tend cattle. Ned saws wood. Alekander Wright moves from our place to Col. Haywards farm in Lincoln.

Sons of Temperance meet. Col. Hayward installs the Officers. Three new members initiated. I did not go.

Tuesday 7th - Attended the first Election of Parish Officers ever held in the County. I consider it no improvement, the right of voting should be limited to tax payers on real estate. George & his family come to our place. Richard H Carman to tea - Ned tends cattle & saws wood. Tommy Perley goes to town for S. Carman - pd him 25/- for the lectern & 5/- more to get supplies - GHN Harding pays 10/- for he & D Bliss.

Wednesday January 8, 1851 - I tend cattle, make a door for the barn. Mr. Abbot comes for George to attend the funeral of Mrs. Carpenter, wife of Coles Carpenter - who lies very sick. George is not well but he starts in the afternoon, thinks of going to Mr. Fitch's to night and be ready to attend the funeral tomorrow. Abbot dines with us and so does Odber Carman, who brings a sow to the boar. I talk pretty plain to him for neglecting his uncle Stephen who is still sick & very destitute.

Thursday 9th - I tend cattle. John Brown calls & agrees to give a new mortgage. Ned saws wood. Thos. Doherty chops. George returns in evening. Mr. Gill to tea.

Friday 10th - we have all our children to dine with us & Woodys mother & 6 grandchildren. Richard H. Carman happened in to tea - Ned attends fires & water.

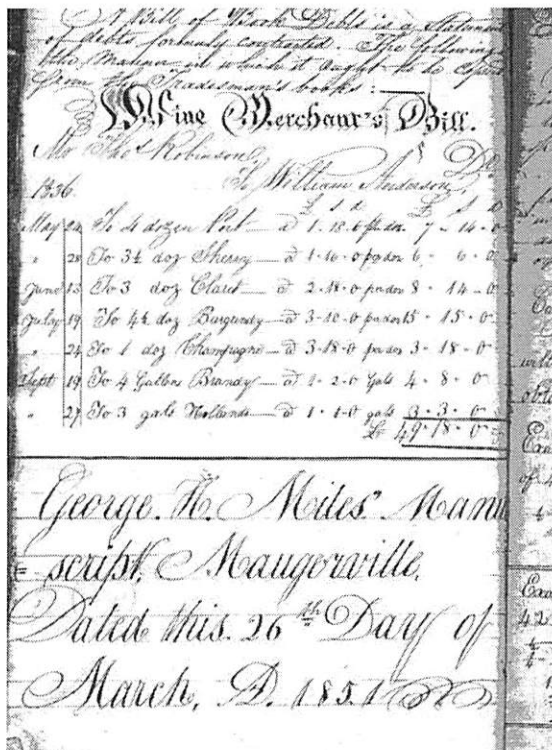
Saturday 11th - Alek Wright gives me to understand that he does not expect to give up possession of the house & barn on the Walker Lot till spring. George buys from Alek 31 1/2 bushels oats & pays him for them 60/- in full - puts them in my granary. Odber has my oxen to break the road to the woods. Thos. Doherty & Ned chops & saws wood. John DeVeber calls & I make out his acct. as Commissioner of Highways. We have eleven grandchildren here all day - they all appear to be very happy.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 9)

Sunday 12th – Attend Church in Maugerville morning - Ann goes to meeting evening with George.

Monday 13th – On going to the barn I found my pretty flock of sheep, all except one killed or mortally wounded. I sent to town for a butcher who came and bought seven of them that were still alive at 10/- a piece. He dressed them at our place and had 33 3/4 lbs. of tallow. We dressed the remainder 8 in number. Odber bought one, still living, for which paid 10/-. I gave him the carcass of another for helping to dress them. One, Richard H Carman took for which he gave me a lamb. They were destroyed by a dog belonging to Sally Harding - & another unknown. Elijah returns from Musquash early in morning - Richard H. Carman dines with us - Uncle Edward & 3 others to tea. Thos. Doherty threshes oats for me. Neddy at sundries.

Tuesday 14th – Attended Court - bad head ache all day. Elijah hawls 2 loads wood with oxen - goes to RH Carmans for the lamb - brings it & a fair ewe as a present. Hayward charges the Grand Jury and tries a cause. McNeal vs. Wilmot. McNeal obtains a verdict for £17 damages. Ned tends cattle & saws wood.



George Hayward Miles 1839-1896 ('Wee George') 1851 School Work Book.

Wednesday 15th – Elijah hawls 3 loads dry hemlock with oxen. Thos. Doherty threshes oats. Ned as usual. I attend Court. Thos. Gill & son come for their sow, get dinner and spend good part of the day with Mrs. Miles & George. RH Carman dines with them. I attend Court - again - Ned as usual.

Thursday 16th – I attend Court again. Elijah feeds horses & entertains company. Ned tends cattle & saws wood & helps Tom to clean up 31 bushels white oats. They are left in the barn for want of some one to hawl them in.

Friday 17th – I attend Court again. Elijah at home all day, helps thresh about 2 hours & feeds horses. Ned tends cattle & saws wood. I get home at nine tired and nearly worn out.

Saturday 18th – The Court adjourned last night till 10 this morning to accommodate Mr. Scoullar who wants a sluice through Morrows Mill Dam - the business of the County being finished, I do not attend. Elijah hawls the oats 15 bushels from the back barn & goes to Pickards Mill for the oats he took long time ago. Tho. threshes. Ned as usual. Elijah goes home.

Sunday 19th – not well - at home all day. Ned tends cattle alone. Elijah comes at 8 evening.

Monday 20th – Up early and at the barn. Ned feeds all the horned cattle & cleans stables. I feed all the horses & clean the colt stable. Elijah feeds the horses oats. After breakfast we go to see George Harding who says he will kill the dog Oscar who belongs to Sally Harding within a week from this time - and I agree to go home and rest content for that time. Ned waters all the cattle. Odber & Edward goes to the Ridge to attend an auction - start early. Clowes Carman & wife, Stephen Carman & Aunt Betsy comes afternoon & stop all night. Richard to tea. John McNanaman moves in the Martin house.

Tuesday 21st – Sally comes from Betsy's - they all go to Uncle Sam's after dinner. We are not well & stay home. Woody comes for Sally & gets tea & then goes to Uncle Sam's. Elijah & Ned hawls 2 loads hay from back barn & take care of cattle - Elijah goes to tea at Uncle S [Ed: Uncle Sam's]. Brother Edward gets back from the ridge 1/2 past 10 - stops all night. Mr. Driskolls boy gets supper lodging & breakfast and bull kept.

Wednesday 22nd – Betsy Stephen & Edward to breakfast - all go home before dinner, take Fanny Gray home - no one to dinner but our own family.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 9)

Elijah goes to the woods with oxen - brings 1/4 cord of wood. Ned saws wood & tends cattle. Wrote a bond for a deed for Edward to James Burns. James Sterret pays the judgement against him at the suit of Miss DeVeber 27/- & admits that he owes the Estate of Mr. Milner 39/-.

Thursday 23rd - Ned tends cattle & saw wood. Elijah chops some forenoon - goes to the woods with oxen - brings not a quarter of a cord of wood cut by Tom - I am not well.

Friday 24th - Elijah goes to Betsy for sleigh & brings a sheep & lamb pretty fair ones - gave her a carcass of mutton for the lamb - the other to be [Ed: ?] - Ned as usual.

Saturday 25th - I went to town. Rec'd at the Central Bank £21 for my Sister & Estate of her late daughter and handed the same over to Sister, in presence of Woody, took no receipt. Bought sundry articles from Mr. Gaynor amounting to £3-11-11. I paid him in part £2-13 - balance due Gaynor 18/11-. Took to Sister a crock of butter weighing 42 lbs. - gross tare 10 lb. Nett 32 lbs. Elijah saws & splits wood. Ned threshes oats all day. Received by Thos. Perley from ZB Brown for his subscription to Rev'd. Mr. Bliss 20/- and on acct. of Church dues 20/-. Elijah goes home.

Sunday January 26, 1851 - at home all day. Church in Burton forenoon.

Monday 27th - Went to R Carmans, - bled [Ed: ?] his wife forenoon. Called on Mrs. Raymond at Odber Carmans, with Ann afternoon. Burpee gets the horse power & small threshing machine borrowed. Ned threshes. Elijah tends cattle & saws wood.

Tuesday 28th - Ned threshes forenoon. Clean out the well afternoon. Elijah breaks the saw and feeds the cattle at night. Samuel Woodford & Miss Jaffrey comes afternoon and Sally & Mr. Jaffrey and Odber to tea. Sams stays all night snows at night.

Wednesday 29th - Ned tends cattle & saws wood - Samuel Woodford starts about three and Elijah goes with him to his mothers - there gets the gray mare and goes to the Sheriffs party. We send an excuse (the wet weather). They expect a large company and a merry one - they have fiddling and dancing. Lent Odber Carman 2 clevis for whiffletrees.

Thursday 30th - Neddy tends cattle & saws wood. I do but little. Elijah absent all day.

Friday 31st - Ned tends cattle & threshes. Elijah comes after breakfast saws some wood. I do but little. Richard H. Carman to tea.

Saturday February 1st 1851 - Ned feeds cattle & threshes after breakfast. Elijah hawls 2 loads cord wood. I tend cattle.

Sunday 2nd - Elijah & George H. goes to meeting forenoon & Church at Burton afternoon. Woody comes afternoon & William Carman Jun. & Wm. Esty brings Henry A. Seely - all stop to tea except Woody - Seely stops the night.

Monday 3rd - Elijah hawls 2 loads wood with oxen. Ned tends cattle & saws wood. Seely with us all day - Elijah takes him to Betsy's evening at 8 o'clock.

Wednesday 5th - Elijah & Ned clean up 70 bushels black oats - I go to Oromocto afternoon - pay to Thos. Bliss Esq. four pound fifteen shillings being the balance of the debt & costs - on the freemason suit against the Estate of Amos Perley. Pd. to Donald Bliss £4-12-6 being amt. of subscription pd in to date. Charles Miles son George comes afternoon & stops the night with 2 horses.

Thursday 6th - Went to Fredericton - took Ann to Sally's. The Legislature meets the Commons - unanimously elect Charles Simonds Esq. as their Speaker conducted to the chair by G. Hayward Esq., and Daniel Hannington. Mr. Ritchie moves a resolution of want of confidence in the advisors of His Excellency, the Lt. Governor makes a long speech after which the Rev'd. QK Ketchum is chosen Chaplain and the House adjourned till tomorrow when the debate on Ritchies motion is to be resumed. Charles Connel - who comes next - takes his seat in the Council. Elijah at Fredericton. Ned tends cattle and saws wood - I leave Ann at Sally's and get home at 6 o'clock

Friday 7th - Elijah hawls two loads wood. Ned tends cattle & saws wood - very cold night.

Saturday 8th - Elijah hawls two loads wood - Ned tends cattle & saws wood - Elijah goes home evening.

Sunday 9th - Geo. H. goes to Sally's for his Grandma - returned with her at dusk. I am at home all day.

Monday 10th - Richard H. Carman to dinner. Ned tends cattle & saws wood. I help tend cattle, rains all night. Elijah gets home about midnight having

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 9)

attended a meeting of the Sons of Temperance. Ritchies motion is lost.

Tuesday 11th – Elijah & Ned hawl 4 loads of hay from back barn. I tend the cattle and help unload 3 loads. They would average about 14 cwt. making in the whole 16 cwt. or 2 tons of a very fair quality. James Carman, son of Richard spent afternoon & night with Elijah.

Wednesday 12th – I am not well. Elijah & Ned tends cattle. Elijah hawks 2 loads wood with oxen. Mr. J McKeen calls, promises to pay £20 in June next thinks he will sell the farm if he can, dines with us and returns home.

Thursday 13th – Ned feeds cattle, cleans stables. Elijah feeds horses oats. Ned threshes after breakfast. Elijah splits & saws some wood & tends cattle.

Friday 14th – Elijah goes to mill for Odber who helps me to butcher a steer. Neddy helps & tends cattle. Steer weighed 537 lbs. Mrs. Charles Hazen disappoints us sadly, sent word she was coming to see us, did not come. RH Carman & Tom gets dinner & a[Ed: ?].

Saturday 15th – Elijah chops & saws wood, Ned threshes.

Sunday 16th – Elijah & George H. goes to ___. Caroline across the river to meeting. We are at home all day - the young bull fell in the water hole. Young Mr. Camp drove up & let me know and assisted to pull him out, very kind.

Monday 17th – Capt. Richard dines with us. Ned threshes & tends cattle morning. Elijah cuts wood - Mr. & Mrs. Raymond call.

Tuesday 18th – Mrs. Miles & me goes to Mrs. Stirlings - dine there. I go to Cromwells get the cook stove mended 2/- two shoes put on Jenny Lind - call at Betsy's- leave Ann & little Sarah there - got home at 1/2 past 6. Elijah goes to town.

Wednesday 19th – John Wood calls. I write bond & mortgage - he is to sign next week at Couthouse - Ned threshing. Elijah hawks 2 loads wood.

Thursday February 20, 1851 - Elijah hawks 2 loads wood, Ned threshing.

Friday 21st – went to town afternoon. Elijah hawks 1 load wood and goes to town with Mr. Peck- Ned chops wood. Richard H. Carman to tea & 2 others.

Saturday 22nd – Elijah absent all day, at home. Ned tends cattle & chops wood.

Sunday 23rd - We are at home forenoon - attend Church at St Marys afternoon. Elijah comes at night.

Monday 24th - went for Sally after dinner, comes on to snow fast. Elijah hawks 1 load wood & cleans oats afternoon - Ned helps clean oats afternoon.

Tuesday 25th – A great snow storm- not cold. Elijah & Ned cleans up 48 bushels oats which with what they cleaned up yesterday makes 75 bushels black oats & hawl in a load straw. I do not attend Church - not well - work too hard.

Wednesday 26th – Ned threshes oats. Elijah hawks one load wood. I go to Court. Mrs. Hewlett comes home with me.

Thursday 27th – Attend court. Elijah & Ned cleans up 12 bushels oats. Stow away straw & chop & split wood. Mrs. Hewlett & Sally with us.

Friday 28th – Ann goes with Odber, to Betsy's. I take Sally & Sarah home and Mrs. Hewlett to Mr. S. Carmans. Ned threshes. Elijah tends cattle & saws wood.

Saturday March 1st 1851 – Ned threshes - Elijah tends cattle & saws wood, goes home. Richard & H. Carman to tea.

Sunday March 2, 1851 - Mrs. Miles & GH Miles goes to Church - with Button get home at 1/2 past one, bad road, snow drifts. Woody comes afternoon - brings Mrs. Hewlett.

Monday March 3rd - Elijah comes to breakfast, brings Susan Carman and Hannah Miles. Hannah returns evening. Ned threshes. Elijah cuts wood & tends cattle. I am not well, took a pill this morning. Spend the evening alone. Ann, Mrs. Hewlett & Susan at Odbers he & Elijah at Mr. Harrisons till midnight.

Tuesday 4th – Ned threshes - Elijah at the wood pile.

Ash Wednesday 5th – Went to Betsy's, took Mrs. Hewlett and Ann - too late for Church. Ned threshes. Elijah tends cattle & chops wood.

Thursday 6th – Cloudy, cool, delivered to JF Estabrooks 50 bushels oats for George 31 1/2 was his own - bought of Alek in Jan of last year & 18 1/2 he gets from me. Elijah & Ned clean up 46 bushels black oats this afternoon- Mrs. Miles making a cake for a tea meeting.

Friday 7th – Elijah & Ned cleans up 50 bushels oats & hawled 2 loads hay from back barn – I done writing for Edward Miles.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 9)

Saturday 8th – Cloudy, rains and Northeaster. Elijah hawls a load of wood before breakfast, then goes to Cromwells to get the colt York shod - and to bring up some sheep. Ned splits & saws wood. I bargain with McIlveny for a sorrel mare. He is to bring her on Tuesday next. I am to give him up his notes for £12 & about 10/ interest and 2 barrels oats which he took with him. Elijah did not get the sheep.

Sunday 9th – Ann & Caroline, Geo. & Susan & Elijah go to St. Marys Church afternoon. Mr. Hanford preaches. Richard H Carman to tea. I am at home.

Monday 10th – Elijah hawls 2 loads wood. Ned threshes. Betsy & Hannah Miles at our house all day making cake for tea meeting. Susan helps. Issued a warrant for Charles Brown on complaint of F. DeVeber – for an assault - disgraceful!! Hannah Miles goes home to Aunt Betsy's.

Tuesday 11th – Elijah hawls 2 loads wood. Ned threshes - the cake makers are busy. Betsy & Susan goes home evening.

Wednesday 12th - Elijah hawls one load wood. Ned finished threshing and they clean up bushels sparrow oats - and then Elijah goes home. Charles Miles comes down with a load - stops with us.

Thursday 13th 1851 - I went to town & brought Sally home with me. Ned tends cattle & saws wood. Elijah absent- preparing for the soiree.

Friday 14th – Ned tends cattle & saws wood - all hands all day preparing for the Tea Meeting - left home about two - met several at the Courthouse. There were 14 tables set, bountifully provided and most of them elegantly ornamented - the party consisting of about 300 persons arrived a little after six when the first set sat down to tea after them a second and third set - which occupied the time until after nine. The Rev'd. James Porter was then called to the Chair, who first addressed the meeting and called upon Mr. George Hatheway - who rose and made a very satisfactory speech. Mr. Williston was then called upon, who rose and advocated the cause of Temperance. Thos. Bliss next addressed the meeting - he warmly and zealously supported the Order of the sons in preference to all other societies for the promotion of Temperance. Mr. Leonard Tilley, being called up, made a neat and amusing speech – much to the satisfaction of the audience. Mr. Henry Fisher being called up made a good sound sensible and much approved speech. The Honorable LA Wilmot also addressed the meeting

with which they were all most delighted. The last and least person, but not address - was delivered by Punch – Mr Needham who entertained the meeting for about an hour - during which time there was roars of laughter and merriment closed the scene about one o'clock.

Saturday 15th – Ned tends cattle & saws wood. Odber brings home the furniture and remains of our furnishing - no small quantity as the tables were all abundantly supplied - there was a large surplus. We are not very bright today - not much done - Woody comes for Sally - stops all night.

Sunday 16th – Woody & Sally & Lucy and Ann, George & Caroline go to St. Marys Church. I am not smart and remain at home alone.

Monday 17th – Ned tends cattle & saws wood. I attend an Agricultural Meeting at the Schoolhouse near the Church – had some difficulty getting a scale of premiums. The secretary was not well pleased with the result of the meeting. Took tea at Edwards - got home about ten. Found Squire Charles Hazen & wife at our place and James Carman. They left at 12 midnight. Elijah comes up with me.

Tuesday 18th – Not well. Neddy as usual. Miss Elizabeth DeVeber and T Perley daughter spend the day with us. Elijah hawls 2 loads wood, snows fast afternoon. 2 Bliss' to dinner. Tommy Perley & DeVeber ditto.

Wednesday 19th – George brought home Jenny Lind - and went back and married Edwin Langen to Miss Nevers. Ned as usual. Elijah hawls 2 loads wood. James Carman to tea.

Thursday 20th – Elijah hawls 2 loads wood. Ned as usual. Mr. & Mrs. Carman & son Charles to tea & Nancy ditto. Odber to town with beef & potatoes.

Friday 21st – Elijah takes George & Lucy to school with York & old mare and then with Ned hawls a load of straw and 3 loads hay - from back barn. Sold to McCartneys, the horse York rising 3 years old for £15-0-0 I go to Mr. Gills - leave 2 bags for wheat.

Saturday March 22, 1851 - Elijah helps hawl a load of dry wood from Odbers - grinds an axe - goes to Woody's for a sheep & lamb - and then goes home. Ned tends cattle at the back barn and saws wood for the cooking stove. The old sow has 11 pigs - lost 1. Odber gets lbs. meal from Charles for McLosky. James Carman to dinner.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 9)

Sunday 23rd - We all attend Church in Maugerville morning. Mrs. Miles goes to St. Marys afternoon.

Monday 24th - Elijah comes after 7 with George's horse - after breakfast puts him with Jenny Lind before our sled & starts about nine o'clock to help Charles Miles move to the Bubar Lot. Ned tends cattle & chops wood. On Saturday last the 22 - Elijah took 10 good sized hams & 4 1/2 pairs of to Mr. Jms. DeVeber to be smoked.

Tuesday 25th - Ned tends cattle & chops wood. Elijah brings a load down for Charles with Georges horse Enoch & Jenny Lind. Enoch is very lame - they have 5 teams today.

Wednesday 26th - Elijah goes again for Charles with Jenny Lind and Fanny Gray. Ned tends cattle & chops wood.

Thursday 27th - Mr. Hubbard calls, leaves a petition to the Bishop. I go in afternoon to get signers - call at Charles on my way home - his family had just arrived and looked pretty comfortable & happy. Elijah got home about six o'clock.

Friday 28th 1851 - I went to Charles Hazens. Met John Wood there who signed & acknowledged a mortgage - went on to Mr. Hubbards and canceled a mortgage from John Brown to Mrs. Elizabeth Miles and left another from John Brown to George F. Miles to be recorded and also a mortgage from John Wood to be recorded paid for the whole 13/-. Mrs. Miles went with me and we dined at Mr. Hubbards on turkey & other good things. Elijah set out again to help Charles move with Fanny Gray and my old mare got from McIlveny 15 days ago - he got as far as Fredericton and the old mare staggered, fell and died in a few minutes - Elijah returned & went on home. Ned tends cattle & saws wood.

Saturday 29th - I am not well. Ned as usual. Richard H. Carman to dinner.

Sunday 30th - Attended Church at St. Marys. Wood & Sally came down with us. Nancy & Odber to tea.

Monday 31st - Thos. Doherty commences to move. William Howe hawls 2 loads cord wood for me with oxen. Richard Carman comes to help me. Elijah comes - helps geer [sic] the colt and then goes home. Mr. Jaffrey calls afternoon - spends evening. Major Yeomans and an elderly man comes near nine - get tea for them - stops all night - off early.

Tuesday April 1, 1851 - Richard hawls 1 load wood then hawls a load potatoes over for Alek and then gets 25 cedar posts from Coleman. I make a cross bar for the back barn doors. Ned splitting wood. Thos. Doherty moves to town.

Wednesday 2nd - get up a barrel early blues to sprout - move the cooking stove in the porch. Richard & Bil Howe hawl a load spruce poles forenoon. Bil hawls 2 load hemlock afternoon. Richard at sundries afternoon. Ned tends cattle & splits wood - snows at night. The ice breaks up at our landing - some travelling on ice yet snow goes off fast. Hay brings from 6 to 8 dollars per ton in Fredericton - Oats 1/6 to 1/9 the bushel.

Thursday 3rd - Richard attends Charley Kings wedding. Bil Howe to town - Ned at the old business.

Friday 4th - Richard comes in the morning & hawls 4 loads hemlock cord wood. W. Howe moves to Portobello. Ned tends cattle.

Saturday 5th - Richard repaired back barn door and sundry small jobs. Ned tends cattle and commences sawing the cord wood. George drives the steers. Thos. Gill brings 3 bushels wheat-gets tea and takes an old crate home.

Sunday April 6, 1851 - no travelling on the ice - nor below this on the land, the snow being deep in some places and in others quite bare - At home all day - Woody & Sam Carman comes down, dine with us and spend great part of the day. Ned tends cattle, Richard absent.

Monday 7th - Richard absent - joins the Sons of Temperance. Ned tends cattle & saws wood.

Tuesday 8th - Richard hawls Wood for Woody with Odbers horses. Ann goes along.

Tuesday 8th - Stephen Carman hawls 32 posts and 100 rails from Coleman with oxen about 3/4 of a day. Ned wheels banking from the house. I am busy all day at sundries. Jenny Lind has [Ed: ? Shengles or Horseail.

Wednesday 9th - Richard puts up some fence and does sundry jobs - Stephen Carman at sundry jobs mending chairs. Ned wheeling sand & tends cattle and wheels manure for hot bed. Cold night.

Thursday 10th - Richard hawls sand and gets pea bushes - Ned as usual - put earth on hot bed.

Friday 11th - Richard hewed posts for garden. Ned saws wood & I plant cucumbers, musk melon, tomatoes and peppers on hot bed - wash sleighs & put away.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 9)

Saturday 12th – Richard hawls a load of spruce poles forenoon and then sharpens rails. Ned at the wood.

Sunday 13th – at home all day. Caroline & George walk up to Church.

Monday 14th - Ned saws wood & tends cattle. Richard absent – at home.

Tuesday 15th 1851 – Charles, George come with horses to help me hawl spruce poles - get one load, the road is too bad - give it up – get dinner & go home. Ned quits - having to follow with Mary – paid him up in full.

Wednesday 16th – The ice runs off slowly but generally. Bil Howe comes very early & feeds all my cattle & works for me till breakfast and then goes to help Odber thresh. Hired Patrick Cane at the rate of nine dollars a month so long as I want him, begins after breakfast - saws wood & tends cattle. I put some rusty coat potatoes in earth by the fire to sprout - the Steamer Rein Deer goes up - the first one this spring.

Thursday 17th – Snow about 3 inches deep at day light and falling fast - pretty fair sleighing. Pat tends cattle & saws wood. I turn a neck yoke for Charles.

Good Friday 18th – Edward brings a large sow to the barn - takes George's horse Enoch home with him to feed and work if he is not too lame. He is in good order but very lame. Pat tends cattle. We spend the day at home. Steamer Forest Queen goes down - she went up yesterday.

Saturday 19th – Pat hawls 3 loads wood with oxen and I hawl one with Jenny Lind and Sam Woodfordes mare. Bil Howe helps get an ash tree half day - lent Mr. Covert a musket.

Sunday 20th – Easter - at home all day - bad roads. I am 62 years old today.

Monday 21st – Attended a vestry meeting at the Church, Pat tends cattle & saws wood.

Tuesday 22nd – writing all day in Church books. Mr. Gill brings me a pig and a very good one it is. Pat as usual.

Wednesday 23rd - Pat tends cattle & saws wood.

Thursday April 24, 1851 - Clear & cold - same as yesterday.

Friday 25th - Mr. Dockrill calls.

Saturday 26th - McManaman & John Collins shear my sheep. Pat works some in the garden. Odber painted the farm waggon wheels - I planted some peas in the garden.

Sunday 27th – Sally & Woody comes down.

Monday 28th – William Howe plants potatoes in the garden. Pat saws wood. I attend a vestry meeting at the Church. Mr. Donald Bliss, Thos. Bliss and Nathaniel Hubbard Esq., attend from Burton and our Wardens & vestry attend - A resolution was passed disapproving of an anonymous letter sent to the Rev'd Mr. Wiggins of Prince Edward Island and denying any authority of the writer to refer to the wardens in proof of his assertions, and also that we recognize the Right of the Bishop to appoint any person he may think proper - a copy of Resolution to be sent to Mr. Wiggins.

Tuesday 29th - ploughed the garden & spaded up part of it. Bil & Pat help - Bil goes to mill forenoon - 12 bushels buckwheat.

Wednesday 30th – George F. Miles, son of Charles ploughs for me. Bil Howe & Oxen & cart work for Odber and he ploughs for me with Button & Woodforde's mare forenoon and mine afternoon. Pat at sundries - the House of Assembly prorogued the white No horn calved, the sow took boar.

Thursday May 1st 1851 - Bil goes to his fathers. Edward Steward agrees to work six months @ 40/- a month begins about 10 - a very rainy day.

Friday 2nd – Pat & Edward pile manure. Bil at home. I work some in the garden.

Saturday May 3, 1851 - Pat & Edward same as yesterday. Bil at sundries, plants some Christy coats in garden. Mrs. Miles goes to Betsys with George H. – has Odbers waggon and mare. I write deed for FA DeVeber & mortgage - and sundry other jobs.

Sunday 4th – at home all day.

Monday 5th – Edward piling manure. Pat started for the mill but did not get there - spent 1/2 the day - set out willows afternoon – Bil Howe at Fredericton.

Tuesday 6th – Men piling manure.

Wednesday 7th – Pat went to the mill. Ed saws wood. Bil over the river - brought Miss Patterson. Pat & I set out willows afternoon.

Thursday 8th – Bil Howe helps me. Edward with Wisely cleans the ditch forenoon. Pat harrows wheat ground afternoon. Edward & Charles' George here nearly all day. Odber goes to Woodys for trees - oaks & pines.

Friday 9th - Bil & Ed making brush fence. Pat & I pickle & lime wheat & Charles goes above.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 9)

Saturday 10th – Odber sows about 2 bushels of black sea wheat and 2 1/2 of the Carman wheat for me. Bil & Ed same as yesterday. Pat harrows in wheat.

Sunday 11th – attended Mr. Jaffreys Church forenoon.

Monday 12th – marked 4 yearlings, 2 heifers & 2 steers and turned them to the woods with 4 two year old steers and 1 three yr. old steer. Pat sowed grass seed on the wheat ground and harrowed it once after – the ploughed on front.

Tuesday 13th 1851 – Pat ploughed some - cleaned oats. Edward worked some in garden - sowed some turnips, some mangle wortzel - some beets & parsnips. Bil Howe got a load hay from McNanaman - say 15 cwt.

Wednesday 14th – Clears up - I sowed 6 bushels black oats & 1 1/2 white on the front and seeded down with timothy. Pat harrowed it in and ploughed a little. Edward in garden. Bil Howe has the oxen all day to plough.

Thursday 15th - Bil Howe has the oxen all day to plough. Pat harrows for him about 1/2 of a day. I sow 6 bushels oats for him. Edward plants mangle wortzel and carrots.

Friday 16th – Pat ploughs. Bil Howe & Edward put out manure for potatoes - I work at many things.

Saturday 17th – Pat ploughs. Edward planted potatoes. Bil has the oxen to plough forenoon - rains all afternoon. Bil & Pat butcher a calf. Edward sundries. Water rises fast - has not run in the swamp yet - this season about 3 feet deep in Hardings Creek.

Sunday 18th - attended Church in St Marys afternoon - water falls.

Monday 19th – the ground frozen quite hard. Edward sowed 5 bushels white oats - came from Edwards - near the bars leading into the meadow then plants potatoes. Pat ploughs & harrows – I sow 6 bushels black oats back near the wheat.

Tuesday 20th – Pat makes fish sticks - Edward goes to Jarvis afternoon.

Wednesday 21st - Pat goes to the mill & gets grist. Edward strings fish forenoon. Bailey borrows my harrow. I send a bushel early blues to the parsonage to plant in the garden. Pat takes a load of old garden fence to Charles Miles & 6 new posts.

Thursday 22nd - Pat ploughs & harrows. Bil How & Edward put out manure for potatoes back of the

road. I am not well-plant 2 rows of peas back of the road.

Friday May 23, 1851 - paid Pat Cane in full for work and cut cord wood and he quits. Edward works for Bil Howe with oxen after breakfast till night.

Saturday 24th - Bil plants potatoes for himself. Edward plants for me. I work in the garden.

Sunday 25th – Attended Church in forenoon at St Marys - went for Sally afternoon - she was up Nashwaak with Mrs. Jaffrey - brought Sarah home with me.

Monday 26th – Bil Howe ploughs for me & harrows in one bushel black sea wheat. Edward plants potatoes. I plant some beans in garden and sow 1 bushel black sea wheat on the front - about half of it was pickled and limed at the time the first wheat was sown. This was sowed on the lower side of the piece.

Tuesday 27th – went out to Bil Howes after breakfast - sowed 3 bushels oats for him. He has the horses to harrow them in and furrow some for potatoes. We then come in & he works for me the remainder of the day - planted some corn - Edward plants some potatoes - puts out manure for corn. Sally & Miss Jaffrey comes forenoon.

Wednesday 28th - Bil at home. Edward saws wood & helps stick peas.

Thursday 29th - Bil ploughs & plants some corn. Edward puts out some manure.

Friday 30th – Sowed 5 bushels white oats on the front - Bil harrows them in and then ploughs for potatoes near the graveyard for Dennis & plants. Edward planting potatoes.

Saturday 31st – Bil ploughing & Edward putting out manure for potatoes - Quit at night - hard frost.

Sunday June 1st 1851 – at home all day. Wm. O Smith, Anthony Barker & my Sister to dinner.

Monday June 2, 1851 - William How works for me till near eleven o'clock then has the oxen and hour and plants his own potatoes till night. Tom McKinney works for me, some for Odber. Dennis & McNanaman commence to plant on shares in the graveyard field. I went to Mrs. Stirlings and Cromwells.

Tuesday 3rd - Tom plants potatoes. Bil Howe comes to breakfast and furrows ploughs & harrows till dinner then goes to putting out manure with Thomas Doherty to plant on shares. Mary returns

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 9)

gets her hay and brings two girls to hire - one at 20/- a month begins this afternoon.

Wednesday 4th – Bil for himself. Old Tom works for me; Dennis McManaman & Thos. Doherty planting on shares.

Thursday 5th – Old Tom works for Odber - the rest planting on shares. I planted a little sweet corn. Mrs. Stirling & family spend afternoon.

Friday 6th – Bil helps me - Old Tom at Odbers, has my oxen. Clowes Carman sends five pounds for Tommy Perley. Elijah brings it to me. The grey colt Boxer found in the mire hole near Portobello supposed to have been in 24 hours - nearly dead.

Saturday 7th - Heard of the death of John Hazen, high Sheriff - he died last eve about 9 o'clock. Bil Howe to town - Old Tom at Odbers – Thos. Doherty planting on shares - finishes - I am not well. The weather is very cold - a good fire is required all day.

Sunday 8th – Mrs. Miles & Nancy & George attends meeting fore & afternoon. I am at home all day - not well.

Monday 9th – Old Tom works for me - saws wood. Thos. Doherty leaves for home after breakfast, having been here seven days. He brought 5 loaves bakers bread cost 1/6- tea & sugar - exchanged a boar for a sow with Odber - my colt gets better.

Tuesday June 10, 1851 - Odber attends the funeral of John Hazen Esq. I am not well enough to venture out - Old Tom works for me. Bil Howe about home - I think idle.

Wednesday 11th - Old Tom & John McNanaman make fence for me. Bil Howe on the road for himself - rains in the evening.

Thursday 12th – Bil ploughs & harrows with oxen forenoon - put out manure on ground for buckwheat afternoon. Old Tom is very busy helping him.

Friday 13th – Bil ploughing with Button & Jenny. Tom picks over potatoes. Paid to Tommy Perley the five pounds, sent by GC Carman Esq. Odber has my oxen all day.

Saturday 14th – Woody & Sally stopt with us last night. George & Emerson and young Estabrooks came about eleven last night - all to breakfast & then depart. George & his party go to Nashwaak. Odber sows Buckwheat for me in front swamp - back of our potatoes - his man harrows it in. The man works from breakfast till dinner with Button. He has my 1/2 day - Bil Howe over to his fathers. I

make a pair of bars & do sundry other jobs. Old Tom works for Odber.

Sunday 15th - Attend Church in Maugerville. Mr. Bliss officiates - forenoon. Mr. Jaffrey ordained priest by Bishop Medley at Fredericton.

Monday 16th – sow buckwheat - before breakfast back of Dennis' potatoes. James Hanley begins work for me at 50/- a month for six months - Bil Howe over the river. I go to the parsonage & with Geo. Covert and FA DeVeber help to put in some beets, turnips, parsnips, beans-parsley. Mrs. Miles goes to see Mrs. Stirling who is about preparing to move to Fredericton. James Hanley harrows in buckwheat and then helps McNanaman in swamp.

Tuesday 17th – I attend at Court - James works with Mc in swamp till breakfast - then at sundries, small jobs.

Wednesday June 18, 1851 - James splitting wood & putting it in wood house. McManaman at swamp - the work done by him in swamp to this evening is allowed to be equal to the 30/- advanced to him - and we agree for the clearing grubbing of the swamp on the inside of the ditch for five pounds.

Thursday 19th - Bil Howe helps me with, who with James Hanley ploughs some at the end of the barn and the bean patch- and put in wood. The Revd. Dr. Wiggins comes to my place at noon, dines with us and I take him to see the wardens and some others & show him the glebe & parsonage. He returns with me and concludes to give up the thought of settling in Maugerville.

Friday 20th – I took Dr. Wiggins to the Nashwaak ferry. He intends calling on the Bishop - and if he is willing the Dr. Will return to PE Island forthwith. Got home at noon - sowed some buckwheat on the bean patch and prepared ground for turnips at the end of the barn. James puts in wood & helps me. Bil Howe with Wisely.

Saturday 21st - put in some turnips at the end of the barn - and worked in the garden. Jas. & Bil helped.

Sunday 22nd – Attended church at St Marys morning - Sally & Woody come home with us. We spent the afternoon at home. Dr. Wiggins preached in Maugerville afternoon much to the satisfaction of his hearers - we was not aware that he was to be there.

Monday 23rd - Attended a meeting at the Church where all present gave their consent for Dr. Wiggins to be appointed Pastor - there were at the

meeting the wardens & Messrs. Hatheway and Covert - together with Mr. Currie, Mr. John Brown, GHN Harding, Thos. Perley, Bailey, Cromwell, TO Miles, Jun, DL DeVeber - the Rev Dr. Wiggins was also present. Mr. Burnard Brown who was obliged to go to St John called on me in the morning and wished me to say he was anxious to have Dr. Wiggins as our Pastor and that he would give the same towards his support that I would. Jas. in garden and other jobs. Bil absent - his wife sick.

Tuesday June 24, 1851 - Jas. puts in wood Bil Howe to town with his wife. Odbers man James brings a cow bought of McEwins for me.

Wednesday 25th - Jas puts in wood forenoon, hoes potatoes afternoon. Bil absent - his wife sick. Mr. Jaffrey spends good part of the day with us - send £6-5- to McEwin by George C Miles.

Thursday 26th - Jas. hoes potatoes. I do many things.

Friday 27th - Odber sows pecks buckwheat on my place near the road rains after breakfast. Jas. puts in wood forenoon - weeds garden afternoon. Sold to Ward Brown a yoke of oxen for £20- he paid £10 down and gave a note for ten payable in 4 months.

Saturday 28th - caught a skunk in steel trap. Agreed with John McDonald to work for me for one year for £24 to begin next Monday. Jas. hoes potatoes - Mr. Joseph McKeen called & paid £20 on acct of his bond & mortgage.

Sunday 29th - attended Church forenoon and Bd meeting afternoon. Mr. Lee done duty at Church & Mr. Fitch at meeting.

Monday 30th - John McDonald began work, he & Jas. hoes potatoes. I went as far as Cromwells - got 2 shoes on Jenny, called on Valentine A Harding who promised to come and see on in 3 or four days - took the banking from the parsonage, Mr Bailey helped me.

Fire in the 30's

Eldon Hay

Back in the 1930s, we school kids used to skate on the nearby creek. It'd be better if the weeds weren't there. One fall, we kids decided to do something. At our home, there was no electricity, coal oil lamps were used: there was always matches on my parents' bedroom dresser. Of course, we were never to touch the matches. Of course, I took some to school, to burn off the brush so that the ice would be better.

We did the act after school one afternoon. It was very exciting - at first. I was very proud, I had the matches, so I set the blaze. The brush, tinder dry, went up with a great WHOOSH! We went home. Later, though I didn't know it at the time, the fire spread - to fields and fences, and a house very nearly went up in smoke. It was saved by a group of men with shovels.

I was to find out all the details, later that evening, in spades. Apparently everyone knew I had started the fire - who, in heaven's name, would tell them that? Where had the matches come from? my parents asked. I said I found the matches in my pocket, one jumped out, ran round a stone and started the fire. For some inexplicable reason, they didn't believe me. I got spanked, for a couple of

reasons. First, for taking matches; second, for lying.

I was very, very frightened when I went to school next day. Somehow teacher Vera Brunton handled it without embarrassing me. How, I have no idea, I was too scared. But I was alive at the end of the day. Vera was a saint from that day forward.

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Finding my Huguenot Ancestors of New York City

Part 2: the learnings

by Bonny Pond

Part 1 outlined how the search for the ancestors of my great grandmother, Julia Margaret (Ganong) Pond, led me to a Huguenot family who, in the early part of the 18th century left France for Amsterdam; from there to New Amsterdam (New York); and finally as Loyalists to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.. Part 2 simply recounts some of my learnings about history and about the process of genealogical research.

I. How property was divided in wills in the early 19th Century

I had thought originally I would write an article called something like: "My One Wealthy Ancestor . . . and why none of his wealth trickled down to me". But the title was too long.

But I did find the will of my ggggg grandfather, Francis Dominick, quite interesting. He was a wealthy businessman in New York City around the turn of the 19th century. His 11-page will lists his New York properties that included his principle residence at 31 Cherry Lane as well as eight lots on Grand Street, six on Division Street, five on Forysth Street, six on Chrystie Street and two on Bayard Street. There was also one at the corner of Division and Forysth, one at the corner of Bayard and Forysth and one at the corner of Chrystie and Bayard. In addition to his property in New York City he had property in Totten and Crossfields in the State of New York and land at Patchoque on Long Island. Rental fees, shares in an insurance company, etc. were also distributed among his children and grandchildren.

Francis Dominick had 10 children by two wives and of these ten children only two were still alive at the time of his death. However, the grandchildren of his deceased children were provided for although the names were not always given. For example, "the six daughters of Ann Cox" received \$100 each.

His second wife is provided for as is his unmarried daughter, Margaret, who also lived at 31 Cherry Lane.

With regards to his daughter the will reads "I give and bequeath to my daughter Margaret during her life . . ." and goes on to specify eight different properties but there was one proviso: she was to bequeath these properties to "any of the male descendants of my family of the name of Dominick". So, although my ancestor, Anne (Dominick) Cox,

had a son, William Blanchard Cox, he would not be able to inherit any of these eight New York properties because his last name was not Dominick.

Margaret Dominick duly distributed the properties as instructed although she did leave \$500 to "William Cox of St. Johns, son of my late sister, Ann Cox (deceased)." William's six sisters received \$50 each.

All of which explains, I suppose, why I am not a wealthy woman today.

II. Repetition of given names within a family

While the practice of naming a son after the father or grandfather can be a handy tool in following a particular family line, this is only true when the name is somewhat unusual. For example, my ancestor, John Pond, had a son he named Lambert which potentially connects this Loyalist family with ancestors in Pennsylvania. It is a different story when the name is John or George or William.

When one of the American researchers I was working with was hesitant to accept the possibility of a Loyalist in the family tree I mentioned that "Francis Dominick" was named, not only in Esther Clark Wright's book, *The Loyalists of New Brunswick*, but also in the *British Headquarters Papers, New York City, 1774 – 1783*. The problem came when I discovered the latter document named two Dominick Loyalists: Francis and George.

Francis was referred to as a "carpenter"; an employee of the "Eng. Dept." Quite obviously he was the "Francis Dominick" who ended up in Digby, N.S. George was listed as a "timber merchant" in one paper and as a "mason and bricklayer" in another.

The problem was: which George Dominick? Or is it possible the papers referenced two or even three different George Dominick men among the Loyalists of New York City? Documents had

Finding my Huguenot Ancestors of New York City

shown that Francis Dominick, the father of my ancestor, Ann (Dominick) Cox, had a son, George Dominick, who was born in 1768. But he also had a brother, George, who was in the lumber business and this George also had a son called George who was born in 1765.

Of course, New York was controlled by the British throughout the period of the American Revolution and, being businessmen, the elder Dominick brothers undoubtedly knew how and when to switch sides as circumstances changed.

As none of the "George Dominick" men were in my direct line I did not bother to try to ascertain which one(s) were New York Loyalists at the time the city was under the protection of the British authorities. But it is interesting that only one Dominick man, Francis, became a Loyalist refugee and that his sister was the only other Dominick¹ to come to the colony of Nova Scotia as it was then.

III. Travel and family connections in the late 1700s

It became obvious that, despite the fact that two Dominick children of the wealthy Francis Dominick left New York at the conclusion of the American Revolution, family connections were definitely not severed.

In 1789 it appears that William Cox and his wife, Anne Dominick, returned to New York for a visit and at the same time had two of their daughters baptized at the Trinity Wall Street Church. Elizabeth Cox, born September 11, 1787, was baptized August 16, 1789. Witnesses were George Dominick, Elizabeth Dominick and Susan Pelle-treau. On the same day Elizabeth's sister, Ann Cox, born March 18, 1789, was baptized. Witnesses were Francis Dominick, Ann Dominick and Margaret Dominick.

Of course, it has been shown that the children of both Francis Dominick and his sister, Anne

(Dominick) Cox were remembered in the wills of both their grandfather, Francis Dominick, and their aunt, Margaret Dominick.

Another will found was that of Ann (Dominick) Gillet, who was a daughter of Francis Dominick, the Loyalist who died in Digby, N.S. in 1809. At the time Ann Gillet's will was written², 1868, she was living in New York and in her will she refers to her sister, Elizabeth B., the four children of her brother, James, and her cousin, William B. Cox, son of William Cox and Anne (Dominick) Cox.³

Finally, the back and forth between New Brunswick and New York is shown in the *New Brunswick Marriage Register for Kings County, 1812-1867*. It shows that William Blanchard Cox "of the City of Saint John", the son of William Cox and Anne Dominick, married Margareta Dominick "of the City of New York, United States" on October 9, 1825 in Kingston, N.B. I am not sure who this Margareta Dominick of New York was but a second or third cousin would be a reasonable guess.

IV. Collaborating with others in genealogical research

Genealogical research is actually quite a pleasant past-time but it is also a time-consuming one. Help from others has always been a vital part of genealogical research and this was definitely true in the case of my search for the Dominick family.

Of the two collaborators I mentioned in Part 1 only one, Janet of Florida, was actually a descendant, as am I, of Francis Dominick and Marguerite Blanchard. Charles of Utah is a descendant of a sister of Marguerite Blanchard. And it was more-or-less serendipity that brought us together on the Internet.

Although Part 1 shows what appears to be a straight line of effective research techniques, it was far from that. The number of Dominick families in New York at the time (many with Francis and George as given names) caused confusion. The notation on Esther Clark Wright's card for Francis

¹ It is uncertain whether or not she actually travelled with her brother to Saint John. Records show that Francis Dominick arrived on the ship "Thames" and there were no other family members with him. William Cox, on the other hand, arrived on the same ship with one adult female but no indication of who that female might be or even if this is the same William Cox who married Anne Dominick in 1784. (Source: "American Loyalists to New Brunswick: The Ship Passenger Lists" by David Bell, 2015)

² She died 10 years later so her will was only probated in 1878.

³ In fact, three of the six children of Francis Dominick, Loyalist, were residents of New York City at the time of their deaths in the late 1800s.

Finding my Huguenot Ancestors of New York City

Dominick, Loyalist, stating his daughter married William Cox for awhile was taken at face value. Skepticism that one's American ancestor could be a Loyalist required documented proof. We still disagree on the name of Francis Dominick's second wife but as I am descended from the first wife it doesn't bother me overly.

And finally there are all the other often anonymous contributors to websites whose information

we can double-check (when the original scanned document is not provided) and then use. Websites like:

<https://familysearch.org/> ;

<https://www.findagrave.com/> ;

<http://www.baclac.gc.ca/eng/Pages/home.aspx> .

Not forgetting the best one of all:

<http://archives.gnb.ca/Archives/Default.aspx?culture=en-CA> .

The Naming of Williamstown, Carleton County NB

Sandra Bourque

Williamstown is a small community located in Carleton County, New Brunswick. Today it extends about 7 km south of the Village of Centreville on Rte 560 to the boundary of the Village of Lakeville. However when settlement first began to expand west of the St. John River, "Williamstown Settlement" was the name given to a survey block that extended through current day Lakeville and Deerville to the boundary of Jacksontown - a distance of about 16 km south of Centreville. The very large lake that Rte 560 passes is still officially the "Williamstown Lake" even though it is commonly called the "Lakeville Lake".

Land records and other documents show use of the name Lakeville when the Post Office was still officially Williamstown. Interestingly, what is now

Williamstown, was for many years known as "Pioneer" with its own Post Office named Pioneer.

Over the years it has been believed that the name Williamstown came from the Williams family whose farm was located on the corner of Rte 560 and the Brookville Road and bordered the lake. Research shows that Isaac P. Williams emigrated from England in 1840 and first settled in nearby Long Settlement. He and his son John did not move to Williamstown/Lakeville until 1873. Further research shows that King William IV ascended to the throne in Britain following the death of his brother in June 1830. Surveying of the "Williamstown Settlement" was underway in 1832. It seems more likely that the area was named Williamstown in honour of the new king.

Rose Staples - Genealogical Researcher

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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.

James McCune, Covenanter Pastor

in New Brunswick and different parts of Canada
Eldon Hay

James McCune was a Reformed Presbyterian or Covenanter pastor in Barnesville, NB, for a short time, beginning in 1910. In fact, he was the last full-time ordained Covenanter to serve in Barnesville. But he is a notable figure in the Covenanter denomination, for other reasons. Historically, the Covenanters had congregations in three Canadian regions - in the Maritimes, in Ontario, and in the West. James McCune was the sole Covenanter minister who served congregations in each of the three regions. (There are still some Covenanter congregations in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta.)



James McCune was born 12 November 1871 in Wilkesburg, PA, in a strong Covenanter family. Attending local schools, he later graduated from Geneva College, Beaver Falls, PA, in 1894, completing theological studies at the Reformed Presbyterian seminary of Allegheny, PA, in 1897. Licensed to preach, he was ordained 17 May 1899, and installed pastor at Eskridge, KS. He pastored there until January 1908 and, at that time, 'his whole time is at the disposal of Synod.' This normally meant that the clergy person did not have a settled pastorate; but instead moved around, directed by a central board of the church. In 1909, James McCune was in Barnesville.

There, he was called to be their minister: he was duly installed pastor of the Barnesville congregation on the 7th July, 1910. Rev. Thomas McFall, of Cornwallis, NS, and Rev. D. Bruce Elsey, pastor of the Saint John congregation, conducted the installation services in a manner that was very impressive and appropriate. Rev. Mr. Elsey, lately being appointed Moderator of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Presbytery, preached the installation sermon. "The day was all that could be desired, and the people turned out in a manner that should encourage the heart of their pastor. The members of this little congregation are evidently determined to keep the Old Blue Banner afloat." On the Sabbath following the installation, "the communion of the Lord's Supper was observed, Rev. Mr. McFall remaining to assist the pastor, on the occasion of which there was one accession to the membership." (R.A.H. Morrow, "Installation," *Christian Nation*, 27 Jul 1910, 12).

McCune's ministry was not to be long in Barnesville; his public presence was primarily felt at the annual Sabbath School picnic. It was held "on the grounds of Mr. J. Westra Barnes on Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1911. The weather was all that could be desired and the situation chosen very picturesque. Besides the school and congregation a number of friends and visitors were present, and the pastor, Rev. James McCune, did everything possible to make the afternoon a pleasant one. A number of prizes were given for races and various contests and games at ball, and other suitable sports were enjoyed by the young people. After a bounteous supper had been served, Mr. McCune gathered the entire crowd on the grassy bank surrounding the interval and took several pictures of the group" ("Barnesville," *Christian Nation*, 13 Sep 1911). When he was in Barnesville the whole community seemed to be his charge. He called on all, whether Catholic or Protestant.

A call was extended to McCune from the McKeesport, PA, congregation; McCune accepted and left Barnesville, November, 1911; but in the future he was to minister in other Canadian Covenanter congregations.

Rev. James McCune was installed Covenanter pastor of Almonte, ON, December 10, 1914. After serving in Barnesville, NB, McCune pastor in

McKeesport - then to Almonte. McCune married shortly after coming to Ontario. In the spring after his arrival, he went New Brunswick and, on '28 April 1915, Rev. James McCune of Almonte married in Saint John Grace Darling Morrow.' Grace Morrow was the daughter of well-known Saint John publisher and Covenanter, Robert A.H. Morrow. Shortly after the wedding, "the certificate of Mrs. Grace McCune, was received from the congregation of St. John, N.B. and her name added to our roll" (Almonte Session Minutes, 19 Jun 1915). While the McCunes ministered in Almonte, they parented a son, Donald.

McCune's pastorate in Almonte embraced the years when Canada was at war. Five young men from the Almonte Reformed Presbyterian congregation served in Canada's armed forces - more than in any other Canadian Covenanter congregation. All five survived the war, though 'Charles W. McGregor ... was wounded in France, October 2, 1918. He was acting as a stretcher-bearer carrying wounded off the field. While stooping over a wounded soldier, doing something for him, he was struck on the thigh with a piece of shrapnel which entered the flesh at the hip and came out near the knee. The bone was not shattered or broken, but it must have been an ugly wound, for nearly all the time since he has been in the Canadian General Hospital in England ... He will be able to use the leg but will be crippled.' McGregor, the wounded soldier, returned to Almonte. "Charles Wesley McGregor of our congregation and Miss Ann Dow Frame, of Fifeshire, Scotland, were by the Rev. James McCune united in marriage in the Almonte Church, Friday, January 23, 1920. The groom is one of our 'Soldiers of the Church' and was wounded in France and was brought back to England to a military hospital where he was attended by Miss Frame as nurse. This was the beginning of a romance that culminated in their marriage. Charlie is one of our best young men and ... we all agree that he is to be congratulated on winning so estimable a bride and we are glad to welcome her among us" ("Almonte," *Christian Nation*, 11 Feb 1920, 10).

Covenanters were not to belong to secret societies, the Almonte session was faced with a member either wishing to become a union member or having done so. Did union membership involve membership in a secret society? The situation was considered by the session. On the one hand, "our

church recognizes the rights of the labouring classes and is in full sympathy with all lawful endeavours they may make for their betterment." But on the other hand, "the fact that labour unions are virtually secret orders and, therefore, wrong, makes it necessary not only to withhold any endorsement of such organizations but rather to place them in the same category as other secret societies from which our members are in covenant engagement to keep themselves free." That being the case, "the session wishes therefore to call the attention of our members to this matter and emphasize the fact that members of our church who become members of an oath-bound or other secret order violate their church vows and render themselves liable to being deprived of the sealing ordinances of the Church" (Almonte Session Minutes, 7 Feb 1920). The moderator and clerk were to prepare a letter to be sent to the member in question.

Having ministered well in Almonte for six years, McCune left, 14 September 1920. After 'his release from Almonte ... he preached in various places, remaining as stated supply for a time in Ray, Indiana, and then going to Regina, Canada.'

James McCune did come to Regina, SK, from Indiana in September 1923. In a lengthy letter from Regina a couple of months later, McCune noted that there were about twenty Covenanter members in Regina, though the congregation generally numbered double this, and some adherents are as faithful in coming as the members. Under McCune, the Sabbath School was reorganized and made a good start - this in the face of competing denominations: "the neighbourhood is pretty well churched - five or six within as many blocks of our church. These offer attractions and inducements that we cannot and so they have the strongest pull on the children in the neighborhood" (*Christian Nation*, 26 Sep 1923, 8).

McCune commented about contrasts among Covenanters in different locales. First, compared to congregations in NB and ON: 'Unlike Eastern Canada, Americans are very much in evidence here. Perhaps half of this congregation is American.' Again, he drew attention to a phenomenon that had been prevalent for a number of years - Eastern Canadian Covenanters coming west in the autumn to assist in harvesting. "Will Burns and Alan Bowes, of the Almonte congregation who came west on the harvesters'

James McCune, Covenanter Pastor

excursion ... have returned to their homes" (*Christian Nation*, 28 Nov 1923, 11).

Secondly, contrasting the city of Regina with American cities: "Canada is better than the United States in some things. The Sabbath is better kept for one thing." McCune also attempted to overcome an anomaly arising over difference between Covenanters in Canada and the United States in regard to marking Thanksgiving Day. "Monday, the 12th [October] was the Canadian Thanksgiving Day and we observed it by holding services in our church ... We would like to make a suggestion to the Covenanter Synod regarding the appointment of the day of Thanksgiving. Would it not be better to name the last Thursday of November for our congregations in the United States - and the date appointed by the Governor General of Canada for our congregations in Canada? Unless this is done, it means that Canadian Covenanters must either disregard the direction of Synod or of the Governor General of Canada or else observe two Thanksgiving Days" (*Christian Nation*, 28 Nov 1923, 13). McCune's fine recommendation came to naught, however.

Committed to remain in Regina for a year, James McCune became seriously ill in the early months of 1924. "Internal cancer so weakened him that he was compelled to return to his boyhood home in Wilkesburg, PA" dying there 16 July 1924 (*Christian Nation*, 27 Aug 1924, 5). The funeral service for Rev. McCune was held in Wilkesburg. "Soon after the conclusion of the services, the widow, Mrs. Grace Morrow McCune, her son, and the sister, Miss Margaret S. McCune, left with the

body to lay it away in St. John, NB, the home city of Mrs. McCune, and twenty miles from Barnesville, where James McCune was pastor for some years." (*Christian Nation*, 27 August 1924, 6-7). Years later, Mrs. McCune was buried in the same Morrow plot in Fernhill Cemetery, Saint John.

Fernhill Cemetery, Stepmarker 'McCune' in the 'Morrow' plot:

Rev. James McCune/1868-1924/

And his wife/

Grace D. McCune/1868-1962.

The final word as to the work and witness of McCune comes from his Canadian Covenanter colleague, Rev. Thomas McFall of Cornwallis, NS. At the time of McCune's death, McFall wrote: "I consider Brother McCune the right kind of a pastor, neighbourly, no clerical supremacy. I have been with him at times in all his pastorates. In fact I have been associated a good deal with him since he finished his Seminary course, and I have always found him a true friend, a honorable man, a real Christian gentleman. He was not easily carried away by any excitement nor cast down by discouragement. He, like others, had his seasons of trials and discouragements and, in some of these, he freely communicated with me - not bitterly finding fault ... I always found that his judgment was worth considering for he, not like many who are ready in a moment's notice to give an opinion, always weighed carefully whatever came before him" (*Christian Nation*, 27 Aug 1924, 4).

More New Brunswick Strays

Marianne Donovan

VAN WART, Dorothy - Passed away peacefully at Creek Way Village, Burlington, on Tuesday, February 14, 2017 in her 89th year. Beloved wife of the late William. Special aunt of Allison Stockton-Aird and her husband John. Dear sister of Vernon Stockton and his wife Bertha. Dorothy is predeceased by siblings Kathleen

McLeod (Jim), Wellman Stockton (Ruby), Malcolm Stockton, and Harold Stockton (Sara). A graveside service will take place in Sussex NB at a later date. (Smith's Funeral Home, Burlington 905-632-3333.) www.smithsfh.com (London Free Press Feb 18, 2017)

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For the year ending: December 2018

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

NBGS website: www.nbgs.ca

NEW BRUNSWICK GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
MEMBERSHIP ENROLMENT FORM

For the year ending: December 2017

I am researching the following families.

Please limit surnames to eight.

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

	SURNAMES	WHAT AREA
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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.

Some Early Settlers in New Netherland

by George H. Hayward

Introduction: This article is mainly from Dr. Daniel Turner's book ORSER which he published in 1975. It contains some background on the area in New York State where the Loyalist Orser and Belyea/Bulyea families (and some others) lived before removing to New Brunswick in 1783.

The earliest settlement of appreciable size was New Amsterdam (now New York City). One of the early immigrants to New Amsterdam was Aert Willemszen, who, presumably, became the progenitor of all the families of Auser, Orser, Orsor (and perhaps Osser) living today in the United States and Canada. Another early settler was Louis Boulter, a Huguenot mariner who had sailed his ship from the western shore of France to escape the persecution following the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He settles in the Tarrytown area, up the Hudson River from New York City.

The English and the Dutch in New Netherland

When the Dutch staked out New Netherland early in the 17th century, the terrain we now call Westchester was the mainland immediately north and northeast of Manhattan. It did not include Long Island, but it did include what is now the Borough of the Bronx. The Dutch called the southeastern segment Vredeland, or Land of Peace. In 1664 King Charles II of England, quite contemptuous of the big stake the Dutch had in that region, allocated to his brother James all the land that extended from the Connecticut to the Delaware Rivers. The British were at peace with the Dutch at that moment, and when Colonel Richard Nicolls appeared at New Amsterdam with four ships and 450 men, he took over the Dutch territory without having to fire a shot.

The English consolidated their power quickly without turning any essential workers out. Dutch petty officials retained their jobs and land owners their property.

Although the Dutch church was disestablished, freedom of worship was guaranteed, and interpreters were provided by the English courts. Colonel Nicolls paid honor to his master by renaming New Amsterdam New York, and the mainland Yorkshire. The Dutch

regained control briefly in 1673, but soon lost it again. By the treaty of November, 1674, they gave up all claims to their former colony in the New World.

Patroons were expected to settle groups of five persons above 15 years of age on every 200 acres. Three classes were recognized by the Dutch: the nobles; the commoners, who were freemen; and the boers, or farm hands, who were bound for a number of years. Carrying on traditions of an ancient day, the patroon was expected to symbolize his fealty to the West India Company by presenting it annually with a pair of iron gauntlets, redeemable by 20 guilders. The patroon was obligated to erect mills where grain could be ground for the colony, to provide live stock and pay for the keep of a clergyman and a schoolmaster. The tenants in turn were to obligate themselves to work the land for ten years, have their grain ground at the patroon's mill at their own expense and otherwise develop the property.

Dutch continued to be spoken freely, Colonel Nicolls

Frederick Philipse and Philipsburg Manor

The story of Vredryck Flypsen, who became Peter Stuyvesant's master builder and of Frederick Philipse, first lord of the Manor of Philipsborough, builder of Philipse Castle and the Manor Hall in Yonkers, is one of the first great career stories of this Dutch-English-American land. Vredryck and Frederick were the same man. Born in Holland and able, like so many of his kinsmen, to adapt himself easily to the Anglican administration, he became the founder of an American family that remained staunchly loyal to the British Crown. The first immigrant to America wrote his name in the Dutch manner, Vredryck Flypsen, which was easily anglicized later into Frederick Philipse. He was born in Friesland in 1626 and came to America some time before 1653. He soon became a carpenter for the Dutch West India Company, but it is evident that he was also something of a master builder, a man who could work with his hands and supervise as well. The Dutch records disclose that he was employed frequently by Director General Stuyvesant not only on houses and churches, but also on fortifications at Bergen, New Jersey, and Esopus, New York.

Some Early Settlers in New Netherland

Philipse quickly accumulated wealth through a combination of industriousness and a favorable marriage. Within twenty years he had acquired about one-third of what is now Westchester County. In 1693 his extensive landholdings were elevated to the status of the "Mannour of Philipsborough" by the British Crown. This gave Philipse absolute rights to his property akin to those of a feudal lord of the Middle Ages. The vast estate encompassed 90,000 acres, bounded on the south by Spuyten Duyvil, lying at the northern tip of Manhattan; on the west by the Hudson River; on the east by the Bronx River; and on the north by the Croton River. In the northern sector of Philipsburg Manor, near where the Pocantico and the Hudson Rives meet, Philipge constructed a dam, a gristmill, and a two-story stone Manor House in the early 1680's. He called this trading center Upper Mills to distinguish it from his other milling operation in the southern part of the manor which is now the City of Yonkers. The grain from the surrounding Pocantico tract was milled and sent down the Hudson to New York City in sloops. We believe that it was to this area around Upper Mills that the Orsers came shortly after 1700.

The transformation of the Dutch immigrant carpenter-builder into an English merchant and landowner was so successful that when the eighteenth century opened, he had become a pillar of the English administration, an adviser to governors, and the owner of one of the great fortunes of that day. He was 74 then, with an estate that ran from the end of Manhattan to the Kitchawan (now Croton) River, offices and warehouses in New York, ships to ply the sea, several houses to live in, and tenants in New York and New Jersey. When the British government elevated his estate to the status of a manor, he became a manor lord, although this did not imply nobility nor the use of a title.

After the death of Frederick Philipse in 1702, his son Adolph inherited the Upper Mills property. Adolph increased the capacity of the mill by adding millstones to permit grinding barley as well as wheat and corn. During the Revolutionary War Frederick Philipse 111, a great-grandson of the original Frederick, was in possession of Philipsburg Manor. He remained loyal to the British Crown, and for this he was attainted of treason by the State of New York in 1779. He was ordered banished from the colony and his property confiscated. He died in England in 1785, the very year when all of

Philipsburg Manor's 90,000 acres were sold at public auction. Milling and farming continued here for many years. Eventually in 1940 John D. Rockefeller, Jr., purchased the Manor House and the surrounding land at Upper Mills in order to preserve an important segment of American history. Teams of historians and archaeologists have worked for years at Philipsburg Manor, Upper Mills, to return the site to its appearance of 1720-1750. Restored Philipsburg Manor now encompasses some twenty acres. The Manor House, with its period furnishings and the gristmill with its massive millstones, waterwheel and wooden gearing recall Colonial America in its earliest days. This impressive restoration truly reflects the hardiness, simplicity and industriousness of America's first settlers.

Philipse Castle on the Pocantico

It is at Philipse Castle on the Pocantico that the colonial period blooms once more. the semblance of the past is revived with an opulence known only to colonial Williamsburg. Here the Pocantico flows out from between dark, tree-bordered hills and gaining momentum, winds past the southwest boundary of Sleepy Hollow Cemetery and under the modern Headless Horseman Bridge. There it reaches the wide millpond and gathers weight to push the millwheel below the dam. Glancing back to the modern motor age, we observe that the road is U.S. 9, the locality North Tarrytown.

When you leave your motorcar in the wide parking place, you put a barrier of oaks, elms, sycamores and shrubbery between the present and the past. Before you is a wooden footbridge, with stout handrails, built upon the stone milldam and leading directly to the brown-shingled mill. The clear water plunges down under the bridge or enters the mill race. At the side of the mill, under a porch roof, the millwheel slaps the water and revolves with the creaking and straining of gears that was once the hum of industry throughout the land.

Now the illusion of a country place, centuries old, is complete. The noise of the Post Road does not penetrate here. The clear surface of the millpond reflects clouds that race across the summer's sky and trees that border it. Here someone has laid down willow logs as a barrier - possibly some of those that once fell on the ancient mill - and they have taken root and produced tall saplings. At the left stands the brown barn of a mill, with an old millstone for its doorstep. A few steps ahead is the original well. In front of us,

Some Early Settlers in New Netherland

at the end of a short, gravel walk, stands Philipse Castle. With a devotion to history that tolerates no halfway measures, sufficient funds provided by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and other citizens living close at hand, Philipse Castle has been restored as an example of the well-to-do American household of 250 years ago.

The Castle was lived in wholly by families with Dutch backgrounds. They obtained much of their furniture from Holland, from Dutch cabinetmakers who had moved to England, and from New York. On the first floor, the family dining-room gives the comfortable feeling of an informal home, with the sunlight streaming into the south and west windows, before one of which hangs a wicker cage. The gateleg table, which dates from 1710, is set for a meal; it can be covered on occasion with a tapestry-patterned linen tablecloth. In a corner stands a substantial linen press no Dutch family could do without. The four Dutch chairs are not all of one pattern. The room opposite was used during part of the tenure of Adolphus Philipse as an office by his overseer, Mr. Aartse, and an attempt has been made to show how it might have appeared under ideal conditions. The floor has been sanded; there is a small desk with an hour glass, a quill pen, and other necessities, as well as a mermaid clock from East Friesland. Near the door stand a pair of wooden shoes from which Mr. Aartse might have changed when he came in from tramping around the farm. Adolphus Philipse, who inherited Philipse Castle in 1702, was too busy in New York City and at the Manor Hall to make this his permanent abode. In 1761 the family leased the Pocantico place to William Pugsley.

Life in Colonial Philipsburg

Rugged living conditions did not greatly injure the health of the colonists, once they had reached adult life. The great mortality was from children's diseases. Diphtheria was always fatal. Practically every family had lost some children in infancy and watched anxiously over the survivors. Many men had faces pitted by smallpox. Fever invariably was reduced by bleeding, and this may greatly have weakened patients. Consumption is often mentioned in the old annals, and many young people wasted away with what we now call tuberculosis. But many colonials lived to a great age.

Flocks of wild pigeons were still flying in the eighteenth century and pigeon pie was a country delicacy. Dining, accelerated by wine, was likely to be overdone; overeating probably accounted for the port-

liness of the second Manor Lord of Philipsburg, who took so much space in his carriage that there was no room for his wife.

When the landholdings became vast estates with hundreds of tenants obligated to the owner, authority direct from the Crown was needed to support the owner in his title and right to keep order. Thus, under the Stuarts, the manor system of old England was transplanted to colonial soil. The Crown not only gave the lord of the manor a privileged position, but invested him with judicial authority as well, so that he administered two courts, one for misdemeanors and felonies, and the other for offenses against the government short of treason. The old feudal obligation of furnishing militia to the king did not apply to colonial manors. Although historians describe the manor system as a step in the transition from feudal obligations to democratic freedoms, they agree that it bore down heavily on the farmer who took up manor land. Tenants were obligated to lease a farm for life; they might bequeath the farm, hut only with the consent of the manorlord.

The Old Dutch Church at Sleepy Hollow

Since the days of the Dutch colonists the lower valley through which the Pocantico River moves to reach the Hudson has been known as Sleepy Hollow. The name is said to derive from the Dutch, who called the place Slapering Haven. This applied to the surrounding countryside, especially to the land on which Philipse Castle stands. Now only the graveyard and Philipse Castle opposite keep it from losing the last vestige of rural peace that its name implies. Here the Pocantico reaches the Hudson as it flows under the Headless Horseman Bridge, recalling Washington Irving' immortal tale of the hapless Ichabod Crane. On the knoll nearby Frederick Philipse built a sturdy stone church with gambrel roof and octagonal rear. It was intended for the family and the tenants, It has been in constant use since erection. The present congregation believe 1697 to be the actual date of its completion. It may appear as only a small chapel today, but in the sparsely settled country of the 17th century it was an ambitious undertaking. Its walls of native stone are nearly three feet thick in some places. Its brick is believed to have come from Holland. A graveyard had existed for many years on the knoll on which the church was built. Here lie buried many of

Some Early Settlers in New Netherland

the early residents of the area. About a dozen stones are inscribed with Auser or Orser names. Appropriately enough Washington Irving is buried here, in the very heart of this peaceful valley which he immortalized in his tale *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*. The extensive church records, which were kept in Dutch until the time of the Revolution, are extant. Through them we are able to catch glimpses of the people whose lives composed the fiber of the culture of this region. Dozens of Aertse and Auser christenings and marriages are recorded, and we can be confident that the Orser families played an important role in the life of the community, for several Aertse men were elected and served as elders and deacons.

With the new era after the Revolution there came to the Sleepy Hollow Church the Reverend Stephen Van Voorhees. Let us picture a scene in the year 1785 or 1786. The clergyman takes the infant out of her father's arms and proceeds: "Lovinia, I baptise thee..." Saint Nicholas defend us, and the States General of Holland and the Synod of Dordrecht and all other things Dutch defend us! He is baptising little Wyntje Hawes in English! The offense was one which the people did not easily forgive. The first plunge is usually remembered and although English gradually superseded Dutch in the services of the Church, Mr. Van Voorhees was not popular in Philipsburg. He also began to keep the church records in English, thus turning the weapon in the wound. His term there was short!

Treason Comes to Sleepy Hollow

The Manor of Philipsburg already had been confiscated when Major John Andre journeyed over its roads in 1780. It was here on the Albany Post Road, almost within sight of Philipse Castle and the Sleepy Hollow Church, that he lost his freedom and eventually his life. Major Andre had landed on the west bank of the Hudson, two miles below Haverstraw, from the British sloop *Vulture*, on the night of September 21, and had conferred with General Benedict Arnold in the woods below Long Clove Mountain. Unable to get back to the vessel at dawn because the oarsmen balked, he was led inside the American lines unwittingly and took shelter with Arnold in the house of Joshua Hett Smith. The next day he was captured as he rode along the Post Road in North Tarrytown. He was promptly tried, condemned and hanged at Washington's headquarters at Tappan, New York, not far away.

Old Sparta Burying Ground

In the southern part of the Town of Ossining lies Old Sparta,

a tiny hamlet supposedly settled about 1759, under the Lord of the Manor of Philipsburg. In the Revolutionary period it was a distinct little hamlet extending eastward from the Hudson River. Among the first settlers were the Agate and Priestley families. Later came the Wards, Orsers, Sherwoods, Haight's, Wheelers, Garrisons, Archers, and Storms. Although much of its early history is lost, it is believed that at some time shortly before the Revolutionary War, land was set apart in Sparta for a burial ground. This land was located on the farm of Arnold Hunt who was then a tenant of the Lord of the Manor. The oldest tombstone in this burying ground is that of Sarah Ledew, which is dated 1765, but undoubtedly there were burials previous to this date. About the year 1768 a Presbyterian Church was built on this property. After the War, Arnold Hunt purchased the farm from the Commissioners of Forfeitures and the Church and the Burying Ground were excepted from the deed. On March 18, 1808, the deed to the cemetery was confirmed by the Legislature of the State of New York and set apart to the Presbyterian Church. About 1800 a new church was built in Sing Sing (now Ossining) on land given by Moses Ward, and later the old church was removed from the Burying Ground.

In this Burying Ground at Old Sparta, about two acres in area, are the most complete records of the first families of Ossining, for practically all the early settlers were buried there, including many Orsers. In it are the graves of the Revolutionary War soldiers of the community, many of which are marked with suitable markers, and some of its families are contemporary with those found in the old Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. Although the First Presbyterian Church of Ossining owns the cemetery, it has no record of burials prior to May 1, 1929. Because of its historical importance, the Ossining Historical Society has assumed the restoration and care of this interesting spot and has tabulated a record of its tombstones and, in many cases, has repaired and re-set the old markers.

Ossining

New Castle, formed from North Castle, 18 Mar 1791, is in the north central part of Westchester County, 35 miles from New York City. Chappaqua village, known best as the place where Horace Greeley "farmed" once a week for twenty years has not changed greatly since Greeley's day. Millwood is a rural hamlet, in spite of its industrial name. Mt. Pleasant, formed 7 Mar 1788, has a frontage of three miles on the Hudson above Tarrytown. The town was included in the original Philipsburg Manor. Permanent settlement of this region did not begin until just before the Revolution. Important villages in this section are Pleasantville, Hawthorne, Briarcliff Manor, North Tarrytown (formerly Beekmantown).

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Ossining, formed from Mt. Pleasant, 2 May 1845, fronts on the Hudson for five miles, about 30 miles from New York City. When first erected the name Ossin-sing was attached to it, the present form being of later origin. Marble quarries were once an important industry of the town, farming making up the remaining occupations in the district. The Dutch tenant farmers had made some preliminary developments in this area, before the Revolution, but deeds to the land could not be secured until after the war was over. Ossining is the seat of Sing Sing Prison, the State penitentiary. The principal village was itself called Sing Sing originally, but when this same title was applied by the State to its penitentiary, the town and village voted (May, 1845) to take the title Ossining.

The township Ossining is bounded on the east and south by Mount Pleasant, of which it was once a part; on the west by the Hudson River; and on the north by New Castle and the Croton River. Like the neighboring townships it was originally included within Philipsburg. The Indian word, variously written Sin-sing, Sing Sing, Sin Sinck and Sink Sink, is derived from *ossin* (a stone) and *ing* (a place) or "stone upon stone", a name exceedingly characteristic of this beautiful town, whose coast is guarded by a vast munition of rocks and ancient boulders. At a very early period Ossining constituted a part of the possessions of a powerful Mohegan clan called the Sint Sings.

Colonel Frederick Philipse, III, the last lord of Philipsburg Manor, lost his claim to all land holdings when he was attainted of treason by the State of New York in 1779. Subsequent proprietors, who purchased under the Commissioners of Forfeitures in 1785 were the Wards, Orsers, Cranks, Bazelies, Ackers, Purdys, Merriitts, McCords, Bishops, Belyeas, Storms, Joneses, Millers, Ryders, and others.

The village of Ossining is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, in which respect it is hardly surpassed by any of the river towns. Spreading on the delightful banks of the Hudson it rises gradually to a height of one hundred and eighty feet above tide water overlooking the magnificent scenery of the Tappan Bay, near its confluence with the Croton. The Devil's stairs, formed by a perpendicular rock 60 feet high, has 16 steps. This extraordinary freak of nature is best seen from the southwest bank of the ravine. Directly beneath the stairs in the rocky bed of the river are some rude marks closely resembling the prints of horses' shoes. These, however, are only visible at low water. Immediately to the south, and almost close to the water's edge is situated an Indian cave. The rocks of this region abound in copper ores, such as copper pyrites, black sulphuret of copper and green carbonate of copper, likewise iron pyrites, but they are not found in such abundance as to warrant any extensive operation. The site of the present village of Ossining is supposed to occupy partly the ground on which stood

the ancient Indian settlement of Sing Sing. The existence of Indian habitations upon this particular spot is amply proved by the vast number of shell beds, arrow heads and stone axes still found in the neighborhood. At an early period, Sing Sing appears to have been a favorite landing place for shipping the various marketable produce raised in the interior. From four landings numerous steamboats and vessels constantly plied to and from New York City, a distance of 33 miles. According to Bolton (in 1848) a number of handsome residences adorned the higher grounds of the village. Among others stood the mansions of Mr. William Robinson, Mr. Ludlum, and Mr. Albertus, also that of Major-General Aaron Ward, who for a number of years represented his district in Congress. General Ward was the son of Moses Ward, Esq., who was one of the original purchasers under the Commissioners of Forfeitures in 1785. At this early period there were but three dwelling houses in Sing Sing, one of which was the residence of Mr. Ward, an old stone mansion, used as a fortress to defend the settlers against the Indians. This Ward family was descended from Richard Ward, son of Edmund Ward of Fairfield, Connecticut.

One of the most striking features of this hilly region is the ravine intersecting the village. Both sides of it are bounded by steep acclivities covered with a luxuriant growth of hemlock and spruce, and near its mouth the banks rise to a height of one hundred feet above the bed of the stream. The Croton aqueduct crosses this ravine by means of a handsome arch constructed of the most durable masonry. The space between the abutments is 88 feet, and the rise from the bottom of the creek is about 100 feet.

In the vicinity of Sing Sing the shores of Croton Bay were (in 1848) decked with numerous country seats. The first property south of the Croton was that of Colonel Joseph Hunt, whose family purchased the land from the Commissioners in 1785. The next place in succession was the old McChain estate, owned later by Thomas Oliver. The house was prettily situated on a finely wooded point, at the extremity of which lies a great rock, commonly called Frank's rock, near a gigantic tree where a white or bald-headed eagle for a long series of years built her nest.

Adjoining the above on the south was the Albert Orser property, which was purchased in 1839 by Clement Clarke Moore, author of "The Night Before Christmas". The house was occupied many years by Mr. Moore's son, Mr. Benjamin Moore. It was on this old Orser property that a body of continental troops, under the command of Captain Daniel Williams met a surprise attack by the British troops. This incident is further described below in "The Surprise at Orser's". In this same neighborhood were located the estates of John Strang, General Sandford, John Kane, and Robert Havell.

On the margin of the river are two deep grooves, appar-

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ently chiseled in a hard gneiss rock. These marks indicate the commencement of the two-mile-line of the Manor of Philipsburg, which according to the royal patent extended two miles north from the mouth of the Croton until it struck the southern line of Cortlandt Manor.

Mining operations were carried on to a considerable extent in Sing Sing, and Bolton reported (in 1848) that the old mine shafts were then still visible, though he implied that little ore really existed there. However Haacker stated (1955) that the Philipse or Sing Sing Silver Mine had formerly been fairly successful. Within the limits of the village of Ossining, it was located in the marble cliffs, near the Hudson River, east of the New York Central Railroad tracks and adjacent to the State Prison grounds. In the year 1824 Joseph Hunt certified that the discoverer of the silver mine was Albert Auser (or Orser). He said: "I was personally acquainted with Albert Auser, of the town of Mount Pleasant, deceased, and believe him to have been a man of truth and respectability. I have heard him frequently speak of the Sing Sing Mine. He informed me that he was the first person who discovered it. He found a piece of silver on the top of a rock which he cut out with a chisel." The mine was apparently discovered in the year 1759, during the French and Indian Wars. Albert Orser was then 31 years old.

Moorehaven

We believe that it was about the year 1742 that Albert Auser (or Orser) (1656) built a stately residence on his property in Sing Sing (now Ossining). This area was sometimes referred to as Orser Flats, which appellation continued into the present century. The house must have been grand in its time. The knocker which still survives on the front door bears the medieval Dutch inscription "Met Peynen Due Deveerhelt, 1767". The bottled glass squares in this door and the Biblical tiles around the fireplace in the living room were probably imported from Holland. These tiles, outlining the fireplace, bear Biblical verses from Genesis and Psalms written in Dutch. The original hand-hewn beams can still be seen in the living room and elsewhere in the house.

During the Revolution a skirmish between colonial troops and British forces took place on or near the Orser property. This is thought to be the only encounter within the town of Ossining during the rebellion. Varying versions of this skirmish have come down to us, but the one quoted below, "The Surprise at Orser's", has the

recommendation of special interest because it is related in the first person, seemingly by a participant. The majority of the Orser families living in Westchester County during the Revolution probably remained loyal to the British Crown. But we believe that Albert Orser, original owner of this house on Orser Flats, embraced the cause of the colonists, because it is evident that in the skirmish, colonial troops were taking refuge on the Orser property, which they would not have done had the owner been a Tory sympathizer. Furthermore, Albert Orser's name is recorded as one of the 387 local inhabitants who bought their land back from the Commissioners of Forfeitures in 1785. It is assumed that the majority of the purchasers were buying back the land on which they had been tenants in Philipsburg Manor. So Albert Orser merely repossessed his former farming land.

In 1839 this Orser homestead was purchased by Clement Clarke Moore, classical scholar, organist, poet, and author of "A Visit from Saint Nicholas" (popularly called "The Night Before Christmas"). We do not know from whom the purchase was made, but it may well have been from a son of Albert Orser, the original owner. W. Moore bought the place as a home for his son Benjamin who occupied the house for many years. Though the Moores referred to their estate as "Chelsea" (after the family farm in New York City), sometime during or following their occupancy there, the place acquired the name "Moorehaven" in deference to the Moore family.

In the 1890's the Moores sold this property to Brayton Ives whose name became attached to the large area in that part of Ossining which is known today as Brayton Park. Ives won a name in the financial world, twice serving as president of the New York Stock Exchange. He apparently took huge pleasure in living at Moorehaven. He spent a great deal of time and money in acquiring unusual shrubs and trees, many of which still survive.

Sometime before the turn of the century, probably shortly after its purchase by Mr. Ives, extensive alterations and additions were made in the house. The notorious Stanford White was the architect for these changes.

In 1929 Moorehaven was purchased by Mr. H. Augustus Haight. His wife, Ada Haight, loved the place, as her letters reflect. She was born at Apple Bee Farm, five miles north of Ossining. She writes that she well recalls her father's references to the Moore home and she remembers driving by the place in her childhood days. She also remembers Brayton Ives. In 1967 she wrote: "When entering Ossining from the north by way of the Albany Post Road, father always spoke of a long, level portion of the road as Auser or Orser Flats, because (I think) people by that name lived in a long white house greatly admired by neighbors and friends. It was beautified by

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the old traditional white picket fence... In 1929 my husband and I purchased the Old Clement Clarke Moore place and lived there many years. This is located in Ossining, and we were told that the Orser skirmish took place near there." I have not heard from Mrs. Haight since March, 1969. On January 1, 1969, she celebrated her 90th birthday.

Moorehaven, in the course of its more than 230 years of life, has had many additions and alterations, and it stands today as one of the showplaces among the dozens of stately homes in that area of Westchester County. The last time the property changed hands was in 1969. At that time a real estate agency, announcing the property for sale, described it, in part, as follows: Three acres, overlooking the Hudson; rolling lawns with woodland; parking for 10 cars; 15 rooms (8 bedrooms, 4½ baths); 4-car garage; 2-stall stable, adequate for storing small boat.

The Surprise at Orser's

James Mandeville, date of September 23rd (year unknown), then of Peekskill, gives the following graphic account of an attempt to capture Colonel Delaney: "On Friday morning, January 24th, 1783, we started from Peekskill, being upwards of fifty in number. It was an enterprise planned by Colonel Samuel Drake and Mr. Peter Van Tassell to carry off Colonel Delaney because he had been a public disturber and his men plunderers; and to guard against treachery, the point of attack was to be kept secret from us till we reached West Farms. Went down the North River road to Dobbs Ferry, then turned east to the Tuckahoe road and crossing Hunt's Bridge entered West Farms by way of East Chester about midnight. Notwithstanding every precaution, and although we pushed rapidly forward, there seemed to be a general alarm the moment we appeared, bells ringing, and bugles blowing. We crossed the bridge and surrounded the house, but the Colonel was nowhere to be found. It was afterward said that he was secreted in the pig pen and so escaped. We, however, took two prisoners, fifteen horses and a variety of plunder, and then retreated with as much expedition as we found possible with our jaded horses. We feared pursuit, and before we reached Yonkers, a party overtook us. It being night, however, and their number at first probably small, we kept them at bay until we came nearly to Dobbs Ferry, when daylight appeared and they seemed preparing for a charge. We halted and prepared to resist, but they contented themselves with discharging their carbines and rifles at us and we returned the fire. The enemy then halted, and we passed through Tarrytown and Sing Sing (Ossining) without molestation, being no longer pur-

sued. Those of our party who were from Salem and Stephentown, wishing to take the nearest road home, were anxious to leave us as we approached the Croton, and we agreed to go to Orser's house on the banks of the North River, refresh ourselves and our horses and divide our plunder. It was now about 9 o'clock a.m. Our horses were put in the barn, stable and barnyard, and fed, and we proceeded to sell our spoils at auction. While these events were going on, the enemy probably reinforced at Dobbs Ferry, renewed pursuit, but not overtaking us had pulled up between Tarrytown and Sing Sing, when they were overtaken by a man named Curry who had passed us when we halted near Orser's and who informed them where we were.

They now once more pushed forward, and when they approached Orser's, sent a party of about forty or fifty around through a lane, so getting in our rear, and lay in ambush to cut off our retreat. This party, by a circuitous march, occupied the ground north of Orser's, while the other party of fifteen or twenty advanced upon us to attack under cover of the orchard, which extended down the banks of the river south of the house. Captain Williams had been adverse to our halting there, urging us to cross the Croton and so join a guard to twenty-five or thirty men posted at Cortland's house, before stopping, and he was at the very time on the lookout, but Kipp, who commanded the refugees, took his measures so well that the enemy's approach was not discovered till they discharged their carbines. The horses, alarmed and wounded, kicked and plunged, and broke from their fastenings in great confusion, and running north for home were many of them captured by the party which had advanced to the northward to cut off our retreat. We lost here about twenty horses of our own and likewise the fifteen we had taken at West Farms, and the two prisoners.

When the alarm was first given, we were engaged in selling our spoils. Considering ourselves secure we had posted no sentinels. We ran on the instant for our horses, but most of them had escaped, mine among the rest, and not being able to make any resistance, I surrendered. I was then a boy of sixteen only, and wore my brother's uniform and arms, he being a Captain of the Westchester Troop of Horse, but at the time sick. Williams escaped by the fleetness of his horse, and riding along at the edge of the ice where the enemy dare not pursue him. Lieutenant John Odell mounted his horse and escaped to Colaberg (this is just above Croton), but he was pursued by Kipp and Totten for half or three-quarters of a mile, and overtaken on the ice. ■

The Bremners on the Miramichi

by Theodore (Ted) Bremner

Theodore (Ted) Bremner is a retired professor of Civil Engineering. His wife Dawn (McGowan) Bremner was an active member of Capital Branch and passed away March 26, 2017.

The first Scots on the Miramichi – the Murdocks, Loggies, Davidsons, MacTavishes and Hays - to list a few with ties to my family, arrived here in the 1770s and 1780s. The first Bremner, although they all came from the north eastern corner of Scotland, appeared at Chatham on his own in early 1791, and thereby hangs a tale.

The first documented Bremner ancestor I have found is Alexander who, on August 14, 1697, married Agnes Falconer at Drainie, Morayshire, Scotland. The Old Parish Registers of that place record the following christenings, all listed as sons or daughters of Alexander of Drainie:

1. John x 1699
2. Alexander x 1701
3. Jean x 1704
4. Janet x 1709
5. Robert x 1711
6. Elspeth x 1712
7. John x 1714.

In these early records women's names were often omitted. I suspect the first John died young but have seen no death record. My ancestor is Robert Bremner christened on March 11, 1711, son of Alexander of Drainie.

Robert seems to have gone to Rothes, a town of about 700 people a few miles south of Drainie. No doubt he married there, but no marriage record has been found and we only learn of his wife's name, Margaret Stewart, in the record of her death in childbirth on December 10, 1777 in far away Nova Scotia. However, records of christenings for Rothes in the Old Parish Registers list these three daughters of Robert Bremner:

1. Jean x 14 June, 1763 at Rothes, Morayshire, Scotland
2. Helen x 30 May, 1767 “
3. Elspeth x 10 Sept. 1771 “

Note: some sources list two daughters Joanna and Catherine as born in Scotland, but a record from the Dutch Reformed Church in Lunenburg, NS shows Catherine as christened there on Sept. 21, 1774. I have only seen Joanna mentioned once, and that in a secondary source. Sadly, there is a

record of a sixth daughter Margaret who was born and died on the same day as her mother in 1777.

Robert with his wife and daughters emigrated between 1771 and 1774 to the Lunenburg area of Nova Scotia. Dutch Reformed Church Records and later Anglican Church Records there are very helpful, listing births, marriages and deaths. Robert married again following Margaret's death and had four boys and a girl – Benjamin, Philip, Robert, Ann and Daniel. Robert lived to a ripe old age but with a wife fifty years his junior there was still a young family when he died on December 10, 1790. He left his wife, Sophia Trider, a daughter of John Christain and Catherine Trider, with small children to care for. Like many other young widows of the time she parceled out the children to various family members. However, documentary evidence suggests that young Philip may have been dispatched to the Miramichi before his father's demise.

A digression: Remember Helen, daughter of Robert, christened in Rothes in May, 1767? She came to Nova Scotia with her parents and records show her marriage in Halifax about 1786 to Alexander Gillis. At some point either prior to or subsequent to that marriage the Gillises settled on the Miramichi. So the Lunenburg Bremners contrived to send their son Philip, christened on January 3, 1781 (born the last days of 1780) to his half-sister Helen whose tombstone says “Helen, consort of Alex. Gillis, died March 12, 1831, aged 63 years, 10 months”. Her age matches exactly with her christening date, so that explains why ten year old Philip Bremner arrived on the Miramichi in 1791.

There is a family story, legend, folk tale about how he got there. Tradition says Philip was sent in the company of a relative Crydon Hanbury, but no further details about Hanbury have emerged although he did stay on the Miramichi and applied for land. It's possible they came by ship from Halifax, but the family tale tells that they were put ashore at Richibucto and had a long, wearying walk to their destination. Almost immediately they were applying for land; a photocopy of an original document dated March 18, 1791 has both Philip's and Hanbury's names on it asking for lots #22 and

The Bremners on the Miramichi

23 on the south side of the river. On July 29 of that year, Philip's brother in law, Alexander Gillis wrote a letter in support of their petition and states that Philip "arrived from Halifax about a year and a half ago"! We may never discover the circumstances and the actual time line of Philip Bremner's arrival on the Miramichi but he did receive land near Middle Island and Rock Heads on the main river and substantial farm land at Napan where his descendents live today.

About 1809 Philip Bremner married Catherine Murdock, a daughter of the "old settler" John Murdock and Janet (Malcolm) Murdock, with whom he had ten children. The Murdocks were Catholic so the baptisms of several of the children are in the records of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church at Bartibog Bridge and later Nelson.

Also, three of their family who died as children in the 1820s (* below) are buried in the St. Andrews Presbyterian Cemetery at Chatham. The children of Philip and Catherine were:

1. Robert, b. 1810, m. Nov. 12, 1835 to Elizabeth Loggie, d. Nov. 27, 1881
2. Sophia, b. Sept. 12, 1812, m. July 6, 1838 to Allan MacDonald, d. Nov. 30, 1893
3. Janet, b. 1814, m. Feb. 6 1834 to Isaac McLeod, d. March 15, 1882
4. Helen, b. June 12, 1816, m. Aug. 3, 1843 to John Whitehead, d. July 25, 1884
5. John, b. 1819, m. Oct. 25, 1850 to Helen Fenton, d. April 16, 1885
6. Catherine, b. Oct 4, 1820, m. June 13, 1843 to Asa Perley, d. Aug 5, 1910
7. Philip, b. May 29, 1823, d. Aug. 21, 1826
8. Alexander, b. 1825, (+ - 1), d. Aug. 27, 1827
9. Anne, b. Feb. 7, 1829, d. Dec. 12, 1829
10. James, b. March 2, 1835, m. July 17 to May Stuart, d. 1911

Philip and his family kept an inn and hostelry in his big house opposite Middle Island. Located close to Cunard's mills it was a popular stopping place for lumbermen and other river travelers, and Philip and his youngest son James kept it going after Catherine's death. Born in 1787, one of the youngest of the Murdock children, she died in September, 1848. Philip died on April 11, 1859 and his obituary in *The Gleaner*, Fredericton, on April 16, reads: "Died on the morning of Monday last, after an illness of 4 weeks, which he bore with patient resignation of the Divine Will, Mr. Philip

Brimner, in the 79th year of his age, leaving behind him a large circle of relatives, friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss. Mr. Brimner was one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants on our river, having resided here for at least 70 years. He was a native of Lunenburg in Nova Scotia." (Halifax papers please copy.)

Several people have researched Philip and Catherine's family tree. Their oldest son, Robert Bremner, born in 1810, is my ancestor and I will follow his line in this paper. I know several of his descendents from the other branches, and have a close friend in Toronto who is the great grand daughter of his youngest son James who was born in 1835.

Robert Bremner lived and farmed on the land in Napan that was granted to Philip in 1825. His wife was Elizabeth Loggie, daughter of John and Margaret (Morrison) Loggie, whom he married on November 12, 1835. Robert Bremner died on November 27, 1881, and his wife Elizabeth b. 1815 outlived him by at least a decade. His stone in the St. Andrews Presbyterian Cemetery in Chatham lists his age as 81 and he shares the stone with his two adult children, Catherine and Philip Bremner, and his daughter-in-law, Sarah Jane McDougal, the first wife of his son Charles. Robert and Elizabeth (Loggie) Bremner had eight children:

1. Catherine, b. Oct. 3, 1837, d. Sept. 27, 1873.
2. Philip, b. 1840 (+1 ?), d. July 2, 1892 (age 51)
3. John, b. March 28, 1842, d. Dec. 2, 1866
4. Alexander, x. July 4, 1844, m. May, 1876 to Janet Loggie, d. Dec. 11, 1919
5. Margaret, x. Oct. 4, 1846, m. June 20, 1900 to Robert Brown, d. May 12, 1917
6. Robert, b. Sept. 30, 1848, m. July 22, 1890 to Annie MacLean, d. Feb. 11, 1916
7. Sophia, b. Aug. 26, 1851, m. July 4, 1889 to David Loggie, d. Mar. 11, 1909
8. Charles, b. Feb. 16, 1854, m. Jan 16 to Sutia Katherine Davidson, d. Sept. 11, 1934

Family tradition tells that John died of pneumonia caught after he had gone deep into the Napan river in November to collect a duck he had shot.

Alexander was the father of David, grandfather of Geordie, and great grandfather of David Bremner who lives in Napan.

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Robert was the father of Everett, grandfather of Edgar, and great-grandfather of Robbie Bremner who lives in Napan.

Charles Bremner's very brief first marriage was on November 25, 1891 to Sarah Jane McDougal from Weldford, Kent County. She died on March 31, 1892 and is buried in St. Andrews Presbyterian cemetery.

Robert and Elizabeth's son Charles, born in 1854 was my (Ted's) grandfather. His second wife, whom he married on January 16, 1894 was Sutia Katherine Davidson, the daughter of George and Margaret (Harris) Davidson. Interestingly, Sutia was named for her great-grandmother, Margaret Harris' grandmother Sutia (Stuart) Harris, and for paternal grandmother Katherine Hay.

Charles, born in 1854 died on Sept. 11, 1934, and Sutia, b. 1865 died in 1948. Their stone is in the Pine Grove Cemetery at Loggieville. They had six children:

1. Elizabeth Margaret (Bessie), b. July 19, 1895
2. Alfred D., b. Oct. 10, 1898, d. 1850
3. Ruby Isabella, b. March 30, 1900, m. Sept. 17, 1925 to William Loggie
4. William Alexander, b. Sept. 10, 1902, m. Nov. 11, 1933 to M. Irene Williston
5. Jean, b. May, 1905, m. Leland Diamond
6. James (Jim), b. July 10, 1910, m. Oct. 20, 1934 to Jennie Rogers Williston

My father, William Alexander Bremner, born 1902, married Marion Irene Williston, the older daughter of James Goodfellow Williston and Marion (Mullin) Williston of Bay du Vin. Jim Bremner's wife, Jennie, was her younger sister, making their children my double cousins. When my parents were married in 1933, my mother was a school teacher and my father like so many men at that time, farmed, fished, cut wood and did some other things.

I was born in 1938, attended the local school, Chatham Grammar School, and graduated from UNB in Civil Engineering in 1960. Now I am living in retirement in Jemseg, N.B. I continue to pursue various activities enjoyed with my late wife Dawn (McGowan) Bremner, including genealogy.

Some Words About Spelling

There are many reasons for the spellings of names and places to change from time to time; those writing records frequently record what they hear, but language differences, accents, deafness and just plain carelessness account for variations. Also, in genealogical research, mistakes in transcribing records or the inability to decipher the handwriting on old documents leads to errors. Then again, ancestors have been known to write their signatures different ways in different decades, plus nicknames and translations of proper names from Dutch, French or Gaelic to English have confused many of us.

In this document, the current spelling "Bremner" is used throughout, but in seventeenth century Scotland "Brebner" occurs in places, although the sons of the family generally used Bremner. In nineteenth century New Brunswick one census taker and registrar heard "Brimner" and recorded it as such several times. There's even a family story of an official being bribed to spell it with a second "e". In proper names, "Philip" often appears with double "l's" and in a few early documents there is a double "p" at the end.

Perhaps half of the time "Murdoch" is "Murdock". Then there is considerable confusion about the surname of the senior Robert Bremner's second wife. In at least one record Sophia Trider's name appears to be "Treuter", and as a Germanic name in Lunenburg, it seemed logical although it was a mistake that was repeated many times. However, in a conversation a few years ago with the eminent and talented genealogist, Terry Punch of Nova Scotia, we were assured that Sophia was a descendent of one John Trider, an early settler in Nova Scotia.

Note: The descendents of Philip Bremner have been thoroughly and painstakingly researched by John Kenneth Richardson of 891 Beauclaire Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, K1C 2J5. Email ken.richardson@krfiretech.com His 65 page document has 345 references, and I have relied on his work to check my research, and have used some of his data, especially that about the marriages and spouses of the siblings of my direct ancestors Philip, Robert and Charles.

Geography and Genealogy: “The Future of the Past”

By Mark W. Gallop, UE, FRCGS

Mark Gallop was recently named a Fellow of the Royal Canadian Geographic Society (FRCGS). The commitment of Fellows to expand geographic knowledge and literacy inspired this article, which describes how various geographical tools can be used in genealogical research. Also, he includes two examples where geographical tools helped him with genealogical puzzles. Mark recently moved from Montréal to Cap Pelé NB, and is a member of Southeastern branch.

It was Prime Minister Mackenzie King who said in 1936 that “if some countries have too much history, Canada has too much geography.” We have added eighty years of events to our history since then but that doesn’t discount the crucial role that geography has played in our historical evolution. This is particularly true for family historians.

Unless our ancestors were eminent figures, the written record of their passage from birth to burial is usually slim, sometimes not amounting to much more than a few mentions in a church register, land records or on a tombstone. Our understanding of our ancestors’ lives can be deepened by placing these historical facts in a geographical context. Ideally we would walk the paths that our forebears took or drive the routes they rode to market or in migration. But the internet now gives us many tools to explore our ancestors’ terrain by virtual means if we can’t plant our feet on the actual ground.

My sharpest memory from high school geography classes relates to the impact the French seigniorial system had on the land. It was a revelation to me how the allocation of land in narrow rectangular strips, usually fronting on a river, was still so visible on maps and aerial photographs or on drives through the countryside centuries after the fall of New France. When I first moved from Quebec to New Brunswick I was similarly struck by the aboiteaux built by the pre-expulsion Acadians. These dykes reclaiming marshland for farming have left their imprint on the land over centuries and I’m told some of the wooden sluices are still in working order. I was also intrigued to read that the present route of the TransCanada Highway between New Brunswick and Quebec almost exactly follows the path followed by couriers back to Samuel de Champlain’s day. Because ice build-up on the St. Lawrence left most Quebec settlements inaccessible by sea for half the year, this communication route was crucial to the history of New France and British North America.

Geography is a relatively new field of systematic instruction. The first university-level instruction in the subject in Canada came only in 1910. It was only in the 1960s that it began to be considered a distinct specialty, but the emphasis varied from province to province, sometimes combining it into a broader social studies programme. In the nineteenth century geography was studied but as a subset of other subjects such as history. I have tangible evidence of this in Quebec in my own library with an 1884 edition of *Nouvel abrégé de géographie moderne à l’usage de la jeunesse* (“Abridged Modern Geography for Youth”). According to an inscription on the flyleaf, my copy was used by my great grandmother, Anna Stevens, and by her sister, Ruth, while studying to be teachers at McGill Normal School.

But what is Geography? Mount Allison University’s Geography and Environment Department states that “it is about the study of place and involves understanding the processes that have acted together to shape the complex ‘place’ structures that exist in our world and on our landscape.” We might think of it as Cartography, Geology, Climatology, Ecology or Demography. In fact, it is all of these things and more.

Maps and mapmaking (cartography) are a fundamental part of this field of study and should be a regular tool for the genealogist. I remember in my earliest days as a family historian, driving around the back roads of the Quebec’s Eastern Townships with my great uncle, Wynne Dickson (Anna’s son), who shared my interest and enthusiasm. I’d purchased a large scale map (1:50,000) of the area published by the Federal Government’s Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (as it was then called). While he drove I sat with the map on my lap, marking the sites of family homesteads, businesses, churches and cemeteries as he pointed them out to me. I later found out that some of the territory we covered that day was surveyed in the early nineteenth century by an ancestor, William Trenholm (a nephew of the Trenholms who settled in Westmorland County, New Brunswick and

Hants County, Nova Scotia a generation earlier), who supplemented his income as a school teacher with surveying work.

(A map's scale is the relationship of distance on the map to distance on the ground. One centimetre on the map I used represents 50,000 centimetres – half a kilometre – on the ground. As a fraction, 1:50,000 is much larger than that of a world map, which might have a scale of 1:50,000,000. Hence my local map is a large scale map while the world map is referred to a small scale one.)

As with so much else in genealogy, the advent of the internet has changed everything. On-line collections make historical maps much more accessible. The best known historic map portal is the David Rumsey Map Collection. This American site includes significant Canadian material. The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick offers on-line maps, principally cadastral maps, which are most easily searched by going to the "Place Names of New Brunswick" listing under the "Exhibits and Education Tools" tab on the PANB website. NBGS's website also has a Maps tab. The New Brunswick provincial government has brought digital map resources from various ministries into a single on-line gateway, called GeoNB. There is little in the way of historical information here but the contemporary maps can still assist genealogists.

But with the internet we are no longer limited to static maps and atlases, whether in paper or digital form. While not the only on-line tool, Google Maps is the dominant web mapping service. Google Street View is a component of Google Maps launched in 2007 and is gradually covering more and more of the world. It provides panoramic ground-level views with the ability to pan left, right, up or down and to travel virtually along a road or path. A related technology is Google Earth which superimposes aerial and satellite images on to a 3D globe, providing a bird's-eye-view of any geographic area.

These three Google applications should all be in genealogists' array of tools and will frequently be used in combination. For the uninitiated, a Google search using any civic address or geographic name (such as a town or village name or the name of a prominent building or site) will usually bring up a map among the search results. Clicking on that map will open Google Maps with your location of interest pinned in the centre. A Street View image

of the location may appear in the upper left hand corner and that application can be accessed by clicking it. Alternatively, look for Pegman, a little yellow icon resembling a clothes peg, in the lower right. Pegman can be dragged-and-dropped onto any location of interest on your map to open Street View.

Google Earth is similarly accessible from either Google Maps or Street View by clicking on the inset square labelled "Earth" in the lower left of the screen. The best way to gain comfort with these tools is to experiment with Google searches for addresses or locations of research interest, and then experiment with moving from tool to tool and around within them. The + and – icons in the lower right allow you to zoom in and out. Remember that in these and many other on-line applications, the 'back' icon (←), in the upper right of your screen for most browsers, is very useful if you have gone someplace unintended.

In my experience, of the three, Google Earth gives the greatest insight into the lives of our ancestors. While their dwellings and other significant buildings in their lives can sometimes be viewed in Street View, often they have been demolished or significantly altered. However the landscape is much more likely to still bear the contours of their time. Taking Google Earth's bird's-eye-view of the land they might have farmed or routes they may have travelled is an important reminder of one of historical geography's most important lessons: Borders and other delimitations are political constructs which are often at odds with topographical reality. Natural barriers and conduits (rivers and streams, hills and valleys, etc.) were often more important to movement than artificial borders. Similarly, today's boundaries and place-names may well have moved and changed through the centuries.

Facebook has a "Google Earth for Genealogists" group which includes tutorials, advice and examples. The group's description is as follows: "Google Earth is a powerful tool for use in conducting genealogical research, and this group was created to share tips, tricks, information and files among users of the program. We are not affiliated with Google in any way, but we certainly appreciate their contributions to the world of genealogy!" In addition to the discussion board, also check the Videos and Files tabs. You will quickly note references to Google Earth Pro, a more advanced ver-

sion of Google Earth. Google originally charged for this but has made it available for free download since 2015.

These are but a few of the recent on-line advances in geography relevant to genealogists. There are other trends in geography that are less obvious for family historians now, but may well grow in importance in this rapidly evolving field:

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) – According to the *Canadian Encyclopedia*, GISs are designed to store, manipulate and display data relating to locations on the Earth's surface. Although the term was first coined in 1968 early in the Computer Age, the concept goes back further. A well-known application from the nineteenth century was the plotting on maps of cholera cases in Paris and London, to pinpoint the water source of the outbreaks. Although the concept of GISs goes back a long way, technological advances are opening up many new applications.

Narrative Geography – Concordia University's Centre for Oral History and Digital Storytelling is at the forefront of this developing field and they describe it as "how maps can help us better understand stories, as well as how mapping stories can help us better understand places."

Drone Mapping – While the image resolution in GE is improving all the time, there are places where an even closer view is helpful. Before too long many of us may turn to our recreational drones to map a smaller area. A practical example would be plotting the graves in a cemetery to create a finding aide.

Virtual Reality (VR) – VR isn't just for video gamers. With a VR viewer Google Street View applications already give you the ability to visit historic sites and natural wonders. Now imagine being able to immerse yourself in a specific location, not just as it exists today, but as it was at different times in history.

Sometimes understanding how a focus on geography can enhance the genealogist's understanding and even solve puzzles can be best seen from practical examples and I have two to offer from my own research.

I have long been intrigued by a photograph passed down to me of a white-haired lady of advanced years looking from some sort of viewing gallery onto a Gothic building with another encased in scaffolding beside it. Like so many of my family photos it is not properly labelled, although

there is at least some text on the back, as follows: "Bristol Oct 1923 Grandma taking a look at the progress of the University in the making!" My hope was that this was a great great grandmother, Emily Kinnock; the only English relation I could identify as being of the right age in 1923. However I had no other photo of her to compare it to. As I didn't know who wrote the text on the back, I couldn't even be sure that "grandma" was a relation at all. So the photo sat in a box in the hope that another one would come to my attention for comparison. That was until I thought to do some internet sleuthing.



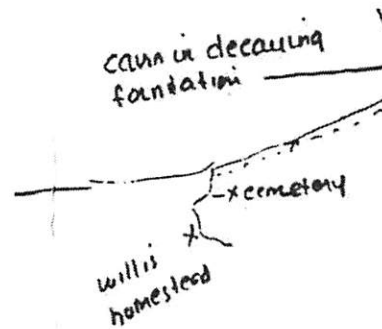
I started with a Google query about universities in Bristol, a city I have only visited once and about which I have limited knowledge. I learned that the University of Bristol has relatively recent roots, receiving its royal charter in 1909 as one of the "red brick universities" founded in English industrial cities in the late Victorian and Edwardian eras. I next called up Google images of the University of Bristol. I focused on a distinctive diamond-shaped window visible in the Gothic building in my photo and thought I found a match in what was identified as the Mills Memorial Building and Tower. Wikipedia told me that construction of it started in 1915, was interrupted by the war and completed only in 1925 and that it is considered to be one of the last great Gothic revival buildings to be built in England. As these dates matching the scaffolding visible in my photo I was excited. I then turned to

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Street View for confirmation and was able to look at the building from a perspective similar to that in my photo. I then used the Street View navigation feature to pivot my view around, hoping to see a municipal or historical edifice that might have provided a viewing gallery. Instead I saw just a series of simple storefronts.

England's description as "a nation of shopkeepers" is attributed, probably incorrectly, to Napoleon Bonaparte. However it certainly applied to my Bristol forebears. I therefore turned to Google Earth to pin the Bristol addresses of family residences and businesses to a map. I took these from certificates, censuses and the 1914 Kelly's Directory of Bristol. (Available in digital form from the University of Leicester Special Collections Online along with many other British directories.) One of those pinpoints landed on 25 Queen's Road, directly across the street from the Mills Memorial Building and Tower! This was the address of Miss Jean Gordon Kinnock, tobacconist and Emily's daughter. As a result, I now have a high degree of confidence that this intriguing photograph is indeed of my great great grandmother and that the photo was taken from the roof of the tobacco shop.

My second example involves a hunt for the site of the original homestead on my mother's side of the family, in Pictou County, Nova Scotia. The Willis family farmed a gravelly hillside acreage on Mount Dalhousie for almost a century but abandoned the farming life early in the twentieth century. The farmhouse and buildings were left to return to nature. I have vivid descriptions of the farm from the memoirs of a great uncle, Canon John Willis, and photographs of the remains of buildings from as late as the 1970s when cousins visited the site and adjoining cemetery. Canon John said of a 1939 visit to the cemetery, "The day will come when it will be almost lost in the bush." Fortunately this has not come to pass. A group of dedicated local volunteers looks after the Willis Family Cemetery as a charitable entity with annual work bees. I was able to participate in one of these in 2015. On that visit and two prior ones, I poked around looking for signs of the homestead but had only a hand-drawn map from my cousins' 1970s visit to guide me.



Since my last visit I have turned to Google Earth for help. I lined its view of the area up with the 1970s map and a hand-drawn one from the nineteenth century showing allotments, owners and acreages on Mount Dalhousie that I found on HAGGIS, the on-line portal of the McCulloch House and Genealogy Centre in Pictou. With these I was able to zoom in on the Willis Cemetery in Google Earth and properly orientate myself, something I was never able to do on the ground. I have brought these resources together to pin my best estimate of the location of the homestead on a Google Earth image.



It will await my next visit to Pictou County to see if I am right. Even better would be if I ever acquire or borrow a drone to survey the area in even greater detail before I start bushwhacking my way through the overgrowth.

These forays into on-line geography have enhanced my understanding of my ancestors' lives and solved puzzles. Just as importantly my virtual travels to these locations has left me excited to visit in person to walk the lands of my forebears.

The River Saint John

By Rev. William O. Raymond, LL.D., F.R.S.C.; contributed by George H. Hayward

This article is Chapter 1 of The River Saint John, by Rev. William O. Raymond, published by The Tribune Press, Sackville, N.B., 1943.

Source of the St. John—Most Important River south of the St. Lawrence—The Upper River and Its Tributaries—The Grand Falls. Its Wells and Gorge—Indian Highway Between the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy—Made International by the Ashburton Treaty.

It has been said, with truth, that the history of human civilization has been determined and controlled by great rivers. Throughout antiquity and down to recent times they formed the main arteries of travel and traffic. Along their water-ways traders spread their sails and plied their oars. On river banks or estuaries the oldest and stateliest cities of the world have grown up.

To the early explorer the discovery of a navigable river was a matter of importance. It afforded an opportunity to penetrate into the country and so to learn more of its resources. Moreover a river of the magnitude of the St. John was sure to be the haunt of some of the many aboriginal tribes with whom a profitable trade in furs and peltries might be established, or who might point the way to hidden treasures.

There are many reasons why the people of New Brunswick are proud of their noble River St. John.

Along the eastern coast of North America, between the mouth of the St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico, at least a dozen well known and important rivers pour their waters into the bosom of the Atlantic. Our neighbors of the State of Maine unite with us in the possession of the St. Croix and have besides two fine rivers of their own in the Penobscot and the Kennebec. Four of the States of New England unite to produce a still larger river, the Connecticut. New York and New Jersey glory in their far-famed Hudson; and as we go on to the South we have in order the Delaware, the Potomac and the Susquehannah. But of all the rivers along this vast extent of seaboard the St. John is the largest and in its natural features the most notable. Therefore, before we enter upon the story of the discovery of the St. John or speak of the leading incidents in its history, a short description of the river itself is in order.

There are yet to be found on the Upper St. John tracts of unbroken wilderness, far removed from the haunts of men, that afford their infrequent visitor a glimpse of the country as it was in the days of Cham-

plain. We shall at the outset have something to say of this region.

From its source in northern Maine to its outlet in the Bay of Fundy the river flows a distance of four hundred and fifty miles. The extent of territory drained by it is estimated at 26,000 square miles, an area not much less than that of the entire province of New Brunswick and considerably larger than Nova Scotia. Twenty five counties contribute to its waters, namely Aroostook, Somerset, Piscataquis and Penobscot in Maine, Dorchester, Bellechasse, Montmagny, L'Islet, Kamouraska, Temiscouata and Rimouski in Quebec, and every County in New Brunswick except Gloucester.

No river on the Atlantic seaboard, south of the St. Lawrence, has such magnificent reaches and lakelike expansions as the St. John or can compare with it in the extent of navigable water. On the lower St. John the depth of the water is in places more than two hundred feet, and at least an equal depth is found in Lake Temiscouata, 280 miles from the sea. Among the topographical features worthy of note are the remarkable "reversing falls" at its mouth, the diversity of the scenery as we ascend the river and the magnificent cataract of the Grand Falls two hundred and twenty miles from the sea. To those of a scientific turn there is a still further source of interest in the remarkable vicissitudes through which the river has passed in geological ages. Our local scientists, Messrs. Bailey, Matthew and Ganong, have written quite fully on this head.

A glance at the map will suffice to show the remarkable character of the reaches of the lower St. John, which occupy a series of depressions, or troughs, parallel to each other and to the greater trough of the Bay of Fundy. These parallel depressions are occupied by the waters of (a) Kennebecasis Bay and River, (b) the Long Reach and its extension into Belleisle Bay, (c) the Washademoak River, (d) the Jemseg and Grand Lake. The general trend of the river valleys of New Brunswick was originally in an easterly direction to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Richibucto, Miramichi, Nepisiquit and Restigouche, which still flow in that direction, have in the course of ages been robbed of their head waters by the St. John. This river, we are told, has proved a veritable pirate, gradually working farther and farther back at its head, aided in its piracy by successive movements of the earth's crust producing depressions known as "faults" and "cross-faults," thus enabling the river to carve out new channels.

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In this way the Miramichi (once larger than the St. John) was unfairly robbed of its head waters. The mighty Restigouche of ancient days received like treatment at a period somewhat later, for, according to one of our leading geologists, that part of the River St. John which at Edmundston turns westward to its source two hundred miles away in northern Maine once flowed down the channel of the Restigouche to the Bay of Chaleur. It continued to do so until it was tapped by the St. John and led to seek another outlet in the Bay of Fundy.

The St. John truly has been most erratic in its proceedings, wandering from one valley to another across the natural rock formations of the province. At some of the places where it has broken through, falls or rapids yet exist, once more formidable than they are today having been worn down by erosion. Little Falls (at Edmundston), Grand Falls, the Meductic Falls, and the Falls at St. John are examples.

The character and volume of the river varied in geological ages with alternating periods of elevation and depression of the surface of the country. It is quite certain that at one time the valley of the lower St. John had an elevation much higher than it has today. Consequently the channel extended some distance out into the Bay. This channel is still readily traced, and soundings indicate that there was a considerable waterfall in the vicinity of Partridge Island, where perhaps the water once fell over an escarpment into the sea. The southern coast of New Brunswick is still sinking and in consequence the lower St. John is to some extent a "drowned river." There was a time, subsequent to the glacial period, when the water of the river found an outlet to the eastward of the City of St. John by way of Drury's Cove and the Marsh into Courtenay Bay.

The River St. John takes its rise in a wilderness region north of the head waters of the Penobscot in Maine, not very far from the international boundary. The surrounding forest abounds with moose, deer, caribou and beaver.

From its source in some small scattered ponds the river runs twenty-five miles in a northerly direction over a boulder strewn bed, varied here and there by dead-waters, where the stream becomes tortuous and deep and the current almost imperceptible in the summer. It then unites with another considerable stream of nearly equal size, the Boundary Branch, so called from its forming for some distance the boundary between Canada and the United States. Twelve miles further the Daaquam comes from the north-west. The head waters of this stream extend to the St. Lawrence watershed beyond the international boundary. Some of the

best lumber of the Upper St. John is cut in this region. Twenty-five miles below we come to the most remote settlement on the river, established about seventy-five years ago at a place called Seven Islands. There are here a number of large and comfortable farms and the people have communication by a road, none too good, which leads to St. Pampile in the Province of Quebec. Thus far the river is not large and in midsummer the water falls to so slow a pitch that navigation is difficult even with canoes.

From Seven Islands to the Allagash the river is in places very rocky and turbulent; there are two very dangerous rapids and many smaller ones. Yet in spite of these obstacles heavy tow-boats, laden with horses, hay and lumbermen's supplies ascend the stream, when the water is at medium height, to the timber tracts above. Heavy horses used to wading over the roughest river bottom supply the motive power, and experienced hands keep the boats in the proper channel. The names of the tributary streams in common use in this section are in some cases of Indian origin, as Chemquassabamticook. In other instances they have been given by the lumbermen and are, as usual in such cases, mostly descriptive, Big Black River and Little Black River are examples. Lac de L'Est, at the source of the Chemquassabamticook, teems with mammoth trout and touladi.

About 135 miles from its source and 315 from the sea, the St. John receives its first large tributary, the Allagash, the volume of whose waters is perhaps two thirds that of the main river itself. The Allagash has a drainage area of about 1,450 square miles. Of late years the course of nature has been somewhat interfered with as regards this stream, to the advantage of the Penobscot and to the disadvantage of the St. John. In explanation it may be stated that a party of American lumbermen, many years ago, built a dam below the outlet of Chamberlain Lake, by means of which and a canal connecting the lake with Webster Brook, a vast body of water was turned into the east branch of the Penobscot, which would otherwise have found its way into the St. John. A dam was also built by the same agency below Churchill Lake, which stemmed the natural course of an immense body of water and turned it into the Penobscot. This dam was destroyed by a party of men in the employ of John Glasier of Fredericton, and so great was the volume of water discharged that the St. John is said to have risen three feet at the Grand Falls, one hundred and sixty-five miles away.

Speaking of the Allagash, Mr. Bailey observes: "This river is more picturesque, and in every way more

attractive than the main St. John is above it: the waters abound with fish; the neighboring forests with moose, deer and caribou. Beaver are found in the small tributary brooks." Over one hundred lakes and ponds pay tribute to the Allagash, of which Chamberlain Lake is much the largest. The lower part of the Allagash affords excellent canoeing, but at a distance of twelve miles from its mouth a fall of water nearly thirty feet in height is encountered. This ranks next to the Grand Falls among the cataracts on the St. John and its tributaries.

The St. John, as a really large river, may be said to commence at its junction with the Allagash. From here, too, the banks of the river are fairly well settled with English speaking inhabitants. Lively rapids occur at intervals between the Allagash and the St. Francis, twelve miles below.

The St. Francis is a famous river for sportsmen. Its source, in a lake of the same name, is only twelve miles from the St. Lawrence. This fact caused the river to be used by travellers from Quebec to Port Royal in the days of the 17th century. Bishop St. Vallier describes in entertaining fashion his trip down this river in 1686. From Boundary Lake to its mouth, a distance of forty miles, the St. Francis forms the international boundary. Beau Lake on the St. Francis is a beautiful sheet of water nine miles long and having in one place a depth of 150 feet. Glasier Lake, to which the Indians have given the formidable name of Woolastookpectagomic, has nearly an equal depth. The entire river may be described as a series of beautiful lakes and ponds linked together by very lively waterways.

After flowing in a north-easterly direction for a distance of one hundred and forty-five miles through northern Maine, the St. John reaches New Brunswick and forms the international boundary from the mouth of the St. Francis nearly to the Grand Falls, a distance of seventy miles. Its course meanwhile gradually changes from north-east to south-east. This is one of the most picturesque parts of the river. On either side are broad intervals bordered by magnificent elms, and there are many fertile islands. The banks of the river are well cultivated by the inhabitants, who are almost entirely French.

In 1894 Mr. J.W. Bailey published a most interesting book, on "The St. John River, in Maine, Quebec and New Brunswick," embodying the results of his personal observations in the many visits he has paid to the head waters of the St. John. The writer is indebted to Mr. Bailey for much of the information contained in this chapter. W. O. R.

At Fort Kent, eighteen miles below the St. Francis, the Great Fish River enters the St. John from the south. This river drains nearly a thousand square miles of territory and is ninety-five miles in length. Like the Allagash it has an immense number of lakes, some of them of large size. There was once a fine waterfall at the mouth of this stream. A milldam has since been built and extensive milling operations have for years been carried on.

Another eighteen miles farther down the St. John and we reach the mouth of Madawaska. The village here, long known as "Little Falls," has grown into the town of Edmundston. This flourishing little town of perhaps 1,800 people is a well-known rendezvous for fishermen and hunters, being a convenient starting-point for the neighboring sporting grounds. The St. Francis, Temiscouata, and Canadian Pacific Railways have here their termini. Much has been written in praise of the Madawaska, but the references in these pages must of necessity be brief. The sportsman and tourist will find in any New Brunswick guide book such information as is needed concerning the wealth of the attractions of this beautiful river in all its labyrinthine courses. Its total length is one hundred and ten miles, and in drainage area it ranks fifth among the tributaries of the St. John. Half way between the mouth of the river and Lake Temiscouata a well known portage of about five miles leads easterly to Beardsley Brook, where the canoeist can embark for a down-stream paddle of seventy-five miles, proceeding through the Squatook River and lakes, the Touladi River and lakes into Lake Temiscouata and thence down the Madawaska to his starting point. The Squatook is described as a surpassingly attractive stream, having pure, clear water, teeming with fish, exciting rapids and beautiful lakes. Lake Temiscouata, twenty-two miles from the mouth of the Madawaska, is twenty-eight miles long and is much the deepest lake of the St. John River system. Throughout its lower and central portions it has a depth of about two hundred feet. For a distance of two miles below the lake the Madawaska does not freeze, even in the coldest weather and from this circumstance the village at this place is appropriately known as Dégelé. As it descends, the Madawaska flows with tranquil current through a well settled country. Near its mouth are the rapids which gave to Edmundston its former name of "Little Falls." The French habitants still use the term Petit Saut in speaking of Edmundston.

In prehistoric days the Madawaska doubtless formed an important link in the route of communication between the native tribes of Canada and those of Acadia.

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Early French explorers and adventurers soon became familiar with the route. In Champlain's map of 1612 we find crude indications of Lake Temiscouata, but it is not until the Franquelin map of 1686 that the name of "Madoueska" appears. The name occurs a little earlier in a grant made in 1683 of the seigniory of Madoueska to Antoine and Marguerite Aubert, children of the Sieur de Chesnaye of Quebec. The boundary between New Brunswick and the Province of Quebec, where it crosses the Madawaska, follows the southern boundary of this old seigniory.

In the course of the prolonged conflict between England and France for supremacy in America, war parties of the French and Indians were constantly passing between Canada and Acadia by way of the River St. John and couriers were often sent from Quebec to Port Royal, Beausejour and Louisbourg. It is said that with the water at freshet height the Indians were able to deliver messages from the Governor at Quebec to the commander at the mouth of the River St. John in five days, a distance of 430 miles. That this was easily possible is shown by the fact that some years ago the Messrs. Straton of Fredericton paddled in a bark canoe from the Grand Falls to Fredericton, 133 miles, in 14 hours and 46 minutes, making a short stop at Woodstock on the way. Short distances have been covered at much greater rates of speed.

When the Province of New Brunswick was established in 1784 Governor Carleton and his Council agreed that it was inadvisable to interrupt the continuity of the settlement of the lower St. John by English speaking people. They accordingly decided that the Acadians who were living on the River St. John a few miles above Fredericton, and those living at French Village, on the Hammond River in King's County, should be removed to the Madawaska region. The Acadians assented, and being afterwards joined by some French Canadians, became the ancestors of the numerous community that is to be found there today.

The distance from Edmundston to Grand Falls is thirty-six miles. The river flows for the most part, with a sluggish current and in a comparatively narrow channel. The glacial action which filled the old river bed with drift, and created the Grand Falls, has stemmed back the water to Van Buren, a distance of twelve miles, giving the channel a depth of from fifteen to thirty feet.

Rather more than sixty years ago, a small steamboat was placed upon the river between Grand Falls and Little Falls. The enterprise was not a financial success and the boat was dismantled by her owner and, with some difficulty, carried around the Grand Falls, refit-

ted and launched upon the river below. The little steamer was at this time the only one on the river that had a steam whistle. As she passed down the river, on her way to Saint John, the whistle was freely blown and served to awaken the slumbering forest echoes. Great was the wonder of the country folk. In several instances the sound, so unexampled, created a sensation bordering on consternation. Old residents of Margerville used to delight in telling their children of the terrible panic into which a colored lad was thrown, when in the dusk of the evening a fiery monster appeared around a bend in the river, heralding its approach with such unearthly screeching, that the poor boy ran home in a fright to tell the family that "the devil was coming down the river."

At the Grand Falls the river ceases to be the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick and is thenceforth all our own. A river may, at first thought, seem to be a natural and excellent boundary between two nationalities, nevertheless difficulties have from time to time arisen out of the provisions of the boundary treaty arranged by Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster in 1842 as contained in the extract which will be found below."

Between Edmundston and the Grand Falls the following tributary streams enter the St. John, the Oroquois, Green River, Quisbis and Grand River, all New Brunswick waters. Indeed it may be said that, with the notable exception of Fish River, no considerable stream enters the St. John from the State of Maine between the Allagash and the Aroostook, a distance of at least one hundred miles.

Green River is not one of the larger tributaries of the St. John but is particularly interesting to the sportsman and the tourist. It flows with a remarkably swift current and only an experienced poler is able to ascend in a canoe. According to Mr. J.W. Bailey, Green River excels all other St. John waters for trout, although the mammoth "five-pounder" is not as common as in Temiscouata and the larger lakes.

Grand River, despite its name, is not a very imposing stream. It, however, forms the natural route of communication with the head waters of the Restigouche, and it is not improbable that in geological ages the waters of the St. John followed its valley to their outlet in the Bay of Chaleur. Several distinguished people have crossed the portage between the St. John and the Restigouche, among them Bishop Plessis of Quebec in 1812, and Sir Edmund W. Head and his wife some forty years later. The Lieut.-Governor and his party travelled in log canoes, or dug-outs. They had to go up Grand River sixteen miles,

thence one mile up Grand River Waagan, thence three miles over a muddy and rough portage to reach the Restigouche Waagansis (a mere brook), hence down six miles before reaching the main Restigouche. Lady Head's surprise was great on finding a horse and saddle at the landing on Grand River Waagan to carry her across the portage. One who accompanied the party says: "To describe the passage down Restigouche Waagansis would beggar description, the bringing of our canoes over rocks and old logs, the crouching down flat to pass under overhanging bushes. We however, reached the main Restigouche without any mishap, except hats brushed off our heads, and now and then a stray hair left hanging on the bushes as we passed under them." Bishop Plessis, in his journal, terms the Waagansis "a miserable brook" (*maussade ruisseau*), encumbered with fallen trees and almost hidden by the branches that crossed from one bank to the other, frequently striking the eyes of the voyagers, if they were not constantly on the lookout for them. The Governor and Lady Head on their arrival at the hospitable mansion of Squire Ferguson were welcomed by a flotilla of nearly 400 canoes in which were a great number of Indians, all in gala dress, headed by their chief. As soon as the Governor's canoe touched the beach the Indians formed a double line; the canoe was seized on either side by friendly hands and carried in triumph through the double line to the open doorway so that the Governor and his lady had only to step out of their canoe into Mr. Ferguson's house. Cannons and guns roared their best, but the whooping of the joyous and excited Indians could not be drowned by the noise of powder. Such were the difficulties of travel a Royal Governor had to submit to in the olden time.

Section III.. Ashburton Treaty of 1842,—"In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the counties watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, whether living within the State of Maine or the Province of New Brunswick, it is agreed that where by the provisions of the present treaty the River St. John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of the said River shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either. That all the produce of the forest in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture, not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the State of Maine watered by the River St. John or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall if required be produced, shall have free access into and through the said River and its tributaries, having their source within the State of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the River St. John, and to and from the falls of said River, either by boats, rafts, or by other conveyance. That when within the Province of New Brunswick the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of the said Province.

That in like manner the inhabitants of the territory of the Upper St. John, determined by this treaty to belong' to her Britannic Majesty, shall have free access to and through the River for their produce in those parts where the said River runs wholly through the State of Maine: Provided always, that this agreement shall give no right to either party to interfere with any regulations not inconsistent with terms of the treaty, which the Governments respectively of Maine or New Brunswick may make respecting the navigation of said River where both banks thereof shall belong to the same party."

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The magnificent cataract of the Grand Falls is not excelled by any east of the Mississippi, excepting Niagara and possibly one in Labrador. The first description of the Grand Falls extant is contained in a rare book published in Paris in 1688 under the title *Estat present de l'eglise et de la Colonie Francoise dans la Nouvelle France*. The author, Bishop St. Vallier, gives in the book the story of his tour in Acadia in 1686. His reference to the Grand Falls is of interest merely as the first of many descriptions of this wonderful natural phenomenon.

"The sixteenth of May," he writes, "we arrived at the place called le grand Sault Saint Jean-Baptiste, where the River St. John falls from a height over lofty rocks into the abyss making a wonderful cascade: the rising mist hides the water from sight, and the uproar of the fall warns from afar the navigators descending in their canoes."

Every traveller should visit the Grand Falls. No description or series of illustrations will suffice to give a just idea of their majesty and beauty. The main fall is almost perpendicular, about seventy-four feet in height. At the base there is a huge fragment of rock upon which the water thunders unceasingly, and from which a dense column of spray rises. When the sunlight falls upon the moving spray a splendid rainbow shimmers over the wild and foaming waters below. Almost of equal interest with the great cataract

itself is the winding gorge below, through which the seething torrent rushes for a distance of one mile to the lower basin, descending nearly fifty feet in that distance. The gorge is in places exceedingly narrow. The walls are in general perpendicular and from 80 to 150 feet in height. The rapids through the canyon are often of the wildest character. At the narrowest place in the gorge a colossal mass overhanging the cliff is known as Pulpit Rock. The exact width can hardly be measured here, for the rapid below is the wildest in the gorge, but the river is narrower at this point than at any other between the confluence of the Baker and Southwest branches (twenty-five miles from its source) and the Bay of Fundy. In the vicinity of Pulpit Rock are the famous "wells." The largest of these is about thirty feet deep, with a diameter of sixteen feet at the top, widening at the bottom. There are many others, some large and some small, all water-worn in the solid rock. A short distance below the wells is the whirlpool known as the "Coffee Mill." Logs once drawn into its embrace are frequently ground to a point at either end and sometimes rendered unfit for merchandise. The appearance of the Falls varies greatly with the season. The rugged features of the gorge, its wells and caves are seen to advantage at midsummer when the water is low, but the falls are much more grand and awe inspiring when the river is at high water mark. At the time of the famous spring freshet in 1887 the main fall became merely an enormous rapid, while at the outlet of the

gorge, a mile below, the pent up waters burst forth with the wildest fury.

The Grand Falls are very nearly half way between the source of the river and its mouth and fully one-third of the area drained by the river is above the Falls.

We have dwelt at some length upon the features of the upper St. John as being a part of the river with which the majority of people are unfamiliar. To many persons the St. John River means the body of water between St. John and Fredericton. But Fredericton really is near the mouth of the river. At Woodstock some progress in the ascent of the stream has been made, but not until the Grand Falls are reached do we attain the midway point. The 450 miles of water navigable for steamboats is of course to be found on the lower half of the river, but a large part of the 2,360 miles of water navigable by boats and canoes lied above the Grand Falls.

The drainage basin of the upper St. John is still, for the most part, a forest clad region. The most remote tributaries flow through an uninhabited wilderness. As we descend we find here and there a solitary cabin, so far removed from civilization that the inmates have hardly seen a railway, telegraph wire, or even an ordinary highway roads. Nevertheless these wood dwellers know a great deal about canoe navigation and are experts at hunting and fishing and the art of logging and stream driving. ■

The Last Will and Testament of William S. Nevers of Brighton, made 25 Nov 1867.

In the name of God Amen. I William S. Nevers Senr. of the Parish of Brighton in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick being very sick in body but sound in mind do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament. To my loving wife Jane Nevers I leave and bequeath all my freehold estate wherever situate or located, together with all houses, barns, improvements, together with all my personal goods and chattels and all notes of hand, mortgages, and all moneys and all accounts due and owing to me. And to each of my five children, William S. Nevers Junr., Charles Scott Severs, Frank Alfred Nevers, Alexander Nevers, and Agnes Eliza Jane Nevers, I give and bequeath the sum of fifty dollars each, the four youngest or last mentioned children being all under age and to have the said sum of fifty dollars each paid to them by my wife Jane when they arrive at adult age. The said William S. Nevers Junr. being now of the age of twenty one years when he asks for the fifty

dollars bequeathed to him my wife Jane must pay to him that sum. I commit my soul to the merciful God through the merits of our Saviour Jesus Christ his XX? son, and my body to the dust with a fullness of a glorious resurrection. I wish my body to be buried without any ostentatious display or case monies and I do hereby appoint my dear wife Jane Nevers Executrix and my friend Samuel Hartt Shaw Executor of this my said estate or to this my said Last Will and Testament. Dated at Brighton the twenty fifth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

Sealed and signed in presence of

Thomas J. Boyer

Carlton N. Gray

Proved 8 Jan 1868, at Woodstock, before Lewis Peter Fisher, Esquire, Surrogate for the County of Carleton in the Province of New Brunswick.

A Walk Through the Graveyard

Barb Allen

Barb Allen recently gave a talk on this topic to NBGS Capital Branch. She is President of the Keswick Historical Society and can be reached at Barballen340@gmail.com

In later life I have developed a fascination for lost and forgotten grave sites. There is a need for these graves to be recorded before all knowledge of them is forgotten. For the last 3 summers I have been searching out these places in York County. Let me give you some examples.

In Lower Queensbury there is a small cemetery noticeable from the highway. Facing the road is a sign reading "Jordan Cemetery". The people buried here once lived in a small settlement about 1 mile back from the river. A short way above the cemetery the road leading to this settlement can still be seen though it is no longer viable. No official name has been given to this settlement but some of the locals refer to it as the Jordan Settlement. Most of the settlers were Jordans although the names Ferguson and Stickles are also noted. The last people to leave this settlement, in 1923, were Stanley Jordan and his mother, Pauline Jane Jordan. (They are buried at the Mactaquac Cemetery in unmarked graves.) The little graveyard dates from the 1860s and sits on the once property of William Jordan.

Another place of interest for me was the power line running across Route 102 just before the turnoff to French Village. I had been told there was a monument there in a fenced in area. From the shoulder of the highway I thought I could see part of a wooden fence but huge weeds, bushes and trees obstructed the view.

I attempted to climb down this steep hill but soon had to turn back. Gathering forces, we attempted it again but this time down through the woods below the site I was looking for. It was, indeed, what I thought. The individual graves were no longer visible but a beautiful monument reads: Erected by request of the late W.T. Estey, 1904. In memory of his grandmother and great grandparents and other members of the same family who are buried here. A wooden fence still exists. Small trees and bushes have been bent and broken so the monument can be seen from the shoulder of the road.

This area was at one time lot 40 granted to John Estey and his wife Mary (Molly) Hartt in the 1700s. They had 13 children so many of their descendants can still be found in the area.

The Trinity Anglican Church in Lower Queensbury, on lot 76, was torn down sometime in the 1890s. Along side of it was a cemetery at the top of what was called the church hill but is today known as Lee Lane. The cemetery stood undisturbed for many years until the Mactaquac Dam was to be built and the Slipp Farm, on which it stood, was expropriated. The headstones had been taken by a thoughtless summer resident who, it is rumoured, made a walkway on the property. When locals voiced displeasure at this the stones were taken up and thrown into the woods. It is likely that they are now under water. The graves were never moved and the cemetery was eventually lost. A new owner of this property dozed through the area to make way for a driveway.

There does not seem to be any record of who was buried there. Such records would have been taken to St. Thomas Anglican Church in Upper Queensbury along with some of the salvaged wood from the Trinity Church which was used for repairs to St. Thomas Anglican Church. Unfortunately St. Thomas' was very heavily damaged during a spring freshet and was eventually torn down. All records may have been lost. Its cemetery was relocated to the new Bear Island Cemetery while the dam was under construction. On the monument at the Bear Island Cemetery the St. Thomas' Cemetery is called the Seeley Stairs Cemetery as he was the last to own the property.

The small cemetery in the field below where the Boys' Reformatory once stood in Island View has been surrounded in rumours. It has been said that it was the burial spot for white people who had married a black spouse and were not accepted in other cemeteries. This is not true. It has also been said that the boys who died at the reformatory are buried there. This also is not true.

The truth is that this land was given to Quartermaster George Everitt who was a Loyalist. In 1809 he sold the lot to Nathaniel Gallop with the exception of 3 square rods which was set aside for a graveyard. It is thought that George's daughter, Mary Hartt Everitt, is buried there although there is no marker. Some of the names at this site are: Gallop, Cunningham, Palmer and Nicholson.

A Walk Through the Graveyard

In the settlement of Caverhill many settlers lived along the Lower Caverhill Road which is today all but gone. Somewhere in those woods I was told there is a cemetery. After 2 days of unsuccessful searching I gave up until I was visiting a farm in Springfield to record a family plot and I mentioned this old graveyard. The farmer told me he had spent many months looking for it and he had finally succeeded. We set a date and he took me there on his wheeler.

Upon doing a little research I found that the graves are on the once property of Thomas McCorquindale. There is a headstone for 2 of his sons, James and Duncan, who died a year apart in

drowning accidents. A third son, John, also drowned in 1845. I believe Thomas and his wife Hellen are buried there also. One stone has crumbled into so many pieces that it is illegible.

At one time there were more graves than are noticeable today and they were contained inside a fence. The old gate is a tangled mess and almost unrecognizable. Those names that can be read are: McCorquindale, Oliver and Anderson.

I would greatly appreciate any information leading me to another hunt for lost graves. I am also interested in hearing about any cemetery to which an interesting story is attached.

Obituaries

Marion Dunphy was a long-time member of NBGS Saint John branch, and authored several publications. Ranald Urquhart was the husband of Verna Urquhart, active member of Saint John branch and formerly Treasurer for many years. Dawn Bremner was the Vice-President of Capital Branch, and had a long involvement in historical and cultural activities.

Marion (Johnston) Dunphy: It is with heavy hearts that the passing of Marion Josephine (Johnston) Dunphy, loving wife of Peter Hughes Dunphy, on Friday, May 26, 2017, is announced. In addition to her husband, Marion is survived by her uncle, Robert A. Quinlan and brother-in-law, Michael T. Dunphy, as well as numerous first and second cousins. She was predeceased by her parents, Frederic Ralph Johnston and Mary Helena (Quinlan) Johnston, as well as several aunts and uncles. Following an early retirement, she focused her energies on her interests in genealogy and local history. Major research projects included a photo study of all existing one-room school house in New Brunswick, her own family trees, as well as studies of several families connected with the Saint John-Liverpool trade in the age of sail. <http://www.brenansfh.com/obituaries/116609>

Ranald Urquhart: It is with heavy hearts that the family of Clinton "Ranald" Urquhart announce his passing on Saturday, July 29, 2017 at the Saint John Regional Hospital. Born in Campbellton, NB on October 19, 1921, he was the loving husband of Verna (Earle) Urquhart for 70 years and the son of the late Arnold and Leota (Reicker) Urquhart, of Kars, NB. In addition to his wife Verna, he is survived by his only son R. Dale Urquhart (Leah

Bates) of Erb's Cove, NB; four grandchildren: Andrew (Michelle) Urquhart, Jacinda (Colin) Wilband, Angela (Matthew) Guptill and Justin (Emily) Urquhart; 12 great grandchildren. (<http://www.brenansfh.com/obituaries/118155>)

Dawn (McGowan) Bremner: Family is saddened to announce the passing of Dawn (McGowan) Bremner that occurred on March 26, 2017 at her home in Jemseg after a brief battle with cancer. She was the beloved wife of Ted Bremner and the dear sister of Heather McGowan RN who was her constant companion through her illness.

Dawn was born on October 25, 1939 at the family home where she lived. The daughter of Guy McGowan and Edrey (Colwell) McGowan, besides her parents, she was predeceased by two sons, Malcolm and Jim, her brother Glynn who died in a plane crash, and her aunt, mentor and best friend Myra D'Aoust.

<http://obituaries.telegraphjournal.com/book-of-memories/2888888/myra-dawn-bremner/obituary.php>

Queries and Answers

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

Mary Rosevear
44 Ashfield Drive
Quispamsis, NB E2G 1P7
Canada
E-Mail nbgen@nbnet.nb.ca

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

Q5505-BANCROFT: I am looking for any information on my 3X Great Grandfather, Samuel Bancroft, along with his wife Margaret Samuel. He was a Baptist Minister in Saint John and died there in 1876.

Barbara Musgrave
2480 Winthrop Cr.
Mississauga, Ontario L5K 2A7
Bmusgrave@rogers.com

Q5506-CONNOLLY: I am looking for information on an Ancestry born, married and had passed in New Brunswick. His name is Leo Augustine Connolly. Born in 1885 in Bathurst, New Brunswick, I am looking for a birth certificate, he was married around 1913 in New Brunswick. I don't know where. He passed away on 1950.

Justin Swift

JSwift27@student.sl.on.ca

Q5507-CONNORS: I am looking to research more information on my grandmother's side of my mother's family. My Grandmother's Mom in particular, I believe she may have been Irish as her name was Mary Ann Connors, from Millerton New Brunswick and Mother's name was Mary Jane Connors. Is there an area I can search Irish names and perhaps families that came to NB from Ireland?

Melissa Labrador
doahyenibi@gmail.com

Q5508-DURAND: I am researching the 18th century American artist, John Durand.

In 1768, Durand travelled to New Haven, CT, and spent the summer there in the home of Captain Abiathar Camp, Sr. He advertised in newspapers that, while there, he was accepting commissions to paint portraits. At least 2 of them survived John and Mary Lothrop and are in the National Gallery of Art in Washington DC.

Under the assumption that Durand also painted portraits of his hosts (or landlords), I am looking for paintings of the Camp family. They were loyalists, and after our Revolution, moved to Queens County in New Brunswick.

I am writing to ask if you have ever seen any portraits similar in style to the Lothrop's. The paintings should be 25 by 30 inches and signed on the backs of the canvas.

Elana Messner
732-685-4264
elana.messner@gmail.com

Q5509-DRAKE: I am looking for birth records for Peter DRAKE born in 1801 or 1802 in Saint John. Married to Sarah J. (unknown year). His son John G. DRAKE was born in July 1842 also in Saint John.

John Drake
john@hobsondrake.com

Queries and Answers

Q5510-EXELL: I am looking for the passage to Canada from England of Walter Exell. He married Eliza Thomas on June 11th 1894. It says on this certificate he is 29 years old.

I have found a Walter Exell, born in Dursley U.K. In 1867, mothers name Ann (which ties in with the marriage certificate in Canada) and also a passage to Canada on 13th March 1890 with the correct age of the Walter Exell born in Dursley U.K. However, the age is about 3 years out to the Walter Exell that marries Eliza Thomas in 1894.

Also, when Walter and Eliza have children, their son (my great grand dad) Walter Harry/Harry Walter spells his surname Axtell on any documents I've found and that's how the name continues to be used by our family. Would they have done that, just changed the spelling of their name?

My grand dad Walter James Axtell returned to Canada to visit his Sister Mary Thompkins in 1980 in Saint John, New Brunswick. He hadn't been back home to Canada for 30+ years since he left for war. He settled in England after the war. When he returned in that visit to Saint John the local paper ran a story on him and his sister being reunited. I cannot find a trace of that but I'd really love to and also get the photo in the article. Can you offer me any advice that might help my search for it please?

Michelle Cain
michelle.cain75@gmail.com

Q5511-GIBBS: I am looking for a British Home Child. Daisy is my 1st cousin 2x removed. She came to New Brunswick in 1901 with the Bristol Emigration Society. In August 18 1902 Daisy Gibbs is 11 years old and Staying with a Mrs. Trott, Welsford, Queens New Brunswick.

Wayne Gibbs
wrpgib@gmail.com

Q5512-GIBB: I'm researching my family history and was wondering if you could point me in the right direction. I am looking for info on my great-great-great-great grandfather William Gibb who drowned at Miramichi 22nd May 1840 aged 57. That information is on a memorial in Troon, Scotland. It was erected by his son Willim.

David Berry
Lisburn,Northern Ireland

davidberry7@btinternet.com

Q5513-HOGAN: Requesting any arrival information on Walsingham Hogan. 1851 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, Kings County, Greenwich indicates Irish origin, age 45 and arrival in June 1816, inferring his arrival in Canada at Approx. 10 years of age.

Thomas V Hogan
35 Hastings St
Stow, Ma 01775
Tomhogan@verizon.net

Q5514-LORDLY: My Grandfather is Kenneth Lyman Ayling Lordly and he was born in Saint John, NB in 1897.

My Great-Grandfather is Oliver Ayling Lordly and he was born in 1862 in England.

I understand Oliver parents' are Alfred Lordly and Maria Ann Dodge. I am guessing that Oliver was adopted by Alfred and Maria?? I am trying to find the connection. Could Oliver's last name be Ayling??

I am aware that Alfred Lordly is the son of Joseph and Susannah Fillis.

Cheryl Winter
cherwinter@shaw.ca

Q5515-MASON: I am wanting to find out if the Court papers on Patrick Mason who was in the 36th Regiment in Fredericton in June 1840 are still available.

Patrick Arthur Mason born about 1819 in Cashel/Cahir in Ireland, the son of John Mason and Johanna Quigley. He had about five siblings. Two of his brothers being John Mason jnr. and Oliver Mason who had migrated with their parents John Mason senior and Johanna Quigley arriving in Sydney Australia on 20th December, 1839 on the ship China.

Patrick Mason had already left home by this time as he had joined the 36th Regiment which sailed to Fredericton, New Brunswick arriving in about January 1839. 25 June 1840 he was arrested in Fredericton, New Brunswick, for being AWOL for 2 days and 3 nights. He was Court Martialed on 25 June, 1840 and was sent to Portsmouth, England. He was then sent to Van Diemens Land (New Zealand) on the ship Asia

Queries and Answers

leaving from Portsmouth England on 12 April 1841.

May I ask if you could assist me with any information or assist me in finding his court Marshall Papers if they still exist.

Robyn Mason
rgmason@smartchat.net.au

Q5516-MCDONALD: I am looking for information on Piper Alexander McDonald of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, born on Islay and who settled on the Nashwaak sometime around 1784.

I know him and his son or him and his father are McDonald Snr and Jnr, but know nothing else. So can't identify him on Muster rolls

Alistair Duthie
theduthies@hotmail.com

Q5517-MURPHY: Request information on James MURPHY (b. ca. 1815) and wife Agnes BRYDON (also likely b. ca. 1815).

Both likely born in Nova Scotia but married at Woodstock Parish September 21, 1836 by the Reverend Samuel D. Lee Street. Both listed as being "of this parish". Witnesses to the marriage were Anthony BLACKIE and Ralph D. BEARDSLEY. Anthony BLACKIE was born at Pictou, NS mother was Jane BRYDEN. I have NO documentation for James MURPHY or Agnes BRYDON in NB or NS beyond the 1836 Woodstock wedding entry. Couple had two sons, both likely born in Woodstock: John B. MURPHY (ca. 1838) and my GG Grandfather Jeremiah MURPHY (1840-1922)

Lyle Swart
lyleswart@me.com
79 Matisse Circle
Aliso Viejo CA 92656
949-922-5830

Q5518-O'BRIEN: I am looking for information for the birth of Jeremiah O'Brien. The information that I have from family hand written notes and from his obituary and headstone is that he was born 14 Aug 1837 (I have also seen this year as 1836). He was born to Jeremiah O'Brien and Julia O'Carroll (or Julia O. Carroll) in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. The family notes say that this family lived in New Brunswick until Jeremiah was

6 or 7 years old and then returned to Ireland. I have no information on the reason for returning or if any family members stayed.

Debbie Graybill
dagraybill@gmail.com

Q5519-OUELLET: I am trying to do a family genealogy on my fathers side leading to some metis status for myself and three children. My grandfather was Adelard Ouellet and grandmother was Celestina Gauvin My father is Joseph Alfred Norman Ouellette who was born and raised in Moncton NB. If you could help me with information or contact leads it would be greatly appreciated .

Bob Ouellette
204 632 7233
bob_ouellette@hotmail.com

Q5520-PEARSON: I am a descendant of Solomon Pearson and his second wife, Mary Harris. I am searching for parents of both wives, and dates for his first wife, Eunice Hunt. He married her 7 Feb. 1833. He married Mary 6 June 1843. When did Eunice die? And when did Mary die? Mary was born in Ireland but do not know anything more about her. Her daughter, Elizabeth Pearson, is my great grandmother.

Gretchen Rohland
384 Oaklyn Road
Lebanon, PA, 17042.
grohland@comcast.net

Q5521-PEDOLIN: In my search for information on the Pedolin family on the Internet I ended up on your site. On your site the names of John Pedolin and his son Peter are mentioned. I'm looking for more information on this Canadian branch of the Pedolin family that settled in New Brunswick. I've done genealogical research with regard to this family, before they seemingly (partially) left the Netherlands for America.

Jeffrey P. Lieuwen
jplieuwen@hotmail.com

Q5522-ROGERS: I'm doing some research on a relative John Rogers who was born in Salisbury New Brunswick. I've already contacted the Aroostook County Genealogical Society and they

Queries and Answers

gave me the following information.

John Rogers was born in Salisbury New Brunswick to Lemuel Rogers and Jamina Taylor on the 19th of July 1853. I believe he also married Elizabeth Mills in Salisbury as she was born there on September 18th 1857 the daughter of Jeremiah Mills. John and Elizabeth do eventually move to Caribou ME, I guess sometime around 1880. They had 2 kids in Salisbury, Estella/Lorena and Hughy. And 3 more in Caribou. His father Lemuel was born in PEI and lived in Salisbury.

If you could help me learn a bit more about Lemuel Rogers and Jamina Taylor. And also Elizabeth Mills' family.

Sawyer Rogers
sawyer.paddler6@gmail.com

Q5523-SAVOY: Clement Savoy (Savoie) b 8 Feb1830 Bouctouche NB, d 11Sep 1907 Bouctouche and Elizabeth Hubbard b 8 Mar 1837 Ireland, d 7 Apr 1909 Gardner, Worcester, Mass. were married in Sarnia, ON, Our Lady of Mercy RC Ch. on 28 Sept1857 as per their records. Sophia was born in 1858 in Sarnia Ontario Lambton Co. I am looking for more information on Sophia.

Richard Prout
richprout@sympatico.ca

Q5524-TAYLOR: I am enquiring about my 5 times great grandfather Samuel Taylor who came over from England on the ship the Albion in 1776 he might also be known as Michael Taylor he was one of the first Taylor's to land in Sackville New Brunswick and was married to Lydia Ballou I did find his headstone in the Westcock Cemetery just outside of Sackville New Brunswick but that is all the info I have on him. My maiden name was Taylor my mother's name was Doris Taylor and my grandmother's name was Viola (Stone) (Taylor) Smith her husband was Lewis Carvil Taylor b. Nov 12 1873 died Oct 21 1950 they are both buried in Oxford nova Scotia Lewis's father's name was Jacob Samuel TAYLOR (1848-1911) married to Lucy Nancy Waugh(1845-1895) Jacob's Father was George Taylor (1811-1878) I would like to find more about Samuel if you can help it would be much appreciated I feel like I have come to a dead end.

Susan Cole
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Q5525-WILLIS: I am researching my family tree and trying to find any information I can about my paternal grandfather Ernest Archibald WILLIS. He married Ola Webber and lived at 96 Coronation Drive, Westmorland, Moncton NB at the time of his death 30 October 1961. He may have owned a donut shop at one point and did own Real Estate Company (Ernie Willis Realty) at the time of his death, according to the death certificate that I have. I believe Ernest is buried in Moncton and is also of the belief that his wife Ola is in a local nursing home. Any help with my research that you can offer would be much appreciated

Robert Willis
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Q5526-WORRALL: I am looking for any information on the "Worrall" (or Worrell) Family. My Great Great Grandmother was Mary Jane Worrall Born 1824 in St John. She married Arthur Daniel in St John in 1849 and she died there in 1894. I am looking for information on her father George, A merchant, who I know almost nothing about. As well her mother Elizabeth, of whom all we know, is her first name.

Barbara Musgrave - see Q5505

Q5527-YOUNGCLAUS: I am looking for records for my Great Grandfather, Walter Youngclaus. His daughter Dorothy's birth certificate indicates Walter was born in New Brunswick, Canada. He was married to Nelle Bryan and was a minister in the United States.

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Q5528- WEST INDIA COMPANY: Looking for information on this company. My great great Grandfather Captain James Baker sailed for them out of St. John in the 1840's.

Barbara Musgrave - see Q5505

McAuley Connections

By Heather Long CG(C)

On 20 Aug. 1906 Mary Ann McAuley was murdered in New Ireland, Albert County.¹ During the January 1907 trial of Thomas Collins for her killing, Rev. Edward J. McAuley spent one full day and part of a second giving evidence.² Among other things he told the court that Mary Ann, his long-time housekeeper, was his second cousin.³ Thus we assume that Fr. McAuley's father, John, and Mary Ann's father, Patrick, were first cousins.⁴ Somewhat strangely, there does not seem to have been any contact between the two families on this side of the Atlantic.

John McAuley b. ca. 1801 in the town (now village) of Leitrim in County Leitrim, Ireland, and arrived in New Brunswick about 1837.⁵ His wife, Sara [Hard]⁶ seems to have died prior to the taking of the 1861 census. (The 1851 census of Kent County doesn't survive.) In the 1861 census of Richibucto, Kent County, John's occupation was trader and he was living with his daughter's family, the Harnetts. John was residing with his son in the rectory at New Ireland when he d. 1 Dec. 1880.⁷ Known issue of John and Sara:

1. Catherine McAuley b. ca. 1821 in Ireland. She m. ca. 1841 to John Harnett, a native of the Parish of Youghal, County Cork, Ireland.⁸ John was a tailor in the 1861 and 1871 census of Richibucto but was postmaster of Kingston (now Rexton)⁹ by 1872¹⁰ and continued to hold the position in the 1881 census. John d. 1 June 1888.¹¹ Catherine d. 8 Dec. 1907 in Rexton with only Thomas and Ellen of her eight children surviving her.¹² John and Catherine had issue, probably all born in Richibucto:

(1) John W. Harnett b. ca. 1842 and described as a school teacher in the 1871 census. He m. 25 July 1885 to Mary Elizabeth Leonard.¹³ He d. 2 Dec. 1895 of consumption in Richibucto.¹⁴ His obituary notes that though formerly a school teacher he had been a merchant for upwards of the last fifteen years.¹⁵ He was survived by his wife, a widow living alone in Richibucto and working as a milliner when the 1901 census was taken. She remarried to James Conway and died in 1920.¹⁶ No issue.

(2) Patrick Harnett b. ca. 1846. He d. 19 April 1872 at the residence of his father, Kingston, Richibucto.¹⁷

(3) Thomas Harnett b. ca. 1848 and was a post office keeper in 1871. I have been unable to locate him in the 1881 or 1891 census of Canada or the 1880 census of the United States. He reappeared, working as a surveyor and living with his brother, Edward, in the 1901 Parish of Richibucto. He is almost certainly the Thomas Harnett who d., un-

married, of consumption on 30 Jan. 1916 in Rexton.¹⁸

(4) Ellen Harnett baptized 24 Aug. 1851 (b. [11] May).¹⁹ She remained single and d. 15 Aug. 1921 in Rexton.²⁰

(5) Edward Harnett b. ca. 1852 and succeeded his father as postmaster in Kingston.²¹ He m. 3 Oct. 1886 to Catharine Flannigan of Richibucto.²² Kate d. 26 May 1888 at Kingston of puerperal convulsions.²³ Edward was a widower employed as a surveyor when the 1901 census of Richibucto Parish was taken. His occupation was given as merchant when he d. 25/26 Oct. 1906 of pneumonia and/or stomach trouble in Rexton, Kent County.²⁴ They had one child, Patrick Joseph.

(6) James Harnett b. ca. 1854. He was of the Parish of Nelson when he m. 14 Nov. 1880 to Catherine, daughter of Donald and Catherine Buckley.²⁵ In 1881 James was the station master in the Parish of Nelson, Northumberland County. He d. 19 March 1886.²⁶ Catherine moved back to her family home after her husband's death and in 1891 she and her sons were living with her widowed mother in Rogersville. Catherine d. 28 Nov. 1938 of "cancer of the face" in Moncton with burial in Rogersville.²⁷ She was survived by their two children, David John and Donald.

(7) David Ronague Harnett baptized 15 Nov. 1857.²⁸ He was ordained to the priesthood on 1 Nov. 1883 at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Saint John.²⁹ He d. 8 July 1891 of consumption in St. Anne, Kent County, with burial in Rexton.³⁰

(8) Sarah Harnett b. 16 Dec. 1860.³¹ She d. 28 Nov. 1863 of diphtheria with burial in Rexton.³²

2. Elizabeth "Betsy" McAuley b. ca. 1828 in Ireland. She m. 25 Feb. 1851 to John Hogan, son of "deceased James Hogan and Bridget Murphy".³³ In 1861 John and Elizabeth were enumerated in Richibucto where John, a native of Newfoundland, worked as a shipwright. In the 1871 through 1891

census the couple were living in St. Stephen where John's occupation alternates between labourer and ship's carpenter. In 1891 Elizabeth is also working as a washer woman. I've been unable to find them in the 1901 census or locate a record of death or burial for either one. There were no children.

3. Bridget McAuley b. ca. 1830 in Ireland and m. ca. 1848 to Walter Hogan, a native of Prince Edward Island according to census records. The Hogans spent their first few years in Kent County (based on baptisms for their first two children) before settling on a farm in Baileyville near Calais, Maine, in the early 1850's. Sometime after the 1880 census the family moved on to Stanwood, Snohomish County, Washington. The 1900 census of Stanwood shows Walter as a lumberman and widower with his children, John and Alice. It is unclear where Bridget and their eldest surviving daughter were living at that time. No death record has been located for Walter in Washington. Bridget d. 21 March 1909 of senility in Stanwood, Snohomish County, Washington, and was buried there in Marysville, the last surviving member of her family.³⁴ Walter and Bridget had issue:

(1) Sara Hogan b. 26 June 1849 and baptized 27 July 1849.³⁵ Not enumerated with her parents in 1860 and presumed to have died at an early age.

(2) Bridget Agnes Hogan was baptized 12 Oct. 1851 (b. 27 Aug.).³⁶ She was still at home in Baileyville in 1880 and working as a dress maker. Agnes B. was living in Stanwood when her mother died, presumably having made the move to the west coast with her family. Miss Agnes d. 11 April 1930 of cancer of the uterus and was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Marysville, Snohomish County, Washington.³⁷

(3) Mary Hogan b. ca. 1854 in or near Calais, the first of her siblings to be born in Maine. Ironically, she was also the first of her siblings to return to New Brunswick. Her grandfather, John McAuley, came to the Hogan home in 1872 and asked that one of Bridget's daughters act as a housekeeper for their uncle, Fr. Edward McAuley.³⁸ Although Bridget was the eldest, her health was poor so Mary was sent. Mary m. ca. 1876 to Charles Morris, an Albert County blacksmith. The Morris moved to West Saint John in 1917³⁹ where Charles d. Sept. 9, 1922⁴⁰ and Mary d. Nov. 28, 1922⁴¹. They were the parents of seven: Alice Mary, Walter Edward, Charles Owen, Alfred McAuley "Fred", Ethel (Sister Marie Charles S.C.), Jerome, and Edward.

(4) Julia Hogan b. ca. 1856, likely in Baileyville. She m. 27 June 1883 in Calais, Maine, to Joshua Ward, a native of Prince Edward Island living in Saint John.⁴² Saint John census records describe Joshua as a barkeep or liquor merchant. Julia d. 20 June 1917 of pneumonia at her home in Saint John.⁴³ Joshua d. 29 March 1927 of cardio renal disease, also at home in Saint John.⁴⁴ The Wards were parents of nine: Mary, John, Margaret, William, Alice, Walter, Frank, Joseph and Gregory.

(5) John Hogan b. ca. 1858, likely in Baileyville, but moved to the west coast and was living with his father in Stanwood when the 1900 census was taken. John worked as a logger and never married. He drowned accidentally on 10 Oct. 1923 in Union, Mason County, Washington, and was buried with family in Marysville.⁴⁵

(6) Walter James Hogan b. 1860 (he was one month old when the 1860 census was taken), almost certainly in Baileyville. He is likely the saloon keeper in Silverton, Snohomish County, Washington in the 1900 census. Walter m. 17 Aug. 1910 in Stanwood, Snohomish County, to Mary Dolan.⁴⁶ He d. 21 Oct. 1911 in Stanwood.⁴⁷ Mary Elizabeth Hogan, a native of Saint John, and daughter of John and Mary (Carney) Dolan, d. 12 May 1943 and was buried with Walter in Marysville.⁴⁸ No issue.

(7) Sarah Hogan b. ca. 1863, probably in Baileyville and was still at home in 1880. She m. ca. 1887 to John Cronin but I have been unable to locate a marriage record for them in either New Brunswick or Maine. The Cronins were enumerated in Milltown, Charlotte County, in 1891 and 1901. Sarah died between the birth of her daughter, Alice Emma, in 1901 and the death of her mother in 1909 (she is not named in her mother's obituary) but I have not found a record of her death or burial. John Francis Cronin, son of Timothy and Ellen (nee Coughlan) d. 15 Sept. 1937 in Milltown.⁴⁹ John and Sarah were the parents of Walter Timothy, Edward John, Sarah Veronica, Mary Evelyn Agnes and Alice Emma, the latter two enumerated with their aunt, Julia Ward, in the 1911 census of Saint John.

(8) Thomas Edward Hogan b. 3 Dec. 1865 in Baileyville and came to New Brunswick in 1900.⁵⁰ In 1901 he was living with his sister, Julia, and her family in Saint John where he was a barkeep like his brother-in-law. He m. 19 Aug. 1903 in the Cathedral, Saint John, to Agnes Gertrude Dolin.⁵¹ (Her sister, Mary, would later marry his brother, Walter.) By 1906 Edward was proprietor of Hogan's Stables

on Waterloo St. in Saint John.⁵² He also operated a horse exchange business and following the advent of automobiles was president of Waterloo Motors Ltd.⁵³ Edward d. 11 March 1938 at his home on Waterloo St., Saint John.⁵⁴ Agnes d. 4 July 1953 in St. Joseph's Hospital was buried with Edward in St. Joseph's cemetery.⁵⁵ The Hogans were parents of Walter Francis, Mary Agnes, Margaret Dorothy, John Dolan and Edward Joseph.

(9) Alice Emma Hogan b. ca. 1868, presumably in Baileyville, and moved to Washington state where she was enumerated with her father in Stanwood, Shohomish County, in 1900. She married a lumberman, Edward O'Melia, also of Stanwood, on 18 June 1902 at Our Lady of Good Help Church, Seattle.⁵⁶ Edward, a native of Peterborough, Ontario, and son of Anthony O'Melia, d. 2 Aug. 1937 of coronary thrombosis and was buried in Marysville.⁵⁷ Alice d. 22 Feb. 1943 of congestive heart failure in Providence Hospital, Everett, Snohomish County, and was buried with her husband.⁵⁸ Their children were Helen J. and Mary E.

4. Edward J. McAuley b. 7 Feb. and baptized 25 March 1844.⁵⁹ Following studies at St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, and Laval University, Quebec, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop John Sweeny on 25 July 1868 in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Saint John.⁶⁰ Fr. MacAuley served in Grand Lake, Queens County, before coming to New Ireland, Albert County, in 1870. He lived briefly in Portland, Maine, where the 1895 city directory lists him as an assistant at St. Dominic Catholic Church, and Milltown, Charlotte County, where he was counted in the 1901 census. Fr. McAuley d. 3 Feb. 1907 in New Ireland and was buried there with his father.⁶¹

Patrick McAuley b. ca. 1821 in Ireland and arrived in New Brunswick in 1841.⁶² He married a fellow immigrant, Elizabeth Gaffney, "spinster of this city", on 27 Jan. 1844 in the presence of John Gilhooley, Elenora Dunn and Samuel Cotter.⁶³ They were enumerated in Kings Ward, Saint John, in 1851 where Patrick's occupation is given as trader. In Lovell's 1871 directory of Saint John Patrick was a laborer living at 58 Brussels St. I have no further record of him. Elizabeth first appears in Boston city directories in 1882. She d. of congestion of the brain on 20 July 1883 at 51 Snowhill St. in Boston.⁶⁴ She was the daughter of Walter and Margaret. They had issue, all born in Saint John:

1. Catherine McAuley baptized 5 Dec. 1844 aged one week.⁶⁵ She did not live to be counted in the 1851 census.

2. Margaret McAuley baptized 6 Dec. 1846 aged six days⁶⁶ and made the move to Boston with her mother and siblings. She d., unmarried, of "carcinoma of hip joint" on 22 Dec. 1906 at 8 Soley St., Boston.⁶⁷

3. Edward McAuley baptized 11 Dec. 1848 (no age given).⁶⁸ He was counted with his parents in the 1851 census but I have found no further record of him. There was another Edward McAuley (son of William and Kate) of the same age living in the area of Saint John during that time.

4. Mary Ann McAuley baptized 23 March 1851 aged fifteen days.⁶⁹ She served as Fr. Edward McAuley's housekeeper after their relative, Mary Hogan, married ca. 1876. Mary Ann was murdered on 20 Aug. 1906 in New Ireland, Albert County, and was buried there.⁷⁰

5. Walter McAuley baptized 1 May 1853 aged thirteen days.⁷¹ He moved to Boston with his mother and siblings where he d., unmarried, of pulmonary phthisis on 18 Oct. 1897.⁷² He was a boiler maker.

6. Peter McAuley baptized 1 July 1855 aged three days.⁷³ I have found no further record of him.

7. Catherine Eliza McAuley baptized 29 Jan. 1857 aged six days.⁷⁴ After making the move to Boston with her family, she appears in census records as a cook. She d., unmarried, on 28 Dec. 1918 of influenza.⁷⁵

8. Thomas P. McAuley baptized 15 May 1859 aged ten days.⁷⁶ He moved to Boston with his siblings where he worked as a painter. He married Mary A., daughter of Timothy and Bridget (Desmond) O'Connell, on 24 July 1890 in Cambridge, Massachusetts.⁷⁷ Index to Deaths in Massachusetts lists both dying in Boston, Thomas in 1932 (Vol. 14 p. 439) and Mary in 1934 (Vol. 24 p. 396). They had issue, all born in Massachusetts: Clara May, Walter E., Joseph Francis, Thomas Leo, Mary Agnes, Francis John and George Blaise.

9. Agnes McAuley baptized 20 Sept. 1862 aged eight days.⁷⁸ She also moved to Boston where she

McAuley Connections

- d., unmarried, of pulmonary tuberculosis on 20 July 1908 at 6 Soley St.⁷⁹
10. Clara McAuley baptized 25 May 1866 aged one week.⁸⁰ She move to Boston where she d. of pulmonary phthisis on 4 Nov. 1885 at 51 Snowhill St.⁸¹

Endnotes

1. Kenneth Saunders, *The Rectory Murder* (Toronto: James Lorimer & Company, 1989), p. 111.
2. Saunders, pp. 207 & 217.
3. Saunders, p. 198.
4. There remains the possibility that the relationship involved maternal rather than paternal ancestors.
5. 1861 census of Richibucto, Kent County, New Brunswick, p. 52; *The Morning Freeman*, 11 Dec. 1880. A John McCowley appears in Griffiths Valuation in the townland of "Farnaught" [Farnagh], Parish of Kiltoghert, County Leitrim in 1834 as does a Thomas McCowley. Baptismal records for the Parish of Kiltoghert start in 1826 but I was unable to locate any children of John and Sarah there (although there are several for Thomas). Marriages and burials for the Parish of Kiltoghert start in 1832.
6. Her surname appears only in her daughter, Betsy's, marriage in the sacramental records of St. Charles Borromeo Church, St. Charles, Kent County.
7. *The Morning Freeman*, 11 Dec. 1880 where his age is given as 92 years. I have not been able to identify him in the 1871 census of New Brunswick.
8. *The Daily Telegraph*, 8 June 1888.
9. The name was changed in 1901.
10. *The Morning Freeman*, 30 April 1872 (obituary of his son, Patrick).
11. gravestone, Immaculate Conception cemetery, Rexton, Kent County.
12. *The New Freeman*, 14 Dec. 1907.
13. Sacramental Register of St. Louis de Gonzague Church, Richibucto. They were dispensed from the impediment of consanguinity in the 3rd degree. (Her mother was Joanna Harnett.)
14. gravestone, Immaculate Conception cemetery, Rexton, Kent County; *The Daily Sun*, 6 Dec. 1895.
15. *The Daily Sun*, 6 Dec. 1895.
16. I have not found a record of their marriage in New Brunswick and can't find either of them in the 1911 of New Brunswick but her gravestone in Immaculate Conception cemetery, Rexton, Kent County, names James Conway as her second husband.
17. gravestone, Immaculate Conception cemetery, Rexton, Kent County; *Morning Freeman*, 30 April 1872 (Boston 'Pilot' please copy).
18. PANB RS141C4 Provincial Returns of Deaths - Kent County 1909 #1731B.
19. Sacramental Register of St. Charles Borromeo Church, St. Charles, Kent County.
20. PANB RS141C5 Provincial Returns of Deaths Vol. 15 #15933.
21. *Saint John Globe*, 29 May 1888 (obituary of his wife, Catherine) and *The Daily Sun*, 6 Dec. 1895 (obituary of his brother, John).
22. Sacramental Register of St. Louis de Gonzague, Richibucto.
23. *Saint John Globe*, 29 May 1888; PANB RS141C4 Provincial Returns of Deaths - Kent County 1888 #1104 which gives her death date as 15 May 1888. Both sources are at odds with her son's birth registration (PANB RS141A2/2 8-1-7-262) which says he was born 28 May 1888.
24. PANB RS141 C1f1 Provincial Returns of Deaths - Kent County p. 176 line 16 and line 178 line 78 - the death was reported twice (by different priests) and the information was not consistent.
25. Northumberland County Marriage Register C #6717.
26. gravestone, Immaculate Conception cemetery, Rexton, Kent County.
27. *The Moncton Daily News*, 29 Nov. 1938; PANB RS141C5 Provincial Returns of Death Vol. 120 #19857.
28. Sacramental Register of Ste. Antoine de Padue, Richibucto.
29. *The Daily Telegraph*, 2 Nov. 1883.
30. *The Times*, 11 July 1891; gravestone, Immaculate Conception cemetery, Rexton, Kent County.
31. Sacramental Register of Ste. Antoine de Padue, Richibucto.
32. *New Brunswick Courier*, 19 Dec. 1863; gravestone, Immaculate Conception cemetery, Rexton, Kent County.
33. St. Charles Borromeo Church, St. Charles, Kent County.
34. Washington State Certificate of Death 1909 Registered No. 2330; *The Review*, Richibucto, 25 March 1909. According to her obituary Bridget lived in Baileyville until about seven years prior to her death. If that is so, she should be in the 1900 census of Washington County, Maine, but isn't.
35. Sacramental Register of St. Louis des Francais, St. Louis de Kent, Kent County.
36. Sacramental Register of St. Charles Borromeo Church, St. Charles, Kent County.
37. Washington State Certificate of Death 1930 Registered No. 124.
38. Saunders, p. 118.
39. *The Albert Journal*, May 30, 1917.
40. *The New Freeman*, Sept. 9, 1922.
41. *The New Freeman*, Dec. 2, 1922.
42. *The Daily Telegraph*, 29 June 1883.
43. *The New Freeman*, 23 June 1917; PANB RS141C4 Provincial Returns of Deaths - Saint John County 1917

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- #2478.
44. PANB RS141C5 Provincial Returns of Deaths Vol. 38 #38404.
 45. Washington State Certificate of Death 1923 Registered No. 9.
 46. County of Snohomish, State of Washington, Marriage 1910 #4425.
 47. Washington State Certificate of Death 1911 Registered No. 7.
 48. Washington State Certificate of Death 1943 Registrar's No. 2536.
 49. PANB RS141C5 Provincial Returns of Death Vol. 110 #13018.
 50. *The Telegraph-Journal*, 12 March 1938.
 51. PANB RS141B7 Provincial Returns of Marriages - Saint John County 1903 #2045.
 52. Saunders, p. 134.
 53. *The Telegraph-Journal*, 12 March 1938.
 54. PANB RS141C5 Provincial Returns of Deaths Vol. 115 #16130.
 55. PANB RS141C5 Provincial Returns of Deaths Vol. 209 #3476.
 56. King County, Washington, Marriages 1902 #7196.
 57. Washington State Certificate of Death 1937 Registered No. 277.
 58. Washington State Certificate of Death 1943 Registrar's No. 111
 59. Sacramental Register of St. Charles Borromeo Church, St. Charles Kent County; his mother's name given was given as Sara McAuley.
 60. *The Morning Freeman*, 28 July 1868.
 61. Sacramental Register, St. Agatha's Church, New Ireland.
 62. 1851 census of Saint John County, Kings Ward p. 80.
 63. Sacramental Register of St. Malachy's Church, Saint John.
 64. Boston, Massachusetts, Deaths 1883 Vol. 348 p. 199 #1296.
 65. Sacramental Register of St. Malachy's Church, Saint John.
 66. *Ibid.*
 67. Boston, Massachusetts, Deaths 1906 Vol. 21 p. 338 #11078.
 68. Sacramental Register of St. Malachy's Church, Saint John.
 66. *Ibid.*
 70. Sacramental Register, St. Agatha's Church, New Ireland.
 71. Sacramental Register of St. Malachy's Church, Saint John.
 72. Boston, Massachusetts, Deaths 1897 Vol. 474 p. 419 #9170.
 73. Sacramental Register of St. Malachy's Church, Saint John.
 74. Sacramental Register of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Saint John.
 75. Boston, Massachusetts, Deaths 1918 Vol. 3 p. 429 #17168.
 76. Sacramental Register of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Saint John.
 77. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Marriages 1890 Vol. 407 p. 82 #386; Birth registrations of their children say that Mary was a native of Saint John as well.
 78. Sacramental Register of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Saint John.
 79. Boston, Massachusetts, Deaths 1908 Vol. 14 p. 27 #6632.
 80. Sacramental Register of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Saint John.
 81. Boston, Massachusetts, Deaths 1885 Vol. 366 p. 308 #8376.

Another New Brunswick Stray

Marianne Donovan

GREEN, Gideon L. - It is with great sadness the family of Gideon I. Green announce his passing at L.H.S.C Victoria Campus on Thursday February 23rd, 2017. He was the late son of Lee (1997) and Hazel Green (1993). Dear brother of Franklin and Leah (Carlisle) of Summerfield, New Brunswick, Thelma (Bloomfield) Bill Wardell of Strathroy, Wallace (Darlene) of Strathroy and brotherlaw to Dorothy Green of Strathroy & Phylis Green of Perth Andover, NB. Predeceased by brothers Leslie (2007), Oulton (2005) and brothers-in-law Ted Bloomfield (1993), and Merritt Carlisle (2009). Visitation at the Elliott-Madill Funeral Home, Mount Brydges on Saturday February 25th from 11

am to 1 pm where the funeral service will be held at 1 pm. Interment Summerfield Cemetery, NB at a later date. www.elliottmadill.com (London Free Press Feb 24, 2017).

GREGG, Carl L. - It is with great sorrow, and heavy hearts we announce the passing of our dear friend Carl on Tuesday, February 21, 2017 in his 59th year. Carl was born in New Brunswick, in 1959. He is the son of John and Ellinor Gregg. Burial will take place in Sussex, NB. Wallace Funeral Home (Sussex NB) (London Free Press Feb 28, 2017).

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Drouin Collection Hint

Marianne Donovan

One thing I have noticed about the Drouin records which include a separate section for 'Acadia,' is that many people may fail to realize that the Roman Catholic church simply copied NB county registers regardless of the religion of the person involved. When these records were obtained by Ancestry.com and then transcribed, Ancestry "assumed" that the persons named must all be Roman

Catholic. That is simply not true for many NB persons. When I find a Drouin record that pertains to one of my connections, and I know specifically that these people are Methodist, Presbyterian, Anglican, etc., I will add a comment that identifies their religion and make the statement that the Drouin records are copies of the county registers, regardless of religion.

Melick Photo Update

Alice Garner

In the Winter 2016 issue of *Generations*, Alice provided a list of Melick photos that she had picked up in an antique store. As a result of the list being in *Generations*, she was able to match them up with a relative in Ontario, and forwarded them to her during the past winter.