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Generations

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Mystery Tapley Pictures. See pages 6, 16, and 26.

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Generations

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

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

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From the Editor's Desk

Barley toys were commonly put in our Christmas stockings when we were kids. They might have been a bit fuzzy from being in a wool stocking. I was reminded of them when Tom Anderson gave me several of the molds that were used to make them. His grandfather ran a candy store in Saint John.



Here is one of them - a boy riding a dog:



(see also page 54).

NBGS membership is by calendar year so it is now time to renew your membership. The 2019 Membership Form is on pages 35 and 36 of this issue.

The **Online Join and Renew** functionality on the NBGS Inc. website now has direct connection to Paypal to make your membership payment easier than before.

The **Online Renew** is now visible when you login to the website. You will see a message about Membership Expiry, directing you to your Profile page which will have a link to renew membership.

For our Canadian members we can accept Interac email transfers to treasurer@nbgs.ca

If you don't want to use Paypal you can pay by cheque or money order - mail to NBGS Inc. or to the branch you belong to. (addresses are on the Membership Form). Finally, if you are able to attend a branch meeting you can pay in person - we even accept cash!

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

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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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Mystery Cross-stitch

Janice Jones-Skinner

We have rescued a large needle point work from a flea market in Ontario. It has the birth dates, death dates, and names of 2 sisters we believe were from New Brunswick on account of a business sticker on the original frame. The pictures and symbols are in Dutch motifs. The first name is Beverly 1917 to 1942 – second name Milly 1919 to 1992. Can you help with the identification of these two individuals. Their relatives may wish to have the needle point returned?

I have attached two photos of the item in question. One is of the Cross-stitch work of art and the other is of a sticker found on the back of the original frame which may be of some help. It appears it was framed in St. Stephen New Brunswick. However, I have tried to locate the framing business but it would appear that it does not exist any longer.

We hope this will help with tracking down the family who may be missing this. It really is beautiful and we love it. We wonder how it ended up at a flea market in Port Perry, Ontario.



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Jacob Till – Was He a Loyalist?

David Laskey

A few years ago I was putting the finishing touches on a UE certificate application (a certificate of descent from a United Empire Loyalist) in respect of one of my ancestors, Jacob Till, but decided to nail down one last bit of evidence before submitting. I was actually feeling quite pleased with myself – no member of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada had proven descent from Jacob Till and I figured I would be adding to UELAC's collective knowledge of Loyalist history and genealogy.

Jacob had been listed in a number of the texts upon which we rely, including E.C. Wright's *The Loyalists of New Brunswick* and David Bell's *American Loyalists to New Brunswick: The Ship Passenger Lists*. Often that's all one needs to prove Loyalist descent, even though these are secondary sources. I also had a land petition, submitted by Jacob's son, William, that provided some additional information. Here are the relevant bits of the petition.

Your Petitioner further states that he has been informed that lot number three in the Grand Lake originally granted to Jacob Tell is now vacant. He therefore most humbly requests that a grant of the above lot which contains two hundred acres may be given to him.

"Your Petitioner further states that he has been informed that lot number three in the Grand Lake originally granted to Jacob Tell is now vacant. He therefore most Humbly requests that a grant of the above lot which contains two hundred acres may be given to him." ⁱ

The before mentioned Jacob Tell, to whom the lot in question was originally granted, was the Father of your Petitioner, and served during the American revolutionary War under the command of General Burgoyne, and was severely wounded and taken prisoner with that officer. That he came to this Province with the Loyalists at the evacuation of New York, that the above lot was afterwards granted to him upon which he lived a short time, and in the year one Thousand seven hundred and ninety four died in this Province.

"The before mentioned Jacob Tell, to whom the lot in question was originally granted, was the father of your Petitioner, and served during the American Revolutionary War under the command of General Burgoyne, and was severely wounded and taken prisoner with that officer. That he came to this Province with the Loyalists at the evacuation of New York, that the above lot was afterwards granted to him upon which he lived a short time, and in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four died in this Province." ⁱⁱ

The point that aroused my last-minute curiosity was the mention of General Burgoyne. I figured it might be helpful to know a bit more about Burgoyne and the part he played in the Revolution. Wikipedia tells us “John Burgoyne is best known for his role in the American Revolutionary War. He designed an invasion scheme and was appointed to command a force moving south from Canada to split away New England and end the rebellion. Burgoyne advanced from Canada but his slow movement allowed the Americans to concentrate their forces. Instead of coming to his aid according to the overall plan, the British Army in New York City moved south to capture Philadelphia. Surrounded, Burgoyne fought two small battles near Saratoga to break out. Trapped by superior American forces, with no relief in sight, Burgoyne surrendered his entire army of 6,200 men on 17 October 1777.”

A little more research revealed that Burgoyne's forces consisted of British regulars, Canadian irregulars, some First Nations fighters and German regulars – so-called Hessians. This quickly led to the realisation that Jacob Till probably wouldn't qualify as a Loyalist.ⁱⁱⁱ That said, he's still an ancestor and I needed to find out more.

Library and Archives Canada has British Military and Naval Records (RG 8, C Series) from

the Revolutionary era.^{iv} A thorough search revealed no mention of Jacob using any of the variant spellings of his surname, leaving me satisfied that he wasn't a British regular. Unfortunately, LAC does not have any records about the German regulars who served with the British forces.

I then asked the late Terry Punch for some hints on how to proceed. He recommended a multi-volume series known as *Hessische Truppen im Amerikanischen Unabhängigkeitskrieg*, more compactly called HETRINA. (The title translates to Hessian Troops in the American Revolutionary War.) Regrettably, the closest copy seemed to be in the Toronto Reference Library and my infrequent trips to that city never allowed me time to do any research.

Then, in mid-summer I repeated my periodic Google search for HETRINA and discovered the Hessian Information System on Regional History (the German name is *Landesgeschichtliches Informationssystem Hessen* and the acronym is LAGIS), which contains a full index of the names in HETRINA. A quick search for Jacob Till or Tell gave me 14 instances of DOELL / DELL, Jakob.

14 hit(s) for 'jacob tell' in 89571 documents

Displaying 1 through 14 – Sort by: Relevance | Name | Place of Origin | Period ▲

- 1 Doell / Dell, Jakob (* ca. 1744), Burg-Graefenrode – recruited, 1.1776
- 2 Doell / Dell, Jakob (* ca. 1744), Burg-Graefenrode – other induction (especially through transfer), 1.1776
- 3 Doell / Dell, Jakob (* ca. 1744), Burg-Graefenrode – other induction (especially through transfer), 1.1776
- 4 Doell / Dell, Jakob (* ca. 1744), Burg-Graefenrode – other induction (especially through transfer), 1.1776
- 5 Doell / Dell, Jakob (* ca. 1744), Burg-Graefenrode – appointed, 3.1776
- 6 Doell / Dell, Jakob (* ca. 1744), Burg-graefenrode – appointed, 9.1779
- 7 Doell / Dell, Jakob (* ca. 1744), Burg-Graefenrode – appointed, 7.1780
- 8 Doell / Dell, Jakob (* ca. 1744), Burg-Graefenrode – appointed, 3.1781
- 9 Doell / Dell, Jakob (* ca. 1744), Burg-Graefenrode – appointed, 8.1781
- 10 Doell / Dell, Jakob (* ca. 1744), Burg-Graefenrode – separated in America, 7.1782
- 11 Doell / Dell, Jakob (* ca. 1744), Burg-Graefenrode – appointed, 8.1782
- 12 Doell / Dell, Jakob (* ca. 1744), Burg-Graefenrode – appointed, 2.1783
- 13 Doell / Dell, Jakob (* ca. 1744), Burg-Graefenrode – separated in America, 7.1783
- 14 Doell / Dell, Jakob (* ca. 1744), Burg-Graefenrode – separated in America, 7.1783

Importantly, the dates all seemed to line up. I found the evidence to be compelling and was fairly certain that I had found my ancestor. Based on this evidence I have tentatively concluded that Jakob Doell / Dell was from Burg-Gräfenrode and was

about 32 years old when he enlisted in the Hesse-Hanau Regiment of the Crown Prince.

Burg-Gräfenrode is one of the seven districts of the city of Karben in Hesse. It is located on the northern edge of the Rhine-Main area, about 18

Jacob Till – Was He a Loyalist?

kilometers northeast of Frankfurt am Main. In 2006 Burg-Gräfenrode had about 1400 inhabitants. It's been hard to find information about the village at the time of Jacob's enlistment but in 1836, according to available statistics, the village population was as follows: "Burg-Gräfenrode has 2 public buildings and 80 residential buildings; Children under 14: boys 92, girls 84; Persons over 14 years: male 155, female 167; Souls in general: 498."

Hesse-Hanau troops served as auxiliaries to the British Army during the American Revolutionary War. One regiment of foot, one artillery company, one ranger corps, and one light infantry corps served in British America. A total of 2,422 soldiers were sent, and 1,441 returned, the remainder either not surviving or choosing to remain in America.

There is no indication that Jakob Dell was married at the time of his enlistment and no record of a spouse in HETRINA. My working theory is that Jakob married after his arrival in New Brunswick although I'm also looking for marriage records in New York.

The probability that I'll make another trip to Germany is quite low so my way forward is clear – I'll need to hire a German genealogist to look for Jakob Dell's family. Before doing that I'll try to tie up some loose ends. Finding a record of the marriage would be really helpful, especially if it happened in New York.

As I think about the penetration of this brick wall I'm struck by the importance of following even the smallest of clues and of perseverance. Time and again I've been rewarded by circling back and approaching a problem from a different direction.

ⁱ PANB microfilm F4193 p1059

ⁱⁱ PANB microfilm F4193, p1060

ⁱⁱⁱ The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada considers the following persons to be United Empire Loyalists:

- Either male or female, as of 19 April 1775, a resident of the American colonies, and joined the Royal Standard prior to the Treaty of Separation of 1783, or otherwise demonstrated loyalty to the Crown, and settled in territory remaining under the rule of the Crown; or
- a soldier who served in an American Loyalist Regiment and was disbanded in Canada; or
- a member of the Six Nations of either the Grand River or the Bay of Quinte Reserve who is descended from one whose migration was similar to that of other Loyalists.

^{iv} The website of Library and Archives Canada shows this collection at:

<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/microform-digitization/006003-110.02-e.php?q2=23&interval=50&sk=0&PHPSESSID=rgi7t06a60or2jdheocn6v65f4>

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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.

Mystery Tapley (?) Pictures

Earl Ward

Earl Ward has contributed 8 pictures found in the back of his Ward family bible, which he believes are of the Tapley family. (see also Cover, page 16, and page 26)

My belief is that this bible was brought into the Ward line through Alma (Ring) Tapley (her first marriage) when she married the 2nd time to William Ward.

There is limited information in it, the death of her Ring parents, the births and marriages of her Ward children only. The death of her parents look like period entries by her, the others look like added by her son Fred at a much later time.

I think the Tapley family gave it to her and their son Daniel Fletcher Tapley as a wedding gift (1906 or 1907) with the family pictures in the back. He died in less than 1 year of the marriage, and nothing further was entered.

In the back of the bible are 10 photos of what looks like late 1800's period in which the first one attached has "Tapley" written on the back. None of the others are labelled, but are probably connected. Here is what I believe is the Tapley Family:

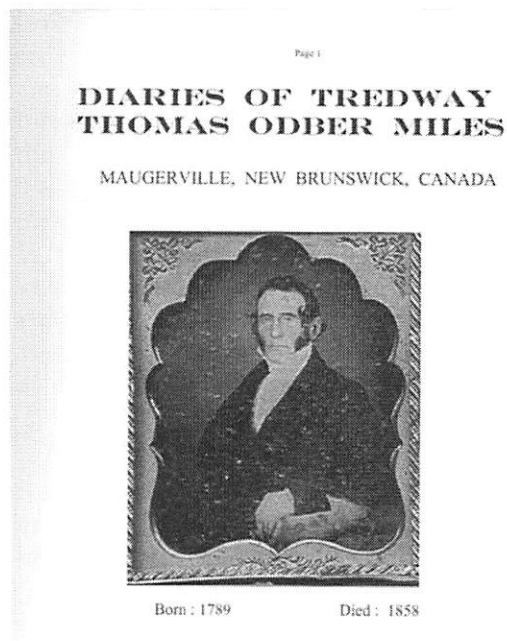
Head: Daniel Fletcher Sr. b 1831/wife Elanor A, b 1836/daughter Mary F b 1871/daughter Ada G b 1873/daughter A. Pauline b 1875/son Daniel F (Alma's husband) b 1879.



Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 14)

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 14 covers the second half of 1853. Most weather descriptions have been omitted.



Friday July 1st 1853 - Robert on road again with Rose & cart. Finished my road work.

Saturday 2nd - Robert hoes potatoes.

Sunday 3rd - I went to meeting with Geo & Caroline. Woody & Sally comes from St Mary's Church & Sarah - go home evening.

Monday 4th - set out turnips. Took the floor & sleepers out of the Portobello house & filled up cellar - piled straw.

Tuesday 5th - pulled a tooth for Matilda Wisely - a good job. Denis pays me for a pig got from Donally 4/6- and for a calf skin

10/6 - Robert hoes potatoes. Bell had her first colt last night- a dark brown filly with small star. John Miles brings a sow pig and gets a Barrow pig - 1/3 heavier.

Wednesday 6th - Robert hoeing beans & thinning carrots. I went to town - paid to Mr. Gaynor for sundries 35/6 1/2, Rutter for whip 5/-, molasses 4/6, brooms 2/6, sundry other things 9/4.

Thursday 7th - Robert hauls chips with Rose. Dr. Wiggins calls & dines. Mr. Emerson, Aunt Betsy

& Miss Reed spend the day & night with us - not much done today.

Friday 8th - Mr. Emerson having staid at Mrs. Banks came soon after breakfast and they all started for home about 9 - Roberts wife, not being well quits - He has my mare & cart to take her and chests to town. I pay her in full 16/x for 1 months work and pay him 40/- on account - he gets back at sundown.

Saturday July 9, 1853 - repair road at Portobello flat, this side. Geo H & I mow bulls eye in calf pasture.

Sunday 10th - Clear, pleasant day. Ann, Caroline & myself go below - Caroline to meeting & we go to Church. Geo & Robert at home, all day. Robert goes off some time in the night - I no of no cause.

Monday 11th - John McManaman mows white weed for me on the front. Old Tom comes after breakfast, goes with mare & cart to Baileys for his things gets back at 2 o'clock, mows afternoon. Wisely mows for me afternoon & I mend his rakes. Morgan comes at night.

Tuesday 12th - Thomas Palmer commences work for me, agrees to work for a year for £30 - and to get his own washing done. He & McManaman mows forenoon, rake up hay afternoon. Morgan works for me at the hay. Had new potatoes for dinner. Calvin Hatch dines with us. He pays me 17/6 for hay cut on the Suswassis place.

Wednesday 13th - Tom, John McManaman & Morgan haying. Mrs. Emerson, Fanny Miles & Louisa Perley to dinner & stop all night & Emerson who preaches at our house in evening to a pretty large congregation.

Thursday 14th - 3 men haying - after breakfast George takes Mr. & Mrs. Emerson home & goes for Jane Lindsey - can't come. Mrs. Gaynor. Margaret & Kitty Gill and Tommy to dinner & tea.

Friday 15th - 3 men haying. I am not well. AH Carman to dinner takes Louisa Perley home.

Saturday 16th - 3 men haying - I am not well - rains at night - may the Lord be praised.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 14)

Sunday 17th – All at home all day. I am not well bad cold.

Monday July 18, 1853 - Tom thins turnips forenoon, mows afternoon. Morgan comes to dinner and thins turnips afternoon. William Brannin commences after getting his dinner to work one month for 90/-, mows afternoon. Charles Hazen and Mr. White call about 11 - settle up with Hazen & pay him 24/3- in full and give him up his note. They stop to dinner - & visit the garden. Ann goes to Mr. Johnsons to get a girl. Rebecca comes afternoon. Geo H is sick. I am a little better. A school meeting is held at the Hall. I do not attend. The taxation system is strongly opposed by Mr. Harrison, Mr. Hatheway, Lunt & others - and finally lost.

Tuesday 19th – Tom & Bily mowing most of the day. Morgan raking. I went for Sally & children-brought them down to dinner. Caroline scalds her foot.

Wednesday 20th - The men raking hay forenoon, put in 2 loads after dinner. Col. Hayward calls - goes to Odbers to dinner and he takes him below. Sally & children with us & Charlotte Carman.

Thursday 21st – Tom & Morgan work at the turnips. Bil saws wood. I work at many things. Pat takes Boxer.

Friday 22nd - 3 men at hay. I repair cart. Mrs. Miles & Sally to tea at Odber's.

Saturday 23rd - 3 men at the hay - put in 3 loads. Woody comes evening.

Sunday 24th – Mrs. Miles goes to Church in our waggon with our mare Rose. Odber drives. Nancy & Caroline go along to meeting & Odber goes to meeting. Woody & Sally & children stay with me all day - Morgan goes home -

Monday 25th - Geo takes Woody home, with Rose & waggon - Lucy goes along for a ride. Master James Edward comes down with them. Thos. Wood called & paid £55 on his Fathers bond & mortgage - Thos & Bil & wee Denny at the hay - put in a load.

Tuesday July 26, 1853 - Tom & Bil mow part of the day. I took cold & am quite sick.

Wednesday 27th - Tom & Bil at the hay with wee Denis. Sent brother James a peck of gooseberries. Kitty McManaman comes after breakfast.

Thursday 28th – The men at the hay.

Friday 29th - Tom & Bil at the hay - put in 2 loads.

Saturday 30th - The men at the hay - put in 2 loads. I took Sally & children home.

Sunday 31st – George & Tom went to St. Mary's Church with me.

Monday August 1st 1853 – Up early - rode to Archies on Rose - put her to Boxer. Went to Frederickton afternoon - took Geo H to Mr. Gaynor where he is to stop six years - the first three years Mr. Gaynor is to furnish him with sufficient board & lodging & washing and clothes and the fourth year he is to give him £35 & board & lodging as a salary, the fifth year he is to give him £40-- & board & lodging and the sixth year £50 & board & lodging. He is not bound by any written indenture but if both parties are satisfied he is to stop the six years. Tom & Bil mow all day. Dennis spreads & rakes. I got home before dark - not well - very sick at night.

Tuesday 2nd – Did not get up till 10 o'clock - very weak & feeble. Tom, Bil & Denny at the hay. I am not well - do but little take acknowledgement of 2 deeds from Jas. Hamilton to Frederick Valentine Brown.

Wednesday 3rd - Tom, Bil & Denny at the hay. I am better – able to feed the pigs - turn Rose into the pasture with Boxer.

Thursday 4th – Tom, Bil & Denny at the hay forenoon - saw wood afternoon.

Friday August 5, 1853 - Clear, good hay day. Tom, Bil & Denny at the hay - put in 2 loads. I work all day in garden & at other things.

Saturday 6th - Tom & Bil at the hay. Dennis to town. Pat work 2/3 day - Dennis brought on 1/4 cwt sugar from Mr. Gaynor.

Sunday 7th - Tom & Caroline went with me to meeting. Mr. Fitch preached. Ann home alone.

Monday 8th – Tom & Bily at the hay. Ann & I go to Aunt Betsy's afternoon- I go on to Cromwells - he is not at home. Went on to Mr. Emersons took Mrs. Emerson from Betsy's home. Called at Dr. Wiggins. He is not home. Mrs. Wiggins very clever, but not very well. Got tea at Betsy's, got home at 1/4 past 6.

Tuesday 9th - Tom & Billy at the hay - put in two loads. I rake after cart & stow away hay & sundry other jobs - can't sleep.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 14)

Wednesday 10th – Tom & Bil mowing. I went to town took Ann to Sally's. She has been very sick - is some better today. Got the mare Rose shod @ 3/9 & 2 cut on the waggon Pd 5/- Got home at dusk.

Thursday 11th – Tom & Bil at the hay.

Friday 12th – Tom & Bil at the hay.

Saturday 13th – Tom, Bil & Denny at the hay - put in a load - and rake up about 50 cocks beside.

Sunday 14th – at home all day.

Monday 15th – Tom & Bil & Denny at the hay. Thos. Truesdale came afternoon, ground his scythe and got to work at 3 o'clock. Cows out all night.

Tuesday August 16, 1853 - All hands at the hay. I am hunting cows. Odber finds them near night. Thos. Truesdale works for him, while he goes to look for the cows.

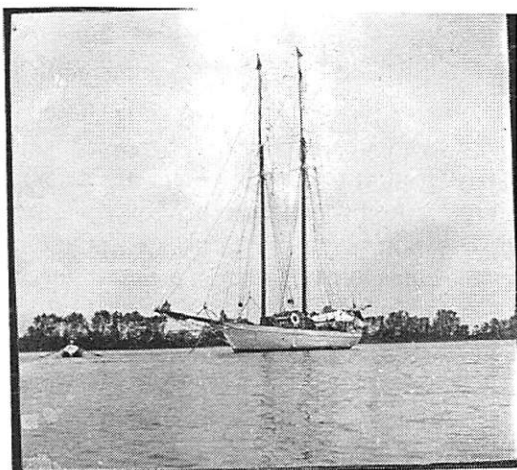
Wednesday 17th – Tom, Bil, Thos. & Denny at the hay. I repair back fence. Jane Lindsey came afternoon @ 20/- a month.

Thursday 18th – The men mow forenoon, rake up some hay afternoon - rains again. Broderick buys the old sow with 3 pigs & pays 70/- for the sow and 15/- for the pigs.

Friday 19th – The two Toms haul straw from back barn & a load wood from the river, clean up cow yard & mow from about 3 o'clock. Denny at home.

Saturday 20th – Men mow morning.

Sunday 21st – went to Church morning & to meeting afternoon - dined at Betsy's. Geo H was with us.



Saint John River near Maugerville

Monday 22nd – Tom, Bil & Dennis put in six loads hay. Truesdale at home. Thos. Westle & Son

began to dig a well for me afternoon - they dug to water by night. They are to make it complete for 40/-.

Tuesday 23rd – Tom & Bil mow oats forenoon - get in hay afternoon. Truesdale comes at noon - rakes hay & oats. Westle makes a curb & sinks it. My sister with Aunt Betsy, Mrs. & Miss Thomson, Susan Carman & Wood Carman come to dinner & spend the day. Thos. Babbett pays me 70/- in full.

Wednesday 24th – Truesdale cradled wheat. Tom & Bil mow oats & put in 2 loads oats & 1 of wheat cut his morning. Denny at sundries. I took Sister and Ann to Betsy's.

Thursday 25th – Bil helps Odber clean turnips - Tom at sundries. Truesdale helps Tom & cradles for Odber 2 hours. Westle & son finish the well by three o'clock afternoon being a little more than 3 days each for him and his son- paid him 40/- & they went home.

Friday August 26, 1853 - Tom & Bil mow oats - & bind wheat. Truesdale cradles the back piece of wheat forenoon & binds afternoon - the wheat all cut.

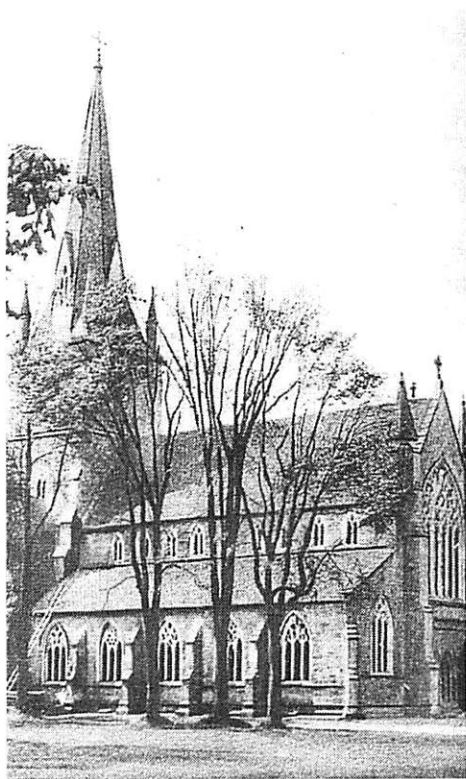
Saturday 27th – All hands mow oats morning then bind wheat, rake oats & haul in the wheat & 1 load oats. Caroline goes in steam boat to see her mother. I take Susan Carman to U Sam's- fetch little Sarah home with me. Paid Truesdale at night 46/2 1/2 - owe him 3 1/2 - he went home.

Sunday 28th – attended Church afternoon with Mrs. Miles - Donald Bliss read the event service and Rev. Mr. Townsend preached from 6th C. Matthew- 33rd-V. 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his Righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you'.

Monday 29th – Tom & Bil bind barley - put in a load oats and mow some oats.

Tuesday 30th – The men rake oats - I go to town. Bought 6 lbs. tea sugar 5/-, pepper 10-steel balance 2/- molasses 3/9 chalk line oat meal 2/6 Bugle (a toy) 10' - paid to Mr. Watts for advice in the case of JPA Phillips Estate 20/-.

Wednesday 31st – Cloudy morning, some rain. The Cathedral at Fredericton is consecrated; the Bishop present - Odber attended - there were a great number of persons, more than the cathedral could contain. Tom mows oats, Bil to town.



Thursday September 1st 1853 – John McManaman with Tom finishes mowing oats before breakfast - haul in the remainder of the day. Bil comes forenoon rakes oats. Ann goes to town, stops the night with Sally. I make a long trough for the well at the barn. John Wood & son comes - they pay me £59..11..10 & for Betsy £10..10- I write a deed for them and am to cancel the mortgage.

Friday September 2, 1853 - Clear, very warm day. Settles with Bil and paid him 103/- in full for work to this time - he goes to work at clearing swamp - is to have whatever I think he earns. Tom clears up the fields and gets in a load of oats - the last. I go to town. Sally is very sick. Ann is there. John Allen Esq. sells the printing press & establishment of the late Jas. PA Phillips for about £130 - I pay in the Bank £25- on acct. of the said Estate and take up my note - return to Sally's. She is better. Ann stops there. I come home, fetch Sarah & Annie Woodforde, Will's daughter.

Saturday 3rd - Bil at swamp. Tom sundry jobs. Ann at Sally's.

Sunday 4th – I attended Emerson's meeting forenoon alone. Went to Woodforde's afternoon. Sally

is better - brought Ann home. My sister came up this evening to our place. She is very smart.

Monday 5th – Mr. Merrill, a Yankee came along – with chain pumps - set one for me in the new well near the barn for which I paid him 57/6- Tom at sundries. Bil works for Odber. Brother James comes evening - brings me some mineral water & stops the night.

Tuesday 6th – Ann goes to Sally's alone - has Button and Odbers waggon. Tom chops wood. Bil for Odber - he stops there.

Wednesday 7th – Thos. at sundries. Bil at Odbers – all at home. Caroline got home evening - rains.

Thursday 8th – Sister & Ann went to Charles' to dinner. I went to tea and from there all hands went to meeting at the Hall.

Friday 9th – begin to have fires in the room & entry. Tom went to town and got John McManaman to work in his place. He dug some potatoes & saws wood.

Saturday 10th - Tom at sundries. I make yard fence.

Sunday 11th – Went with Ann, Sister, wee Sarah to meeting. Emmerson preaches. At home afternoon.

Monday September 12, 1853 - Clear, cool, pleasant. Tom digs potatoes in upper garden and boils some for hogs. Take up the rams and put the ewe lambs by themselves. Set fires in swamp afternoon.

Tuesday 13th - Tom same as yesterday. Matilda Wisely married to Robert Baily. Ann & I, Caroline & Sarah at wedding. Sally comes down with Caroline who has Button & Odbers waggon to go to town early. Odber goes to St. John in night Boat.

Wednesday 14th – a great gathering of people at St. John where the first sod of the railroad is turned by Lady Head. It is supposed there were more people in the City this day than there ever was on any other occasion. Tom mows buckwheat forenoon. Young Dennis digs 5 barrels potatoes for me. I work at the well house.

Thursday 15th – Tom lays a hearth in boiler house & kitchen forenoon. Odber gets home from St. John early.

Friday 16th – Tom mows buckwheat.

Saturday 17th – Tom & Denny rake buckwheat.

Sunday 18th – Sister & Caroline went with me to Church below morning. Caroline stops at Eliza's and attended meeting afternoon & came up with

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 14)

Odber - Woody came forenoon took Sally & Sarah home afternoon.

Monday 19th - Tom & Denny repair line fence. I work at well house.

Tuesday 20th - Tom mows buckwheat morning and rakes it up afternoon. I went to Sally's - took Ann & Sister. I went on to James & Woody's new farm. One man to work at the house. Brother James is building & repairing house & barns.

Wednesday 21st - Tom cleans up cellar. Pat McLosky watches cows. I work in shop.

Thursday September 22, 1853 - Tom hauls old boards from Portobello & makes a trough & chops wood. Pat watches cows. I make a small gate and repair cow yard fence.

Friday 23rd - Tom turns buckwheat. Pat & Ned McManaman watch cows. I work at well house & g to Mr. John DeVebers with Ann & Sister to tea. Lucy comes evening.

Saturday 24th - Tom digs potatoes. Pat & Ned watch cows. I make & hang doors in well house. Sell four ewe lambs to Wisely @10/- & a ram lamb for 20/- and take a barrel flour from him @ 41/3. Geo H comes home evening.

Sunday 25th - Went to meeting with Sister & Caroline - Sister stops at Eliza's.

Monday 26th - Took Geo & Lucy up to Woodfordes. Get home at 12 noon. Tom digs a barrel potatoes & boils a pot for hogs forenoon. He and John McManaman. thresh buckwheat afternoon. I haul it with oxen.

Tuesday 27th - Tom & John McManaman thresh buckwheat from 10 till night - finish. I haul it. Thos. Hewlit comes at night.

Wednesday 28th - Hewlit goes home in Steamer - takes a ram lamb for Richard Hewlit. He is to have my old ram in the winter for one he has - if he comes for it or if I choose to go for it. Sold 3 ewes to Driscoll for 45/-. Rains. Tom at sundries.

Thursday 29th - Tom saws wood.

Friday 30th - Sister returns with Charles to our house. Tom saws wood.

Saturday October 1st 1853 - Found four of my sheep dead and five wounded mortally - all in the small enclosure above the back barn. They were killed and wounded by 2 dogs belonging to MacCartney. Odber shot the smallest dog and Samuel Smith shot the other - they having killed & wounded six of his sheep, same morning. We skinned seven of them, Three were good eatable

meat as they were not killed by the dogs & two others I thought might recover. Sold six of the skins to McManaman at 3/- each & one of mutton to Wisely for 2/11- Clean up buckwheat afternoon - about 30 bushel s- a busy day.

Sunday 2nd - Ann & Sister go to Church morning. Tom drives the horse. I am not very well, at home all day. Caroline to meeting in Lincoln all day. Sally comes evening with Uncle Charles.

Monday 3rd - Mrs. Hetty Foshay & Nancy spend afternoon & evening. Tom digs potatoes - sold to Broderick the two wounded ewes for 15/- as I think they cannot get well.

Tuesday 4th - Tom digs potatoes. I work in garden.

Wednesday 5th - Took Sally & Sarah home & brought Old Mrs. Smith down. Fanny, Sally & Hannah Miles spend the day with us. Tom digs potatoes.

Thursday 6th - Sent by Duncan DeVeber 10/- for Church Witness and 2 squash & some butter to Caroline Hanford. Tom digs potatoes on front.

Friday 7th - Tom digs 4 barrels potatoes. Archie Shields, Mr. Hamilton & Babbett go round examining the root crops - measure the ground & weigh 3 samples, 2 rods from a row & 3 rows. Mine weighed 260 lbs - nett - carrots the turnips from same quantity of ground did not weigh quite 200 lbs. They were not large. I work in shop part of the day. My sister & Woody's mother are with us apparently very happy. They talk a great deal.

Saturday 8th - Tom digs potatoes 5 barrels. I work at sundries - a very warm pleasant day.

Sunday 9th - Caroline & I go to meeting. Emerson preaches from these words 'today if ye will hear his voice, harden your hearts.' He gave us a faithful warning. We came home to dinner,. Mrs. Miles, Sister & Mrs. H Smith at home all day.

Monday 10th - Tom watches cows & saws wood.

Tuesday 11th - Tom & Ned McManaman digs nearly 8 barrels potatoes. I go to Babbett's with oxen & cart & get 5 thousand shingles @15/- Pay him 65/- and Dennis is to pay him 10/- for me. Mrs. H Smith goes home.

Wednesday 12th - Cattle show & fair in Magerville. I attended - a small premium awarded me for carrots and for a bull calf 12/6 for a Tup [sic] lamb. Odber & his son Clowes has the premium on the calf & lamb- lent Odber 1/2 _.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 14)

Thursday 13th - Tom finishes digging potatoes on front & John also finishes. Michael Landers complains of R Smith for an assault - summons to appear 31st October at ten o'clock.



Friday 14th - left home afternoon for St. George. Elijah went with me - staid at Smiths all night, poor accommodation.

Saturday 15th - Went on to Squire Carman's - staid there all night.

Sunday 16th - Attended Mr. Robertsons Church. Heard him preach a good sermon - some hay out yet at Musquash. Mr. Carman is not home.

Monday 17th - Went on after breakfast - got to George's at four o'clock found all well. Mr. Sandy Seely & wife was there. We all spent the evening at Mr. Hill Gilmores very pleasantly.

Tuesday 18th - rode round the town with Sandy and spent part of the evening with Henry Seely & wife after tea.

Wednesday 19th - We all took tea at John Messinets.

Thursday October 20, 1853 - Went to the upper mills about 8 miles a pretty level road but very bad bridges. I spend the evening with Patrick Clinch Esq. John Messinett went with me. Peter Clinch was there - a very intemperate man - with great black whiskers.

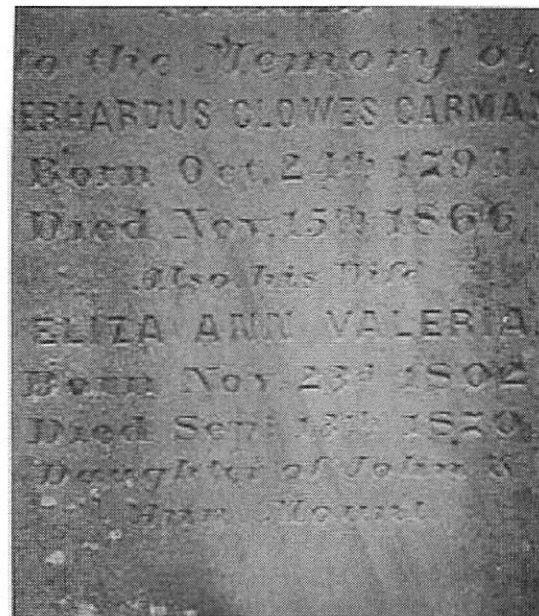
Friday 21st - walked around the town forenoon - had my likeness taken & gave it to George. Spent the evening with George & Jane & Elijah at Mr. Edward Seely's - a very pleasant family. He farms it some & has a grist & saw mill - appears to be very comfortable & hospitable.

Saturday 22nd - Left George's about ten for home. Drove to Musquash. Got there about four - had a

little rain. Staid there all night. Mr. Carman [Ed: Gerhardus Clowes Carman] was at home - not very well, heavy cold.

Sunday 23rd - did not get to Church - some of the young folks went.

Monday 24th - left Mr. Carmans at ten - drove to McKenzies, got dinner there and went on to Lyon's got there at seven- rains some before we got there and very hard after with high wind. Our horse hungry & tired. Staid there all night - fared pretty well.



Gerhardus Clowes Carman (Buried at Musquash NB)

Tuesday 25th - Violent wind & rain till ten - the rain then ceased, the wind increased and we set out for home. Got to the Court house ferry at four. Left our horse & waggon there and crossed in a punt with a pretty rough sea - staid all night at Aunt Betsy's.

Wednesday 26th - Can't get my horse over - borrow George's horse & waggon and came home after breakfast - found all well & things snug.

Thursday 27th - Elijah brings my horse home. Tom cuts wood & feeds hogs. Turn the ram with my 5 sheep Friday.

Friday 28th - Tom same as yesterday. Water rises fast.

Saturday October 29, 1853 - Stephen Carman came to breakfast put up staying at McLosky's

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 14)

house for shingling. Too cold - came and shingled Mrs. Jenkins. Tom pulled turnips. George Miles helps us half day to pull - John MacManaman threshes barley. I pull dahlias & put them in cellar. Sally & Sarah came down.

Sunday 30th - At home all day. Aunt Nancy came in the evening from Aunt Betsy's.

Monday 31st - Stephen Carman and Duncan De-Verber shingle the front part of the roof of McLosky's house. John McManaman threshes barley 1/2 day and pulls turnips remainder of the day. Dennis helps pull turnips 1/2 day. Tom pulls turnips & put them in cellar & feeds hogs & cattle. I do many things. Mr. Jaffrey calls afternoon - stops to tea.

Tuesday November 1, 1853 - Tom cuts wood. I am not well - cold in my head. Exchanged a fat cow [got from McCartney] with Broderick for a handsome shorthorn Durham cow, five years old past - to calve the first of April next - raised by John Reid - Gave Broderick 50/- difference; and paid him 10/- for beef & due him 10/-.

Wednesday 2nd - George F comes forenoon. He came from St. John in Steamer yesterday, stopt at Aunt Betsy's last night & Edward brought him up in waggon. He geers Bell with Edi Peppers mare before my waggon. They go well. Mrs. W Carman Jun. & Sally & Sarah are with us. Woody comes evening. Tom hauls wood from the shore & cuts some. Let George have ten pounds by request of AW Carman to be paid soon. Paid the 3rd by L. Bent.

Thursday 3rd - George starts for home. Puts Bell before Elijahs waggon to go to Betsy's. Took a jar of butter and 1 of preserves - intends going from Tapleys wharf in Steamer and takes Bell home with him. I am to sell the gray colt - or trade him to suit myself. I take Mrs. Carman, Sally, Woody & Sarah to the ferry in waggon. Have Odber's horse with mine - he has my oxen all day - 3 hours.

Friday November 4, 1853 - repairing sheep yard. William Woodforde comes with horse & waggon - gets turnips, beets, carrots, squash & pumpkins for Sally. Tom cuts wood & feeds hogs.

Saturday 5th - Tom boils potatoes, saws wood. I plaster some & put up the office stove - put up all my cattle.

Sunday 6th - Snows all day. There fell about 6 inches, very light & dry. Tom takes GH & Lucy to Woody's in sleigh afternoon. I take care of cattle at night.

Monday 7th - John McManaman helps Tom clean 4 barrels of barley & bank the cold side of the house. I do many things - out all day in the cold. Stephen brought his cow to my barn.

Tuesday 8th - The river is frozen over. The ice runs in places. Some steam boats go down - have a hard time. Stephen Carman moves to Nashwaksis. George, (Charles), & Wood Carman takes each a sled load. Elijah takes Mrs. Carman & 4 children in a sleigh - I drive to Betsy's for Wood & Elijah, then back & bring Mary from Geo Hardings - to our house. Tom boils potatoes & saws wood. John McManaman has my oxen all day to haul wood & bank his house.

Wednesday 9th - Rainy day with strong southwest wind - snow - all goes off. Ice clears out of the river. Tom threshes 8 bushels of oats. I work about the barn all day. Violent wind in evening.

Thursday 10th - Tom cleans up oats. Ned McManaman helps him. I water cattle. Tom boils potatoes & saws wood - a wood boat goes down today and some rafts of logs.

Friday 11th - Tom hauls manure, feeds hogs. I paint the bottom & shafts of George's sleigh & shafts of Elijah's waggon. Odber took 3 pigs to town - got 5 pr lb. Crossed by water. Woody brings Sarah.

Saturday November 12, 1853 - I repair the porches & tend cattle. Tom boils a kettle potatoes & gets wood for butchering. Odber Carman takes a load up for Stephen - they stop & dine with us. Mary is with us - gets no better.

Sunday 13th - Odber goes to Church. We are all at home all day begins to rain about ten at night and continues till morning.

Monday 14th - Rains heavy till noon - a great quantity of water falls. The back swamp is nearly all covered & the ditches in the front swamp are all full to overflowing. I am not well - do not go out. Tom takes care of cattle and saws wood - rain continues till night.

Tuesday 15th - water rises very fast in the river - a great quantity of logs comes out of the Nashwaak - two barns from Peter's Island with about forty tons hay pass down the river and much loss and damage is occasioned in many places. The water is nearly two feet deep in Geo Hardings Creek. Charles helps me to butcher five pigs. They weigh altogether 1034 lb. - one weighed 160 1/2 lbs. McManaman & Tom help to butcher. I attend a meeting at the Church, to talk of a plan for a new

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 14)

Church and to appoint a building committee - present Dr. Wiggins, Mr. Hatheway, Mr. Covert, Mr. Currie & myself. The Dr. proposes to build about 55 feet long and an additional 15 feet for chancel - the main building to be 22 feet wide - the posts to be 12 feet high - windows narrow - say 2 panes wide. We talked of Dr. Wiggins, Mr. Currie, & Mr. Tapley for the building committee - a plan is to be made by the Dr. & Mr. Hatheway and submitted at the next meeting- I got home at 7.

Wednesday 16th - Cut and salted the pork. Tom helps some, tends cattle & saws wood. I am not well - head aches.

Thursday 17th - Tom tends cattle and banking house. I do many things, get 5 deals out of the river & pull the few cabbages - get a barrel flour from Wisely - pay him 46/6 for it - paid for Gin he brought for me 3/6- 1/2 inch snow at night.

Friday November 18, 1853 - Tom to town all day for his watch. I have all to do - in tending cattle, feeding pigs - put pickle on the pork, wash a waggon, saw wood & do many things.

Saturday 19th - John McManaman hauls manure for me. Tom saws wood & tends cattle - I preserve hams.

Sunday 20th - at home all day.

Monday 21st - Tom cuts wood & tends cattle. I repair hog pen. Exchange gray Boxer 3 years old last July with Edward Miles for a bay mare, Rose 4 yrs old last spring - he is to give £10 to boot - we each have a week to rue. I paid to Elijah Miles 45/2- for his brother Frederick; for one years interest on £38.

Tuesday 22nd - Tom as usual. Cpt. Dick spends most of the day with us.

Wednesday 23rd - Tom at the wood pile. I repair the hen house. Miss Carman & Fanny spend the day with us. Mr. Carman comes evening. John Bailey Jun. stops the night with us - begins to snow about 10 o'clock.

Thursday 24th - Tom tends cattle & saws wood, Broderick sends Bil Fannon for the beef cow & gets her. Capt. Dick gets his sleigh & sled & borrows a breeching - for a short time several persons are rafting logs - yet in the river and taking them to St. John - they are selling for 60/ a thousand. Hay in Fredericton sells for 5-6£ per ton.

Friday 25th - Tom tends cattle and works at wood pile & hauls sand. I clean harness. This night the river freezes up snug.

Saturday 26th - Tom hauls a load dry hemlock from back barn - tends cattle & saws wood. I am not well, clean harness. Odber Carman gets my ram in the evening - grows cold fast.

Sunday November 27, 1853 - I went to Baptist meeting - took Caroline & wee Sarah in sleigh. Emerson preached to a goodly number. Church in Maugerville in morning - very cold coming home.

Monday 28th - Charles Nevers crosses the river on ice at my place. They cross at Fredericton also on foot - rather poor sleighing - scarcely snow enough. Tom tends cattle and saws wood enough to burn today. I put pickle on hams & do many things - cloudy at night & gets warmer. Sold my half of the threshing machine to Odber Carman for £13 - the be paid the first of next May.

Tuesday 29th - Bought from Pat Kirlin a 3 yr. old steer for £5 and a cow for £4 & paid him. Edward Miles brought Boxer back & took his mare Rose - paid to Elijah Miles for & on acct. of Frederick Miles- £38- and took his (Elijah's) note in favour of Frederick for that sum. Tom saws wood.

Wednesday 30th - John McManaman cleans up 56 1/2 bushels oats he threshed for me - put them all in my granary. Thos. sawing wood all day. I tend cattle mostly. The snow all goes off - crossing on ice at Fredericton with double teams.

Thursday December 1st 1853 - I work about the barn. Tom as usual, gains a little more wood than we burn. Road muddy - very little travelling. Clowes has oxen all day.

Friday 2nd - Ground frozen hard. I am busy all day at the barns, battening stables. Tom helps tend cattle & saws wood slowly. Lent Nancy a pail of flour 19 lbs.- good. Sent to Miss Johnson by Rebecca 20/- on account of weaving.

Saturday 3rd - Tom tends cattle & saws wood forenoon - goes to the woods afternoon. John McManaman goes with him. They clear a large hemlock out of the road - don't get in till dark. I go to the woods forenoon - ride Bob, take care of all the cattle evening. This afternoon Samuel McGarrigle was found dead in the Portobello near Larry Burns - it is supposed he did not drown, as his head was part above water. He must have perished from cold.

Sunday December 4, 1853 - All at home all day. Ground bare & frozen hard.

Monday 5th - Tom tends cattle & hauls two loads wood from the shore forenoon, saws wood after-

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 14)

noon. John threshes wheat. I make two whiffletrees for Wisely and one for self. My right arm is very lame. I fear I have done it no good today. Tom went to Johnsons & brought what they call 20 yds. flannel, cotton & wool.

Tuesday 6th – Ice smooth & roaring at a great rate. Wisely went to town on the ice with his horse & sled - the first from this way. Tom tends cattle & saws wood. My shoulder is very lame, manage to keep busy with the barn & garden - hurt my shoulder much lifting the cart body off the axle. Snows evening. Odber gets home from Amherst with the horse.

Wednesday 7th – About 2 inches of snow fell last night. Tom as usual.

Thursday 8th – Paid to Cowperthwaite for Emerson on acct. my subscription 20/-. Attended the Agricultural meeting at the Old Grammar School house. Odber took the horse 'Green Mountain Lion' [bought at Amherst NS]. He was approved of by the Society –Cost £140- expenses £13-. I took tea at Dr. Wiggins. Tom as usual.

Friday 9th - Butchered a cow & a hog- Charles & Odber helped us. The cow & hog both fat.

Saturday 10th – I went to town. Took Caroline- she laid out 44/-. I bought a fluid lamp for 3/9, two smaller for 1/3 each & other things amounting in the whole to 21/7- and paid for the whole. Tom as usual.

Sunday 11th – Woody & Sally & Lucy are with us, at home all day. I am not very well.

Monday 12th - I cut up & salted the sow & pickled her & the beef & put salt petre & molasses on the hams. Aunt Betsy & Wood Carman spent the day with us. Wood rode Boxer for me. Tom tends cattle & saws wood.

Tuesday 13th - Took Ann to Betsy's. I went to Aunt Eliza's - exchanged the roan horse Bob with W Mead for a gray colt three years old last spring sired by Barnard Browns Old Tom; Dam the old camp mare; he gives 80/- to boot. He has a claim against the Estate of EA Miles for 69/6 which they admit to be right & which I take in part payment, the balance being 10/6. He is to pay me next June. I drove the colt home, travels very fair. He is very thin in flesh. Tom same as yesterday.

Wednesday 14th - I tended cattle all day & done many things. Tom putting wood in woodhouse. He is a very slow man. Old Coleman went to the woods to repair his camp. Ann, Odber & Nancy

went to Aunt Eliza's, to the wedding of Sally Miles to Peter - Re, McMonagle. Caroline stops with Odbers children & I am at home with wee Sarah & Mary Carman. They get home after twelve - have a great number of persons at the wedding - very well conducted.

Thursday 15th - We took Mary Carman to U. Sam's and went on to Woody's - took wee Sarah home, spent the day & evening there, very comfortable. Got home before nine. Tom as usual - tends cattle & saws very little wood - did not earn more than his victuals.

Friday 16th – House smokes - keep no fire in Franklin. Old Mr. Hayward comes over. Odber takes him to Uncle James. They spend the afternoon & evening there much pleased. Tom saws more wood than in 2 or 3 days before. I talked to him about his work yesterday. He gets quite angry & wants to quit. I told him he must stop until I could get another man, which I should do as soon as I could. He has got too lazy.

Saturday 17th – No fire in Franklin. Old. Mr. Hayward spent the day with us. I took him home to his landing in sleigh afternoon. Tom saws wood & tends cattle morning - good sleighing on the ice. Fields nearly bare of snow. Sheep can get their living & cattle pick some. Hay is down to \$16 - has been as high as \$24- oats 3/3 to 3/9; beef 1 1/2 to 3- dull; pork 4 to 5; geese 2/; turkeys 6 per lb.; potatoes 2/- butter 1/ to 1/2 . The ice is failing. If we don't have colder weather soon the travelling on ice will be done.

Sunday 18th - Rains heavy nearly all day. Not a particle of snow left. All at home all day freezes rather hard at night.

Monday 19th - Not very well - repair chairs. Elijah comes forenoon on skates, gets dinner & goes on to Uncle Sam's. Tom tends cattle & saws wood as usual.

Tuesday 20th – Tom as usual. I posted books.

Wednesday 21st – Same as yesterday as regards work. Sold 5 cattle to Martin for £24 cash down.

Thursday 22nd – Cloudy, cool. John McManaman & Tom cleaned up 21 bushels wheat gave John 2 1/2 bushels for threshing - put the remainder in the granary. George C Miles married to Jane Cowperthwaite, daughter of Reuben Cowperthwaite. We were not invited to the wedding.

Friday 23rd - I went to Fredericton, took 27 lbs. lard sold @8- is 18/-. Bought of Mr. Gaynor sun-

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 14)

dries to the amount of 17/6 and paid for them in lard & received the balance in cash. Bought of Foster a pair India rubber shoes for 6/9-Pd & from Macdonald 3/4 yd. Plush 6/4 1/2 Pd; bought a silk velvet bonnet from Miss Hancocks' for Ann which was paid for before 20/-. Got home at three. Stephen Carman at our house all day & night. Tom tends cattle & saws wood as usual - rains all night.

Saturday 24th - Tom as usual. Stephen Carman stops with us nearly all day. Wind comes round NW fresh & cold with squalls of snow - Geo H comes home at 6 evening - pretty cold.

Sunday 25th - Xmas. Geo H goes to meeting with Wiselys. The rest of us at home all day. Caroline goes to meeting evening with Alek & Mary Wisely - not a person calls the whole day.

Monday 26th - Good travelling on the ice but no snow on the land. Give Wm. Ladds a permit to cut and carry away what pine, spruce & tamarack logs he can get this winter on the Walker Lot with one span of horses for which he pays me in hand 40/- and gave his note for £3- payable in June next. Went with Ann after dinner to Eliza's, Betsy's and Charles Harrisons Jun. and got home before night. Tom as usual - snows some in the night & blows hard NE. Geo H skating most of the day.

Tuesday 27th - Snows & drifts very much - violent wind from N East. Not much stirring today. Tom tends cattle & saws wood as usual. I help some at the barns. Geo can't go.

Wednesday 28th - Clowes takes George to Mr. Gaynors. Martin takes away the cattle at night or near sunset. Jas. Campbell brings the money from Cowperthwaite for Mrs. Hazen - say £15-7-9 1/2 and pays me the balance on Cowperthwaites due Bil 12/- Jane gets home at sunset. Her brother comes with her and agrees to work a year for £30 - & a pair of homespun trowsers. Tom as usual. I water all the cattle & throw down fence.

Thursday 29th - William Alek Lindsey begins work for me. Agrees to work a year for thirty pounds and a pair of homespun trowsers - to have his own washing done at his own expense. He and Tom goes with oxen near Portobello for wood - comes on to snow fast with violent wind. They get three small loads & then work in wood house. I water all the cattle.

Friday December 30, 1853 - Settled with and paid Thomas Palmer £14-0-9. He starts for Fredericton about eleven. William in wood house. John threshes oats. Dr. Wiggins calls, give him 20/- for D-C- Society. Mr. Tower comes for Caroline, can't go. Jane sick. Tower stops the night & his horse.

Saturday 31st - Tower leaves after breakfast. John McManaman has the oxen all day. William in wood house. I borrow a one horse sled from Wisely - get 3 lambs from Odber, shovel snow with William a the landing - a heavy job. Pay to James King Hazen the Cowperthwaite money per order from his mother. Jane sick - in bed part of the day.

Another Tapley Picture

see page 6



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The Remarkable Ann Phillips – but which one?

David Bell & Adrian Forsythe

In August 1812 a man named **Ziba Pope** was driving a herd of smuggled New England cattle along the Great Road running from St Andrews to Fredericton. Reaching the vicinity of Hartt's Mills (later Fredericton Junction) on the Northwest Oromocto River, he paused in his journey to attend religious meetings. There he experienced religious conversion. Two weeks later he arrived finally at Fredericton, sold the cattle and came out as an itinerant Newlight preacher. As he did so he commenced writing a journal. Prefacing it was a little memoir of the Oromocto River meetings that had led to his conversion. Its initial leaf (two sides) is now missing. In the episode with which the surviving text opens, a religious meeting has ended with four people remaining behind to pray with Pope through the night. Two of them (**Jonathan Pride** and **Jason Mack**) were themselves Newlight preachers. A third was **Thomas Phillips Jr**, at whose place the meeting seems to have been held. The fourth, whom Pope credited with the most effective spiritual counsel he received that fateful night, was **Ann Phillips**.

The portion of Ziba Pope's diary set in the Maritimes is being edited for publication in the Baptist Heritage in Atlantic Canada series. Research for that book has revealed something notable about the Ann Phillips Pope mentions. Even before she helped pray Pope to conversion she had found a way to get one of her own spiritual impressions into print. Her pamphlet-style *Vision of Heaven & Hell* is thought to be the earliest imprint in the English language by a female living within what is now Canada.¹

One characteristic of the Second Great Awakening in North America was converts' fascination with their spiritual dreams, visions and trances. Ann Phillips' little booklet is one of about three dozen of angel-guided visions to be put into print, many in pamphlet form.² In that sense it does

not stand out. It has been noticed mostly by historians looking into the religious context of Joseph Smith's angel visions that led to the founding of Mormonism. Phillips' description of dreams and trances in which a male angel guided her to scenes of heaven and hell may be unremarkable to religious historians but her apparent status as the first Canadian woman to author a free-standing imprint in the English language makes her interesting to us.

A VISION OF HEAVEN & HELL

ANN PHILLIPS

Lincoln, (Province of N. Brunswick) Jan. 1812.

ooooooooo

We think it safe to assume that the Ann Phillips of the 1812 pamphlet was the same Ann Phillips whom Ziba Pope encountered that year near Hartt's Mills. But who was she? Her pamphlet offers two apparent clues. A printer's note calls its author "a young woman of an excellent understanding, eminent for her piety, and...an Ornament to the Religion she professes". But the printer also indicates that he had never met her, so the reference to "young" woman may not be reliable. The pamphlet is dated at Lincoln parish in January 1812 but it is unclear that it was the author rather than the printer who supplied that description and, hence, the extent to which it can be taken as fact.³

As the pamphlet appeared less than thirty years after the Loyalist settlement of the St John valley one might think that identifying Sunbury County's Ann Phillips would be simple. But not so. There are three candidates.

Was she Ann Phillips (1787-1860), the daughter of Thomas Phillips Sr and wife of Daniel Fletcher Jr?

¹ The American Antiquarian Society (Worcester, Mass), the Vermont Historical Society and the University of Vermont hold a copy of Phillips' pamphlet. None has been located in Canada. The pamphlet's context will be described more fully in the published edition of Ziba Pope's journal.

² A. Kirschner, "'Tending to Edify, Astonish, and Instruct': Published Narratives of Spiritual Dreams and Visions in the Early Republic", *Early American Studies*, vol 1/1 (Spring 2003), 199. Kirschner identified 35 such pamphlets, of which that of Phillips in 1812 was one of the latest and briefest.

³ Hartt's Mills was in the part of the old parish of Lincoln that is now the parish of Gladstone. As will be noted below, although Pope and his smuggled New England cattle followed the Great Road to the crossing at Hartt's Mills, we think the religious meeting at which he was converted was not there precisely but nearby, at the junction of Little Yoho Brook and the Northwest Oromocto.

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Was she Nancy (ie, Ann) (b. 1771), the wife of Zophar Phillips?

Was she Ann (perhaps born c. 1791) of unknown Phillips parentage, the wife of David Sinclair/Sinckler?

The remainder of this note summarizes the case for each of these candidates. It seems to point to one of the Anns as more likely than the others but there are minor counter-indications and gaps in the data. Our purpose is to put the case before Phillips family experts. *Generations* readers are invited to provide the clue that will establish definitely who this remarkable Ann Phillips actually was, or that will rule out the wrong Anns. Please email David Bell [dbell at unb.ca]

Possibility #1 – Ann the daughter of Thomas Phillips Sr and wife of Daniel Fletcher Jr

The most likely candidate for the Ann Phillips mentioned in Ziba Pope's journal in 1812 may be the daughter of Thomas Phillips Sr and Phoebe Bedford and the wife of Daniel Fletcher Jr. According to George Hayward's *Descendants of Matthew Phillips of New York*, this Ann was born c. 1784 and died in New Brunswick.⁴ However, another source lists her date of birth as 15 March 1787 and claims that she died on 1 September 1860 at Lowell, Michigan, having lived earlier in Saltfleet, Ontario. Research outlined below confirms that Ann and Daniel Fletcher and her brother John Phillips did leave NB in 1824 or 1825.⁵

Thomas Phillips Sr, Ann's father, was a millwright who arrived in New Brunswick as a New Jersey Loyalist in 1783.⁶ He settled first on the Rusagonis Stream, purchasing land there in 1788⁷ and making at least two petitions for land in the area.⁸ However, in 1800 Thomas purchased William Buchanan's land on the Northwest

Oromocto.⁹ In 1803 he petitioned for more land on the Oromocto. By the time this land was granted in 1810, Thomas' sons Matthew, David, Thomas Jr, and Jesse also received lots along the Northwest Oromocto. The additional fact that Matthew, David, and Thomas Jr had petitioned for land there in 1802¹⁰ suggests that Thomas' family—including presumably daughter Ann—had been on the Oromocto River for the better part of a decade by the time Ziba Pope attended a religious meeting at the Phillips homestead in 1812.

On 2 July 1812, just weeks before Pope's conversion drama, this Ann Phillips married Daniel Fletcher Jr.¹¹ Both were described as residents of Lincoln parish, as the writer of the Ann Phillips pamphlet was said to be. However, if she is also the Ann mentioned in Ziba Pope's journal in August of that year then his reference to her as Ann "Phillips" would have to be accounted for as him still using her maiden name. That would be understandable in the immediate aftermath of her marriage. Less easily explained is the fact that in May 1813 he again referred to an Ann *Phillips*, not Ann Fletcher. Another counter-indication is that she appears to sign her marriage certificate as an "Anne" but the printer of the 1812 pamphlet has her as Ann. We have located no other signature for her.

Thomas Phillips Sr had died in 1809,¹² so the 1812 religious meeting at Thomas Phillips' home at which Pope experienced conversion must have been hosted by son Thomas Jr. In the 1810 Crown land grant, Thomas Sr and Thomas Jr were given adjoining lots where the modern-day Little Yoho Brook meets the Northwest Oromocto. It seems likely that Ann lived first with her parents and then with Thomas Jr or another brother in the immediate area during the years leading up to her 1812 marriage, when she was about 25.

At some point after their marriage, Daniel and Ann Fletcher settled on the Diamond Square Road near Hartt's Mills. In 1824 a William Pride petitioned for the Diamond Square lot "on which

⁴G. H. Hayward, *Descendants of Matthew Phillips of New York* (2001), 2, online: New Brunswick Genealogical Society <nbgs.ca/upload/files/George_Hayward_Collection/Dscendants_of_Matthew_Phillips_of_New_York.pdf>.

⁵E. H. Fletcher, *The Descendants of Robert Fletcher of Concord, Mass.* (1881), 393.

⁶"Petition of Phillips, Thomas, 1803, Sunbury": PANB, RS108: Land Petitions: Original Series, 1783–1918.

⁷William Hazen et al to Thomas Phillips, 22 April 1788: PANB, RS95: Sunbury County Registry Office Records, book E(7), 219.

⁸"Petition of Dumond, William, 1785, Sunbury" and "Petition of Phillips, Thomas, 1800, Queens": PANB, RS108.

⁹William Buchanan (Per: Sheriff) to Thomas Philips, 2 May 1800: PANB, RS95, book E(7), 54.

¹⁰"Petition of Philips, Matthew, 1802, Sunbury": PANB, RS108.

¹¹PANB, RS157/J/2/d/2, Certificate Number 1.

¹²PANB, RS72A: Sunbury County Probate Court Files, 1786–1984: "Phillips, Thomas, 1809."

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Daniel Fletcher has resided for several years”.¹³ Pride noted that Fletcher was “about to leave the Province” and had sold his right to the land to Pride. The petition includes a note by George Shore stating that Fletcher had applied for the land in question in 1820.

Attached to William Pride’s petition is Fletcher’s signed declaration of the sale, dated 17 March 1824. On the same day, Fletcher’s brother-in-law John Phillips sold his rights to a piece of land directly across the Diamond Square Road to Otis Haycock. David Phillips, Ann’s brother and a successful business partner of Thomas Hartt, witnessed both sales.

Several New Brunswick Supreme Court cases, along with records from the Sunbury County Court of General Sessions of the Peace, indicate that Fletcher was in financial difficulty as early as 1819.¹⁴ This may have been the impetus for Daniel and Ann’s decision a few years later to relocate to (Saltfleet) Ontario.

Possibility #2: Nancy (ie, Ann) (b. 1771), the wife of Zophar Phillips (son of Thomas Sr)

In *Descendants of Matthew Phillips of New York* George Hayward notes that Zophar Phillips’ wife was named Ann or Nancy, though no maiden name is given.¹⁵ The use of “Nancy” is confirmed by at least one land transaction, in which Zophar and wife sold land to their son Thomas in 1823. “Nancy” is referred to several times in the conveyance.¹⁶ She is never called “Ann”.

While many of his Phillips siblings took up residence on the Northwest branch of the

Oromocto River (as noted above), Zophar (c. 1770-1823) spent his life on the Rusagonis Stream. In 1804 he purchased land there from his father, Thomas Sr.¹⁷ In 1810 Zophar was granted land on the Rusagonis by the Crown.¹⁸ He is listed as a rate payer in the Rusagonis district in both 1815 and 1819.¹⁹ When he died intestate in 1823, two men involved in inventorying his estate – John Sinclair and Jeremiah Smith – were both from the Rusagonis area.²⁰ All this suggests that Zophar, and after marriage his wife Nancy, had a definite connection to the Rusagonis valley rather than the Northwest Oromocto, which was where Pope encountered Ann Phillips. This, and the fact that this particular Ann Phillips went by “Nancy”, make it seem unlikely that she is the Ann Phillips referenced by Pope or the author of the 1812 pamphlet. As well, being 41 at the time of the pamphlet, she would not have qualified as its “young” writer.

Possibility #3: Ann the daughter (or possibly widow) of unknown Phillips and wife of David Sinclair/Sinckler

On 10 October 1822 a woman named Ann Phillips married David Sinclair (or Sinckler).²¹ Both are described as residents of Lincoln parish. Our own research has revealed nothing more of this Ann.²² However, data on authors provided by the US Library of Congress to American libraries for use in cataloguing books and pamphlets identifies the writer of *Vision of Heaven & Hell* as someone with the following characteristics:

born c. 1791

daughter of Thomas Sr & Phoebe (Bedford) Phillips

wed to David Sinckler in 1822

The only source the LoC gives is the findings of an unparticularized Ancestry search that we have been unsuccessful in replicating.

¹³ Petition of “Pride, William, 1824, Sunbury”: PANB, RS108. Elliot Haycock subsequently acquired rights to the Fletcher lot from William Pride. It is still visible on the PANB cadastral maps (see GRPA 147)

¹⁴ PANB, RS42: Supreme Court Original Jurisdiction Case Files: “Phillips, Zopher vs. Fletcher, Daniel, 1819”; “Hatheway, Cushi vs. Estabrooks, David, 1823”; “Robertson, Robert vs. Fletcher, Daniel, 1823”. In 1820, Fletcher was listed as a defaulting rate collector by the Court of General Sessions. In 1821, he was ordered to appear at the General Sessions to explain the absence of rates he was to have collected in 1820. The records of the June 1822 General Sessions indicate that he failed to appear. See “Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace (Sunbury County), Papers: 1782-1825”, Loyalist Collection, Harriet Irving Library, MIC-Loyalist FC LPR .N4C6S4S8P3.

¹⁵ Hayward, *Descendants of Matthew Phillips of New York*, 4.

¹⁶ Zophar and Nancy Phillips to Thomas Phillips, 28 June 1823: PANB, RS95, book I&J(11), 528. Nancy Phillips is referred to in the transaction but is not a signatory.

¹⁷ Thomas and Phebe Phillips to Zophar Phillips, 8 March 1804: PANB, RS95, book E(7), 361.

¹⁸ Land Grant #522, 4 January 1810: PANB, RS686: New Brunswick Land Grants.

¹⁹ “Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace (Sunbury County), Papers: 1782-1825”.

²⁰ “Inventory, bond, Zophar Phillips estate (Lincoln) 1823”: PANB, MC2922/F9/11.

²¹ PANB, MC2992/F38/19.

²² It is possible that she was a widowed Ann Phillips when she (re)married Sinclair in 1822 but we have found no plausible deceased Phillips husband.

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While it is clear that some Ann Phillips married David Sinclair in 1822, we think that it was not the Ann who was the daughter of Thomas Phillips Sr; rather, the daughter of Thomas Phillips is our Ann #1, who married Daniel Fletcher in 1812.²³ That being so, the LoC data would leave us with an Ann Phillips born c. 1791 as the possible Sinclair wife.

In contrast to the paucity of reliable data on his wife, David Sinclair appears often in early Sunbury County records.²⁴ In fact, there appear to have been two David Sinclairs in the early days of Lincoln parish. Their relationship is unclear; it is possible that they were father and son or uncle and nephew.

“David Sinclair” appears first in January 1800, when he served as a petit juror for the Court of General Sessions.²⁵ Sinclair petitioned for land on the Rusagonis Stream in 1808²⁶ and petitioned to enlarge his parcel in 1809.²⁷ Neither petition mentioned marital status nor whether he had a family. Sinclair appeared as a rate payer in the Rusagonis district in both 1815 and 1819.²⁸

A second “David Sinclair” appears in June 1818, when a group of five men petitioned for land on the Southwest Branch of the Rusagonis.²⁹ All five claimed to be natives of New Brunswick, to reside on the Rusagonis, and to have never before received Crown land. Most notably, this David Sinclair is described as a single man.

Given that the elder David Sinclair must have been well into middle age by 1822, it seems likely that it was the younger David who married Ann Phillips in October of that year. Supposing this

Ann was the woman the Library of Congress data has as born c. 1791, then she would have been about 21 at the time of Ziba Pope’s conversion in 1812. That would qualify her as a “young” woman, just as the Phillips pamphlet describes.

However, a counter-indication is that the Sinclairs, like the Zophar/Nancy Phillips household, were residents of the Rusagonis area, not of the Northwest Oromocto, where Ziba Pope had his 1812 Ann Phillips encounter.³⁰

Tentative Thoughts

As a published author, Sunbury County’s Ann Phillips was a Canadian ‘first’ and deserves to be better known. We began this note by assuming that the Ann Phillips who wrote *Vision of Heaven & Hell* in January 1812 was the same “young” Ann Phillips recorded in Ziba Pope’s journal as assisting him to conversion in the vicinity of Hartt’s Mills in August of that same year. In view of what we have laid out above, we conclude that the Ann we seek to identify was not Nancy the wife of Zophar Phillips (our Ann #2). She was too old and, as best we can tell, in the wrong part of Sunbury County in 1812. Our Anns #1 (b. 1787) and #3 (b. c. 1791) would equally qualify as a “young” woman in 1812. However, we think the case for Ann #1 (daughter of Thomas Phillips/wife of Daniel Fletcher) is stronger than the case for Ann #3 (wife of David Sinclair) because of her association with the neighbourhood of Hartt’s Mills. However, as we note in our discussion, the case for Ann #1 has at least minor difficulties.

²³ We have two reasons for thinking that the Ann Phillips who married Fletcher was the Ann who was the daughter of Thomas Sr. The Fletcher family history (note 5 above) states that the marriage in question took place at Hartt’s Mills, which was where most of the Thomas Phillips clan lived. Second, George Hayward (note 4 above) has Fletcher’s wife as a daughter of Thomas Phillips.

²⁴ It is possible that this particular Ann Phillips witnessed the marriage of Zophar Phillips Jr and Matilda Dunphy on 12 July 1819. See PANB, York County Council Records: RS/160/L/4, Volume A, 1812-1837, 127.

²⁵ “Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace (Sunbury County), Papers: 1782-1825”.

²⁶ Petition of “Nevers, Samuel, 1808, Sunbury”: PANB, RS108.

²⁷ Petition of “Nevers, Samuel, 1809, Sunbury”: PANB, RS108.

²⁸ “Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace (Sunbury County), Papers: 1782-1825”.

²⁹ Petition of “Arnold, John, 1818, Sunbury”: PANB, RS108.

³⁰ It is possible that this particular Ann Phillips was Zophar’s daughter and the same woman who witnessed Zophar Jr’s marriage in 1819; however, there is no record of Zophar having female children.

Archibald Wright and Jemima Lamoreaux

Jerry Wright

This is from Chapter VI of the WRIGHT HISTORY - ARCHIBALD WRIGHT and JEMIMA LAMOREAUX 1755 -1855 (published in 1990 - revised June 2017 by Jerry Wright)

Archibald Wright is the oldest known direct line ancestor of the John Wright family to have lived in America. He was born ca. 1755-1760 in Inveraray, Argyllshire, Scotland (Highlands).

According to a story recorded in a letter by Archibald's granddaughter, Nancy Wright Yeo, dated November 26, 1902, to her nephew, William Harrison (oldest son of Sarah Wright and Archibald Harrison) she stated that it was told to her by her grandmother, Mrs. Archibald Wright (Jemima Lamoreaux), that;

*now i will give you a history
My Mother three days before she
died gave me to grand mother
Wright my fathers mother my
fathers mother was born in
france her name was Jemima
Lamoreaux before she married my
father was born in new brunswick
his father was born in Scotland
Inveraray argyle shire isle
his name was Archibald Wright
was playing ball by the sea
shore a press gang came*

*along and slipped half crown
in his pocket and took him
a board of man of war and
he never saw father or another
more there was two others took
at the same time he was only
sixteen years old*

"Archibald was playing ball by the seashore (in Scotland) and a press gang came along and slipped a half crown in his pocket and took him aboard a man-of-war (ship) and he never saw his father or mother again, there was two others (boys) took at the same time and he was only sixteen years old".

This military drafting procedure occurred during the early years of the American Revolution whenever the British needed to build up their fighting forces. This brought Archibald to America where he remained after the ending of the war and then he resettled in New Brunswick by 1783.

Archibald had an older brother, Malcolm, who also fought in the war for the English as a Sergeant in the King's American Regiment under the command of Edmund Fanning, Esquire. After the war he resettled in Nova Scotia and possibly later in New Brunswick before moving to Upper Canada in 1795. The King's American Regiment was brought into the American Establishment, on March 7, 1781 and renamed the "4th American Regiment". The regiment later, joined the British Establishment, on December 25, 1782, possibly as the "110th Regiment of Foot" and disbanded, in British Canada, in 1783.

Archibald settled in New Brunswick after the war and remained a United Empire Loyalist. He married Jemima Lamoreaux in ca. 1783 in either Parr Town, New Brunswick or Dutchess County, New York. It is recorded that Jemima moved to New Brunswick with her parents, brothers, and sister after the ending of the American Revolution in July 1783 by boat from Dutchess County.

Jemima was born in 1762 in Philliptown, Putnam Township, New York to the parents of Joshua Lamoreaux and Elizabeth Ogden. She was the third oldest child of a family of seven. Her great grandparents were Huguenot refugees from France and died in New York.

Archibald and Jemima raised a family of at least 5 sons and 4 daughters: Archibald (ca. 1883), Elizabeth (1792), Malcolm (1794), Hewlett (1797), Joshua (1808), John, daughter (??Betty), Margaret, and Nancy (1814).

In February 1796, Archibald and Jemima were listed as living on Lot #6 at Grand Lake, Queens County, New Brunswick (Queens County, N.B., Memorial #558 on file at the Department of Natural Resources, Fredericton, N.B.). Archibald's neighbors at Grand Lake were his wife's parents,

Archibald Wright and Jemima Lamoreaux

Joshua and Elizabeth Lamoreaux, and her brothers, James, Joshua Jr., Isaac, and John.

Archibald's brother, Malcolm, moved to Upper Canada in York Township in 1795. On April 14th 1796, Malcolm petitioned for some land in York, Upper Canada, which stated:

"I was in the King's American Regiment the whole of the late War with America and at the close thereof returned with the rest of his Majesty's subjects to Nova Scotia where I remained until coming to York in Upper Canada about 8 months since, where your petitioner hopes to receive that reward for his services, being 500 acres. Prays to have Lot 24, west side of Yonge Street, one of those in Mr. Wilson's range and the other two in rear thereof, or as contiguous as it may please Your Excellency to grant". Signed: Malcolm Wright © Recommended: 24 June 1803 (210 acres in lot 24).

In August 1797 a list of inhabitants of the Township of York in Upper Canada indicated Malcolm Wright was a single man who had a farm south of Jonathan Scott's - whose farm was located on the southwest corner of the current Steeles and Yonge Streets in the city of North York, now part of the Regional Municipality of Metro Toronto (listed as living on Lot 24 Concession one west).

In 1800 Malcolm was elected for one year the overseer of highway and fence along Yonge street from Big Creek Bridge to lot 25. On May 17, 1802 Malcolm was shown to also have ownership Lot 17 (5 acres) on the south side of Duke street which was four blocks west of Yonge street and one mile north of the York harbor in Toronto.

Malcolm of the Township of York filed another land petition on June 18, 1806 which stated: "Petitioner is a reduced Sergeant of the King's American Rangers and has resided in this Province since 1795 and has received no lands except Lot No. 24, west side of Yonge Street, confirmed to him on 24 June 1803. Requests 300 acres to complete the 500 acres allowed to a Military Claimant". - Approved: Warrant Issued 19 June 1806.

Archibald and his family moved to Upper Canada in 1809 with eleven other families including several Lamoreaux families and settled about five miles east of his brother, Malcolm's, homestead. They took claim to 139 acre Lot 35, Concession 4, in Scarborough Township of York County in the Home District of Ontario.

Information piece: (the web pages of the Upper Canada Village Heritage Park near Morrisburg, Canada along the St Lawrence Seaway on June 2004 gave the following description of farming in the early 1800s:) Farming began in this area of Upper Canada in the 1780s with the arrival of the Loyalist settlers. They cleared the land of dense forest to build homes and farms that would provide their basic needs. Over the next several decades, more immigrants joined the first Loyalist settlers. More land was cleared, roads and waterways were improved, and communities grew. By the 1830s farming was well established. Wheat was the main crop and source of income. Then, as now, wheat supplied much of the world's food so there was a ready market for any surpluses which farmers could produce.

By the mid-1850s wheat production began to decline due to a combination of factors: crop diseases (wheat midge, rust and smut), soil exhaustion, and climatic change brought on in part by deforestation. The declining income from wheat sales forced experimentation with mixed farming. This form of farming gained popularity by the 1860s and continued in eastern Ontario for almost 100 years when it was gradually replaced by more specialized dairy farming. By the 1860s, a progressive farmer had become more dependent on livestock for his income. This necessitated a change in the types of crops grown. Hay and oats for livestock feed began to displace wheat on some farms. He is using "state-of-the-art" horse-powered farm machinery and can afford to attain and benefit from "improved" breeds of livestock, as well as household labor-saving devices

The Lamoreaux family settled just southeast of Archibald and later had the nearby local community named after the family. The L'Amaroux village has now disappeared, swallowed up by the metropolitan Toronto. It was located at the current intersection of Finch avenue and Victoria Park in the north east section of the city.

Archibald's brother, Malcolm, died on September 11th, 1817. He willed all of his property to his only brother. Malcolm was a widower at time of his death. Records indicate that he had been married twice and had no living family members at time of his death.

In May 10, 1837 Archibald placed a sales ad in the Toronto newspaper, Constitution, of his brother's homestead. The ad stated:

"Lot 24, first concession of York Township west of Yonge Street ten miles from Toronto containing

Archibald Wright and Jemima Lamoreaux

about 130 acres of land, with about 70 acres improved with a good farm house and barn and with a orchard of excellent fruit trees and there is two never failing wells of water. The land is of first rate quality".

In April of 1837 records show that Archibald Sr. sold one acre of his Lot 35 to his brother-in-law, Joshua Lamoreaux Jr. The rest of the farm was either sold or willed to his son, Hulet Wright.

Archibald died June 18, 1837 in Whitby Township possibly at his son, Malcolm's, home. He left a family of five sons and four daughters. He belonged to the Presbyterian church and was a strong reformer in politics.

Jemima died November 13, 1855 in Whitby. In 1851 she was reported by the census as living with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Nancy Brown in Whitby Township.

CHILDREN OF ARCHIBALD WRIGHT

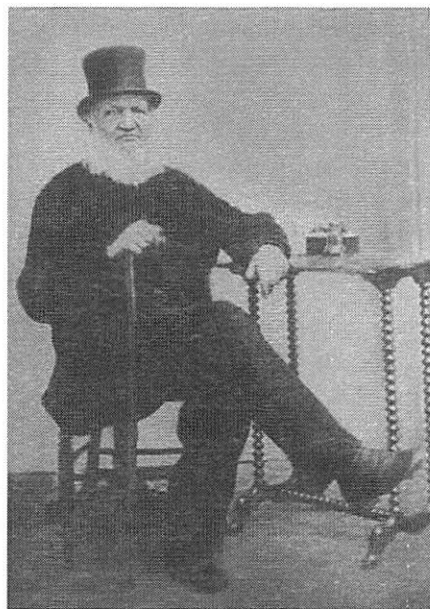
1. ARCHIBALD Jr. was born in ca. 1783 in possibly Parr Town, New Brunswick. He married Charlotte Harrison a sister to his sister Elizabeth's, husband, William Harrison, of the Township of York on June 10th 1824. They were married by a Presbyterian minister at York and witnessed by his brother, Joshua Wright and a Mary Ann Humberstone. In 1837 they resided in Vaughan Township on lot 25, concession two.

2. ELIZABETH was born in 1792 near Grand Lake, New Brunswick. In 1813 she married William Harrison, a War of 1812 Veteran, from Scarborough and son of Loyalists Christopher and Priscilla Harrison. William was born in 1784 in Nova Scotia. They settled on lot 13 in concession two, east of Yonge Street in North York. They were quite prosperous and built a large brick house on Harrison Road in North York, east of Bayview avenue, and it is still being used today. They raised a family of nine: Joshua - 1816, Archibald - 1818, William - 1820, Sarah - 1822, Joseph - 1824, George, Christopher - 1829,

Nancy - 1833, and Mary - 1827. In 1837 William participated in a rebellion against the Family Compact and in favor of a parliamentary system. After taking part in a skirmish at Montgomery's Tavern, the rebellion failed, he escaped to the United States with the leader of the uprising, William Lyon MacKenzie. He died in February of

1838 at Hunts Hallow, New York of wounds received in the fighting. His eldest son, Joshua, went to the U.S. and returned his father for burial". Elizabeth continued to live in their North York home until her death in 1875. Elizabeth and William are buried in St. John's cemetery in York Mills. Their son Archibald married his mother Elizabeth's niece, Sarah, daughter of Malcolm Wright. Their daughter, Mary, married Malcolm's son, Daniel. Their four oldest sons moved to Minto Township, Wellington County, Ontario in 1854 to homestead on land along the Maitland River where shortly later the village of Harriston was started. Archibald opened a tavern and hotel. George built a dam on the river and operated a sawmill and Joshua operated a general store out of his clapboard house and ran a grist mill. In 1864 Joseph, George, and Archibald moved to the state of Iowa. Joshua sold his holdings in Harriston and took up farming at Everhill farm just west of Harriston along what is now highway 87. This farm is still owned and operated by a fourth generation Harrison descendant, Peter Harrison. In 1985 Peter and his family were visited by Jerry Wright, g. g. g. grandson of Malcolm Wright, of Glenwood, Minnesota and Paul Litt, great great-grandson of Elizabeth Wright Harrison, of Clifford, Ontario.

3. MALCOLM was born on September 29, 1794 near Grand Lake, New Brunswick.



Archibald Wright and Jemima Lamoreaux

Malcolm married a Mary Stevens (Stephens) of Scarborough Township in Upper Canada on the 27th of May 1819. They were blessed with six children including 1) Archibald (ca.1822), 2) Daniel (ca. 1822), 3) Joshua, 4) ?? and 5) Sarah (ca.1821-25), and Nancy (1827). Shortly after Nancy's birth her mother, Mary, died. Malcolm moved his family to Whitby, Ontario and established a new farm.

Malcolm remarried on August 29, 1832 to Elizabeth (Betsey) Terwilleger (Trewellenger). They were blessed with six children including 1) Mary "Polly" (1833), 2) Jemima (1834), 3) John (1837), 4) Elizabeth (1841), 5) Margaret (1843), and 6) Isaac (1846). They were of Presbyterian faith. Malcolm purchased 200 acres in Minto Township, Wellington County in Ontario in 1854 and moved his family there to establish a new farm. Elizabeth died in 1878 and Malcolm on October 21, 1881 and both were buried in the Harriston cemetery.

Per writings of Mrs. James Bailey (aka Elizabeth Wright, daughter of Malcolm):

"Mr. Malcolm Wright came in the year 1855. I have heard him say when he came first there was only one woman in the Township that was Mrs. Webb. (Mr. Wright with his daughter Jemima now Mrs. Bateman settled on a farm of 1500 acres where Mr. W. Hinde lives now.) When he came there were no roads and they had to chop down trees to get through and they flayed a road through the way they did that they took an axe and cut a chip out of the tree so on threw to Harriston which had no name at that time but a family of Harrisons settled here so called it after them, there were 4 men of them. Before the Presbyterian church was built service was held in the school house but that was not large enough for the Presbyterian Communion so that was held in Mr. Wright's Barn. (This Presbyterian church was located where the Knox church currently stands in Harriston.) There were many Indians around. Every Christmas morning between 15 and 20 of them would come to Mr. Wrights for a treat. Mr. Wright was delighted to see them but the girls didn't think it was much fun because they always had to prepare a clothes basket full of fried doughnuts and other things for them. The girls also had to scrub the floor to remove the marks left by their dirty old moccasins. The girls used to enjoy taking the horses to Aotswold to be shod. Mrs. Wright had the first side

saddle in the area and Mrs. Bailey (Elizabeth) the youngest daughter had the pleasure of using it.

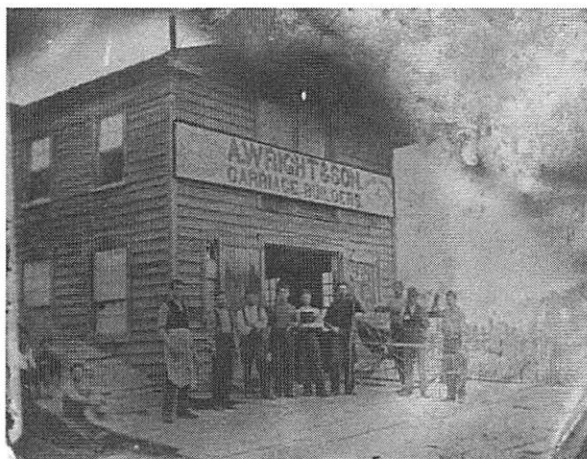
One Fall Mr. Wright went down to Montreal and brought up 15 French men. They spent the winter cutting down trees in the spring these had to be logged up and the way they did that they piled the logs in piles to dry and later on they would burn them it was a beautiful night to see thousands of logs burning. A great quantity of maple sugar was made each spring. One year Mr. Wright made a barrel of it. Another season he made fifteen hundred pounds of sugar, one barrel of molasses and a barrel of vinegar besides all the toffee he called the neighbors in to eat."

4. Hulet (Hewlett) was born in 1797 in New Brunswick. He moved to Scarborough, Ontario with his parents in 1809. In 1820 he married Elizabeth Endicott on May 23th. She was the daughter of a highly respectable family of early settlers. They lived about a mile east of his parents farm on Lot 29, concession 4. They raised seven children: Elizabeth (1821), Margaret (1824), Archibald (1829), Charlotte (1832), John (1833), William (1834), and Daniel (1838). Hulet took over farming his father's (Archibald Sr.) land (lot 35) in his later years. Hulet's son, John, moved onto his grandfathers' farm in the 1860s. Hulet turned over his farm to his son, John, in his later years and lived with his son until his death. On April 20, 1886 Hulet was assessed for a farm value of \$8300 on lot 35 consisting of 139 acres of which 120 was cleared. Elizabeth died in 1856 and Hulet in late 1886. John died in 1888 and willed his farm to his wife, and son, Hulet, and other family members and stipulated that it not be sold until his youngest daughter reach age 21 in 1895. Hulet's daughter, Mrs. Margaret Jemima (Daniel) Johnston was presented a Scarboro's community wide celebration to mark the heralding of her 100th birthday in 1924 at the home of her son, James, a prominent farmer of the area. Jemima as she was called by her friends was presented in person a huge basket of flowers from the Premier of Ontario, the Hon. Howard Ferguson.

Hulet's son, Archibald, worked as a wagon maker in Jesse Richardson's blacksmith shop around 1850 in the village of L'Amaroux. Archibald moved his family to Jamestown, New York in ca. 1865. He returned to Canada ca.1870 and established his carriage business (**Archibald**

Archibald Wright and Jemima Lamoreaux

and Sons Carriage Works) in Richmond Hill, Vaughan Township (located along Yonge Street about 14 miles north of Lake Ontario) with his sons, John and Wm Ashford. Ashford was in charge of painting and decorating the cutters, sleighs and wagons with colored scrolls and gold leaf motif. Archibald continued his carriage and wagon maker trade until his death in 1877.



In 1880 Ashford and John exhibited several of their carriages in the Toronto Industrial Exhibition (today called the Canadian National Exhibition) and won first place over several much larger Toronto carriage works. In response to the embarrassment of being beaten by a small carriage works they changed the rules to require each to show 25 pieces at the show the next year. The Wrights were not discouraged and they took every sleigh, carriage, buckboard and buggy in the shop and then solicited help from the farmers and others who had purchased their works in the past until they had gathered 25 examples of their products. They took the pieces to the Exhibition and won again. They received a special certificate and silver medal. Today this certificate is on display in the Richmond Funeral Home which was operated by Ashford for several years and incorporates part of his original house. Wm. Ashford was a very

accomplished self-taught artist and produced a number of paintings.

In ca.1900 Ashford was asked to design a crest for Richmond Hill. He also was very active in the community including regular member of the Richmond Hill council, the school board including chairman, Board of Trustees of the Methodist Church and later an elder of the United Church and secretary of the Board for over 35 years, 68 years in the choir, president and treasurer for over 25 years of the Upper Canada Bible Society, vice president of the Richmond Hill Horticulture Society, long-term member of the York Pioneer and Historical Society and of the Richmond Lodge of which he was a Past Master.

5. MARGARET married Isaac Miller on April 27, 1826 at Markham with Hannah Lummeru and Thomas Rogers as witnesses. Margaret and Isaac later moved to Wellington County, Ontario in the early 1860s and settled in Peel Township. They had a very large family and a number of them married and stayed in the area.

6. JOSHUA married a Miranda Stephens of Scarborough on the 25 of June 1828 with witnesses of Thomas Stephens and Mrs. Malcolm (Mary) Wright.

7. JOHN

8. (daughter) ??Mary

9. NANCY was born in 1814 in Scarborough, Ontario. She moved to Whitby Township with her folks in 1830's and married a blacksmith, Archibald Brown. In the 1851 census, her mother, Jemima, was shown living with them. Nancy and Archibald moved to Minto Township, Wellington in the early 1860s and purchased for \$150 a farm south of Harriston located in Concession D, Lot 93 and worked as a blacksmith. Archibald died in the late 1860s. They had no children.

Reminder - it's time to renew your NBGS membership for 2019!

See pp 35 - 36 for membership form or go to www.nbgs.ca to renew on line and pay via Paypal.

Lower Queensbury School c. 1900

Donna Lee Smith

Donna received this picture from her cousin Tom Moore. The original is owned by Don Hargrove of Perth-Andover NB, grandson of Nora Gunter (back row). Verna Moore (Donna's great aunt and Tom's grandmother) and Charlie Moore (Donna's great-uncle) are also in the picture.



Front Row: Edna Brown, Charlie Moore, Annie Gunter, Alice Hood, Andrew Gunter, Grace Gunter, Leonard Hood, Viola Gunter, Margaret Ebbett, Mae Gunter, Effie Jordan.

Back Row: Bina Jordan, Guy Cliff, Harry Slipp, Bertie Cliff, Ethel Cliff, Nora Gunter, Mr. McCutcheon (teacher), Verna Gunter, Nell Jordan, Verna Moore.

Middle Row: Stanley Jordan, Fred Cliff.

More Tapley Mystery Pictures

Also see page 6. The picture on the left had Tapley written on the back.



Samuel Smith & Hannah Tapley, of Sunbury Co., NB, Part 2

by George H. Hayward

This is a continuation of Samuel Smith & Hannah Tapley, Part 1, which may be seen in the Fall 2018 issue of Generations.

Generation Three (continued)

33. George Andrew³ Smith (Samuel², Samuel¹), b. about 1845 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁷ d. 30 May 1924 in Sunbury Co., N.B.⁷ He married **Olive Ann Carr**, 22 Sep 1870 in Fredericton, York Co., N.B.,ⁱ b. about 1848 in Sunbury Co., N.B. (daughter of William Carr and Mary Ann Whelpley), d. 16 Mar 1914 in Sunbury Co., N.B.

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley's "Sunbury County Happenings," Vol. 1, p. 48, news items from the "Religious Intelligencer" (Saint John, N.B.), 30 Sep 1870: Married, in Fredericton, on the 22nd inst., by Rev. Jos. McLeod, Mr. George A. Smith to Miss Annie A. Carr, both of Burton, Sunbury County.

1891 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co. Div. 1, p. 29, family #153; George A. Smith, 44, head of household, born in N.B., Free Baptist, farmer; Annie, 30, wife, born in N.B., FB; Georgianna, 17, dau; Azel, 15, son.

Children:

- i. **Georgie A.⁴ Smith** b. in Feb 1871.
- ii. **Aziel Smith** b. about 1874.

34. Bathsheba³ Smith (Samuel², Samuel¹), b. about 1847 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁷ d. about 1850 in Sunbury Co., N.B.⁷

35. Reuben³ Smith (William², Samuel¹), b. 19 Apr 1829 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁷ d. 17 Jul 1913.⁷ He married **Elizabeth Jane Smith**, about 1857 in Sunbury Co., N.B., b. about 1833,ⁱⁱ (daughter of John Smith and Frances Amelia Smith), d. 5 Aug 1893 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹⁶

Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, Vol. 3, p. 59, news items from the Religious Intelligencer, 19 Apr 1893: Died - At Geary, Sunbury County, April 5th, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian resignation to the will of God, Elizabeth Jane Smith, beloved wife of Reuben Smith, in the 59th year of her age, leaving a husband, one brother and one sister, together with a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. Sister Smith professed religion about thirty-eight years ago under the labours of Elder John Perry and united with the F.C. Baptist Church at Rusiagornish. Some years ago she took her letter from that church and united with the F.C. Baptist Church at Geary. Sister Smith was beloved by all who knew her, for her works sake; she was a thorough Free Baptist and excelled in the Christian graces because she was stable, rooted

and grounded in the truth. Her last days were brightened by the prospect of soon entering into rest. She talked about dying as the child talks of going home. At her request the writer preached the funeral sermon. - W.H. Perry.

From the above obituary, and from the census records, it does not appear Reuben and Elizabeth had children, at least none that survived. However, Nancy Melary said they brought up an orphan child, Robert Williams, whose parents died while staying at the coach house. Robert used the surname Smith while attending school, but reverted to Robert Williams as an adult.

Gravestone, Branch Road, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Reuben Smith, died 17 Jul 1913, age 84 yrs.; Elizabeth J. Smith, died 5 Aug 1892, age 60 yrs.

36. Elizabeth Jane³ Smith (William², Samuel¹), b. about 1830 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁷ d. in 1911 in Geary,ⁱⁱⁱ buried in the Baptist Cemetery in Geary.¹⁷ She married **Franklin Carr**, 23 Oct 1853 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁶ b. 18 Mar 1829 in Sunbury Co., N.B. (son of Asa Carr and Ann Boone), d. in 1915 in Geary,¹⁷ buried in the Baptist Cemetery in Geary.¹⁷

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley's "Sunbury County Happenings," Vol. 1, p. 1, news items from the Religious Intelligencer (Saint John, N.B.), 15 Dec 1853: Married - At Geary, on the 23rd of October, by Rev. Jacob Gunter, Mr. Franklin Carr to Miss Elizabeth J. Smith.

1891 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., Div. 1, p. 31, family #162: Franklin Carr, 62, head of household, born in the US, parents born in N.B., Reform Baptist, farmer; Elizabeth, 60, wife, born in N.B., RB; Frances, 37, dau, teacher; Annie J., 34, dau; Adolphus, 28, son; Alva H., 24, son; Frank E., 22, son; Zella R., 21, dau.

Gravestone, Baptist Cemetery, Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Franklin Carr, 1829-1915; Elizabeth J., His wife, 1830-1911.

Children:

- i. **Frances Elizabeth⁴ Carr** b. about 1854.
- ii. **Annie Jane Carr** b. about 1856.
- iii. **Leslie Herbert Carr** b. about 1859.
- iv. **Hanford Carr** b. about 1861.
- v. **Adolphus S. Carr** b. 12 Oct 1863.
- vi. **Alvah Havelock Carr** b. about 1866.
- vii. **Franklin E. Carr** b. about 1868.
- viii. **Zella Rebecca Carr** b. about 1870.

37. William Henry³ Smith (William², Samuel¹), b. 2 Aug 1832 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁷ d. 30 Dec 1902 in Sunbury

Co., N.B.,⁷ buried in the Armstrong Cemetery in Geary.⁷ He married Elizabeth B. Armstrong, 10 Jan 1856 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁴ b. 28 Jul 1836 in French Lake, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁹ (daughter of William H. Armstrong and Elizabeth B. Stennick), d. 22 Mar 1890 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁸ buried in the Armstrong Cemetery in Geary.

Elizabeth S. Sewell, Sunbury County New Brunswick Marriages, 1766-1888," Ref. #C0959: William Smith of the Parish of Burton and Elizabeth Armstrong of the same place were married 10 Jan 1856 by Jacob Gunter, in presence of Thomas Smith and William Armstrong.

Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, Vol. 3, p. 9, from the Religious Intelligencer (Saint John, N.B.), 2 Apr 1890: At Geary, Sunbury County, March 22nd, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Elizabeth, beloved wife of William Smith, aged 2 years, leaving a sorrowing husband and three sons to mourn their loss. Funeral sermon by writer - W.H. Perry.

Children:

- i. John Obediah "Obed"⁴ Smith b. 4 Jan 1857.
- ii. James Clarence William Smith b. 20 Feb 1859.
- iii. Henry Downey Smith b. 2 Aug 1872.

38. Thomas Edward³ Smith (William², Samuel¹), b. about 1835 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁷ d. 22 Sep 1904 in Geary,⁷ buried in the Smith Cemetery in Geary.⁷ He married (1) Maria Kingston, 30 May 1857, b. about 1836 in Manchester, England (daughter of George Henry Kingston and Sarah Adcock), d. 21 Oct 1860 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B. He married (2) Margaret Perry, 14 Dec 1863,⁷ b. about 1837 in New Brunswick.¹¹

1861 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., p. 33, family #214: Thomas Smith, 24, father, native, Free Baptist, miller, one death in previous year; Jeremiah, 5, son; Selinna, 3, dau; Margaret, 9 mos., dau; Albert Boone, 21, servant; Carolina Carr, 23, servant.

1871 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., Div. 1, family #114: Thomas Smith, 34, born in N.B., of English origin, Free Christian Baptist, mill man; Margaret, 33, wife, born in N.B., of Irish origin, Church of England; J(ames?) E., 15; Selina, 12; Rosina, 10; Lena, 7; Edith, 5; Elizabeth, 4; Thomas D., 2; Maggie, 1; Cecelia Carr, 28, widow, born in Norway, Presbyterian, servant.

1891 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., Div. 1, p. 24, family #128: Thomas E. Smith, 52, head of household, born in N.B., Free Baptist, farmer; Margaret, 54, wife, born in N.B., FB; Jerome, 32, son; Selina, 28, dau; Edith, 23, dau; Elizabeth, 21, dau; Thomas D., 20, son; Margaret, 18, dau; Mabel, 16, dau; Reuben, 14, son.

Children by Maria Kingston:

- i. Jerome E.⁴ Smith b. about 1857.
- ii. Selina J. Smith b. about 1859.
- iii. Thomas Sutton Smith b. in Mar 1859.
- iv. Rosina "Rose" Smith b. about 1860.

Children by Margaret Perry:

- v. Lena E. Smith b. 21 Jan 1864.
- vi. Edith Rebecca Smith b. about 1865.
- vii. Elizabeth Jane Smith b. about 1867.
- viii. Thomas Douglas Smith b. about 1868.
- ix. Margaret Charlotte Smith b. 12 Mar 1870.
- x. Mabel Beatrice Smith b. about 1872.
- xi. Reuben Charles Smith b. 29 Feb 1876.

39. Hannah Eliza Ann³ Smith (William², Samuel¹), b. 9 May 1837 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹³ d. 13 Oct 1899 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin.¹³ She married Amasa John Carr, about 1859 in Sunbury Co., N.B., b. 5 Apr 1837 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹³ (son of Asa Carr and Ann Boone), d. 5 Aug 1926 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin.¹³

Allen Boone's family history notes say Amasa and Hannah lived their early years in Geary, and their children were born there. In the fall of 1880 they removed with their children to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where they lived the remainder of their lives. They were buried in Lake View Cemetery in Eau Claire.

Children:

- i. Theresa Alice⁴ Carr b. 17 Apr 1860.
- ii. Guilford William Carr b. 10 Jun 1862.
- iii. Zenlo Ashael Carr b. 14 Jun 1864.
- iv. Melbourne Colbrooke Carr b. 17 Jul 1867.
- v. Annie Derley Carr b. 28 Mar 1870.
- vi. Cassandria "Cassie" Rebecca Carr b. 26 Jul 1875.

40. Charlotte Victoria³ Smith (William², Samuel¹), b. about 1839 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁷ d. in 1849 in Geary.⁷

41. Mary "Melinda"³ Smith (William², Samuel¹), b. in 1841 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁷ d. 1 May 1921 in Sunbury Co., N.B.⁷ She married Samuel Carr, 28 Jul 1864 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁷ b. 23 Jul 1829 in Sunbury Co., N.B. (son of Edward H. Carr and Martha Boone), d. in Jul 1903 in Sunbury Co., N.B., buried in the Old Carr Cemetery in Geary.

1891 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., Div. 1, p. 23, family #122: Samuel Carr, 62, head of family, born in N.B., Free Baptist, farmer; Malinda, 48, wife, born in N.B., FB; Ida, 24, dau; Jane, 17, dau; Sarah, 12, dau; Ames, 9, son; Lucy, 6, dau.

Children:

- i. **Ida M.⁴ Carr** b. about 1867.
- ii. **Agnes R. Carr** b. about 1868.
- iii. **William Herman Carr** b. in May 1871.
- iv. **Jane "Janey" Carr** b. about 1873.
- v. **George Carr** b. about 1875.
- vi. **Anne Carr** b. about 1877.
- vii. **Sarah Carr** b. in 1878.
- viii. **Amasa Carr** b. in 1881.
- ix. **Lucy Carr** b. about 1883.

42. Kezia Marjorie³ Smith (William², Samuel¹), b. 29 Nov 1843 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.,^v d. 20 May 1922 in Sunbury Co., N.B.¹⁸ She married **John Smith**, 16 Apr 1866 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹⁴ b. 10 Feb 1841 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹⁸ (son of John Smith and Frances Amelia Smith), d. 14 Apr 1923 in Sunbury Co., N.B.¹⁸

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, Vol 1, p. 34, from the Religious Intelligencer (Saint John, N.B.), 20 Apr 1866: Married - On the 16th inst., by Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. John Smith, of Lincoln, to Miss Keziah Smith of Burton.

1891 Census, Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B., p. 32, family #138: John Smith, 49, head of household, born in N.B., Free Christian Baptist, farmer; Kezia, 47, wife, born in N.B., FCB; Elmer, 21, son; Estelle, 10, dau; Parker Phillips, 24, lodger, born in N.B., farm labourer; Charlotte Phillips, 24, wife; Gordon Phillips, 3; William Kelly, 18, domestic, farm labourer.

Gravestone, Rusagonis Baptist Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: John Smith, 10 Feb 1841 - 14 Apr 1923; Kezia, his wife, 29 Nov 1843 - 20 May 1922.

Children:

- i. **Charlotte Marie⁴ Smith** b. 1 Oct 1866.
- ii. **Elmer Elbridge Smith** b. 13 Jun 1869.
- iii. **Delbert William Smith** b. about 1871.
- iv. **Henry Smith** b. in Jun 1873.
- v. **Estella "Stella" Smith** b. 30 Aug 1880.

43. Margaret Maria³ Smith (William², Samuel¹), b. 28 Jan 1846 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁷ d. 31 Aug 1924 in Sunbury Co., N.B.³ She married **James Edra Smith**, 15 Feb 1865 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁶ b. 22 Jun 1848 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁷ (son of Jeremiah Smith and Margaret "Ann" Foss), d. 23 Jul 1929 in Sunbury Co., N.B.³

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, Vol 1, p. 31, from the Religious Intelligencer (Saint John, N.B.), 17 Feb 1865: Married - On the 15th inst., by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. James E. Smith, to Miss Margaret M. Smith, both of Burton.

1891 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., Div. 1, p. 40, family #201: James Smith, 43, head of household, born in

N.B., Free Baptist, farmer; Margaret, 45, wife, born in N.B., FB; Milburn, 20, son, farm labourer; Cora, 17, dau; Carrie, 15, dau; Allen, 12, son; Maggie, 10, dau; Beatrice, 6, dau; Etta, 2, dau; Charles, 1 mo., son; Adolphus Smith, 24, married, lodger, common labourer; Sadie, 20, married, lodger, born in N.B.; Mina, 3 mos., lodger.

Gravestone, Waterville Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: James E. Smith, died 23 Jul 1929, age 81 yrs.; Margaret M. Smith, died 31 Aug 1924, age 78 yrs.

Children:

- i. **Adolphus "Dol" Edra⁴ Smith** b. 1 Apr 1867.
- ii. **James Emilson Smith** b. 31 Jan 1869.
- iii. **Melbourne William Smith** b. 3 Feb 1871.
- iv. **Cora Clarina Smith** b. 21 Jan 1874.
- v. **Carrie Marion Smith** b. 11 May 1876.
- vi. **Allen Bancroft Smith** b. 1 Jul 1878.
- vii. **Margaret Evelyn Smith** b. 26 Jul 1880.
- viii. **Austin Harry Smith** b. 1 Jan 1883.
- ix. **Beatrice Georgina Smith** b. 11 Feb 1885.
- x. **Dellis Reuben Smith** b. 2 Aug 1886.
- xi. **Etta Idella Maude Smith** b. 19 Mar 1889.
- xii. **Charles Stanley Smith** b. 17 Mar 1891.

44. Georgieanne A.³ Smith (William², Samuel¹), b. 26 Nov 1847 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.,^v d. 25 Feb 1907 in Sunbury Co., N.B.⁷ She married **Charles Smith**, 23 Nov 1867 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁶ b. 17 Jan 1846 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹⁹ (son of Jeremiah Smith and Margaret "Ann" Foss), d. 21 Aug 1924 in Sunbury Co., N.B.

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, Vol 1, p. 40, from the Religious Intelligencer (Saint John, N.B.), 29 Nov 1867: Married - On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. William Downey at his residence, Mr. Charles Smith to Miss Georgianna A. Smith, both of Burton, Sunbury County.

1891 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., Div. 1, p. 39, family #198: Charles Smith, 45, head of family, born in N.B., Free Baptist, farmer; Georgianna, 43, wife, born in N.B., FB; Amanda, 22, dau; Mary, 17, dau; William J., 15, son; Ingram, 12, son; Chester, 9, son; Franklin, 7, son; Burden, 5, son. (Note: The daughter Mary, age 17 in 1891, was Merrit, 7, on the 1881 census.)

Allen Boone's family history notes say they were buried in a private burying ground in Waterville, Sunbury Co.

Gravestone, Charles Smith Cemetery, Waterville: Charles Smith, died 21 Aug 1924, age 78 yrs., 6 mos.; Georgeanna, his wife, died 25 Feb 1907, age 59 yrs., 3 mos.

Children:

- i. **Amanda Susan⁴ Smith** b. about 1868.
- ii. **Merritt Charles Smith** b. 1 Apr 1874.
- iii. **William John Smith** b. 29 Dec 1876.

- iv. Ingram Isaac Smith b. 10 May 1879.
- v. Chester Edra Smith b. 29 Aug 1881.
- vi. Frank Lewellyn Smith b. 12 Jul 1884.
- vii. Burden Thomas Smith b. 2 Apr 1886.

45. Charlotte Rebecca³ Smith (William², Samuel¹), b. 30 Jul 1850 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁷ d. 28 Mar 1929 in Duluth, St. Louis Co., Minnesota,¹³ buried in Brunswick Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.¹³ She married Ebenezer D. Smith, 12 Jan 1869 in Fredericton, York Co., N.B.,⁶ b. 2 Dec 1847 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹³ (son of Calvin Smith and Sarah Sophronia Carr), d. 16 Mar 1893 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin,¹³ buried in Brunswick Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.¹³

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, "Sunbury County Happenings, Vol 1", p. 40, news item from the "Religious Intelligencer" (Saint John, N.B.), 15 Jan 1869: Married - In Fredericton, on the 12 th inst., by Rev. J. McLeod, Mr. Eben Smith to Miss Charlotte R. Smith, both of Burton, Sunbury County.

They removed to Wisconsin, and died there. In addition to the five children listed, five others died in infancy.

Children:

- i. Otis S.⁴ Smith b. 30 Jul 1870.
- ii. Tyler T. Smith.
- iii. William Lyman Smith b. 12 Feb 1878.
- iv. Katherine "Kate" E. Smith b. in Nov 1883.
- v. Minnie Smith.

46. James Edmund³ Smith (William², Samuel¹), b. 22 Sep 1852 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁹ d. 25 May 1921 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁹ buried in the Smith Cemetery in Geary.⁷ He married Emeretta Carr, about 1870,⁷ b. about 1853 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁷ (daughter of William Odbur Carr and Martha Jane Carr), d. 6 Dec 1931,⁷ buried in the Smith Cemetery in Geary.

1891 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., Div. 1, p. 24, family #127: James E. Smith, 37, head of household, born in N.B., Free Baptist, farmer; Emeretta, 36, wife, born in N.B., FB; Theodore, 18, son; Grace, 15, dau; Sterling, 13, son; Effie, 11, dau; Sherman, 19, son; Ester, 6, dau; Dorcas, 6 mos., son.

Children:

- i. Hartley Odbur⁴ Smith b. 3 Apr 1871.
- ii. Theodore Beecher Smith b. 2 Feb 1873.
- iii. Grace Darling Smith b. about 1875.
- iv. Sterling James Smith b. about 1878.
- v. Effie Charity Smith b. about 1880.
- vi. William "Sherman" Smith b. about 1882.
- vii. Esther Jane Smith b. about 1884.
- viii. Dorus E. Smith b. in Aug 1890.

47. Frances Sophia³ Smith (Andrew², Samuel¹), b. in 1830 in Sunbury Co., N.B., d. about 1905 in Sunbury Co., N.B. She married Thomas Wood, 19 Oct 1854 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁴ b. in 1823 in Sunbury Co., N.B. (son of John Wood and Dorothy Stennix), d. in 188_ in Sunbury Co., N.B.

Elizabeth S. Sewell, Sunbury Co. Marriage Records, 1766-1888, Ref. C0930: Thomas Wood of the Parish of Burton and Frances S. Smith of the same place were married 19 Oct 1854 by Jacob Gunter, in presence of George Smith and William Sinckler.

1861 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury County, N.B., p. 31: Thomas Wood, husband, 40, native, farmer, Free Baptist; Frances, 26, wife, native, Free Baptist; Dorothy, dau, 6; John, son, 4; Elizabeth, dau, 2.

1871 Census, Parish of Burton, Division 1, family #147: Thomas Wood, 53, born N.B., of English descent, Free Christian Baptist, farmer, married; Sophia, 41, born N.B., of Irish descent, married; Doretha, 16; John, 13; Elizabeth, 10; Guildford, 8; David, 6; Roenna, 4; Margaret, 2.

1881 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Thomas Wood, 60, born N.B., FWB, farmer, married; Gilford, 19, son; David, 17, son; Rowena, 15; Helena, 7. [Note: Thomas is shown as being married but his wife is not listed with the family, or as Sophia or Frances Wood in Sunbury County.]

Janice Seeley, "Sunbury County Happenings," Vol. 2, p. 12, news items from the "Religious Intelligencer" (Saint John, N.B.), 6 May 1881: Died - At French Lake, Sunbury County, on February 28th, of diphtheria, Ada Wood, aged 9 years, 9 months; on March 4th, Maggie Wood, aged 12 years; and on April 6th, Gilford Wood, aged 19 years and 6 months, children of Thomas and Frances Wood.

They were buried in the Morrow Cemetery at French Lake.

Children:

- i. Dorothy⁴ Wood b. about 1855.
- ii. John Rainsford Wood b. about 1858.
- iii. Elizabeth Wood b. about 1861.
- iv. Gilford Wood b. about 1863.
- v. David Wood b. about 1865.
- vi. Rowena Wood b. about 1867.
- vii. Margaret Wood b. about 1869.
- viii. Ada Wood b. in 1871.
- ix. Helen I. Wood b. about 1874.

48. George³ Smith (Andrew², Samuel¹), b. in 1834 in Sunbury Co., N.B. He married Ann Armstrong, about 1860, b. in 1834 (daughter of William Armstrong and Elizabeth Stennick).

1861 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., family #211: William Armstrong, 67, native, blacksmith, Methodist; Elizabeth, 60, wife, native, Methodist; Margaret, 20, dau; George, 18, son, farmer; George Smith, 27, son-in-law, general labourer; Ann Smith, 26, daughter; Celine Smith, 1 month, granddaughter.

1861 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., family #229: George Smith, 46, born in N.B., Free Will Baptist, of Irish origin, farmer; Ann, 46, wife, born in N.B., of Irish origin; Celestion, 20, male, farmer's son; Willard, 18, farmer's son; Claude, 16, farmer's son; Elisha, 14, farmer's son; Frank, 12; Almeda Till, 8; Wesley Till, 6.

1871 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., family #128: George Smith, 36, born in N.B., of Irish origin, Free Christian Baptist, joiner; Ann, 36, wife, born in N.B., FCB, of Scottish origin; Celestion?, male, 10; Willard, 8; Claude, 6; Elisha, 4; Francis, 1, male.

They removed to Wisconsin some time after the 1881 census.

Children:

- i. Celestion⁴ Smith b. about 1860.
- ii. Willard Smith b. about 1863.
- iii. Claude Smith b. about 1865.
- iv. Elisha Smith b. about 1867.
- v. Francis "Frank" Smith b. about 1870.

49. Abigail Jane³ Smith (Andrew², Samuel¹), b. in 1837 in Sunbury Co., N.B., d. 14 Sep 1896 in French Lake, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.⁹ She married George A. Wood, 1 Nov 1862 in Sunbury Co., N.B., b. about 1834 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁵ (son of John Wood and Gertrude Mersereau), d. 4 Apr 1891 in French Lake, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹²

1871 Census, Parish of Burton, Division 2, Family #153: George Wood, 37, born N.B., Free Christian Baptist, farmer; Abigail, 31, born N.B., FCB, wife; Andrew, 7; Clarissa, 4; George 2.

Janice Seeley, "Sunbury County Happenings," Vol. 3, p. 36, news items from the "Religious Intelligencer" (Saint John, N.B.), 22 Apr 1891: Died, at French Lake, Burton, Sunbury Co., April 4th, of LaGrippe, George Wood, age 57 years, leaving a sorrowing widow, two sons and one daughter to mourn their loss. Mr. Wood was highly respected by all who knew him. May the Lord comfort the mourning friends. Funeral service by Rev. W.H. Perry.

They were buried in the Wood Cemetery at French Lake, Sunbury Co.

Children:

- i. James "Andrew"⁴ Wood b. about 1864.
- ii. Clarissa Wood b. about 1867.
- iii. George F. Wood b. about 1869.

50. Fenetta Elizabeth³ Smith (Andrew², Samuel¹), b. in 1842 in Sunbury Co., N.B., d. 11 Feb 1897 in French Lake, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.⁸ She married Gain Wood, about 1862 in Sunbury Co., N.B., b. about 1838 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁵ (son of John Wood and Gertrude Mersereau), d. 14 Apr 1907 in Sunbury Co., N.B.

1881 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., p. 48, family #225: Gaynor Wood, 42, born in N.B., of English descent, Free Will Baptist, farmer; Finetta, 39, wife, born in N.B., FWB; William, 17, farmer's son; Thomas, 15, farmer's son; Franklin, 12; Sarah, 9; Mildred, 7; Andrew, 5; Ellis, 2.

1891 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., Div. 1, p. 37, family #189: Gain Wood, 53, head of household, born in N.B., Free Baptist, farmer; Finetta E., 49, wife, born in N.B., FB; Franklin, 25, son; Mildred, 17, dau; Smith A., 14, son; Ellis R., 12, son; Guilford, 10, son; Fred R., 8, son; William H. Wood, 28, lodger, farm labourer; Nettie S. Wood, 23, wife; Thomas S. Wood, 26, lodger, common labourer; Helen I., 17, wife.

Janice Seeley, "Sunbury County Happenings, Vol. 4, p. 24," news items from the "Religious Intelligencer" (Saint John, N.B.), 24 Feb 1897: Died, at French Lake, Sunbury County, February 11th, Finetta, beloved wife of Deacon Gainer Wood. Sister Wood was in her 54th year; she has left a kind husband, seven sons and two daughters to mourn their loss. She was a faithful christian, sincere and devoted follower of her Master, and was a great help to her husband in keeping up the meetings of the church. The church will miss her for she was a friend and mother to many...

They were buried in the Wood Cemetery at French Lake.

Children:

- i. William Harrison⁴ Wood b. 24 Aug 1863.
- ii. Thomas S. Wood b. about 1866.
- iii. Franklin Thomas Wood b. about 1867.
- iv. Sarah Ann "Sadie" Wood b. about 1872.
- v. Mildred Wood b. about 1874.
- vi. Andrew Holland Wood b. about 1876.
- vii. Ellis Wood b. about 1879.
- viii. Guilford A. Wood b. about 1881.
- x. Frederick R. Wood b. about 1883.
- x. Eva Wood.

51. Hannah Amelia³ Smith (Andrew², Samuel¹), b. in 1844 in Sunbury Co., N.B., d. in 1909 in Sunbury Co., N.B. She married William Wood, 24 Nov 1864 in Sunbury Co., N.B., b. about 1841 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁵ (son of John Wood and Gertrude Mersereau), d. in 1875 in Sunbury Co., N.B.

They were buried in the Wood Cemetery at French Lake.

Children:

- i. Lorenzo Ethol "Eth"⁴ Wood b. 14 Apr 1865.
- ii. Charles P. Wood b. about 1867.
- iii. Arthur Morley Wood b. about 1870.
- iv. Edith O. Wood b. about 1872.
- v. Daniel Wood b. about 1874.

52. William Andrew³ Smith (Andrew², Samuel¹), b. about 1845 in Sunbury Co., N.B., d. 26 Aug 1880 in French Lake, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.⁸

53. Ann³ Smith (Andrew², Samuel¹), b. in 1849 in Sunbury Co., N.B., d. about 1875 in Sunbury Co., N.B. She married **Andrew Laskey**, b. in 1848 in Sunbury Co., N.B. (son of Peter V. Laskey and Mary Matilda Till), d. about 1935 in Sunbury Co., N.B.

Andrew and Ann were buried in the Morrow Cemetery at French Lake.

54. Ruth Charlotte³ Smith (Andrew², Samuel¹), b. about 1852 in Sunbury Co., N.B., d. 8 Jul 1883 in French Lake, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.⁸

55. Louisa Alberta "Bertie"³ Smith (Andrew², Samuel¹), b. 25 Nov 1859 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁹ d. 19 Jun 1945.⁹ She married **Francis "Frank" Cogswell**, 26 Dec 1884 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁶ b. about 1865 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹¹ (son of George "Henry" Cogswell and Sarah Ann Boyd), d. about 1928 in California.⁶

1891 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., Div. 1: Frank Cogswell, 27, born in N.B., parents born in N.B., Free Baptist, farmer; Louisa, 31, wife, born in N.B., parents born in N.B., Free Baptist; Freddie, 6, son; William, 4, son; Ethel, 2, dau; Gertie Smith, 12, lodger.

Louisa died in Saint John, N.B., while visiting her children in New Brunswick. The funeral was in Saint John, after which her remains were cremated and the ashes returned to California for interment.

Children:

- i. **Gertrude Ann (Smith)⁴ Cogswell** b. about 1879.
- ii. **Frederick Cogswell** b. about 1885.
- iii. **William Cogswell** b. about 1887.
- iv. **Ethel Cogswell** b. about 1889.

56. Mary Jane³ Smith (John², Samuel¹), b. 30 Mar 1833 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹³ d. 8 Dec 1880 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin,¹³ buried in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.¹³ She married **John M. Mealey**, 13 Dec 1849 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹⁴ b. 25 Mar 1826 in New Brunswick,¹³ (son of James Mealey and Gertrude Mersereau), d. 13 Apr 1905 in Wheaton Twp.,

Chippewa Co., Wisconsin,¹³ buried in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.¹³

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

There is also this marriage record: Daniel F. Johnson, Vital Statistics from New Brunswick Newspapers, Vol. 12, No. 2017: married, Burton (Sunbury Co.) 13th inst., by Elder George Garraty, John Mealie & Mary Jane Smith, second d/o Andrew Smith. [New Brunswick Courier, Saint John, 29 Dec 1849.] [Was Mary Jane a daughter of John Valentine Smith or Andrew Smith? She was not a daughter of Andrew Smith and Abigail Tracy for they had 13 children, born between 1788 and 1810, and Abigail was about 63 years old when Mary Jane Smith was born in 1833: and she was not a daughter of Andrew Smith and Mary Gallisham for this Andrew died three years before Mary Jane Smith was born in 1833; Andrew Holland Smith and Sarah Ann Till were married 25 Jul 1829 and had a daughter Frances about 1830, a son George about 1834, and a daughter Abigail Jane Smith in 1837. The possibility exists of a daughter Mary Jane Smith in 1833 in this family, but did they give two daughters the middle name Jane. Or, and this may be the most likely, did Elder George Garraty err and record John Valentine Smith's brother Andrew Holland Smith as the bride's father?]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Children:

- i. Gertrude Ann⁴ Mealey b. 9 Jul 1850.
- ii. Tobias G. Mealey b. 10 Jun 1852.
- iii. Absalom Mealey b. 2 Mar 1854.
- iv. Marjaretta Mealey b. 22 Apr 1857.
- v. James M. Mealey b. 26 Apr 1858.
- vi. John R. Mealey b. 2 Apr 1860.
- vii. Melissa S. Mealey b. 4 Sep 1862.
- viii. David Morrow Mealey b. 10 Jun 1864.
- ix. Delia E. Mealey b. 10 May 1866.
- x. Alfred Gilmore Mealey b. 29 Apr 1870.
- xi. Minnie Blanch Mealey b. 20 May 1872.

57. Jeremiah³ Smith (John², Samuel¹), b. about 1834 in Sunbury Co., N.B.⁵ He married Emily Drillon, b. about 1836 in New Brunswick,^{vii} (daughter of Mr. Drillon and Hannah _____).

1861 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., p. 32, family #209: John V. Smith, 50, husband, native, Free Baptist, farmer; Mary, 60, wife, native, FB; Jeremiah, 28, son, general labourer; Emily, 25, daughter-in-law; Wellington, 2, grandson.

1871 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., Div. 2, family #127: Jeremiah Smith, 35, born in N.B., of Scottish origin, FCB, farmer, married; Emily J., 28, born in N.B., of Irish origin, FCB, married; Arthur W., 12; Almeda, 6; Maria E., 1.

Children:

- i. Wellington⁴ Smith b. about 1859.
- ii. Almeda A. Smith b. in Apr 1865.
- iii. Maria E. Smith b. about 1870.

58. Rufus³ Smith (John², Samuel¹), b. about 1837 in Sunbury Co., N.B.⁵ He married Hannah Jordan, b. about 1834 in New Brunswick,^{viii} d. in 1936,^{ix} buried in Pine Grove Cemetery, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.

1871 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., p. 89: Rufus Smith, 38, born N.B., Baptist, of Irish descent, farmer; Hannah, wife, 37, born N.B., Methodist, of Irish descent; Lizzie, 8; Idella, 6; Gilbert, 4; Leah, 10 mos., b. July.

1881 Census, Parish of Burton, p. 36: Hannah Smith, widow, 40, born N.B., Baptist, of Irish descent; Elizabeth, 15; Idella, 13; Gilbert, 12; Bula, 8; Ardella, 6.

Gravestone, Pine Grove Cemetery, Parish of Burton: Rufus Smith, 1836-1877; Hannah Y.M. Burpee Jordan, wife of Rufus M. Smith, 1829-1936. [Note that on the 1871 census, Rufus was 38 and Hannah was one year younger, but their gravestone inscriptions suggest Hannah was 7 years older than Rufus.]

Children:

- i. Elizabeth⁴ Smith b. about 1863.
- ii. Idella Smith b. about 1865.
- iii. Gilbert Smith b. about 1867.
- iv. Beulah Smith b. about 1870.
- v. Ardella Smith b. about 1875.

59. Jane³ Smith (John², Samuel¹), b. about 1839 in Sunbury Co., N.B.⁵

60. Augusta "Gustie" Jane³ Smith (John², Samuel¹), b. about 1841 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,^{xi} d. 25 Dec 1877 in Victoria Settlement, Sunbury Co., N.B.⁶ She married George "Ashford" Carr, 23 Aug 1860 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,^{xii} b. about 1836 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁵ (son of Edward H. Carr and Martha Boone), buried probably in the Old Town area.⁷

George "Ashford" was recorded as Ashward, age 15, on the N.B. census of 1851; in 1861 he was Ashard, age 24; in 1871 and 1881 he was George A., age 33 and 43. His second wife's given name also changed from time to time. On the N.B. census of 1861 she was Almira, aged 1 yr.; in 1871 she was Elenor A., age 11; when she was married in 1878 she was Elmira; on the 1881 census she was Almira, age 21; and in her obituary in 1886 she was Emma, beloved wife of Ashwood Carr. In this record I have elected to refer to them as George "Ashford" Carr and Eleanor "Almira" Till.

1861 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co.: Ashard Carr, husband, 24, native, general labourer, Free Baptist; Augusta, wife, 20, native, Free Baptist; James, son, 1 mo.

1871 Census, Parish of Burton, Division 1: George A. Carr, 33, born N.B., Free Christian Baptist, of English origin, unable to read or write, farmer; Augusta, 32, wife, born N.B.,

Free Christian Baptist, of English origin; Onnas [Lorenzo], 8, male; George, 6; Eliza, 4; Ashfield, 1.

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, "Sunbury County Happenings," news items from the "Religious Intelligencer" (Saint John, N.B.), Vol. 1, p. 93, 1 Feb 1878: Died - On December 25th, 1877, in Victoria Settlement, Sunbury County, Mrs. Augusta Carr, daughter of John V. Smith and wife of George A. Carr. She leaves a kind husband, 4 children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. She was baptized when she was about 18 years of age by Rev. John McKenzie and united with the F.B. Church of Geary. She died in hope of eternal life. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Howard."

1881 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co.: George A. Carr, 43, born in N.B., Free Will Baptist, of Irish origin, farmer; Almira, 21, wife, born in N.B., Free Will Baptist, of Irish origin; Orenzo [Lorenzo], 20, son; Eliza, 13; Ashford, 11; Hamuel, 6; Annie, 3, Laura, 3 mos., born January.

Janice Seeley, "Sunbury County Happenings," news items from the "Religious Intelligencer" (Saint John, N.B.), Vol. 2, p. 69, 9 Jun 1886: Died - At Victoria Settlement, May 22nd, of consumption, Emma, beloved wife of Ashwood Carr, aged 26 years. She has left a sorrowing husband and four children to mourn their loss. Her end was peace." Despite the fact that her name is recorded here as Emma rather than Elmira or Almira, as it is in some other records, and her husband as Ashwood rather than Ashard or Ashford, I believe this was Almira (Till) Carr. Age 26 in 1886 suggests she was born about 1860, which agrees with the age recorded for her on the 1861 census.

1891 Census, Parish of Burton: George A. Carr, 55, born N.B., parents born N.B., Free Baptist, farmer; Sarah, 29, wife, born N.B., parents born N.B., Free Baptist; Hamuel, 16; Annie, 12; Laura, 10; Amanda, 8; James, 6.

George and his third wife, Sarah Till (who was a sister of his second wife, Eleanor "Almira" Till) removed from the Parish of Burton to the Old Town area in Maine, where they lived the remainder of their lives.

Children:

- i. James⁴ Carr b. about 1861.
- ii. Lorenzo Carr b. about 1863.
- iii. George Edra Carr b. about 1865.
- iv. Eliza Carr b. about 1867.
- v. George "Ashford" Carr b. 18 Aug 1870.
- vi. Hamuel Carr b. about 1875.

61. John³ Smith (John², Samuel¹), b. about 1843 in Sunbury Co., N.B.⁵

62. Elizabeth³ Smith (John², Samuel¹), b. about 1845 in Sunbury Co., N.B.⁵

63. Isaiah³ Boone (Hannah², Samuel¹), b. 13 Nov 1833 in Sunbury Co., N.B., d. 3 Jun 1852 in Sunbury Co., N.B.

64. ____³ Boone (Hannah², Samuel¹), b. 13 Nov 1835 in Sunbury Co., N.B., d. 13 Nov 1835 in Sunbury Co., N.B.

Generation Four

65. Amanda J.⁴ Barker (Hannah³, Elizabeth², Samuel¹), b. about 1847 in Sunbury Co., N.B.⁵

Endnotes

¹ B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, *Sunbury County Happenings, news items from the Religious Intelligencer* (privately published, Fredericton, N.B.), Vol. 1, p. 48.

² Gravestone inscription, Branch Road, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.

³ Gravestone Inscription, Geary Baptist Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.

⁴ Gravestone Inscription, Rusagonis Baptist Cemetery, Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.

⁵ N.B. census of 1901, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co.,

⁶ N.B. census of 1881, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co. (PANB microfilm F1636).

⁷ N.B. census of 1861, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co. (PANB microfilm F1600).

⁸ N. B. census of 1871, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co. (PANB microfilm F1617).

⁹ Gravestone inscription, Pine Grove Cemetery, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co

¹⁰ Gravestone Inscription, Burton Courthouse Cemetery, Oromocto, NB.

¹¹ N.B. Census of 1891, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., (PANB microfilm F10919/F10920)

¹² Janice Seeley, *Sunbury County Happenings, news items from the Religious Intelligencer* (privately published, Fredericton, NB.)

¹³ Contributed by Mary Hagen, Two Harbors, Minnesota.

¹⁴ Daniel F. Johnson, B.B.A., C.G.C., *Vital Statistics from New Brunswick Newspapers* (privately published, Saint John, N.B. ■

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Please limit surnames to eight.

Keeping the list of names being researched up to date is a constant challenge. It will, therefore, be appreciated if you can provide a new list of names each year.		
	SURNAMES	WHAT AREA?
1.		
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Kenneth Allison Baird of Queens County

Daphne Wetmore

The following article contains the recollections of my grandfather, Dr. Kenneth Allison Baird (23 May 1894 – 20 Mar 1974), from his boyhood growing up in areas of Salmon Creek and Chipman, Queen's County, NB, with his beloved brother Roy Yerxa Baird (1888-1905). Their parents were Robert Thomas Baird (1862-1943) and Emma Elizabeth Yerxa (1860-1925) and their grandparents were Francis Fulton Baird (1830-1890) and Catherine Porter (1835-1910). Francis was the eldest son of the original Ulster Scots families who settled in the Chipman area, Robert Baird (1791-1845) and Mary McClure (c.1809-1891). Robert and Mary were married 4 Nov 1828 by Abraham Wood missionary at Grand Lake, New Brunswick.¹

Kenneth A. Baird spent the first eight years of his life in the Salmon Creek and Chipman area before the family relocated to Fredericton. He was attending Dalhousie medical school at the time of the Halifax explosion, then spent several years (1921-1926) as a missionary in China with his wife, Isobel Gatherer McCurdy, and their young family, before setting up a medical practice in Saint John, where he practiced until his death.

The article was a Christmas gift to his children and grandchildren in 1973. Any comments, added by me for the purpose of clarification, are in square brackets. As well, some spelling, grammatical and punctuation errors were corrected from the original.

1. Robert Baird and Mary McClure, 1828, Queen's County, New Brunswick, Marriage Records, 1812-1831, PANB microfilm F15491, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 2016.



Autobiography – Part 1 - Introduction – Written by K. A. Baird, M. D., Saint John, N. B., Christmas 1973

"Look unto the rock whence ye are hewn, and to the hole of the pit whence ye are digged." (Isaiah 51:1).

For some time, I have realized that there are only a few of us around who have some knowledge of the origins and traditions of the Bairs of Chipman, New Brunswick, and their

contemporaries. Also, we were there early enough to have known the grandchildren of pioneers and observed how they helped to change unbroken forest country into the modern community which is there today, as well as to give a start to descendants scattered over this continent.

I felt some bits of that knowledge should be "set down in order" for any who may find it interesting, so have written an "autobiography," not meaning a record of what I have done, but of what I have heard and seen.

I have not tried to record all the names, nor all the facts, nor all the memories and stories I have from my first eight years; neither do the words "Part 1" seriously imply that other parts will follow. I hope, however, that what I have written will preserve some local and personal history for present and later generations and give some idea of the problems our ancestors and the spirit and abilities with which they met them.

K. A. Baird

Autobiography – Part 1

On a certain May 21st in the last decade of the 19th century Robert Thomas Baird, who did such various things as farming, lumbering and school teaching, drove his team and high wagon the ten miles from Salmon Creek in Queens County, New Brunswick, to Newcastle Creek in Sunbury County. Like many of his neighbours he was going

Kenneth Allison Baird of Queens County

for a load of coal, probably about a ton, which would be so useful the following year to help "hold the fire" in the hall heating stove all through the coldest winter nights, when even large pieces of beech and maple tended to be burned out. On the Shores of Grand Lake near where a creek entered the lake, early Europeans had discovered outcrops of soft coal, perhaps the first to be found in North America. A small mining industry had been developed there, and what more natural than for English settlers to call the area Newcastle Creek? About two decades after Baird's journey there, thicker and more expansive seams of better coal were discovered a few miles away and the village and town of Minto grew up around the mining industry there.

On the way home with his load Robert Baird was met by a fierce blizzard with blinding wet snow, making it hard for wheels to roll on the dirt road, and at times impossible for him or his team to see. Several times he had to stop and dig the wet snow out from between the horses' eyes and "blindens" with his bare hands. It was a strenuous and tiring trip, but he had more than ordinary reason to wish to be home without delay!

Two days later [23 May 1894] his youngest son [Kenneth Allison Baird] was born.



(L-R: Robert Thomas Baird, Kenneth Baird, Roy Baird, Emma (Yerxa) Baird)

A snowstorm in May can scarcely be called an event in the heavens, so probably we must not

confuse this with what Shakespeare meant when he wrote:

"When beggars die there are no comets seen;

The heavens themselves blaze forth the birth of princes!"

And yet it is true that a few years after that May 23rd the whole British Empire celebrated that date each year as Empire Day, and did so for many decades! Detailed conclusions concerning the birth are probably unwarranted, but young Baird did arrive in the world on that date. To describe the kind of world he entered may be best done by discussing his ancestry and what they met and did, in and to, that world. Meanwhile of course he began to develop a personality which as pointed out by Tennyson would seem to be the chief purpose in being born.

"The baby new to earth and sky,

What time his tender palm is prest

Against the circle of the breast.

Has never thought that 'This is I.'

But as he grows he gathers much,

And learns the use of 'I' and 'me,'

And finds, 'I am not what I see,

And other than the things I touch.'

So rounds he to a separate mind

From whence clear memory may begin,

As though the frame that binds him in

His isolation grows defined.

This use may lie in blood and breath,

Which else were fruitless of their due,

Had man to learn himself anew

Beyond the second birth of Death."

The Bairs or Bards, lived long ago in Aberdeenshire, and there are traditions about their residence there, related to the presence of Eagles in the nearby Craggs of Auchmedden. Many centuries ago one of them killed a charging wild boar before the boar succeeded in reaching William the Lion, grandfather of Alexander III. In the manner typical of such, the Lion gave Baird what cost him nothing

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– a crest! On it is a boar's head and the slogan vi et virtute. There is also a Baird tartan.

Later many of the family moved south – some became tenant farmers near Glasgow – and some moved into the city. One became an iron monger and in time prospered so well that he was able to give 500,000 pounds to one of the Presbyterian Churches of Scotland. Others moved over to Donegal and Ulster Counties in Northern Ireland and for several generations one group seem to have been located near Doe Castle, a fortress of the McSwyne's in the late 16th century, whose descendants in Canada are probably known as Sweeny. Another group was located near the town of Graffa in County Monaghan.

Early in the 19th century many people from Northern Ireland began to emigrate to America. One reason was that the three-lives' lease of land, (nearly two centuries) which they had obtained in the early sixteen hundreds, was terminated, and the land repossessed by the lairds. Some of the Bairds came to the Saint John River area and another group to the Moncton-Amherst area.

Other people beside the Bairds were making private history by migrating, marrying, having children, and dying. One such was Alexander MacClure who came to the Salmon River and settled there about two or three miles below where Chipman is now, in 1822. He had six daughters and one son. The latter died without issue. The girls became ancestresses of various families in the Salmon River area such as Baird, Clark, Porter, Fowler, etc.

His eldest daughter Mary was born in 1809 so must have been brought to New Brunswick from Ireland. The youngest, Jane, was born in 1827. Mary married Robert Baird who was born in 1801 [a family Bible transcription lists Robert's date of birth as 24 Jan 1791]. Jane married a nephew of Robert. He was James Young Baird, a native of County Donegal who was born in 1803 [census and cemetery records put this date closer to 1823]. They settled on the MacClure homestead. Their great-grandchildren are Dr. Robert Baird of Fredericton and his brothers and sisters. Robert and Mary were ancestors of the group to which I belong. He was drowned in 1845 at the age of 44 while bringing a barrel of flour in a canoe from the boat wharf. This left Mary MacClure Baird a young widow of 36 with seven children, the eldest, my grandfather, being then 15 years old. The story of how she managed her affairs under pioneering

conditions, beginning with the log cabin in the woods on Salmon River, opposite and below Chipman, and ending with all her children settled on their own farms and respected members of the community, and herself a sort of elder stateswoman and counsellor, is an epic in itself. She died at age 82 on May 21, 1891. Just three years before that snowstorm.



Mary (MacClure) Baird (1809 - 1891)

Perhaps the rugged circumstances in which she lived and accomplished what she did are best exemplified by the deaths of the men in her life. Her father [Alexander McClure] became lost in a blizzard while crossing the Salmon River on the ice. Realizing his situation, he stuck his stick into the snow and tied his cap to it, so his body would be found, and lay down to die. Her husband [Robert Baird] was drowned at age 44 while bringing food home to the family. Her son [Francis Fulton Baird] was accidentally killed at age 60 while working alone on a dam in the spring drive of logs a year before she herself died.

Unbroken forest to settled community with educational institutions was not accomplished easily nor without danger and loss. Her eldest son Francis moved a few miles away to Salmon Creek and established a sort of colony of Bairds there. His eldest son was the Robert with whom our story began. Of course, Mary MacClure Baird's other sons married the daughters of other families in the greater Salmon River community, and thereby developed a host of cousins for that May 23rd baby. At one time three Moores sisters had come to the Chipman area from Ireland and became

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ancestresses of Stephens, Fowlers, Porters, Darra's and Bairds. The daughter of one was the wife of Francis Baird and the May 23rd baby's grandmother [Catherine Porter].

Some of those pioneers were quite robust chaps. My great-uncle Henry Porter [1834-1918], a son of one of those Moore girls [Isabella Moore], could lift a 200-pound barrel of pork by the chins and put it in a high wagon without using his knee to help. Father said he has three or four cousins who went West who were over six feet tall. The following may show you something of their stamina.

My great-uncle Samuel Baird [1834-1918] was blind in one eye, and always carried a stout stick. This was said to be because he sometimes was attacked by dogs. I remember him as an old man. This story was sent to me in 1948 by his son, Rev. Frank Baird.

"There used to be so-called 'Moose Dogs'. Men took them to the camps and used them to run down moose when the snow got deep. They were more of the hound type, but far heavier, spotted like a leopard.... One day in winter father started on foot for Chipman, and crossing Day's back field as a short cut, the dog saw and attacked him. The first leap was for father's throat, as it was always the throat of the moose that they made for. Father sprang backward – he had no stick – and caught the dog in the ribs with his fist. The next spring the dog caught him in the stomach just above the waist band of his trousers. He sank his teeth through the clothes into the stomach, but fortunately not deep enough to perforate it, but started a heavy flow of blood down father's legs; and he thought he was done for. However, this aroused to the utmost effort. He was a very able man, with a chest as round as a barrel, and had unusual strength in his arms and hands.

"With the dog clinging to his stomach he managed to force him backward and down in the snow, and then partly on top of him, he got both strong hands on the dog's throat, and proceeded to choke him.

"He always maintained in telling the story, that he would have killed the dog, with his bare hands, but Day, the owner of the dog, had heard the shouts and the howling, and appeared on the scene, and the dog, not the man, was rescued."

While Bairds, MacClures, and Moores were mingling their personalities and genes in Scotland,

Ireland and North America, others were becoming similarly well mixed in France, Holland, New York and America – but all directed by the fates toward that May snowstorm and its sequelae.

Among the French Huguenots who fled to Holland to escape the persecution was a lass who married a Dutchman named Yerxa. Like many such they were encouraged to emigrate to New Amsterdam in New Holland. Many did so in the year 1700. Later when the British named it New York, they or their descendants became loyal subjects of the British Crown. After the revolution a John Yerxa was a Loyalist who was reported to have gone to Nova Scotia, but later, to New Brunswick. Actually, he came to Saint John, then in Nova Scotia, but later New Brunswick. His wife Catherine bore him thirteen children who peopled the Keswick Valley with their descendants, and later much of New Brunswick and the United States. She was probably a Giroud or Gerow, sister of Daniel of a shipbuilding line in Saint John. His [John Yerxa] 4th child was Major Abraham who died at the Homestead in Keswick on September 10, 1857, aged 82, leaving 15 children. Indeed, they seem to have been prolific and long-lived people. My grandfather told me his grandfather told him he landed in Saint John as a United Empire Loyalist with only one penny in his pocket. Many of the Yexas returned to the United States during the 19th century, and some became very prominent and wealthy there. Along with those who had remained there they make up a rather numerous total. However, this is not very conspicuous when you realize there are about 500 ways of spelling the name in the present. Here are just a few: - it is Dutch for George!

Yearks, Jarekxe, Yerkes, Yerkse, Turck, Schurker, etc. They of course have intermarried with other families, prominent or otherwise. For example, the Wiedner family, wealthiest in Philadelphia, donors of a library to Harvard University, gave the Yerxa Coat of Arms in the Wiedner genealogy. A great grandson of John the Loyalist, named Henry, was founder of Cobb, Bates and Yerxa, a prosperous grocery firm in Boston. About 12 or 15 years ago I had some interesting correspondence with Dr. Sarah Youngman of Plymouth, N. H., who was Henry's grand-daughter, and we exchanged considerable information about our family ancestry.

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My reason for giving you this amount of information about the permutations and combinations of the Yerxa clan is that in devious ways there was being developed a line of descent which bring their influence into our story. John's son, Major Abraham [Yerxa], was father of Michael, whose daughter, Sophie Augusta, married a Charles A. Yerxa. These seem not to have been first cousins. Their eldest daughter was Emma who went to Salmon Creek to teach school, and later married Robert Baird, who had to dig the snow away from his horse's blinders on that May 21st.

There can be little doubt that both heredity and environment play their parts in the development of the individual. Even the first account of the event records that man's physical body was created of chemicals of the physical world, he was specialized into an air breather, and then something non-physical was added and he "became a living soul." You have heard what a multiplicity of influences from various countries and over several decades, even centuries, were mixed and blended to produce the genes inherited by the May 23rd baby when he was born into a partially developed but still rather primitive environment. This essay is really an attempt to show you the state of human affairs in that community at that time and how it was developed by the people living in it. Medical knowledge was very scant by today's standard. Deliveries were with the help of a local woman known and trusted by others as having some knowledge, ability, and experience. Rarely a medical doctor was called in to help. His knowledge was not too much greater, but perhaps he had some pain-relieving drugs and some medical school teaching. If the mother could not nurse the baby some cow's milk mixture was substituted by means of glass bottle and rubber nipple. This had dangers from unknown bacteria borne by flies or hands. My mother lost two children through enteritis between my brother and me. With the combined help and advice of grandmother, several maiden aunts, and common sense she seems to have encouraged me to survive.

As Tennyson suggested, while growing physically I was probably getting the idea that I as a person was different from my environment. Also, memory developed, so that the rest of this essay may consist largely of descriptions of things and events which I remember or at least which I remember hearing about.

I remember the time the bottom fell out of my crib. That was quite memorable! I probably should have been moved to a larger bed before. But the experience may have been a good one, because ever since that I have never been completely overcome when the bottom fell out of my world!

In 1871 the New Brunswick legislature passed a School Act. It was not used by all districts in the Province but the Salmon Creek men wanted their children to be educated so they organized, built a school house and pioneered in the educational field as they were accustomed to act in all other circumstances. Their meetings were well conducted according to parliamentary procedure, and their behaviour might well be used as an example to the 1973 Municipal Council of Saint John! Their minutes are interesting to me because I remember some of them in person. The building cost \$446.80 and the annual cost for wood fuel was around \$10.00 bought by tender. Teacher's pay came from Provincial Treasury, County Fund, and Local School District Assessment. The latter was often about \$100.00. There was a summer term. Teachers changed frequently from year to year. Enrollment in the 25' x 30' school house was sometimes as high as 70, but of course not all attended at the same time of year, nor for all the year. Education was appreciated but work at home often came first of necessity.

After graduation from Normal School in October, 1880, the dark haired and dark eyed Emma Yerxa came to teach at Salmon Creek. She also taught during the 1881-82 year. But in 1883 and 1884 she was at Aroostook Junction. My aunt told me that shortly after she [Emma Yerxa] came an older man of the district was heard to remark, "*Wait until Bob Baird comes home and we will see what happens.*" His words were somewhat prophetic. Young [Robert Thomas] Baird was 18 years old at that time. Two years later when Miss Yerxa left he went to Normal School. There is evidence she was in Salmon Creek in July and August of 1883 (visiting girl friends, no doubt?). Many of them had signed names to protestations of long and enduring friendship in one of those autograph albums so popular at that time. But the album itself has the name Emma E. Yerxa, Christmas, 1882, on the fly leaf in careful male penmanship. By 1884 Cupid had made enough progress to have a nice volume of Tennyson's poems given to Miss Yerxa at Aroostook. In June, 1885, they were married. Cupid seems to have

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continued to attend Salmon Creek school and arranged attachments between teacher and pupil or teacher and young person in the community on several occasions after that.



Francis Fulton Baird (1830 - 1890)

Francis Baird [son of Robert Baird and Mary McClure] gave his son [Robert Thomas Baird] 100 acres of land adjacent to his own farm and paid a carpenter for a month to frame and start his house. Later Robert built two large barns. He painted his house orange with white trim – quite an ultramodern touch for those times. Of course, he did not buy paint in cans, but white lead, turpentine and linseed oil and pigment; it was mixed in a tub made from a half barrel. The lumber was air dried. The story was told that young Robert put three coats on his house. When asked why the extra coat beyond what was customary, he replied, “*I want it to last!*” When I passed by it after my return from China it was still orange with white trim, and for some years thereafter – slightly faded, but having lasted into the 1940’s – a good 60 years. My father taught in the Salmon Creek school some years, and others he farmed or lumbered. I remember one year he taught at Brigg’s Corner, living home and driving the four miles. One winter day when I was not yet four I recall being driven along the snowy road on a single bobsled on which he had arranged a sort of sloping platform where one could travel practically lying down under the rugs. The chief covering in those days was a Buffalo robe, presumably one of the products of the destruction

of great herds of bison which once roamed the Western prairies. I spent a very happy and interesting day, under the care of one of the older girls in the school, then being fussed over by the lady of the house near the school where my father had his noon meal. Quite an adventure for a small boy in the country in New Brunswick about 1897 or 1898. I am still wondering, as I shall be throughout the rest of this essay, what is this entity we call memory, whereby I find myself snuggling down under the Buffalo robe, or sitting at a school desk making marks, or being plied with food by a kind woman – all 76 years after the actual events. Indeed, what is time?

On some occasions father rode to the Salmon Creek school on a bicycle. How wonderful that was! The tires were single tubes. There was a small hand pump to inflate them. There was a rubber cement and patching material. Each rim was wooden and the tire was cemented to it for use. He loved horses all his life, treated them well, and expected them to work for him. There was usually a lighter carriage horse besides a heavy work team, and we drove to church at Red Bank, - over the bridge at Chipman and up to Red Bank. My brother [Roy Yerxa Baird], six years older, stood on the rear axle of the carriage and held on to the seat back, but I was small and privileged so sat between my parents. The Red Bank church was opposite where the cemetery is now. It had box pews with doors. I recall going there one week-day with father to attend to some matters, and on our return, we stopped to see progress on the new Presbyterian Church in Chipman. I was impressed to see the curved backs of pews being formed by bending long strips of wood in the new square type of auditorium. That must have been about 1900.

In 1884 the Presbyterians of Salmon Creek decided to build a church there. A subscription list was headed by Francis Baird for \$50.00. Services were held there every other Sunday and people went to the Chipman church the alternate Sunday. Sunday school was held in the local church and we learned the faith of our fathers there. Each received a pretty coloured card with a “Golden Text” from the Bible to memorize for the next Sunday. Colour printing was not common in those days, and we saw but few coloured pictures. Once a year the Semiweekly Gleaner or other newspaper gave a New Year’s or Christmas supplement – a large colored picture which could be tacked up on the wall. Common as they are now I still hate to throw

away a nice colored picture. We were encouraged to memorize certain scripture passages and the minister sometimes called. Among other things he would examine any child who felt he could recite the "memory verses" listed by the church for that year. Success meant that in due time you received a really lovely decorated certificate suitably framed. I got one when I was seven years old. Perhaps I didn't understand all the passages I had memorized; but perhaps the theologians didn't either! One thing I recall is that on Sundays the Wishart family would drive past our house enroute to Chipman church. There would be several boys, sitting primly with their parents in rows on board seats across a high wagon. They were cousins - about second, I think, - and descended from one of the Moore girls as well as the Bairds. One of those boys was the late Dr. Frank Wishart of Woodstock, and another was Attorney general of Ontario several years ago.

A sort of ancillary activity to church going was choir practice. This was often held in our home, and I have many pleasant recollections of going to sleep to the sound of singing. There were not only hymns from the Presbyterian Book of Praise and Psalms, but gospel hymns and well-known songs. I do not know who wrote the following but it expresses my own sentiments.

"Our Parlor Organ. The parlor organ belongs to a quieter more flavorful era in our history. When a family could afford the magnificent Imperial Grand Organ at \$50.95, it was a big event in the family's life, and satisfied one of mother's long-cherished ambitions.

"It was a handsome affair, elaborately carved, with bevelled mirror, and several fancy little shelves to hold dust-collecting bric-a-brac. There were five octaves and four sets of reeds. A twelve-year-old memorized the fascinating names of the sixteen stops: vox humana, viola, flute, bourdon, clarinet, cornet echo, principal forte, diapason forte, treble coupler, bass coupler, cremona, melodia, dulciana, principal and diapason.

"On a cold, star-lit winter evening, it was heart-warming and reassuring as friends and family gathered round the organ and mother played the old, beloved familiar home songs and cherished hymns. Voices were not trained but they were rich and true - and people sang because they loved to. Sopranos and altos, tenors and basses, blended in Annie Laurie, Old Black Joe, Flow Gently Sweet Afton, Home of Prayer, and When the Roll is

Called Up Yonder. There were lively songs: There is a Tavern in the Town and The Bulldog on the Bank.

"And when it grew late, along about nine thirty, the evening usually concluded with that beloved favorite, God Be With You Till We Meet Again. As a boy took his lamp and climbed the stairs to his room under the eaves all the world seemed safe, friendly and secure."

Some of the gospel songs were used as a special part of the Sunday service, when the choir or soloist sang and the congregation listened. I still remember how even we children loved to hear Carrie Darrah, a lovely local blond young woman, sing a solo. Some of the song books are still in my possession. The influence of the American Civil War was still strong in New Brunswick and some favorites came from that time, like Stephen Foster's songs and others. One religious song which used to impress me began:

*"Life is like a mountain railway
With an engineer that's brave
You make the run successful
From the cradle to the grave."*

I often doubt that those who sang that with great gusto had ever ridden on a train but they sang it with fervor and expression, carrying the passenger safely through and past many dangers to the very last station on the line. It ended with advice to :

*"Never falter, never fail
With your hand upon the throttle
And your eye upon the rail!"*

The physical conditions into which I was born were similar to many other farm homes in Queen's County but with its own special features, of course. The small ell was a large kitchen with a room upstairs reached by a narrow stairway and with sloping ceilings. The main house had a hall from kitchen to front door, and a bedroom near the kitchen and a parlor nearer to the front of the house. Upstairs there was a bedroom and a "spare room," which meant a bedroom for guests, such as a relative or the minister. The back door of the kitchen led into a sort of ell on the ell, which served as a summer kitchen. Then my father had acquired from a mile or so away the shell of a house about as large as the house itself, hauled it to a new location where it connected with the outside or summer kitchen and served as woodshed and storeroom. It was never painted. Beside the

backdoor of the summer kitchen was a well – protected by wooden crib, – and water could be drawn from it by a sweep and bucket. There was a chimney for the kitchen stove and another quite near the front of the main house to serve the heating stove.

About 150 yards distant there were two large barns. When I was a few years old father had a large shed roof built connecting the two so as to have a space to shelter cattle and implements, but also to keep the good from being leached out of manure. He was quite modern for his time, and I remember he had a large cotton sign on his barn advertising Bowkers Fertilizer. His youngest brother had the first grain reaper in the neighbourhood.

There was a rail fence around the yard between and in front of the two barns where cattle could be turned loose. Most of the fences between fields and along the roads were snake fences but not many in Salmon Creek were made of split rails as apparently were used in Ontario and U.S.A. Ours were chiefly of large whole cedar logs which had been there many years by the time I arrived. The architecture of the barns was quite simple with wide high doors and passage allowing a load of hay to be driven right into or through the building. On one side of this were the horse stalls, and on the other either stalls for cows or a “bay” where hay was piled from the ground floor up, whereas where the stalls were there was a floor of poles above the animals and hay or straw was on top of that on that side of the barn. Our cattle were kept in the other barn than the horses. There was a space for sheep also and another for young cattle. The barn frames were of hewn lumber.

Between barn yard and house were several smaller buildings. One was the granary where oats were often kept in a bin, but also in bags, both on ground floor and in a loft. A large molasses hogshead was also usually there – partially tilted and with the one to two-inch hole in one end well stoppered by a wooden plug. From this a few gallons would be drawn off each fall to take to the lumber woods. Smaller containers would visit the puncheon oftener to transfer a gallon or two to the house for family use. There was also a large can or small barrel of “kerosene oil” for lamps and lantern. In the winter there was also often a quarter of beef and one of pork hanging in that building. A small building not far away was the pigpen and a

still smaller one, not too far from the house was the outhouse. As I remember it this one was what is usually known as a “two-holer”. Newspaper and the last year’s Eaton catalogue served their usual purpose there, but there was one custom which I have not seen nor heard of in any other similar place. In winter, a wide board, well planed and smooth, with an adult sized hole was kept behind the kitchen stove. When necessity arose a piece of blanket was wrapped around it and it accompanied the visitor to the cold outhouse, enabling what the Chinese call “large convenience” to be attended to in some degree of comfort. Another convenience was in the house. It was running water. Long straight fir poles were bored lengthwise and used to pipe water from a spring about a quarter mile away to a tap over a black iron sink in the kitchen. I remember seeing the men boring those wooden pipes when I was about four years old. While discussing watery subjects we may mention that bathing facilities were a large tub in which mother also washed clothes. Saturday of course was bath night, with Surprise Soap and water heated in an iron pot and kettle on the stove. This was a square stove – very modern with some nickle ^[sic] and made in Sackville. Every one took turns and every propriety and modesty was observed. One reason for bathing on Saturday night was that no boy large or small would go to church without being well washed behind his ears. Other preparations would be made on Sundays.

Black shoes must be shined, and if there was no commercial blacking available a stove cover was turned up and the slightly wet brush rubbed on it before application to the shoes. With some vigorous brushing the result would be shiny and, to borrow from the advertisers, it was “blacker than black”, because pure carbon precipitated from flame is about the blackest substance known.

Of course, once in a while there would be some haircutting done with ordinary household shears and an ordinary comb, wielded by father on the head of a small boy sitting on a box on a kitchen chair. The adult neighbours gave each other haircuts. Some wore beards and some only moustaches and trimmed them from time to time. For church the small boy wore a blouse with wide collar and wide soft bow-tie. Then he felt very much “dressed up”.

In this attempt to show you conditions of living in the Queen’s County countryside around the turn

of the century, perhaps this is a suitable place to describe some personal experiences and particular events, from which you may draw conclusions or get a little of the feelings of the small boy concerned. With a brother six years older to teach me it did not take long to learn how to "go barefoot", and even to walk over stubble where hay or grain had been cut. This latter was accomplished by a shuffling forward putting down of the foot which bent the stubble forward. After a time, the sole had thickened very much and was almost impervious to either physical puncture or sense of discomfort. Meanwhile it was most pleasant to walk up the dusty road, or to feel the mud oozing between the toes. Life was pleasant for the small boy in bare-foot time!

There is no particular reason for the order in which I shall relate some happenings between ages 4 and 8.

The Tom Brook flowed for about one-half mile across fields coming from woods to empty into Salmon Creek. I often crossed it on a foot log, going to grandmother's but could jump or wade across if I wished. Just up the hill from the foot-log was a grove of poplar trees, whose bark was stripped off in places, to be dried and then ground on a nutmeg grater. The powdered bark was mixed with molasses and a teaspoonful given to my brother or to me, if appetite seemed lagging in the spring. In those days, a "bitter tonic" was prescribed by doctors at times, and if their theory was correct the poplar bark concoction was a powerful appetizer. It was also said to be good for "worms". They were welcome to it. I fished a great deal in the Tom Brook, at first with bent pin, but soon with a bought fish hook and years later my mother told my wife that she could always depend on me to bring home enough trout for supper if she put in her order. I think it was at the Tom Brook that I learned patience and perseverance.

In Spring time, we learned how to loosen the bark off a piece of alder stem and make a shrill whistle. Older boys and young men went swimming under the Watson Bridge over the main stream, after undressing in a thicket of alders near by and watching for a chance when no vehicle was approaching to transfer from thicket to pool without any indecent exposure. I was too small to go swimming there, but I recall wading in the stream enroute from school and slipping on some flat rocks so that I was sitting in about a foot of water. On arriving home, the indignity of it all was

not that I was wet but had to explain why I had detoured and not come straight home from school. At school we played a form of base ball with only home plate and one base. The ball was made with a core of "India rubber" about an inch in diameter, which had been purchased at Mrs. Barton's or other little country store for one big copper cent. Yarn unravelled from someone's underwear was then wound firmly around to make a suitable sized ball, and the end secured by threading through in several directions with a large needle borrowed from Mother. Another game at school recess was "Ducks and Drakes." I don't remember all the rules, but a can or small stone was placed on top of a sizable rock and turns taken to knock it off with your own stone. Success brought a sizable reward, but I do not remember just what it was!

There were no electric lights to turn on during a very dark thunder storm. Once father was out in the back field when such a tremendous storm broke with bright lightning followed by a violent hail storm. Brother Roy was extremely terrified and hid from the light. I think he may have received a slight shock, or maybe he had a psychic shock because his father was out in the storm. Anyway, he was always upset by a thunder storm during the remaining few years he lived, even after living in Fredericton. Father had hidden from the hail under a large spruce tree.

I remember summer Sunday evenings when we would be sitting on or near the step of the front kitchen door. At dusk the fireflies were very interesting, and I can still hear the whip-poor-will a few hundred feet nearer the highway, or the zoom of a nighthawk. Sometimes Uncle Charles was outside his door beyond the Tom Brook and highway, playing his small accordion. What lovely music! If you want to give a boy something, make it memories – not things! Sometimes their quality and quantity are both greater. Recently as I recalled that once father had a yoke of oxen, I suddenly remembered their names were Star and Bright. As previously noted, I must wonder how and why those names appeared after a lapse of over 70 years. When the Boer War ended the *Semiweekly Gleaner* editorialized thus: "*On Sunday, the best of days, came the best of news...*" Father cut it out and pinned it up on the wall. I was about five years old. Does Dunne's theory of time help us to understand these matters?

For light at night we had kerosene lamps, - a narrow wicked one and a wide wicked one. There

was also a lantern, and a parlour lamp with a beautiful round globe which gave a slightly pink tint to its glow. I guess our irises dilated well in the dim light, for we read by it and mother sewed by it. Concerts in the small community hall were held by similar light. There were tableaux, and singing by local young people, and sometimes a visiting performer. Once there was a zither soloist and once there was a moving picture (cartoons of course) showing a rat going in and out of the bung hole of a puncheon and similar hilarious items. The pictures actually moved mind you! Tenting Tonight was a favorite song for a group of young men draped around a blanket tent with some Lee Enfield rifles beside them.

I still recall two tableaux which were favorites with the local audience. In one an old man and a young man were hoeing. A reader recited alternate couplets. I remember only two but she went on for some time.

Old Man: "I think that by noon we'll have done twenty rows

The weeds are not thick, and sharp are our hoes"

Young Man: "She'll be mine in the fall, for she told me as much

Last night when her rosy red lips I did touch."

And so it went on for some time, showing the very different preoccupations of the two.

The other tableau was called – "Honesty is the best policy." A man sat on a chair apparently dozing, resting his head on his hands clasped over a cane. Nearby was a table with a plate of nice looking apples. A crouching figure entered from the wing, dressed poorly and looking secretively about as he approached the plate. His face was black with burnt cork. At that time there were no negroes in the Chipman area and children my age had never seen one. Our burnt cork one wore a bowler hat. Just as he reached for an apple the man in the chair seemed to awaken and swung his cane which efficiently knocked the hard hat off the thief who dramatically fell down. Loud applause greeting this example of justice and retribution.

Another entertainment was supplied by my brother who was a great story teller and would keep us younger boys breathless while he related the latest installment of a story of adventure and peril as we all walked home from school. His stories were impromptu.

The Orangemen's Parade on July 12th, usually called The Walk, was thrilling as several dozen men rode by in high wagons with a fife and drum band. They had a big picnic and fair in a field – perhaps at Brigg's Corner – one of the few times we saw oranges and bananas brought from Saint John on the river boat. Once I was taken to Fredericton and saw some bananas in a shop window and asked mother what those things were that were shaped like "pickles."

Threshing was an interesting time when the great machine was moved into the barn floor and driven by a wide belt from a horse-power where two large animals kept walking without going anywhere. Straw and dust blew around, and the grain (usually oats) ran out of a little chute into waiting sacks. To quench thirst of men who were hot and dusty during haying or threshing, a pail of cold well water was spiked with molasses and a few handfuls of oatmeal. Experience showed this was a good "picker-upper!"

Sheep shearing was another interesting event and so was the slaughtering of animals in the fall. The fact that the animals were raised and killed for food seemed to be accepted by young and old as one of the facts of life not to be complicated by emotion or sentiment.

When lunching out of doors, dry brakes were an excellent lighter to start a fire in a few twigs to boil the kettle and one could butter the end of the loaf and then cut off the slice to be eaten.

I sometimes saw men hewing timber. My great uncle was called best broad axe man on Salmon River. The chalk line was used to mark a straight line. I was interested a couple of years ago to see a carpet layer using a chalk line to make a straight line.

In spring, when the men came home from the woods there was plenty of dirty rough gray "camp blankets." These were put in a tub of warm soapy water and we boys would roll up our pant legs and with bare feet tramp the dirt out of the blankets, - a very pleasant occupation.

Large hardwood logs were sawn by two men with a crosscut saw. Then it was split and stored in the shed. Of course, we never saw a power saw of any kind unless it was when father went to a mill and we beheld the wonders of the saws there, sometimes gangsaw and sometimes rotary. There was a distant relative who was blind, and he sometimes came with his sawhorse and buck-saw

and spent a day or two sawing up smaller wood. He was given his meals of course, and we saw at first hand what a handicap it is to be blind.

A boy did not grow for eight years without consuming a lot of food, so a few notes about that food might be of interest. Some of it was just collected, like raspberries, strawberries, blueberries – all of which were eaten when just picked, but also preserved with sugar for use in the winter. We boys also ate wintergreen berries and sometimes like to chew the leaves. I used to pick some wild mint from a gravelly area at the mouth of Tom brook. Mother liked to have some dried and hung up in the rooms over the kitchen. A tea made from the leaves was good for colic. Beech nuts were plentiful in the woods and we collected them and liked to eat the nut meats in late fall when they were partly dry. Pigeon berries were often eaten by the handful but numerous pits and not too good flavour made them not the most attractive. Hawthorne berries were in about the same class – tolerant but not favorites. Choke cherries were nice but puckery. Nearly everyone had a small orchard. Father had two or three Tetofsky trees, a red Russian apple, which came ripe and very tasty very early in the summer. Once for a joke my brother ate a Ben Davis apple of the previous year the same day he ate a Tetofsky. Cultivated strawberries were just being introduced in Salmon Creek in this century. In my early days we ate luscious wild ones. We had one or two little plum trees. I suspect all these berries gave us Vitamin C. So did raw turnip juice.

Cucumbers were plentiful in season, and a small one would appear in school lunch, but tomatoes were unknown to us. Some thought them to be poisonous!

It is remarkable what an adequate and balanced diet we got under pioneering conditions. Oats and buckwheat were staple, with wheat flour imported, - hardly ever grown in Queen's County. In passing let it be noted that buckwheat means beech-wheat because of the shape of the grain seed is that of a beechnut. Its protein is the most nourishing in the vegetable kingdom. Small amounts of rice were also bought for making puddings, etc. Corn was eaten off the cob, but cornmeal was quite plentiful. These cereals gave us protein and starchy food, and probably some vitamins. Vegetables like potatoes, turnips, carrots, did likewise. They were stored in the cellar in bins or in heaps. So were the apples. In the fall the outside cellarway was closed

and the house banked with earth or boughs. The stone masonry walls of the cellar were much better insulation than modern concrete, and the vegetables and apples kept very well with probably a little heat reaching the cellar from the house above. It was always interesting to see an adult light the lantern in the day time, raise the trap door in the pantry and descend to the cellar to bring up several days supplies. Beef was often kept indefinitely by soaking pieces in brine and then drying while hung over the stove. When needed it was sliced very thin by a very sharp knife and proved a welcome variation to diet. Sometimes apples were peeled, sliced, and the slices strung on long strings which were hung upstairs to dry for making pies. A wooden box of store-bought dried apple slices was often also taken to the lumber woods for the same purpose. About the same sized box of soda crackers or of pilot biscuits also went to the woods, usually made by Rankine's in Saint John. A box of sweet cookies was also taken along.

Molasses was used a lot in cooking as well as on pancakes – a good source of iron and of Vitamin B. Yeast also provided some of the latter. Butter was plentiful and brown sugar, not to mention the hard molasses sugar which had settled to the bottom of the hogshead.

If the man or men of the house worked in the back field of the cleared land he often did not carry a watch but estimated the time by the height of the sun. Approaching noon brought hunger, and also a signal from the house that the noon meal was ready. At my grandmother's she blew a blast on her small gray conch shell, which was sometimes heard two miles away through the woods at North Forks. So not only did her youngest son [Samuel Somerville Baird], who worked the farm, hear it, but probably father heard it where he was on the next farm, and also some other neighbours. Another signal, which was used by my mother, was to hang a cloth on the top of the well sweep where it could be seen by the frequent glances of a hungry man. Both women and men of that age and community were resourceful and inventive. There was a saying around Salmon Creek that if you gave a piece of haywire and a birch pole to a Baird he could fix anything!

On one occasion my brother Roy and I were eating lunch out in the field with father. From where we were sitting father noticed his brother's cattle had come through an opening in the line fence, so told Roy, aged about 11, to run over and

throw some stones and drive them back. They were going back nicely when suddenly a small bull turned and with tail in the air charged my brother, who came running toward us shouting for help. Quickly father ran towards him, reaching for a stone about four inches in diameter as he ran. At a distance of somewhat over fifty feet he threw his missile. It struck the beast right in the center of the forehead. I can still hear the sort of grunt he gave as his forelegs crumpled under him and his muzzle "bit the dust". Slowly he stood up, shook his head, and ran to the opening in the fence to join the other cattle. It was one of the dramatic moments of my life, with father as the hero!

Once when our teacher in the Little Red School House was a local girl about 18 years old, she suddenly told us all to go to the windows and doors, saying, "*Be quick, children, - that is a horseless carriage going by, and you may never see another!*" It could have been the late George Barrett of Fredericton in his steam driven carriage.

In addition to formal schooling, as you may have guessed, I learned much those early years by observation, teaching by my older brother, and intentional teaching by my parents who were both school teachers. They emphasized the value of education which is why they moved from Salmon Creek to Chipman in 1902, because Roy had taken about all the learning available in the Little Red School House. He had started at age 5 in 1893 with his father the teacher who enrolled him. Actually, he attended only six days. He later attended with average irregularity. In 1901 he was present 53 days during one term, tardy 22 and absent 9 ½. Yet when he started in Chipman Superior School in 1902 he entered grade IX. He was very talented and loved to draw pictures, at which he taught himself to be very proficient, drawing in text book margins, scribbles, etc., as well as ornamenting the black boards for the teachers at Christmas. When he started college at 17 he could cartoon the professors most realistically.

The Little Red School House had pupils from age five to fifteen or sixteen. They attended when they could, consistent with home duties. From 1877 several return sheets showed four- and five-year-olds in attendance. In father's report for December 1899, there were three girls and three boys listed as five years old. I was one of them and I think I had attended a few days the preceding year when I was four. I acquired enough learning

to enter fifth grade in Chipman school in 1902 when I was eight years old. The Chipman school library had seventy-five volumes. There was no library in the Little Red School House. Books I remember as being in my home on the combination bookshelves and desk which my father had built included the Bible, a Bible dictionary, a Concordance, a book about the geography of the Holy Land, a copy of Josephus, several song and hymn books, a small book about Captain Cook's voyages, and perhaps a few others whose names I cannot recall.

My adventures in youthful education seem to have done me no harm, because I reached High School in Fredericton at age 13 and U.N.B. when I was sixteen. I am intrigued by the fact that in 1887, when my father had a record number of 79 enrolled in the little school, two of his sisters [Mary Anne and Rebecca Jane Baird] attended at ages twenty and twenty-six. Elsewhere I have written the biography of that particular Red School House. There were similar ones in nearby parishes. Their "graduates" who attended them in the two decades centered in 1900 have included medical doctors, lawyers, teachers, business men and a Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. So, there was some kind of intellectual glow in Queen's County at that time. Let me quote from the last of the autobiography of the Salmon Creek School which cost \$446.80 in 1872 and was burned in 1956 at a loss of \$4,000.

"The following year I stopped and picked a flat stone and a brick out of the shallow foundation wall. I have since incorporated them in the hearth at my cottage as sentimental conversation pieces.

*I have told you the tale of a Little Red School
And the men who decided to build it,*

*What was studied, who taught, and what children
they taught*

And what happened to some who once filled it.

*Men cleared land, and tilled soil with their
strenuous toil,*

*And their hardships gave small time for
laughter;*

*But along with their work, they were not men to
shirk*

Preparations for those who came after.

*The foundation they laid was so very well made
That it lasted for three generations.*

Kenneth Allison Baird of Queens County

*What was learned in the place sometimes served
as the base*

Of a knowledge that served other nations.

*As they did, so must we. What they did, all can
see!*

But if we wish to build thereupon

*We must do more than they, and mourn not for
one day*

That the Little Red School House is gone!

It is still about one hundred miles from Salmon Creek to Saint John, in linear distance. That used to be too far to communicate by voice, though symbols on paper could convey thought. Then the telephone! I remember the day father came back from Chipman and told us that he had been talking with a man in Saint John that very day. Now mechanical transportation and television are

bringing places closer to each other in time – distance. Something has happened to the nature of time, and we can do more and traverse more space in less time than formerly. But make no mistake, “you cannot take it with you” – you cannot bring yesterday into today or tomorrow. Neither can you go back to it and live in yesterday again. But just as you can use a telescope to observe what occurs at a long linear distance, so we each have a sort of time telescope which we call memory. I have been asking you to look through mine and observe things and events which existed where and when I was less than eight years old. My time lenses are quite clear and have not been fogged by the years, so I hope these glimpses have been of interest, and shown you some of the influences which helped me begin the process which Tennyson suggested is the chief reason for being born.

Websites and a free book

Sanford Wilbur

Sanford "Sandy" Wilbur can be reached at symbios@condortales.com

I've just re-joined NBGS after a long absence. Many members know about my two websites featuring New Brunswick genealogy, but I've made some changes recently.

Among the NB families covered are: Copp, Pike/Pyke, McCully, Sheldon, Harris, Harrington/Herrington, Morton, Lutes, and Kollock.

Maritime Canada Genealogy

<http://www.condortales.com/MaritimeCanada/>

Genealogy and History (includes some Canadian pages)

<http://www.condortales.com/genealogy-history/>

I also have a recent book, available free in .pdf form, for the asking:

The Descendants of Samuel McCully of Early Nova Scotia, Canada, by Sanford R. Wilbur and Sally H. Wilbur

(Symbios Books, Gresham, Oregon 2014)

Records of 349 descendants of Samuel McCully of Londonderry, Nova Scotia, first known of this

line in North America (late 1700s). Prominent names: Coshaw, Crane, Creighton, Gailey, Hendershott, Love, Lutes, Maxson, McCully, Read, Steeves, and Waters. Principal locations: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta, Canada; Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa, Oregon, Washington and California. Has 287 pages, illustrations, and extensive references and chapter notes.

People included in the book are listed at:

<http://www.condortales.com/MaritimeCanada/the-descendants-of-samuel.html>

I write a lot of essays, on a lot of different subjects. Here are a few of my favorites:

This Land is My Land? <http://www.writing-it-down.com/whoseland/>

This Pesky Massacre Business

<http://www.writing-it-down.com/Government/this-pesky-massacre-busines.html>

It Doesn't feel like America, anymore.

<http://www.writing-it-down.com/Government/it-doesnt-feel-like-america.html>

Canaries Protest. <http://www.writing-it-down.com/Government/canaries-protest.html>

Who Were the Parents of Mary (Lomax) Hallett?

George Hayward

In a petition dated 28 Jan 1840 submitted to the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, under provisions of an Act for the relief of old soldiers of the Revolutionary War and their widows, Mary (Lomax) Hallett, age 72, said "she married Robert Hallett at Savannah in the Province of Georgia in 1782 when he was attached to the First Battalion of DeLancey's Regiment of Foot." If age 72 was more or less correct, she was born about 1768.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, Robert and Mary fled to New Brunswick with the Loyalist refugees and settled near Hartland, in Carleton County, beside the St. John River, where they died. Their Family Bible records the birth date of Robert Hallett as 4 Apr 1759 and of his wife Mary Lomax as 12 Jan 1769. No birth place is recorded in the bible for either of them. We know Robert was born in Queens County, Long Island, N.Y. Mary's birth place is unknown.

The Family Bible also records that: "Mary Hallett, wife of the late Robert Hallett and sister of General Lomax, died August 25, 1847 leaving 9 children, 60 grandchildren and 30 great grandchildren." There is also an entry in the bible that says: "James Lomax, brother to Mary Hallett and a General in the British services, died in London in November in the year of our Lord 1848.

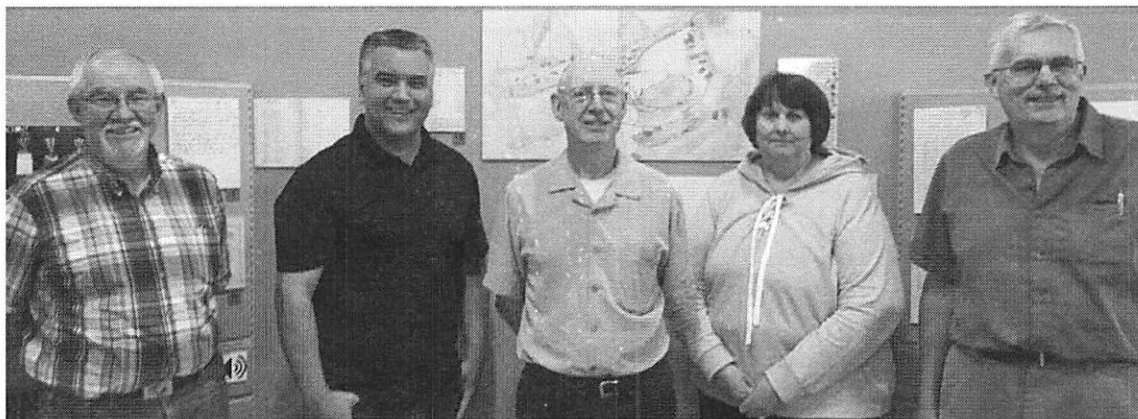
A Death Certificate, given at the General Register Office, Somerset House, London (England), gives the death date of Lieut. General James Lomax as 14 Nov 1848 at 24 Park Street, Parish of Saint Augustine, Bristol, age 75 years, of paralysis. His parents names are not given. Presumably this was the General James Lomax spoken of in the Hallett Family Bible, for it seems fairly unlikely two General James Lomaxs would have died in the same month in the same year (1848) in the south of England, although his death certificate gives his place of death as Bristol rather than London.

Mary Lomax was one of my 4th great grandmothers. In 1994 I published a 308 page book on the descendants of William and Elizabeth (Fones) Hallett (1616-1994), which includes descendants of Robert and Mary Hallett. The book is on the NBGS website nbgs.ca in The Hayward Collection. At the time I compiled the book I was unable to identify Mary's parents, and I want to revisit the research on her ancestors. Does anyone know, or have any idea who the parents of Mary and James Lomax might have been, and where Mary and James might have been born?

George Hayward ghayward@nbnet.nb.ca
29 Leeds Drive, Fredericton, NB E3B 4S7

NBGS Inc. Executive

Jason Gaudet

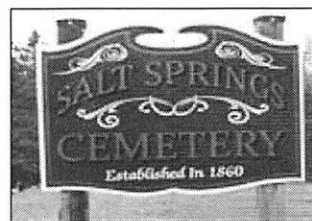


From left to right: David Laskey (Membership Secretary and Past-President), Jason Gaudet (1st Vice-President), Brian Cassidy (President), Faye Baisley (Recording Secretary), Dave Fraser (Treasurer and Editor - *Generations*)

Salt Springs Cemetery part 9

Art DeWolfe and Barbara Pearson

Art DeWolfe and Barbara Pearson have been working on creating one complete plot plan from 5 old plot plans for Salt Springs Community Cemetery. Art of Salt Springs has created the map of the all the plots and Barb has doing the research for each plot. There are about 200 plots in 13 rows. They plan to create a booklet for the cemetery. Some excerpts will be published in this and future issues of Generations.



Row #5 Plot # 28 - Family Stone - McKenzie

1. **Daniel McKenzie** was born 30 Jan 1829 in Salt Springs, Kings Co., NB and died 28 Nov 1896, age 67 in Salt Springs. He is buried in Salt Springs in the family plot.

His parents were John McKenzie and Jane Walker (burial place unknown).

He married Margaret Elizabeth Smith on 23 Oct. 1866 in Kings Co., NB.

2. **Margaret Elizabeth Smith** was born 9 Mar 1846 in Damascus, Kings Co., NB and died after 1903, age about 57, place unknown. She is probably buried Salt Springs in the family plot.

Her parents were James William Smith and Elizabeth Scovil, who are buried in the Baptist Church Cemetery, Smithtown, Kings Co., NB

3. **Charles E. McKenzie (Son)** was born 7 Oct 1869 in Salt Springs and died, age 34, 10 April 1903 in Salt Springs. He is buried in Salt Springs in the family plot.

4. **Elizabeth McKenzie (Daughter)** was born March 1870 Salt Springs and died about 1870 in Salt Springs. She is probably buried in the Salt Springs family plot.

5. **Bertha Maud McKenzie (Daughter)** was born 1 May 1876 in Salt Springs and died age unknown before the 1901 census. She is probably buried in the Salt Springs family plot.

6. **Son McKenzie** was born 8 June 1889 Salt Springs and died age unknown before 1901 Census. He is probably buried in the Salt Springs family plot.

Family Members of Margaret Elizabeth Smith buried Salt Springs:

Cousins Mildred Blanche (Stackhouse) (Pearson) Hamilton; Margaret Elizabeth Smith's mother, Elizabeth Scovil, was a sister to Mildred's grandmother, Barbara Scovil Stackhouse. Mildred and Margaret are cousins. (Row #11 Plot #72)

Victor H.W. Pearson and his sister, Rose M. Frawley are grandchildren of Barbara Scovil Stackhouse and so cousins to Margaret E. (Smith) McKenzie. (Row #11 Plot #75 and Row # 12 Plot # 89.)

The children of Medley and Charlotte Reid are also cousins as Medley's mother, Margaret Ann Stackhouse Reid is a cousin to Margaret Elizabeth (Smith) McKenzie. (Row # 4 Plot # 21.)



Daniel McKenzie Family Stone Salt Springs

Salt Springs Cemetery part 9



Margaret Elizabeth Smith McKenzie with lace kerchief. Standing next to cousin Margaret Ann Stackhouse Reid in dark blouse as well as her children. (Circa 1922 Salt Springs)



Lettie May McKenzie, (blonde) a daughter of Daniel and Margaret Elizabeth McKenzie, born March 1878 in Salt Springs with Reid cousins at Reid home in Salt Springs. (Circa 1898.)

Row # 6 Plot # 29 Family Stone Reid

1. Peter Reid was born 4 Aug 1846 in Salt Springs, Kings Co., NB and died 23 Mar 1916, age 70, in Salt Springs. He was buried in the Salt Springs Family Plot.

His parents were William Reid and Margaret Robertson, who are buried in Titushill, Kings Co.

He married Mary Elizabeth Tays on 2 Dec 1873 at the residence of the Bride's father, Norton, Kings Co.

2. Mary Elizabeth Tays was born 6 Dec 1847 in Passekeag, Kings Co., NB and died 25 Dec 1924,

age 75, in Titusville, Kings. She is buried in the Salt Springs Family Plot.

Her Parents were Samuel Tays and Mary McAllister, who are buried in Titushill, Kings Co.

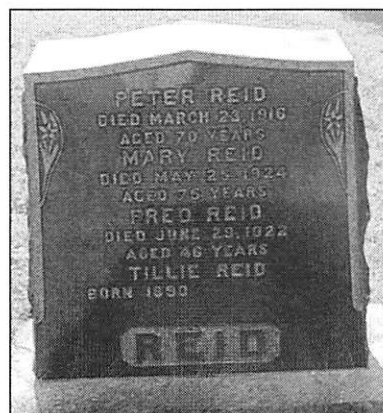
3. Barbara Jane (Daughter) was born abt. 1875 in Salt Springs and died 15 April 1878, age 2, in Salt Springs. She is buried in the Salt Springs Family Plot.

4. Frederick Reid (Son) was born 18 Mar 1876 in Salt Springs and died 29 June 1922, age 45, in Saint John General Hospital. He is buried in the Salt Springs Family Plot.

5. Melissa Reid (Daughter) was born 3 April 1882 in Salt Springs and died 3 June 1915, age 32, in Salt Springs. She is buried in the Salt Springs Family Plot.

6. Etta Reid (Daughter) was born 3 Feb 1884 in Salt Springs and died 19 July 1906, age 22, in Salt Springs, and is buried in the Salt Springs Family Plot.

7. Tillie Reid (Daughter) was born 9 Jan 1890 in Salt Springs and died 12 Sept 1972, age 82, unknown. She is buried in Titushill but her name is on the family stone in Salt Springs.



Peter Reid and family Salt Springs Cemetery

Family Members buried Salt Springs Cemetery:

Daughter Ada (Reid) and husband John Edmund Beatty (Row # 5 Plot # 25)

Granddaughter Beatrice Elizabeth Beatty (Row # 5 Plot # 25)

Sister Margaret Jane (Reid) and husband Abraham Daniel Wood (Row # 4 Plot # 22)

Salt Springs Cemetery part 9

Cousin Infant Child Wood (Row # 4 Plot # 22)

Aunt Sarah Amelia Reid (Row # 6 Plot # 30)

Row # 6 Plot # 30 (No Stone) Reid

1. **Sarah Amelia Reid** was born 8 Feb 1834 in Salt Springs, Kings Co., NB and died 22 Nov 1907, age 73, in Salt Springs at Peter Reid's home. She is buried Salt Springs Single Plot next to the Peter Reid stone. She was unmarried.

Information on Sarah's burial plot is from Salt Springs Plot Plans of 1923 and 1935.

Her parents were James Reid and Olive Scribner who are buried in Titushill, Kings Co., NB

Family Members in Salt Springs Cemetery:

Nephew Peter Reid and family (Row # 6 Plot # 29)

Niece Margaret Jane (Reid) Wood and infant child Wood (Row # 4 Plot # 22)

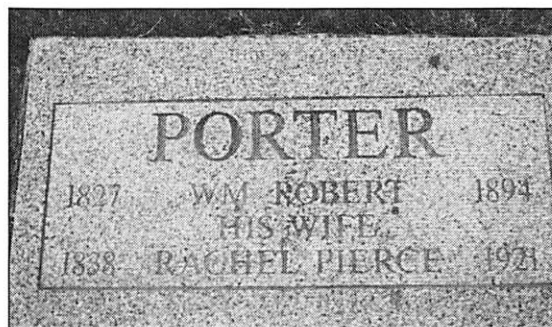


Sarah Amelia Reid 1834-1907

Row # 6 Plot # 31 No Stone

Peter Smith born unknown and died before 1923 as per plot plan. He is buried in Salt Springs. We have not been able to further identify Peter Smith.

Row # 6 Plot # 32 - Family Stone - Porter



1. **William Robert Porter** was born about 1827 in the Parish of Upham, Kings Co., NB, and died 10 Mar 1894, age 65, in Salt Springs. He is buried in Salt Springs in the family plot.

His parents were James Porter and Catherine Munger are buried Lakeside, Hampton, Kings Co., NB.

He married Rachel Pierce on 27 June 1860, in Norton Parish, Kings Co., NB



William R. and Rachel (Pierce) Porter - 27 June 1860

Salt Springs Cemetery part 9

2. Rachel Pierce was born abt 1838 in the Parish of Norton, Kings Co., NB and died 17 Aug 1922, age 85, in Salt Springs. She is buried in Salt Springs in the family plot.

Her parents were John Pierce and Ann Colpitts, who are buried in Midland FCB Cemetery, Springfield Parish.

Family Members buried in Salt Springs Cemetery:

Grandchildren Eldon Eugene Reid and Thelma Ann Reid, children of Medley and Charlotte Ann (Porter) Reid. (Row # 4 Plot # 2)

Row # 6 Plot # 33 Family Stone - Smith

1. John W. Smith was born 25 May 1865 in Salt Springs, Kings Co., NB and died, age 41, Dec 1906 in the Provincial Hospital, Saint John, NB. He is buried in the family plot in Salt Springs Cemetery.

His parents were David V. and Jane Mary (Tayes) Smith who are buried in Salt Springs Cemetery (Row # 7 Plot # 38).

He married Amanda Aiton on 15 June 1897 at the residence of Rev. D. Fraser, Hampton, NB.

2. Amanda Aiton was born 18 Sept 1868 in Bloomfield, Kings Co., NB and died January 29th 1941, age 72, in Salt Springs. She is buried in the family plot in Salt Springs Cemetery.

Her parents were James and Sarah Ann (Tayes) Aiton, who are buried in Titushill Cemetery.

Family members buried in Salt Springs Cemetery:

Son - Frederick Joseph (Row # 6 Plot # 34)

Grandparents: David F. Smith and Hannah Bull (Row # 7 Plot # 36)

Brothers: Frederick Smith (Row # 7 Plot # 38)

Robert Tays Smith and wife Elizabeth Ann Aiton (Row # 3 Plot # 14)

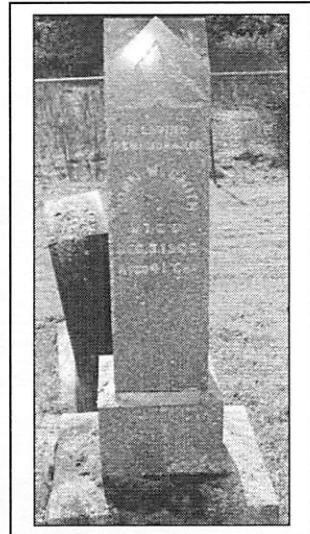
David D. Smith and wife Frances Caroline Connors (Row # 7 Plot # 39)

Sisters: Catherine Hannah Smith (Row # 7 Plot # 38)

Lydia Ann Smith (Row # 7 Plot # 38)

Uncle: William Smith - no proof of burial aft 1851 - presumed family plot (Row # 7 Plot # 36)

Aunts: Rachel, Catherine, Sarah Ann - no proof of burial aft 1851 - presumed family plot - (Row # 7 Plot # 36)



Amanda (Aiton) Smith

John W. Smith



The Sad and Tragic Death of Walter T. Chestnut (1877-1898) of Fredericton.

Submitted by Franklin Luke Lawson.

Walter Temple Chestnut was born in 1877, the son of Henry Chestnut and Helen Brown (Turnbull) Chestnut of Fredericton, New Brunswick.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Where Born</u>	<u>Religion</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Chestnut, Henry	M	56	Married	---	N. B.	Methodist	Merchant
, Helen	F	48	Married	Wife	N. S.	Baptist	---
, William	M	23		Son	N. B.	Methodist	Clerk
, Harry	M	18		Son	N. B.	Methodist	Accountant
, Robert	M	16		Son	N. B.	Methodist	
, Walter	M	14		Son	N. B.	Methodist	
, Kenneth	M	8		Son	N. B.	Methodist	
Moore, Amelia	F	33		Niece	N. B.	Baptist	

Source: 1891 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, City of Fredericton.

NOTE: Henry Chestnut was a well-known Fredericton hardware merchant (*R. Chestnut & Sons*) supplying home items and farming, lumbering and sports equipment. In 1895 Henry built and lived in the house at 146 Waterloo Row (now a *Fredericton Heritage Trust* home). His sons, William and Harry, founded the *Chestnut Canoe Company* in 1904 and built their homes at 138 and 132 Waterloo Row (another *Fredericton Heritage Trust* home), respectively.

Gold fever hit the world with the 1896 discovery of gold in the Klondike region of the Yukon territory. Vancouver, B. C. became a boom town. In March 1898, 21-year old **Walter Chestnut** went by train to Vancouver seeking employment. There he joined the George Black party of Fredericton, (Black, Wm. W. Boddy, Geo. Pinder, C. Humphrey Boone, Geo. Graham & Geo. Amiraux) to search for gold.

Yukon Gold Rush Changed Their Lives Forever

.... They were joined by one of the city's (Fredericton) brightest musical talents of the day – 21-year old **Walter Chestnut**, solo clarinetist in the 71st Battalion Band and Orchestra. (SOURCE: Jones, Ted, *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 04 March 2000.)

LOCAL EVENTS

Mr. Walter Chestnut writes that he has engaged to go with Mr. George Black's party to the Klondike and has reserved the right to take up a mining claim and work it as his other duties will permit. He states that the party were camping at Vancouver, and the weather is as balmy and enjoyable as New Brunswick in June. He writes that he very much appreciates **THE GLEANER** which is regularly sent to him. He says that all the young men who went from here to Vancouver seeking employment have secured lucrative positions. (SOURCE: *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 23 March 1898.)

At Vancouver the George Black party separated into two groups with their horses, much of their freight and three members of the party leaving on the *Ning Chow* and the rest of the party, including Walter Chestnut, leaving a few days later on the *Islander*. Walter caught a cold on the steam ship that took him to Skagway where he received some medical attention. He continued on with the George Black party as far as the White Pass where he became so ill that he could not continue. Then he was taken back to Skagway for additional medical attention but died there in the early morning hours of 04 April.

TERRIBLE NEWS

A terribly sad misfortune has overtaken the George Black Klondike party. The last word received from the party was that all was well. Late this afternoon a telegram was received here by A. F. Randolph & Sons from Mr. C. E. Neill, at Vancouver, conveying with terrible suddenness the startling intelligence that **Mr. Walter Chestnut** died at

The Sad and Tragic Death of Walter T. Chestnut (1877-1898) of Fredericton.

Skagway April 4th of inflammation of the bowels.

The awful news was broken to his grief-stricken parents and brothers by Mr. A. H. F. Randolph. Instructions were asked as to the disposition of the body, and it is probable that it will be brought home for interment.

The deceased young man was most highly respected by all his numerous acquaintances, and the news will cause general sorrow in the community. (SOURCE: *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 12 April 1898, p. 5.)

NOTE: The probable cause of death was pneumonia, not inflammation of the bowels.

In their original article *The Daily Gleaner* erred in their assessment as to who had accompanied Walter Chestnut from the White Pass to Skagway and arranged for his body to be removed from Alaska.

The Return to Skagway

In yesterday's dispatch from Vancouver giving the particulars of the sad death of the much esteemed Walter Chestnut, it was made to appear that Mr. George Pinder and Mr. Boone took Walter back to Skagway from the White Pass for medical treatment. It was Mr. George Black and not Mr. Pinder who returned to Skagway with Walter. The mistake occurred in taking a copy of the telegram. The particulars as published yesterday were wired to Mr. John Black, M. P. P., by Mr. Chas. E. Neill, of Vancouver, in answer to a telegram which Mr. Black had sent the evening before calling for full particulars. Mr. Neill was then in receipt of a letter from Mr. Geo. Black giving the facts of Walter's sad death. Skagway is upwards of 900 miles distant from Vancouver, and unless close connection is made it takes from seven to eight days to cover this distance. (SOURCE: *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 14 April 1898, p. 8.)

On 18 April 1898 Mrs. C. Humphrey Boone received a letter from her husband in which he comments on the death of Walter Chestnut. *The Daily Gleaner* commented on part of that letter.

LATEST FROM SKAGWAY

.... *He recounts the story of poor Walter Chestnut's death similarly to that already given, adding that Walter did not seem to possess the strength to rally from the heavy cold he contracted upon the steamer.* (SOURCE: *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 19 April 1898, p. 2)

On 06 April 1898 Mr. George Amiraux wrote from Skagway to Mr. W. A. Black and an extract was printed in *The Daily Gleaner*:

LATEST FROM SKAGWAY

.... *Walter caught cold on the boat coming up here. He was badly stuffed up with a cold and was attended by a doctor while we were in camp here. When we were moving things over the Pass Walter did not feel like working, and so George Black came back to Skagway with him and took him to the best hotel in town. George stayed with him and saw that he had the best of doctors and care and he was getting along all right. We came in on Sunday, the 3rd, and Walter did not look nor feel very sick, and we were much astonished on Monday when George sent us word that he had died at midnight on Sunday. We are now waiting for Walter's brother, Bob, who is expected here to-day, and he will decide where he wants the body laid to rest.* (SOURCE: *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 19 April 1898, p. 2.)

NOTE: The "best hotel in town" was the *Hotel Rosalie*, located on the corner of Broadway and Bond (4th).

Also staying at the *Hotel Rosalie* was Peter Trimble Rowe (1856-1942), a Canadian priest who served as the first bishop of the American Episcopal Diocese of Alaska. On 05 April 1898 he wrote a letter from Skagway to *The Churchman* of New York. Part of that letter was reprinted in *The Daily Gleaner*.

.... *Last night in a room adjoining mine lay a young man, but a few days ago the picture of health, dying. I was with him. From his lips I heard the story of a father, mother, brothers and sweetheart, left behind in far off New Brunswick. Hand in hand I comforted him with the words of life. As I prayed, stillness came over him, and scarcely had I commended his soul to a faithful Creator ere the spirit passed away. Oh, so touching, so pathetic! The mortality here is awful.* (SOURCE: *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 23 April 1898, p. 6.)

A few days later Robert "Bob" Chestnut, who was in the region with Mann & McKenzie, (surveying for a proposed railway) arrived at Skagway and took his brother's body to Victoria, British Columbia. George Black mentioned it in a letter he sent to the editor of *The Daily Gleaner*.

.... *I suppose by this time you have heard of poor Walter Chestnut's death and have received my telegram sent*

The Sad and Tragic Death of Walter T. Chestnut (1877-1898) of Fredericton.

home. I am very sorry for his people, and we felt very sad to lose him.

.... Thursday afternoon we said good-by to Bob Chestnut, when the *Islander* sailed. (SOURCE: *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 30 April 1898, p. 2.)

NOT TO BE BROUGHT HOME

It has been decided by the bereaved family of the late Walter Chestnut to have the remains interred at Victoria, as was stated as a probability in yesterday's *GLEANER*.

Late last evening Mr. Chestnut received a telegram from Mr. Frank Gregory, son of Mr. G. F. Gregory of this city, who is living at Victoria, stating that Mr. Robert Chestnut, Walter's brother, had arrived there from Skagway with the remains embalmed. Mr. Gregory stated the Mr. Robert Chestnut was prepared to come home with the body, if the family desired it; or they could have the remains interred at Victoria in Mrs. Elliott's (Mrs. Chestnut's friend) family lot. After deliberation by Mr. and Mrs. Chestnut and consultation with friends of the family, it was decided to wire Mr. Gregory to have the body interred there, which was done this morning. It is thought probable that some member of the family may go to Victoria upon a visit during the coming summer, in which event it is considered that the remains may be exhumed and brought here.

The funeral at Victoria will probably take place to-morrow. It is a great comfort to the sorrowing family to know that the body had been tenderly cared for and will be buried surrounded by relatives and friends. (SOURCE: *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 15 April 1898, p. 5.)

The arrival of Walter Chestnut's remains was noted, with some errors, in a Victoria B. C. newspaper.

Of all the stories of disappointments and hardships brought from the North by the steamer *Islander* yesterday that of the death of Walter Chestnut at Juneau is the saddest of all. Walter was not more than 25 years of age and had only recently arrived from the east. He was an accountant and had since his arrival on the Coast been employed with his brother on the *Islander*. On that steamer's last trip he contracted a severe attack of pneumonia, which culminated so rapidly that he found it necessary to lay off at Juneau while the vessel was making the run from there on to Skagway. But Walter disembarked to embark no more; his remains were taken on board the steamer when she returned to Juneau. They will be interred here on Sunday afternoon, the funeral being announced to take place from Mr. Elliot's house on Mason street at 2:30 o'clock. The deceased was a native of Fredericton, N. B. (SOURCE: *The Victoria Daily Colonist*, Victoria, B. C., Friday 15 April 1898, p. 5)

.... His remains were taken to Victoria for interment, although the family stone in Fredericton bears his name and place of death. (SOURCE: Jones, Ted, *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 04 March 2000.)



WALTER TEMPLE
DIED AT SKAGWAY

TH
APRIL 4 , 1898
AGED 21 YEARS

MAGGIE JEAN
ONLY DAUGHTER
DIED JULY 28 1882
AGED 13 YRS. 8 MOS.

NOTE (1): The above photograph shows one side only of the CHESTNUT gravestone in the Fredericton Rural Cemetery. Maggie Jean was Walter's sister and the "only daughter" of Henry Chestnut and Helen Brown

The Sad and Tragic Death of Walter T. Chestnut (1877-1898) of Fredericton.

(Turnbull) Chestnut.

NOTE (2): The above Maggie Jean Chestnut is not the one associated with the University of New Brunswick. In 1905 Walter's brother Harry Chestnut, and his wife Ann Isabel (Tibbett) Chestnut, had a daughter they named Maggie Jean Chestnut. This Maggie Jean Chestnut (1905-1949) was the manager of the *Chestnut Canoe Company* for several years. A BA graduate of UNB in 1927, she became especially active in alumnae affairs. In 1949, the year of her death, the large home that the Chestnut family had built many years earlier at 811 Charlotte Street, was purchased by Lord Beaverbrook and donated to the *Alumnae Society of UNB*. It became the *Maggie Jean Chestnut Woman's Residence*. The Alumnae Society presented it to UNB in 1952. The residence became co-ed in 1979. In 2000 it was repurposed as *Renaissance College*.

Epilogue 1: George Birch was the Managing Director and the last President of the *Chestnut Canoe Company* that closed its doors in 1979. One day at his office he received a call from an older man living in Whitehorse, Yukon.

.... He had this old canoe, he said, and was very attached to it. Could he send it down to the Chestnut factory and have it repaired, recanvassed and so on? George said he could indeed, but considering the huge cost of shipping the canoe – even one way – he wondered if the man in Whitehouse wouldn't be just as happy with a new one? No, said the man, he wanted his favorite old canoe brought back to first-class condition. He had such attachment to it because it had belonged to **Walter Chestnut**, second youngest brother of Bill and Harry Chestnut, who had gone west to the gold rush and died at Skagway in April of 1898. Walter Chestnut's things, said the caller from Whitehorse, had been left to him – including this canvas-covered canoe.

In due time, the canoe arrived from Whitehorse and was sent out into the factory to be repaired. Not long after, Professor Bill Smith from U.N.B. dropped into George's office to introduce visitors: an older gentleman and his wife from Whitehorse. "You have my canoe," said the man, visibly delighted to be in the factory, "can I see it?" Once it was clear who the guests were, George said that, yes, the canoe was indeed being worked on and if his recollection was right, it was at that very moment in the "dry room" on the top floor of the factory. Without waiting to hear about the sundry doubtful perfumes common to the top floor of a canoe factory, the owner bolted out into the factory and headed for the dry room. His wife was left sitting in the office. To make conversation, George asked how she liked the Yukon, how long she had been there, and did she have connections with that part of the country.

"Have you ever heard of Robert Service?" she asked.

"Of course," said the Managing Director.

"He's my brother," said the lady from the Yukon.

.... Walter Chestnut's canvas covered canoe must still be up there in the Yukon. Readers may have concluded for themselves that despite the romance, the canoe cannot have been a Chestnut one, or even a Risteen canoe, since neither had been built by that date. It is even a stretch to work a J. J. Moore canoe into the picture. Walter Chestnut was not the only member of the Waterloo Row family to hear the call of the north. In 1908, Chestnut Canoe Co. shipped an 18-foot Guide's Special and two maple paddles to his brother Robert – older by two years – whose address at the time was Livingstone Creek, Whitehorse. (Walter T. Chestnut: 1877-1898; Robert S. Chestnut: 1875-1940). (SOURCE: MacGregor, Roger, *When The Chestnut Was In Flower: INSIDE THE CHESTNUT CANOE*, Plumsweep Press, 1999. pp. 189 and 305. (MC80/2556 PANB).)

Epilogue #2: According to *Skagway Stories: Stories and Folklore from Skagway, Alaska*, the ghost of Walter T. Chestnut haunted the Hotel Rosalie and the businesses that followed on that site. The following on-line information contains several factual errors but is interesting nonetheless:

Walter T. Chestnut

Walter was born in 1873 in Fredericton, New Brunswick. Although he was an accountant, he and his brother came west and were working on the ship *Islander* in 1898. Walter contracted pneumonia while aboard and had to disembark in Skagway where he died in the Hotel Rosalie, on this day, April 8, 1898. His remains were taken to Victoria where he was buried.

The Hotel Rosalie was located on the corner of Broadway and Bond (4th). It was a one room hotel where patrons curled up in the corners. The building changed hands pretty soon after the Gold Rush and became Brownell's Hardware Store. Then in 1903 Mr. John Anderson bought it and transformed it into the Pantheon Saloon. Several years ago, I worked in this building and I can say I never saw or felt the ghost of poor Mr. Chestnut. Perhaps he just wanted out of here. (SOURCE: <http://www.skagwaystories.org/category/ghost-stories/>)

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.

Q5605-AITON: My ancestor Hugh Aiton immigrated to Hampton, New Brunswick in 1824, from Scotland. I am writing to ask if you have any record of his having received a land grant to begin farming in his first 10 years in New Brunswick. I am some distance from your province and appreciate any information you can provide.

Thomas G. Paterson
paterson@mind.net

Q5606-ASYLUM: How do I access patient information? My great grandmother may have resided in the Mental Asylum in Saint John starting in the 1890's. Also, was there a mental health sanitarium/home at that time on the Acadian coast (Caraquet -Tracadie area).

Wayne R Mullin
2govfree@gmail.com

Q5607-BAILEY: I am looking for a birth record or any other info on George Hamish BAILEY that would confirm his parents.

Born – Approx. 1790 New Brunswick

Married – To Ann SHARP, September 11, 1820 in Kingston Parish, Kings County, N.B.

Died – May 25, 1866 in Ingersoll, Ontario

I have the marriage record which is witnessed by William BAILEY which might be his father. I have found a record of his death but no parents' names. Also contacted the Methodist Church in Kingston County N.B. They told me there was a fire which may have destroyed the records. George and Ann had 6 children – Oliver, Elizabeth, Daniel, William, George and Mary.

Bev Bailey
6131 Third Line,
Chatham, Ontario N7M 5T1
blbailey@xplornet.com

Q5608-BERRY: Looking for someone who knows a lot about the Turtle Creek area? Solomon Berry m/Hannah Steeves, M 2 Mary Jane Jonah. Would like information on his proper ties to the Church he built there. Photos of both him and his family. It is believed he dwelt in the big white house there and ran a store.

Wendy Whelen
408-27 Lynnwood Drive
Branford, Ontario
N3S 6S4
wwhelen@bmts.com

Q5609-BOONE: I'm looking FOR A GREAT GRANDFATHER FATHER CONNECTION. Alexander Boone B. April 1, 1812 D. Nov 22. 1898 buried in The Broad Road Cemetery in Geary Sunbury Co. NB and married Ann Mead 1815-1898 on Feb 29, 1837 in Burton NB. I'm looking for Alexander father Will Boone 1766-1849 and his mother Ann Hayward 1765-1845 they married November 29, 1787 in the Anglican Church in Maugeville NB. I just need a connection from Alex to William?

Richard Nickless
CEC, CCA, AAC, CDM, CFPP
1081 Stonehenge Drive
Hanahan SC 29410
chefnickless@yahoo.com
843-478-6527

Q5610-BOOTH: I'm looking for a divorce record for Ella Gertrude Tait Booth and Harry

Queries and Answers

Douglas Booth. I think it was sometime between 1927 and 1940. If this record is on line please let me know where, if not can someone research this for me at the Archives?

William Trueman
wltrueman@cox.net

Q5611-CASEY: Looking for information on James Casey, he was my 5 times great grandfather. I believe, he is buried in the Milltown Catholic Cemetery with only a birth date of 1836, so hard to trace him in Ireland as there are some 7000 records for "James Casey".

We have family records indicating "Ireland" on his son's birth certificate and his marriage certificate however no mention of which region. I'd love to know. Can you give me some suggestions for when I'm in the area where I might find records or archives?

Cheri Breau
cheri@calico.ca

Q5612-DEVARENNES: I have some info. His grandmothers name is Delia Christie (full given name Delima Mary Dite Delia) born May 4, 1910 in Bathurst. His grandfathers name is Joseph Edouard DeVarennnes born September 8, 1908 in Port Elgin. Delia's father's name was Joseph Christie and her mothers name Rose Godin. We are more interested in Delia's story, because his whole life she has been a mystery, and I haven't had a hard time tracing the DeVarennnes name. As for the adoption records being sealed, is there still any way to know if she has an adoption record? Even if we can't access the specific details just knowing that she was actually adopted would be a great start.

Amanda Hughes
as.hughes@live.ca

Q5613-DICK: Is there a book or other information on "Alexander Dick & Agnes (Towers) Dick immigrated to Canada from Stirlingshire, Scotland in 1826." Would they be considered "First Families"? I would also like to know where they were buried and when.

Barbara (Dick) Flood
biddybarb@verizon.net

Q5614-FALLIS: I was a member a while ago and had let it laps. Then recently, I was talking to someone about my gg Grandfather who was a constable in Saint John in the mid 1800's. His name was William Fallis, he was the Sexton at old Trinity Church for many years. He passed away in 1875, two years before the Great Fire. I thought I had exhausted all records, when this person said "If he was a constable, there maybe some civil records that have survived." My question is; is there any Civil Records, that might contain my William Fallis?

Jeremy M. Fallis
455 Linden Avenue
Glenside, PA 19038-3618
215-886-0895
jfallis820@comcast.net

Q5615-FERGUSON: Looking to confirm whether Maggie Ferguson was an Asylum patient in the 1882-91 range.

Wayne Mullin
2govfree@gmail.com

Q5616-FERGUSON: Seeking info on family of John "Jack" Peter Ferguson. Who married Annie Morrell. I Would like to make contact with direct descendants.

Wendy Whelen
408-27 Lynnwood Drive
Branford, Ontario
N3S 6S4
wwhelen@bmts.com

Q5617-GENEALOGY HELP: In April, 2019, my husband and I will be coming to NB to do a little research. I have a small business, Fun Stuff for Genealogists, Inc., and will be attending the New England Historic & Genealogical Society's conference as a vendor. I have NB and Maine roots and have been researching heavily in these areas for many, many years and need to dig deeper and see some of the small towns which I have learned about. I am a former member of yours (it has been a few years ago) and a former president of the South Bend Area Genealogical Society at South Bend, Indiana. I was born and raised in Michigan. My father's roots are Canadian. I was at the NB archives in Fredericton but it has been many years and I have learned so much more. I wanted to let

Queries and Answers

you know that I have had 30 years of genealogy research experience so I am ready for some serious digging. Is it possible to have someone help with research when we arrive and stay in Fredericton? We will be there 5 nights. If a real person is not available, perhaps there is someone who I might communicate with by email?

Bev Trew Palmer 5517 W 850 S
Claypool, IN 46510
1-574-210-1157
bev@funstuffforgenealogists.com

Q5618-GOULETTE: I am searching for information on the Louis Goulette (circa 1883) and/or Marie Ida Haché (circa 1889) families. They were both born in NB and married between 1910-1920. I would like to travel to NB to conduct my research; any suggestions where to start? I do not have a county or city of origin.

Jen Bowman
Abijak13@yahoo.com

Q5619-GRAHAM: I am writing because I need help in finding some living members of a family to bring the remains of two people that died thirty years ago. They have been cremated and their ashes need to be brought back to Saint John, New Brunswick to be laid to rest. I am not part of the family. Very complex story. Please, if there is someone doing family research and are still living, please contact me.

The two people are:

Donald Bosence Graham - Born Oct 1, 1906 in Saint John, New Brunswick, died May 7, 1989 in Stratford, Ontario

Ethel Winnifred Louise (Logan) Graham - Born Feb 21, 1914 in Saint John, New Brunswick died May 17, 1988 in Stratford, Ontario.

Warren G. Schmidt
hot24ltd@gmail.com

Q5620-HAINES: Seeking info on the Business side of Wm. Haines. Who I Believe in 1861 was a manufacturer & Dealer in Boots and shoes and a former Shipbuilder. At Lewisville. Was it this fellow who had the Tannery in Lewisville c 1861? Does anyone know who he employed also did his account books survive?

Wendy Whelen

408-27 Lynnwood Drive
Brantford, On N3S 6S4
wwhelen@bmts.com

Q5621-HAY: I am seeking help in finding the marriage record for my grandmother, Jessie Elizabeth Hay (born 2/11/1900 in Harvey, New Brunswick) to a man whose last name was Clark. We believe his first name was Earl, but are not positive. At the time she married my grandfather, her name was Jessie E. Clark. Her first husband, "Clark", died suddenly from influenza. Jessie and "Clark" were married between 1920 and 1924. We recall they were married in McAdam, New Brunswick, or possibly Tweedside. Jessie was raised Presbyterian, but told us she was a Baptist for a time, so we believe "Clark" may have been a Baptist. Jessie's parents names were Wesley Hay and Agnes Moffit Wood.

Nancy Bradley
35 Jillson Circle, Milford, MA 01757 USA
774-278-0034
nbradley500@gmail.com

Q5622-HOGAN: I am looking for information on my gggrandfather James Hogan. The only information that I have is that he and Catherine Graham were married Aug 26, 1819. He was from the parish of Maugerville in Sunbury County and she from St. Mary's parish in York. Witnesses were Edmund Hogan and Mary Hogan (not sure of any connection). Lore has it that they met on the trans Atlantic crossing. She is purported to be Scottish and he Irish. They later moved to Ontario. Is someone able to do some additional digging on information on these two? Siblings? Housing locations? Arrival dates in NB? Birth locations? Early 1800 census data?

Greg Hogan
gfbhogan@gmail.com

Q5623-JONES: Seeking info on the Tannery Business aspect Oliver Jones life c 1855 – c 1875. He built a factory for Tanning Hdes. In 1861 it had 14 Employees. Does anyone have the names of these 14 Employees? Later known as "Moncton Leather Co". Was on Tannery Street. The area was then known as "Tannery Town".

Wendy Whelen
408-27 Lynnwood Drive
Brantford, On

Queries and Answers

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Chris Allan
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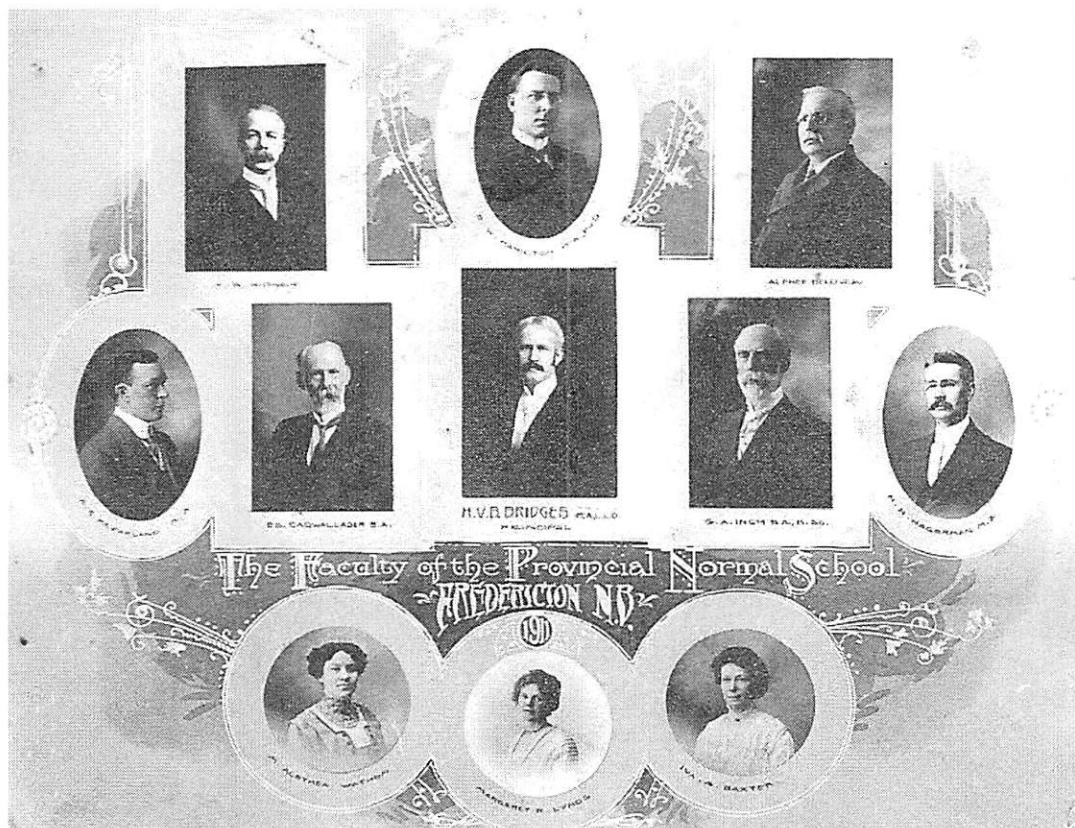
Q5624-KETCHUM: I am interested in knowing more about Frank E. Ketchum. All that I know is that he was from New Brunswick and that as a young man he was recruited by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, 1865-1867 (also called the Russo-American Telegraph Expedition or the Buckley Telegraph Expedition) to go to Alaska to help the effort to extend telegraph lines across the Bering Strait to Siberia, thereby connecting North America and Asia and Europe. His name is mentioned frequently throughout the expedition's surviving documents, but I can't find any biographical information. I don't know if his title as "Captain" was military or if it was specific to the expedition. I also have one source indicating that he died in Alaska near the end of the expedition.

Q5625-LEWIS: I am compiling a family tree for my wife who is a descendant of the Lewis family, which descends from Wales and France. In endeavoring to connect her Lewis line with that of a friend who also has a Lewis line of similar origin I've come to an impasse at William Lewis who is listed on your site of New Brunswick historical surnames. Born in or near 1811 and married to Mathilda Christie. They had at least two children, Thomas and Robert.

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Faculty of the Provincial Normal School - 1911

Barbara Pearson



Was Jane "McCulloh" the Widow of Samuel McCully of Londonderry?

Sanford R. Wilbur

For almost 25 years now, we've been looking for information on my wife Sally's four-greats-grandfather, **Samuel McCully**, and his so far unidentified wife. We know Samuel died young; we suspect 4-greats-grandmother McCully remarried, but also died relatively young. We've been working on a particular hypothesis that might identify her, which is:

Hypothesis: Jane "McCulloh" married 1st Samuel McCully. They had sons William, John and Samuel McCully. After Samuel's death, Jane married 2nd [as his second wife] **Henry Hayward**, and had children Catherine, Henry and Matthew Hayward.

Discussion: In December 1790 in Windsor, Hants County, Nova Scotia, Jane "McCulloh" married Henry Hayward. Jane died about 1797 in Windsor, after giving birth to three children: Catherine Hayward (born 20 Jan 1792), Henry Hayward (b. 27 Jul 1794), and Matthew Hayward (born 14 Oct 1796). Within a year or so after Jane's death, Henry Hayward moved his family across the Bay of Fundy, and before 1803 had settled at Hopewell, Westmorland [now, Albert] County, New Brunswick.

We have been unable to determine Jane's parents or ancestry. Because no record has so far been found of her birth, and no tombstone has been found, we don't know her age when she married Henry Hayward. "McCulloh", the name given on her marriage record (the only original record we have of her name), is almost certainly a misspelling, as that particular rendition of "McCully" seems to have been unknown in Nova Scotia at the time. It was probably a phonetic rendition of one of the names of families known to have been in the area: McCullough, McColla, or McCully. These names, which could all be pronounced "Muh-Cull-uh", had their bases in several families who were apparently not very closely related. However, the spellings were used pretty much interchangeably in deeds, censuses, and other records, spelled "creatively" by the often semi-literate clerks, ministers, and other recorders of the day.

Despite the dearth of information on Jane, we are building a detailed (but still circumstantial) case

that she was married first to a Samuel McCully, with whom she had three sons. She married Henry Hayward after Samuel McCully's death. Below, we review some of this "evidence." We would appreciate hearing from anyone who has information that might help - or hurt - our hypothesis.

1. Samuel McCully, possible husband #1 - There were several Samuel McCullys in the late 1700s in Nova Scotia. The one we are concerned with, and who may have been the first husband of Jane "McCulloh" is known only from land deeds in Colchester County. It has been speculated that he was related to the McCullys who came to Colchester County with the McNutt settlers from Northern Ireland, but so far there is no good connection, and he might just as well have been a Loyalist, a discharged British soldier or sailor, or just a later-comer.* He sold land in Londonderry in 1778 that was said to be his by virtue of the "Londonderry grant", but he was not a named grantee at Londonderry. The land he sold appears to be acreage originally granted to John Clarke, a McNutt emigrant who was later in Hants County, Nova Scotia. If Samuel was not a grantee, he may have bought the land [no deeds found], inherited it [no evidence], or acquired it by marriage [no evidence, so far].

The second record of this Samuel McCully is on a purchase of land at Great Village, Colchester County, sometime before 1788. It isn't clear when the purchase actually took place. The deed was recorded in August 1788 in favor of a deceased Samuel McCully's heirs, the grantor [John Mahon] noting that Samuel had bought it some time before his death but the deed had not been recorded. Neither this purchase deed or the sale deed above gave a wife's name, and we don't learn the names of his children until April 1809 when William McCully, Samuel's oldest son, sold his interest in the Great Village property to his younger brothers, John and Samuel. At that date, all three were "of Horton" [Kings County, Nova Scotia]. From other records, we have determined that the sons were born ca. 1780 [William], August 1784 [John], and 1786 [Samuel], so in 1809 they were about 29, 25, and 23, respectively. John and Samuel, still "of Horton" in either November 1809 or November

Was Jane "McCulloh" the Widow of Samuel McCully of Londonderry?

1810 [date on deed obscured], sold the Great Village property and both moved to New Brunswick.

2. The First Coincidences - Samuel McCully died between 1786 (when his youngest son, Samuel, was born) and August 1788 (the date of the posthumous deed registration). In December 1790 - two to four years after the death of Samuel Sr. - Jane "McCulloh" married Henry Hayward in Windsor, Hants County. She was Henry's second wife. Windsor is only a short distance from Horton, where Samuel McCully's three sons were living in 1809. We haven't found any specific records of the McCully sons in the Windsor-Horton area prior but 1809, but there is good reason to believe they were there before 1803 [see below].

3. The Hayward - Copp Connection - Living in Horton at the time of Jane's death was the family of David and Mary [Pike] Copp. The Haywards and Copps knew one another; in fact, Abigail Copp (David and Mary's daughter) married George Griffith Hayward (Henry Hayward's son by his first wife) about 1797. Both Copps and Haywards left Nova Scotia soon after, and before 1803 had settled at Hopewell, Westmorland [now, Albert] County, New Brunswick.

4. The Copp - McCully Connection - Back to Samuel McCully's son, John McCully: Certainly as late as November 1809 - and possibly as late as November 1810 [the two possible dates of the Great Village land sale] - John was "of Horton", but on 23 March 1811 he was in Westmorland County, New Brunswick, marrying Mary Copp, Abigail [Copp] Hayward's younger sister. That implies either a really quick courtship [particularly if the Nov. 1810 date is correct], or else suggests that John knew Mary before she left Horton, and that he may have actually moved to New Brunswick because of her. The Copps had moved to New Brunswick before 1803, when John and Mary were still teenagers, so a fairly long-term acquaintanceship could be surmised. [Another question related to this move: John McCully's brothers both went to Richibucto, Northumberland (now, Kent) County, New Brunswick. John didn't have any other family but them, so why didn't he go with them, instead of striking off "on his own"?]

John and Mary [Copp] McCully moved to Sussex, Kings County, immediately after their

marriage, buying property there from another of Mary's sisters, Catherine Copp, and her husband James Wallace. A number of the Haywards moved to Kings County about the same time, including George and Abigail [Copp] Hayward and Henry Hayward's three children by Jane "McCulloh". The families stayed close until John and Mary McCully moved their family to Ohio in 1822. John's younger brother Samuel McCully had also joined "the clan" in Sussex, after his preliminary time at Richibucto.

5. The McCully - Hayward Connection - None of the close relationships between the Hayward family and the McCullys depend on Jane ["McCulloh"] Hayward being the mother of John, William and Samuel McCully, and also of Catherine, Henry and Matthew Hayward. The Copp - Hayward and Copp - McCully ties could by themselves have created a McCully - Hayward tie. However, another piece of information enhances the hypothesis that John McCully was the half-brother of the Hayward threesome.

Jane and Henry Hayward's sons Henry and Matthew left Kings County about 1820, the same time that the John and Mary (Copp) McCully family left for Ohio. We have no evidence that the families traveled together, but in the 1830 census, the families of Henry Hayward and Matthew Hayward were living in Belmont County, Ohio, not far from the McCullys. After John McCully died in 1830, Mary moved their family to Guernsey County, Ohio, where Henry Hayward was then living.

[We should also note that, even though John McCully was very close to his brother Samuel - they occupied adjacent farms in Sussex, New Brunswick - and Mary (Copp) McCully was close to her sisters, none of the other Copps or Haywards appear to left the area with - or about the same time as - John and Mary. Again, this is no proof of a family connection between the McCully and Hayward children, but, again, the circumstances certainly qualifies as "interesting."

So, how do we find out who Jane "McCulloh" was?

- If she was the widow of Samuel McCully, we are likely looking for a Jane whose parents were Nova Scotians with ties to both Colchester County and the Windsor-Horton region of Hants and Kings County. They may have been grantees at Londonderry, Nova Scotia. If Samuel was her first

Was Jane "McCulloh" the Widow of Samuel McCully of Londonderry?

husband, then she was likely born around 1760 (twenty years before the birth of her first son). Anybody know any Janes who fit that description?

- If Henry Hayward was her first husband, then we are probably looking for a Jane born into one of the McCullough/McColla families of early Hants or Kings counties. In that case, she might have been born around 1772 (twenty years before Catherine Hayward was born). Any candidates?

- If she was neither Samuel McCully's first wife, nor Henry Hayward's first wife, then it's back to the drawing board!

* * *

Auxiliary Question: Was Jane "McCulloh" Hayward a Clarke? Since we started this study, we have "wanted" Jane to be a member of John Clarke's family. John Clarke had originally owned the land at Londonderry, Nova Scotia, that Samuel McCully sold in 1778. Samuel named his second son John: in Scots-Irish families, the second son was often named for the mother's father. John Clarke had both a daughter and a granddaughter named Jane. John Clarke moved from Colchester County to Hants County. John Clarke and his son

John were reportedly among the richest men in Nova Scotia around 1800. When newlyweds John and Mary McCully settled in Sussex, they immediately paid £525 for 950 acres of land. John and his brother Samuel had only realized £170 from the sale of the Londonderry property [£85 apiece if they split 50:50]. They had been fatherless most of their lives - and likely motherless as well, since none of the brothers "remembered" her to their descendants - so it seems odd for John to be this "rich". We have wondered if he might have come into a substantial inheritance or "grubstake", which would have been possible from a rich grandpa like John Clarke.

Information gleaned so far makes it seem unlikely that Jane was the daughter of John Clarke, Sr. Jane, the daughter of John Jr., would have been too young. Still, it is appealing to suspect some Clarke connection. It does seem likely that Samuel McCully's wife (whoever she was) had ties in both Colchester County and the Windsor-Horton area. What other early Nova Scotia families fit that mold?

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October 2018

*Wilbur, S. R., and S. H. Wilbur. 2014. *The descendants of Samuel McCully of early Nova Scotia, Canada*. Gresham, Oregon: Symbios Books.

1926 Census of the Prairie Provinces

Library and Archives Canada

The 1926 Census of the Prairie Provinces database is on its way!

Statistics Canada has transferred the 1926 Census of Prairie Provinces, which contains over 45,000 pages, to Library and Archives Canada. Over the summer, we concluded an agreement with FamilySearch to index the thousands of census entries so Canadians can find the material on our website easily.

FamilySearch has completed the indexing and is now proceeding with quality control. On December 1, they will send us the index and we will start building our new database. The Census database will consist of a free searchable index as well as the digitized images from the 1926 Census of Prairie Provinces.

We expect to have an online database by March 2019.

About the 1926 Census of the Prairie Provinces

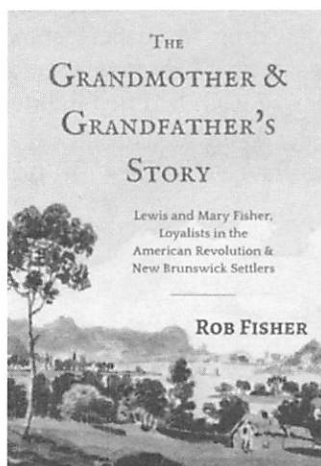
Since 1871, a Canada-wide census has been held every 10 years. However, the population of the Prairie provinces was rapidly expanding, so there was a need for more frequent population counts in those provinces. It was decided to conduct a census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in June 1906 (in between the Canada-wide censuses), and every 10 years thereafter.

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Book Announcement - *The Grandmother & Grandfather's Story*

Rob Fisher (robber@rogers.com)



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Rob Fisher is an archivist and historian who writes about Canadian history, military history, and archives. He has been researching the genealogy and history of the Fisher family for more than twenty years. He lives in Ottawa, Canada with his wife, and many, many books.

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