



Generations

The journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society/Soci  t   G  n  alogique du N-Brunswick
Volume 41 No. 4 Winter 2019 ISSN 0821-5359



Cassidy family and others ca. 1890. (St. Martins). See page 37.

\$9.00

Generations

The Journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Inc.

<http://www.nbgs.ca>

Editor: David Fraser
Book Review Editor: Mary Rosevear
Back Issues: David Fraser

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

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

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Generations goes to the printer Feb. 15, May 15, Aug 15 and Nov 15. Items for publication must reach the editor at least 7 days earlier.

Membership Fees for 2020 are: Capital, Charlotte, Miramichi, Southeastern, Saint John and NBGS, \$40.00 for individual members. Family: \$ 45.00. Institutions: \$ 45.00. Membership fees are for a calendar year. Those joining or renewing late in the year will receive back issues of *Generations* for that year.

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N.B. Genealogical Society Inc,
P.O. Box 3235, Station B,
Fredericton, N.B.,
E3A 5G9

Cover Photograph: contributed by Brian Cassidy.

Canada Post Canadian Publications Mail
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From the Editor's Desk



This month features an article by Franklin Luke Lawson and Jean Marie Boddy-Johnston about William Watters Boddy and his Klondike adventures. Part history (including social history) and part genealogy, it covers his mining career in Cornwall, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Klondike. (see page 3)



Brian Cassidy relates an intriguing story about photographic clues that led to finding out the shocking fate of one of his long-lost relatives. (see page 40.)

We have published several articles over the years about the early German (and other) settlers that arrived at the Bend of the Petitcodiac on the ship *Lovey* in 1766. The Spring issue will have an article by Philip Steeves summarizing the research status on the origins of the 11 families that landed at Hall's Creek (now Moncton.)

As always, more contributions are welcome. I have a few pages set for the Spring issue, and a couple of articles in preparation, but more are needed! The deadline for submissions is February 8.

Best wishes for a festive Christmas season and good luck on your genealogy adventures in 2020. We'd like to hear about them - share them with our readers!

David Fraser
124 Gondola Blvd
Quispamsis NB E2E 1J1
506 849 7922
dfraser@nbnet.nb.ca

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Fundy Coast Genealogy *Daphne Wetmore*

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Officers

President

Brian Cassidy
P.O. Box 3702 Stn B
Fredericton NB E3A 5L7
Email: bpc@unb.ca

Past President

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

1st Vice President

Jason Gaudet 506-755-6494
2 Maxwell Road
Canal, NB E5C 1K3
Email: jason@gaudet.com

2nd Vice President

Vacant

Recording Secretary

Faye Baisley 506 622 7641
PO Box 403 Stn Chatham
Miramichi NB E1N 3A8
Email: fayebaisley@hotmail.com

Membership Secretary

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

Treasurer

David Fraser 506-849-7922
124 Gondola Blvd.
Quispamsis, NB E2E 1J1
Email: dfraser@nbnet.nb.ca

Branch Presidents

Capital Branch

Brian Cassidy
P.O. Box 3702 Stn B
Fredericton NB E3A 5L7
Email: bpc@unb.ca

Charlotte County Branch

Jason Gaudet 506-755-6494
2 Maxwell Road
Canal, NB E5C 1K3
Email: jason@gaudet.com

Miramichi Branch

Faye Baisley 506 622 7641
PO Box 403 Stn Chatham
Miramichi NB E1N 3A8
Email: fayebaisley@hotmail.com

Saint John Branch

Karen Urquhart 506-638 8052
PO Box 2423
Saint John, NB E2L 3V9
Email: kaur@nb.sympatico.ca

Southeastern Branch

Peg Vasseur 506-383-4995
P.O. Box 7102
Riverview, NB E1H 4T8
Email: holmespun7@gmail.com

Researchers for Hire

Lifelines Genealogical Family History & Estate-Heir Research

Don Dixon, CRS(C), UEL
129 Burpee St, Fredericton, NB E3A 1M6
(506) 459-1512

lifelines2@outlook.com

<http://lifegenres.ca/wp/>

An experienced genealogical researcher who knows the records at the Provincial Archives. Work done at a reasonable hourly rate. Copy work from microfilm as required.

Maritime Roots Genealogical Research

Sean Benjamin, MLIS, CA
22 Parklawn Court, Saint John NB, E2K 2B8
(506) 349-4017

sean.benjamin@gmail.com

<https://maritimeroots.net/>

An experienced archival researcher who worked as a certified archivist and reference librarian in New Orleans for 11 years before returning to his native New Brunswick. Familiar with NB archives and online research. Hourly and project-based rates available. Please send a description of your research project.

Broad Meadow Genealogy

Rose Staples, UE, PLCGS
1080 Route 605, Maple Ridge, NB E6E 1W6

roses@nbnet.nb.ca

<http://broadmeadowgenealogy.wordpress.com/>

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.

Fundy Coast Genealogy

Daphne Wetmore, BHS, PLCGS

info@fundycoast.ca

<https://fundycoast.ca/>

Genealogy research in Southern New Brunswick

William Watters Boddy - His Incredible Search for Gold in the Klondike

Franklin Luke Lawson and Jean Marie Boddy-Johnston.¹

William Watters Boddy (1848 - 1922) was born and raised in Cornwall, a mining region of south-western England.

Mining in Cornwall and Devon

Mining in Cornwall and Devon in the south west of England began in the early Bronze Age, approximately 2150 B.C.

... Historically, tin and copper as well as a few other metals (e. g., arsenic, silver and zinc) have been mined in Cornwall and Devon. Cornwall and Devon provided most of the United Kingdom's tin, copper and arsenic until the 20th century. Originally tin was found as alluvial deposits of cassiterite in the gravels of stream beds. Eventually tin was mined underground; underground mines sprang up as early as the 16th century. Tin lodes were also found in outcroppings of cliffs. In the 19th century Cornish mining reached its zenith, before for-

eign competition depressed the price of copper, and later tin, to a level that made the extraction of Cornish ore unprofitable. The areas of Cornwall around Gwennap and St. Day and on the coast around Porthtowan were among the richest mining areas in the world. At its height the Cornish tin mining industry had about 600 steam engines working to pump out the mines (many mines reached under the sea and some went down to great depths).

SOURCE: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

His father, William Boddy, married Grace Watters at Crowan, Cornwall, England 05 December 1847.² Our William, William Watters Boddy was born at Brea Lougan, Cornwall, 23 February 1848.³ He grew to manhood in the mining district of Cornwall, England.

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Birth Place
William Boddy	Head	Married	30	Miner	Cornwall, Crowan
Grace Boddy	Wife	Married	30		"
William Boddy	Son	Unmarried	3		"

SOURCE: 1851 Census of England, Crowan, 1e

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Birth Place
William Boddy	Head	Married	41	Miner	Breage, Crowan
Grace Boddy	Wife	Married	41	Miner's Wife	Crowan, Cornwall
William Boddy	Son	Unmarried	13	Miner's Son	Iloggan, Cornwall

SOURCE: 1861 Census of England, Cornwall, Crowan, District 05.

Grampie was fourteen years old when he first went to work in the mines in Cornwall and at 18 was a captain in the mines.⁴

On 02 April 1870, at the Parish Church, Crowan, Cornwall, William Watters Boddy, a bachelor, miner, married Mary Webster, a spinster, daughter of William Webster, miner. (document below.)

1870. Marriage solemnized at The Parish Church in the Parish of Crowan in the County of Cornwall

No.	When Married	Name and Residence	Age	Condition	Rank or Profession	Parishes in the Time of Marriage	Solemnized by	Witnesses
342	April 2nd	William Boddy Mary Webster	22 20	Bachelor Spinster	Miner -	Crowan Crowan	William Boddy William Webster	Mary Anne

Married at the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by Thomas Donald or after James by J. P. Thomas

This Marriage was solemnized between us, William Watters Boddy and Mary Webster in the presence of Thomas Donald J. P. Thomas

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On 12 May 1870 a daughter, **Grace Mary Boddy** (a.k.a. Mary Grace Boddy) was born in Helston, Cornwall, England.⁵

In 1871 William was mining in Cumberland, where he lodged with the James Stephens family.

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Birth Place
James Stevens	Head	Married	24	Iron Ore Miner	Swennop, Cornwall
Elizabeth Stevens	Wife	Married	26		Kinnin, Cornwall
Bessy Stevens	Daughter		2		Gwennap, Cornwall
James Stevens	Son		3-mos.		Cleator Moor
Wm. Richards	Lodger	Married	38	Iron Ore Miner	Lynmouth, Devon
Wm. Boddy	Lodger	Married	23	Iron Ore Miner	Slogan, Cornwall
George Manning	Lodger	Married	42	Iron Ore Miner	Milverton, Somerset
William Richards	Lodger	Married	23	Iron Ore Miner	Devon, England

SOURCE: 1871 Census of England, Cumberland, Cleator, District 2m (Cleator Moor).

At the same time, his wife and child were living with his widowed mother at Crowan, Cornwall.

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Birth Place
Grace Boddy	Head	Widow	51	Seamstress	Gwinear, Cornwall
Nanny Boddy	Daughter-in-Law	Married	22		Camborne, Cornwall
Mary G. Boddy	Granddaughter		10-mos.		Crowan, Cornwall

SOURCE: 1871 Census of England, Cornwall, Crowan, District 5 (village of Horsedowns).

Mining in Cornwall and Devon, cont'd

.... By the middle and late 19th century, Cornish mining was in decline, and many Cornish miners emigrated to developing mining districts overseas, where their skills were in demand: these included South Africa, Australia and North America.

.... In the first 6 months of 1875 over 10,000 miners left Cornwall to find work overseas.

William Watters Boddy was one of many miners who left England to pursue employment overseas. He and his wife and daughter arrived in New York City in 1872 where he obtained employment with a company installing sewers under the streets of New York.⁶ They moved on to Nova Scotia before 1876.

Iron-Mining in Nova Scotia

The most significant iron-mining initiative ever undertaken in Nova Scotia was the development of the Acadian Iron Mines at Londonderry in Colchester County. This enterprise began in 1848, when the Acadian Iron Mining Association was formed to exploit reserves of limonite (hydrated iron oxide) first discovered locally in 1844; mining began in 1849 and continued until 1908. In 1850, a complementary iron works was built at Londonderry by the Acadian Charcoal Iron Company; the forge operated intermittently until 1870, when a small steel mill was constructed. In 1874 Acadian Charcoal was bought out by the Steel Company of Canada, which held exclusive patent rights to the new Siemens – Martin manufacturing process then revolutionizing steel production in Great Britain. In 1875 the Steel Company set

out to create a huge new industrial complex in the woods at Londonderry – blast furnaces, stoves, engine-houses, offices and warehouses, company housing, local tramways and branch rail-lines. In 1878 the company completed its scheme of an ultra-modern steelworks at Londonderry by renaming the community "Siemens," in honor of Sir William Siemens, developer of the process and company chairman at the time. Here was industrial opportunity writ large indeed – using Cumberland County coal to smelt Londonderry iron ore, then taking the pig iron that resulted and converting it directly into steel. At its peak, Londonderry had a population approaching 5,000; this included several hundred miners brought out from England in the 1870s, specifically to accelerate production of the iron reserves which were concentrated in three locations – East Mines, the Old Mountain Mine and West Mines.

SOURCE: Archives Nova Scotia [on-line] *Men in the Mines: A History of Mining Activity in Nova Scotia, 1720-1992*.

William Watters Boddy and his family lived at Londonderry, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, where he worked as an iron ore miner. A son **William Joseph Boddy** was born there 05 April 1876.⁷

About 1877 the Boddy family moved to Lake George, Prince William Parish, York County, N. B. where William became Superintendent for the **Lake George Antimony Mining & Smelting Company**.

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ANTIMONY

Prince William, York county – The existence of ores of this metal in New Brunswick was first made known about the year 1863, through the discovery of a deposit of stibnite, or sulphide of antimony, in the parish of Prince William, York county. The locality is about twenty-five miles from the city of Fredericton and about three miles from the St. John river, being very near the summit of a somewhat elevated tract overlooking Lake George and the valley of the Pokiok River.

The rocks exposed in the vicinity consist of alternating beds of slate and quartzite, being part of a wide belt of such rocks traversing the central counties and supposed to be of either Cambrian or Cambro-Silurian age, though, so far as at present known, without recognizable fossils. The beds are very highly disturbed, and show abundant evidence of metamorphism, connected, no doubt, with the close association of the strata with masses of intrusive granite, which may be seen in situ within a mile of the principal deposits of ore. The latter occur in connection with veins of milky quartz, some of which appear to be coincident with the bedding, though more commonly intersecting this at various angles. The total area over which lodes bearing antimony were found was about 350 acres, the quartz veins varying from a few inches to six feet, in which those of stibnite occurred partly in a network of fine veinlets and partly in more considerable masses, sometimes attaining a thickness of twelve or fifteen inches.

.... The first company to undertake active operations at Prince William was the Lake George Mining and Smelting Company, their location being that of the old "Hibbard property," adjoining the road to Lake George and about three miles from Prince William. At this place a considerable quantity of ore was raised, followed by the erection of a somewhat extensive plant including crushers, rolls, jiggs, etc., and, somewhat later, works for the desulphurization and smelting. When in full operation these works yielded fifteen tons of metal every six weeks, the charges (of 500 cwt.) affording from 45 to 55 per cent of regulus. The product was partly exported in cubes or ingots to the United States and was partly employed on the ground in the manufacturing of babbitt metal, by admixture with lead, copper and tin; that of babbitt metal, according to quality, from 20 to 50 cts. per pound.

The manufacture of the above products was continued for several years, but a continued decrease in the demand for the metal, with increased protective duties imposed by the government of the United States, soon made it difficult to carry on the work with profit. At the same time, discoveries having been made of antimony lodes upon adjacent properties, the competition of rival companies, with more or less litigation arising out of disputed claims, tended still further to hinder progress. It was then determined to export the ore in the raw state, this being hauled to Magaguadavie station on the Canadian Pacific Railway for shipment. At the same

time an entire change in destination and use of the material was made, almost the whole product being sent to the town of Medford, Mass., and there used in connection with processes of vulcanization of rubber. To supply this demand, about eighty men were, in the year 1883, employed in the Brunswick mines, and during the five months of that year about 29 tons of ore were exported, a shaft being sunk to the depth of about 300 feet. This business also appears to have been short-lived, as about the year 1890 all work was suspended. The property of the Brunswick company, originally known as the Hibbard property is now in the hands of trustees, resident in Haverhill, Mass. The other properties are a portion of the Lawrence estate owned in St. John, N. B.⁸

Grace M. Boddy, age 8, was one of fifty children enrolled in the school at Lake George in 1878.⁹

NOTE: Boddy children were enrolled in the school at Lake George each year from 1878 until 1885.¹⁰

Althea Mary Boddy (a.k.a. "Allie" Boddy) was born at Lake George 03 February 1878.¹¹

Mary (Webster) Boddy, wife of William Watters Boddy, died at Lake George 04 April 1880.¹² She was buried in the Magundy Sandbank Cemetery.¹³ (Her stone gives date of her death as April 7.)



In/ memory of/ MARY/ wife of/ William/ Boddy/ DIED/ April 7 1880/ Age 31 yrs.

SOURCE: Ancestry.com. Canada, Find A Grave Index, 1600's – Current [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012

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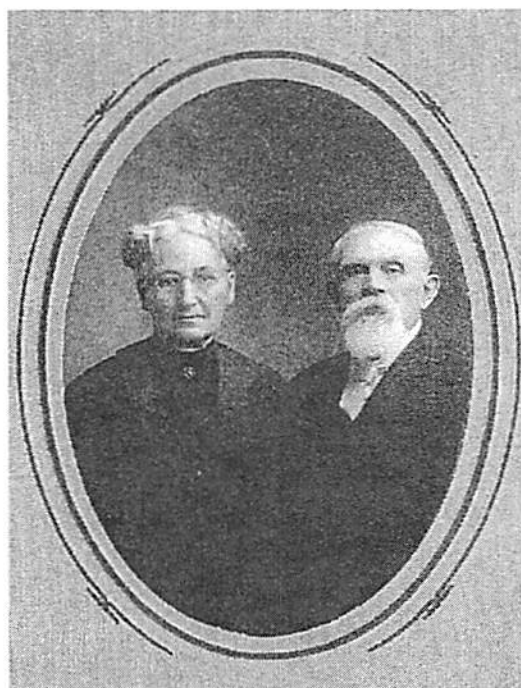
The death of his beloved wife Mary must have been devastating for the thirty-three-year old widower. He had three children under the age of ten. Grace would turn ten in early May. Their only son William's fourth birthday was the day after his mother's death. Althea's birthday was the third of February. The cause of death of their mother is not known as government death records were not required in the province at that time. Officially such documentation came into use in 1888.¹⁴

In the summer of 1880 a correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*, Saint John, N. B., wrote a very long article describing the work at the various antimony mines at Prince William. Part of it describes a tour with William Watters Boddy.

After saying goodbye to Mr. Adams, your correspondent proceeded to what is commonly called the Hammond Mines known by charter as the Lake George Antimony Mine and Smelting Company, where he was welcomed by Mr. Boddy, the manager. Mr. Boddy, who is a Cornish man, of experience in mining, says he never saw any Borneo antimony as pure as that which he is now working. The company are running two shafts, giving employment to twenty-five men. Operations were commenced on the seventh of June, and since the first of July thirty tons of ore have been turned out, ten being first quality. A quantity of new machinery is expected soon, including concentrating works, and in about six weeks the manager expects to give employment to fifty men. The machinery is now being run by horses, but steam will be introduced soon in order to keep pace with the demands. The main shaft is the deepest of any of the mines, it being a hundred and seventy-five feet to the bottom, and in going down the thickness of the vein has ranged from four inches to three feet. The No. 2 shaft is sixty feet deep and the vein has been steadily increasing in thickness and ore since beginning the shaft. The ore is at present being cleaned by hand, but the machinery for the purpose is expected soon. Mr. Boddy firmly believes that with proper machinery and competent management the mines will prove a paying

*speculation. The company's office is near the mines.*¹⁵

The Jones family was one of several well-established farm families at Prince William. Mary Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Benjamin Jones and Mary (Lawson) Jones, was a member of the Prince William Baptist Church. On 20 September 1876 she and Ella Warden, "*told of their love for Christ and expressed a wish to follow Christ in the ordinance of baptism.*" Their wish was carried out on 01 October 1876.¹⁶



Mary Elizabeth (Jones) Boddy and William Watters Boddy.

SOURCE: Boddy Family Photos.

On 02 November 1880, William Watters Boddy, 32-year-old widower, married 25-year old spinster Mary Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Benjamin Jones and Mary (Lawson) Jones.¹⁷

Name	Sex	Age	Birth Place	Religion	Occupation	Status
Boddy, William	Male	33	England	Meth.	Sup. At Mining Co.	Married
" , Mary E.	Female	24	N. B.	Bapt.		Married
" , Grace	Female	11	England	Meth.		Going to school
" , William J.	Male	5	N. S.	"		
" , Althea	Female	3	N. B.	"		

SOURCE: 1881 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Prince William.

Harry Whittier Boddy was born at Lake George 09 August 1881.¹⁸ **Warren L. Boddy** (a.k.a. **Lee Boddy** and **Leroy Boddy**) was born at Lake George 11 January 1883.¹⁹

On 19 August 1884 William Watters Boddy and Cook W. Jones paid Cook's father, Benjamin Jones \$1,650.00 to purchase that part of the estate that Benjamin had inherited from his father, Wil-

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William Jones.²⁰ On 22 September 1884 they paid Cook's uncle, Oliver Jones \$600.00 to purchase that part of the estate that Oliver had inherited from his father, William Jones.²¹

NOTE (1): William Jones, father of Benjamin and Oliver Jones, received a grant of 200-acres at Prince William, 12 January 1822. (*Index to New Brunswick Land Grants, 1784-1997, RS686*).

NOTE (2): Cook Walter Jones (1858-1930) was a brother of Mary Elizabeth (Jones) Boddy.

Mining for Gold in Nova Scotia

1861 Gold discovered at Oldham, Halifax County, by Edward Horne and Samuel Isner.

1861 Gold was discovered at Goldenville, West Side St. Mary's River, Guysborough County, by Nelson Nickerson.

1862 Gold discovered at Lawrencetown, Halifax County; Isaac's Harbour, Guysborough County; and Renfrew, Hants County. Production begins at Goldenville, which for a time was Nova Scotia's largest gold-producing district.

1867 Gold discovered at Fifteen Mile Stream, Halifax County, north of Sheet Harbour; Seal Harbour, Guysborough County; and Caribou Gold Mines, Halifax County.

SOURCE: Archives Nova Scotia [on-line], *Men in the Mines: A History of Mining Activity in Nova Scotia, 1720-1992*.

About 1886 William Watters Boddy and his family moved to Nova Scotia.

... they moved to Nova Scotia where he was captain of two gold mines, the Oldham Goldmine and the Forest Hill Gold Mine.²²

Gordon Finley Boddy was born at Guysborough, Nova Scotia, 18 March 1887.²³

On 06 December 1889 William W. Boddy, miner, of Oldham, Halifax County, Nova Scotia loaned Margaret Fero and her husband Welsley Fero of Canterbury, York County, N. B., \$75.00 at 8% interest for one year, and took a mortgage on their 10-acre property for security.²⁴ On 20 December 1889 he loaned Ardelia A. Dow and her husband Wellington Dow of Canterbury, \$125.00

at 8% interest for two years and took a mortgage on a 12-acre property plus a strip of land for security. (On 08 July 1892 W. W. Boddy acknowledged that this loan had been paid in full.)²⁵

NOTE: The above two documents were signed sealed and delivered ... *in the presence of* ... Luke Lawson, a Justice of the Peace for York County. Luke Lawson (1839-1922) of Canterbury was the youngest brother of Mary (Lawson) Jones and thus an uncle of Mary Elizabeth (Jones) Boddy.

On 01 October 1890 William W. Boddy, miner, and Mary E. Boddy, his wife, of Oldham, N. S., sold to Cook W. Jones, for an undisclosed amount of money, their half interest in the properties that Messrs. Boddy and Jones had acquired from Benjamin Jones and Oliver Jones in 1884.²⁶ On 05 November 1890 Mr. Boddy loaned Robert B. Currie and his wife, Alice Currie of Stanley, York County, N. B., \$250.00 at 7% interest for two years and took a mortgage on a 100-acre property as security. This obligation was discharged by certificate as per Book C5, pages 188-190.²⁷

William Watters Boddy and his family returned from Nova Scotia to New Brunswick and, on 27 April 1891, purchased the Ann Mays property for \$2,582.00. This property included all of Lot 88, plus part of Lot 87 that included a grist mill on Slocum's Mill Stream, (Jocelyn Creek) plus a 1-acre lot.²⁸

NOTE: The "Ann Mays property" lay downstream (on the St. John River), adjacent to the Jones property.

Grampie operated a grist mill in New Brunswick which was run by a water wheel on Jocelyn Creek, then later by a steam engine. Farmers came from miles around with their carts loaded with wheat and stayed all day while it was being ground. At supper time it was almost routine to have 27-30 guests seated at their long tables.²⁹

The Boddy children, "Allie", age 13; Harry, age 9; and Lee, age 8 were enrolled in the school at Lower Prince William for the term ending June 1891, the teacher, Jessie Burpee, Harvey Station.³⁰

Name	Sex	Age	Status	Relationship	Birth Place	Religion	Occupation
Boddy, William	Male	43	Married	-	England	Meth.	Miner
" , Mary	Female	36	Married	Wife	N. B.	Bapt.	
" , Grace	Female	21		Daughter	England	Meth.	
" , Willie	Male	15		Son	N. S.	Meth.	
" , Althea	Female	13		Daughter	N. B.	"	

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" , Harry	Male	10		Son	"	"	
" , Lee	Male	8		Son	"	"	
" , Gordon	Male	4		Son	"	"	
Jones, Oliver	Male	78		Uncle	N. B.	Bapt.	

SOURCE: 1891 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Prince William.

On 05 October 1894 William W. Boddy, farmer and mill owner, and Mary E. his wife, borrowed \$450.00 at 7% interest for three years from William H. Quinn, merchant, of Fredericton, who took a mortgage on the property that William Boddy had purchased from Ann Mays in 1891. The loan was repaid as per a declaration of 22 August 1905 by Mary Quinn, widow of William H. Quinn.³¹

LOWER PRINCE WILLIAM, Jan 30- Mr. Wm. Boddy, our popular miller, has recently put steam in his grist mill and is now prepared for public patronage at any time of year. Mr. Boddy's family, who have been ill with scarlet fever, are better.

SOURCE: *Daily Gleaner*, 01 February 1895, p. 1.

Fred Bliss Boddy was born at Prince William 15 October 1896.³²

On 15 January 1898 Cook W. Jones, and Perrella, his wife, sold to William W. Boddy, for an undisclosed amount of money, ... *all the lower or southeasterly half of the farm and premises owned by William Jones at the time of his death* ...³³ On 17 January 1898 Mr. Boddy borrowed \$1,200.00 at 6% interest for three years from Margaret A. Hansard of Saint John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S. who took out a mortgage on part of the Mays and the Jones properties. This mortgage was later assigned to George C. Coster and, later still, it was assigned to William J. Boddy.³⁴ On 08 February 1898 Mr. Boddy loaned Cook W. Jones \$160.00 at 6% interest for three years and took a mortgage on ... *all the upper or northwesterly half of the farm and premises owned by William Jones at the time of his death* This loan was repaid as evidenced by a declaration by W. W. Boddy 29 October 1901.³⁵

Klondike Gold Rush

The Klondike Gold Rush was a migration by an estimated 100,000 prospectors to the Klondike region of the Yukon ... between 1896 and 1899. Gold was discovered there by local miners on August 16, 1896, and ... it triggered a stampede of prospectors. Some became wealthy, but the majority went in vain.

To reach the gold fields most took the route through the ports of Dyea and Skagway in Southeast Alaska. Here, the Klondikers could follow either the Chilkoot or the

White Pass trails to the Yukon River and sail down to the Klondike. Each of them was required to bring a year's supply of food by the Canadian authorities in order to prevent starvation. In all, their equipment weighed close to a ton, which for most had to be carried in stages by themselves. Together with mountainous terrain and cold climate, that meant that those who persisted did not arrive until summer 1898. Once there, they found few opportunities, and many left disappointed.

Mining was challenging as the ore was distributed in an uneven manner and digging was made slow by permafrost. As a result, some miners chose to buy and sell claims, building up huge investments and letting others do the work. To accommodate the prospectors, boom towns sprang up along the routes and at their end Dawson City was founded at the confluence of the Klondike and the Yukon River (sic). From a population of 500 in 1896, the town grew to house around 30,000 people by summer 1898. Built of wood, isolated and unsanitary, Dawson suffered from fires, high prices, and epidemics. Despite this, the wealthiest prospectors spent extravagantly gambling and drinking in the saloons. The Native Han people, on the other hand, suffered from the rush, being moved into a reserve to make way for the stampede, and many died.

From 1898, the newspapers that had encouraged so many to travel to the Klondike lost interest in it. In the summer of 1899, gold was discovered around Nome in west Alaska, and many prospectors left the Klondike for the new goldfields, marking the end of the rush. The boom towns declined and the population of Dawson City fell. Gold mining activity lasted until 1903 when production peaked after heavier equipment was brought in. Since then the Klondike has been mined on and off, and today the legacy draws tourists to the region and contributes to its prosperity.

SOURCE: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

Hundreds of New Brunswickers were involved, one way or another, in the Klondike gold rush. Some young men were recruited by the military school in Fredericton which sent a group of soldiers to the Yukon to help to maintain the peace. Others were hired by the engineering firm, Mackenzie & Mann,³⁶ that had a contract to survey for a railway to the gold fields. Vancouver, British Columbia was the "stepping off point" to the north and quickly became a boom town. Scores of young people from this province went to Vancouver seek-

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ing employment. There were also several New Brunswick groups formed specifically to search for gold. These groups included the Harvey Lawrence party of Burt's Corner, the Capt. Smith party of St. Martin's and the George Black party of Fredericton.

For The Klondike

*Several York men, well known throughout the County, have about decided to try their luck in the Klondike regions next spring. Among the names mentioned are William Boddy of Prince William, John Love of Lower Pokiok, Samuel Oscar (sic) of Lake George and Geo. Graham of Prince William.*³⁷

CORRECTION: The abovementioned Samuel Oscar was Samuel Hoskin, a.k.a. Samuel Hoskins.

*A party of New Brunswickers bound for the gold fields of the Yukon expect to start from Fredericton some time this month. The party is backed by capital supplied by a number of prominent citizens of Fredericton and St. John, and will go thoroughly equipped in every way, taking with them the latest appliances suitable for mining in the Far North. W. W. Boddy, an experienced and practical gold miner, now residing at Prince William, will have charge of the mining operations, and George Black of this city expects to go as business manager.*³⁸

NOTE: Later George Black lived and practiced law at Dawson City, Yukon Territory, and was elected to the federal parliament where he served as Speaker in the House of Commons, Ottawa.

Mr. George Black was given a hearty send-off by his fellow Orangemen upon the eve of his departure for the Yukon gold fields.³⁹ Even the Church supported this venture.

There were In the Congregation Last Night several of the young men who are to leave for Vancouver and the Klondike on Tuesday next. Addressing them, the Dean said that their going from us to seek their fortunes could not but be viewed with deep interest by us all; they had been brought up and trained here. Their Christian character had been formed in our midst. In this Cathedral many of them had received the sevenfold gift in Confirmation and here they had partaken of their first Communion. The desire to go forth and make a career for themselves was a characteristic of the race, the spirit of adventure and daring which made the Empire what it is. The banner of Christ could be upheld by them as well in the gold-hiding crags of the Klondike or in the shaded streets of their home. Temptation might be more sudden, and more intense there, but scarcely more powerful. We were anxious to say to them from this pulpit, "May the blessing of God be with you!" The question of Pilate would confront them again and again; but the remembrance of to-night, and the prayer that it

*would evoke, would save them in every trial. Our last words to them were: "Keep innocence, and take heed unto the thing that is right, for that shall bring a man peace at the last!"*⁴⁰

NOTE: Apparently the invocation worked. While in the Klondike, the George Black party did not work on Sundays.

On 01 March 1898 a huge crowd assembled at the railway station to bid them "bon voyage!"

THE GOLDEN YUKON

The first real exodus from this city for the Klondike took place this afternoon when a party of 20 young men left in a special car attached to the C. P. R. Montreal express. As THE GLEANER has before related the party is comprised of two distinct companies.

One is Mr. George Black's company going right on to the Yukon, and who are associated together and Backed by a Syndicate of Fredericton and St. John gentlemen. This party is made up of George Black of this city, W. W. Boddy, of Prince William, George Pinder of Temperance Vale, Samuel Hoskins, of Lake George, George W. Graham, of Prince William and George Amiraux, of Richibucto.

Accompanying Mr. Black's party are a number of other young men from this city and vicinity, some of whom propose going only to Vancouver for the present, and others will push on to the gold fields of the Yukon. In this party are Walter Chestnut, William Strange, J. M. McElvaney, J. Farrell, W. W. Hubbard, A. C. Tabor, Walter Sewell, A. Cropley, J. Bebbington, T. Burpee, H. Bridges, J. P. Mitchell, Bruce McFarlane, J. McGrath, P. McGrath, J. White.

The car, fitted up especially for the convenience of the party and loaded with their effects, was visited by many interested people as it stood upon the siding at the C. P. R. yard today.

There was a large crowd at the station at 4:30 o'clock to bid the boys good-bye and they were given a very hearty send off.

The young men comprising the emigration To the Golden Yukon are all of those sterling qualities of character that will command success in any venture in life.

*Their faces and presence will be much missed in their native place where they have so many friends, and they go to famed West accompanied by the best wishes of a host of friends. All news from them will be awaited with joyful anticipation.*⁴¹

NOTE: Most Klondikers were young men but Hoskin and Boddy were 54 and 50 respectively.

The George Black Klondike party was well-manned, well-financed and well-provisioned for a

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year. Details of their trip across Canada were reported in *The Daily Gleaner*.

Our Klondikers at Ottawa

*An Ottawa dispatch of last night to the Sun says: The New Brunswick Klondike party passed through here today. They had a short stop at Ottawa. Among the members who saw them off at the station were Hon. Mr. Foster, W. Powell and Mr. McInerney.*⁴²

TWO SONS AT YUKON

Word has been received of the safe arrival at Vancouver of Mr. George Black and his associate Klondikers. Mr. Black telegraphed that he and party were camping under canvas, and waiting for an opportunity to go forward to the Yukon.

Mr. Wm. Black last evening received a letter from his other son, John, who is also in the Yukon. He writes that he is attached to the engineering staff of McKenzie & Mann, who are building the railway to the Klondike region. One of the engineers of the party is Mr. Guy Ballock, of Centreville, Carleton Co., a cousin of Mrs. Geo. H. Clarke of this city.

*Mr. Black's letter was dated at Fort Wrangel, Feb. 27. He writes that he expects to meet his brother, George, somewhere in the golden West.*⁴³

Their trip to the Yukon was described many years later in a document about George Black.

In 1897, the 24-year-old criminal lawyer and several friends were bitten by the gold bug. They were swept up in the frenzy of the Klondike Gold Rush and were bent on stampeding into the Yukon District with a flood of other adventurers.

He collected what money he could from clients and travelled the width of Canada. In the spring of 1898, the party reached Vancouver, British Columbia (B.C.), where they bought eight horses and sleds from an outfitter and sailed up the Pacific coast to Skagway, Alaska.

The horses precluded taking the popular Chilkoot Pass trail. Instead, they scaled the longer route of the White Pass, making many trips back and forth until they had lugged their year's supplies up and over the mountains into Log Cabin.

*They sold the horses, save one, and moved on down to Tagish Lake where they camped, cut trees and whip-sawed lumber. They built a flat-bottomed scow to haul their freight and a steam-powered boat. The woodburning pipe boiler and propeller were brought with the party from Fredericton.*⁴⁴

George Black, and other members of the party frequently wrote letters to the editor of *The Daily Gleaner* and letters to their families who delivered

them to the editor for publishing. An early letter from George Black described their trip across Canada to Vancouver.

... We had a very pleasant trip across the continent. At Montreal we were met by the Hazen boys and a lot of Fredericton boys who are attending McGill University. They took in hand those of our party who had time to spare and showed them the town in good shape. We started West again on Thursday afternoon in our car attached to a special. So great is the traffic coming West at present that the regular trains cannot handle the rush. The names of all the party have already appeared in your paper. At Fredericton Junction we were joined by a party from St. Martins, N. B., made up of Capt. Smith, Barry Davies, Wesley Milbury, Oscar Brown and Wm. Walsh, also for Klondike and at McAdam by a party from Benton, Carleton Co., Harry and Archie Mills, Arnold Boyd, John and Oscar Deakin, John McGann, John Lafferty, and Allan McPherson, bound for the lumber woods of B. C. We reached Vancouver on Wednesday morning, March 8th, and the boys scattered to different boarding houses, expecting to be here until the 16th. Our Klondike party came over and pitched our tent on the bank overlooking English Bay, a stone's throw from the Park. If any of your readers are familiar with Vancouver, they will know what a pretty place this is. The weather here, with the exception of two stormy days, beginning with a flurry of snow, has been like early May in Fredericton, the grass is green, and flowers in bloom. Sunday night Amiraux, Pinder, and Graham sailed for Wrangel with our twelve horses in the steamer Ning Chow and the rest of us sail on Wednesday, March 16th, on the Islander. ...

... All of the Fredericton boys (except perhaps one) have secured positions. Most of them have been out to the camp to see us to-day, and all are well pleased with Vancouver. There is plenty of work here, but no big wages, except for skilled mechanics. Jas. H. Harvey, formerly of Restigouche co., near Campbellton, and Geo. Biggar, formerly of Fredericton, have also been to see us to-day.

*Walter Chestnut goes north with us, and has been with us since we left Fredericton. Charlie Neill met us on our arrival, and has been very kind in directing us about Vancouver.*⁴⁵

NOTE: Charlie Neill, a Fredericton boy, eventually became one of the foremost bankers in Canada.

OUR KLONDIKE PARTY

On account of an accident to the steamer upon which Mr. Black's party were to have left Vancouver for Fort Wrangel on the 16th, the arrangements of the party to reach Wrangel have been somewhat changed. Three of the party, including Mr. George Pinder, took passage by the steamer which left on Sunday, the 13th; the oth-

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ers, including Mr. Black and Mr. Boddy, were to have left on Saturday, and probably did leave on that date for Wrangel. It is reported that the trails on the other side of Wrangel are in an impassible condition, and that it will not be possible to reach Telegraph Creek until late in the spring. Mr. George Black's brother John is with the Mann and McKenzie party, a detachment of which are now camped midway between Wrangel and Telegraph Creek, being unable to proceed further. Unless more favorable reports are received from the trails Mr. Black's party will probably stay at Wrangel until the conditions for proceeding with greater ease are more favorable.⁴⁶

OUR KLONDIKERS

Messrs. Geo. Pinder, Geo. W. Graham and Geo. E. Amiraux, of the Geo. Black party, who left Vancouver on the 13th or 14th of March for Fort Wrangel, arrived at that place on Thursday, the 17th, three days before Mr. Geo. Black, Mr. Boddy, Mr. Chestnut and the other members of the party sailed from Vancouver. A letter has been received from Mr. Pinder. The steamer which conveyed their party to Wrangel was a China vessel, Ning Chow, of the tramp class, and the largest vessel that has yet sailed between Vancouver and Wrangel. There were 700 passengers on board and a great quantity of freight. Among the passengers was a son of Sir Richard Cartwright, in charge of a force of mounted police on their way to the Yukon district. Included in the freight end of the big steamer were 30 horses for Mann & McKenzie to be used in the work of construction of the railway.⁴⁷

When the party reached Fort Wrangel they decided not to wait until the trail became more favorable, instead deciding to go across the White Pass via Skagway. George Black describes it vividly:

The Feverish Lust for Gold

On 26th we called at Juneau, the most substantial town on the Pacific Coast, north of Vancouver.

... That evening we landed at Skagway, and found the rest of the party well and impatiently expecting us, as the trail was getting in bad shape. ... From Skagway the trail is over White Pass, running back through the mountains. For six miles from the town the valley is on average about half a mile in width. There the trail enters the mouth of the first canyon, to where stuff can be dragged on sleds or carted. From there it has to be Packed on Horseback for some miles, as the trail passes over ice in the bed of a very rough mountain stream flowing down through the canyons. The ice is merely a shell now, and entirely gone in some places, rickety bridges of poles span chasms, great rocks lie thickly in the way; these have to be squeezed between, climbed around and over. In places the mud is already knee deep where the trail has had to leave the river and wind over Porcupine Hill, a mass of mud and slime, where

horses and men slip and fall to come up again looking like nothing but lumps of mud, and over it all are hurrying thousands of people, packing their outfits on horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, sheep, goats, dogs, wagons, sleds, toboggans, and on their own backs. I even noticed one chap struggling with a wheelbarrow. Many, completely discouraged, are abandoning their outfits for mere nothing and leaving for home, and I do not wonder, poor people, unless they have horses of their own and know how to manage them or have money enough to hire their outfits packed over by the professional packers, it is enough to discourage any one. Just imagine carrying on one's back an outfit of a ton or over, in loads of from 50 to 100 pounds, over such a trail as that. The Poor Beggers Toil and Sweat from daylight till dark, then to lay down in a tent pitched on the ice; most all of them contract terrible colds just as soon as they land at Skagway, and sick and tired as they are have to keep on working; many of them are entirely ignorant of how to make a tent comfortable, and their lives are perpetual misery. However, the people going over are not all like those I have described... We have got along first rate, had good health and good luck, by Monday night, 28th March, we had hauled all our outfit to the mouth of the canyon; and tented there. We made a deal with a professional packer whereby he provides pack saddles, and assists us in packing our outfit to Tagish Lake, where we will build our boats and go down river when navigation opens. There he buys our horses from us. The deal also includes packing over the outfit of the party led by Capt. Smith, of St. Martins, N. B., and who came west in the same car with us. Harry Bridges is with this party, they number five, and we have struck pretty close together all the way. Tom Burpee of Sheffield was with them, but at Skagway, not feeling well enough to go on, wisely went back on the Islander.

... Tuesday, 29th – We began packing our outfit through the canyon. Amiraux, Hoskin, and Boone put our steam boiler on a sled, and after a great struggle twitched it through to safety on the summit, and the rest of us packed goods about the same distance. We found that we could not pack all of our outfits so far before the flood comes down, and as it rains most of the time, the flood might come any day, so we decided to only put the stuff through the canyon to safety, and then move it again, for this end of the trail will go to pieces first, and was even then almost impassable. By working steadily from daylight till dark every day, we have tonight got the whole outfit safe from the water, and we were just in the nick of time, another week and I don't think we would have got it over the trail at all; a month ago the same trail was in good shape. ...

... As it is a rule of our party never to work on Sunday except in case of danger, and our outfits being safe tonight, Amiraux, Boone and I have come into town, and will go out again tomorrow afternoon, taking with us some horseshoes. We are sleeping at a respectable bunk

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house called Hotel Rosalie. In a room on one side of us sleeps Bishop Roe, (sic) Bishop of Alaska, and on the other Archdeacon Campbell. They hold service in the Union church here tomorrow at 11 o'clock. I met Archdeacon Campbell the other day, and noticing by his badge that he was a member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew introduced myself and exhibited my badge. Both the Bishop and the Archdeacon are skillful doctors, in fact the latter seldom gets any other name here but doctor, and as they only charge for the medicines they use, and there are so many quacks where so much sickness prevails, they are in great demand and Universally Re-

spected. The Bishop is going through to Dawson City at once to establish a mission there.⁴⁸

Sadly, Walter Chestnut caught a bad cold on his trip from Vancouver. It developed into pneumonia and he had to return to Skagway where he died. (See Lawson, Franklin Luke, *The Sad and Tragic Death of WALTER T. CHESTNUT (1877-1898)* of Fredericton, *Generations*, Volume 40 No. 4 Winter 2018, pp 55-58.)



The Englishmen. Geo. Black. H. Boone. Sam Hoskins. Walter Chestnut. Wm. Boddy.

The Geo. Black Party

A Long and Interesting Description Of the Tedious Journey to the Lakes, with the Hardships and Privations Attendant Thereon.

... We had then reached about the middle of the first canyon, about 9 miles from the coast, the trail running over what remains of the ice in the bed of the stream, over the rocks where the ice was good, along the bank where there was any bank, and where the banks were too steep and rocky to get along in many places there were walls of rock hundreds of feet high overhanging with glaciers, there the trail went over temporary bridges hastily built by the miners, rickety affairs quickly tumbling to pieces and dropping horses and men into the water. Many horses and dogs were killed there, and a number of men died from exposure.

... Yesterday I drove with Amiraux and Boddy and Brown of the Smith party to the foot of the lake. We took the small tent, a stove and an outfit of grub. The lake is open at the foot, (25 miles from here.) We looked up a good lumber site and camped near it. I drove back this morning. They will cut down the trees and stay by them till we get there. Boddy will look after the tent for them. It is a first class place to camp and I look forward with

pleasure to spending a month at one place. We have always had a tent at each pile of stuff. We are freighting stuff for the Smith party, so one party is always at each end. As soon as the pole is moved to the head tent, the back tent is moved on past the pile and then the pile moved to it and so on. We are all well. The climate and the work agrees with us all. We are getting fat and tanned. You should see my whiskers, mine and Graham and Boone's. Pinder and Amiraux and Boddy shave. Amiraux pronounces mine a brindle.⁴⁹

In a month or so the party cut down trees, whip sawed them into lumber, and built three boats, including the first steamboat to sail on the Upper Yukon River.

... We have a steam launch, a row boat and a scow. We named the steamer *City of Fredericton* and the scow after the good ship of the Fredericton Bicycling and Boating club Zeezaboo prefixing the word "Nackawic" in honor of the designer. We celebrated the Queen's birthday by a trial trip down to Tagish Post, the Union Jack floating astern, engineer Hoskins at the throttle, Mr. Boddy fireman, and Geo. Graham at the helm.

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*On the way down we were saluted with many cheers and much waving of hats, by the people camped along the shore. Major Strickland and some of his men came down to the landing to greet us, and a great crowd of miners (or would-be miners like ourselves) gathered to see and admire our little boat. Major Strickland complimented us on being the first to place a steam boat on the Upper Yukon, and told us that had not most of his men been off duty that evening they would have fired a salute for us.*⁵⁰

NOTE: The designer of *Zeezaboo* was George Pinder of Temperance Vale, near Nackawic, N. B.

On 02 June 1898 the North West Mounted Police at Chilkoot recorded the entry of W. W. Boddy into the Yukon.⁵¹

Each member of the George Black party was remarkably multi-talented and resourceful.

*.... a brass casting on the engine broke, an indispensable part. After Half a Day's Work running the boat without steam and discussing the possibility of repairing it, they went ashore, burnt charcoal, built a forge, and melted the broken pieces of brass with some other pieces, in the retort, made a model of the part required, and a mould in the sand, then ran the brass into it, doing as neat a job as any foundry could have done. Next day the steamer was running, and the bearing did not even heat. This was done by Amiraux, Boddy, and Hoskins and I consider it, done as it was in the wilderness, A Feat to be Proud Of.*⁵²

*.... One day as we were working the steamer up among some islands the swift current caught and jammed us under a spruce leaning out over the water. It struck us with fearful force, ripping off the smoke stack and exhaust pipe, and jammed across the boat just forward of the boiler; it would have been all up with us had it not jammed just when it did it must have smashed or swept overboard two of the boys who were in the bow of the boat. We got her clear and tied up to the shore to repair damages. Sam (Hoskin) took two tin boxes – a potato and a biscuit box – heated them till they came apart, cut off zinc nails for rivets, made a new smoke stack and exhaust pipe, and next day we went on our way rejoicing.*⁵³

From time to time the party encountered local indigenous people, sometimes with fearful results.

.... After dinner, leaving Sam [Hoskin] at the tent to do some cooking, we went out to investigate the creek. We had gone up about a mile and panned out several pans of dirt from the bed of the creek, not finding color, when Boddy and Graham started down stream to interview the inhabitants of the cabin. Amiraux, Pinder and I kept on working at the creek. They had been gone but a short

time when we heard them coming through the brush and calling us; we dropped our shovels and ran to meet them; they came running with their revolvers in hand, and told us that they met Sam running up the brook with the Winchester, and he had shouted across the stream to them that The Indians Were After Him. They turned expecting him to follow, and come back to us. We at once drew our revolvers and hurried down to meet Sam and the Indians, expecting every instant to hear a shot or have one of our number popped over from an ambush. We kept on to where they had met Sam, seeing no Indians nor hearing anything, but some yells and shouting, coming apparently from the river. We then considered that Sam must either be hiding in the brush or had made his way to the log cabin, for we knew that he would not be captured, without giving the redskins a taste of the Winchester. We fully expected to have to fight our way to the boat. We had blood in our eyes, and it would have been dangerous for an Indian to show up just then with any sign of hostility. When we reached the cabin we found that Sam had been there and had gone back to the boat with some of the log cabin party and their guns. They told us they did not think the Indians would shew fight, finding Sam had backers. In fact two of the Indians had come to the cabin before Sam had met them. They were very much excited, and told them that "bad white man go shootin' Injun, Injun run." Amiraux and I then went up the brook and brought back our pick and shovels. When we reached camp we found the boys surrounded by about thirty gaping Indians, squaws and papooses – a dirty disgusting crowd, – the women and children wearing silver rings in their noses and silver needles protruding from their lower lips. They crowded round and Begged for Everything in Sight. I exchanged a few cups of graham flour with them for some moose meat and fish. They preferred to speak very little English, but I suspect that they understood it fairly well. They said they were "Big Salmon or Yukon Injuns not Tagish Injun. Tagish Injun bad Injun, steal, shoot white man, me good Injun, no steal." Sam told me that when we had gone up the brook, three rafts loaded with the wretches had dropped down the Hootalink alongside our boat, they rushed up and swarmed about him jabbering Injun and picking up everything in sight, utensils, grub, etc. They demolished his batch of bread, and at last seized the rifle. He snatched it from them and when they tried to take it again he left them and started up the brook after us. He had gone but a short distance when he found two Indians following him. They demanded the gun and tried to take it, whereupon he pumped a shell into the barrel and full cocked pointed her right in their faces. He was angry enough to show them he meant to shoot if they advanced, and they fell back in quick order. Then it was that he met Boddy and Graham, he at the south side and they on the north side of the brook. They came back to us. He crossed over, and went to the log cabin and so ended our first bloodless, though rather exciting, encounter With the Yukon

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Indians. Had Sam or any of us been alone they would have made it hot for him.⁵⁴

All contacts made with the George Black party were eagerly reported in the Fredericton newspaper.

FROM DAWSON CITY

Mr. J. A. Gibson Arrives Here Right from the Land of Gold.

... Mr. Gibson is a former York county man, who has resided in California for many years, accumulating considerable of a fortune. ... Attracted by the stories of wealth in the Klondike, Mr. Gibson visited the Yukon country to investigate for himself. ... He has invested in what he believes will prove to be valuable claims in the vicinity of Dawson. ... He met Graham and Boddy, of the George Black party at the Mouth of the Hootalinqua, in June last, and also met Isaac Brown of the W. H. Lawrence party. ... Mr. Gibson will settle up some business he has here, and then go West, and about January will again go to Dawson, carrying a big outfit with him.⁵⁵

New Brunswickers who were with McKenzie & Mann surveying for the railway and those who were with the Yukon Military Force in the Klondike often met the George Black party. When they did, they reported their contact to the hometown newspaper which published the correspondence immediately.

FORT SELKIRK REACHED AT LAST

... On the 2nd Sept. we met the George Black party, they were divided up, Geo. Black, Geo. Pinder and Geo. Graham were going on ahead to prospect the Insutian River, and Boone and one other of the party were camped a small distance farther down on the Hootalinqua River. As we were moving along we noticed a rather small looking craft named the Baltimore push off from shore and start out in our direction with one man in it. As the boat approached the occupant inquired which was the Fredericton scow, we directed him and told him we were from Fredericton, he inquired for private Patchell, and we told him Patchell was aboard our boat and we pulled up alongside, at first we did not recognize who he was owing to his somewhat over-growth of hair on his chin, but a second look revealed to us The Face of George Pinder. The first thing he asked for was THE GLEANER. After saying good-bye he moved off in the direction of the scow, just as he was leaving us Messrs. Geo. Black and Graham put off in another boat, but I did not get a chance to speak to these as they made direct for the scow. Pinder told us that up to that time they had struck nothing of importance.⁵⁶

George Black Party: A Further Recital of the Adventures of the York County Boys in the Dreary Wilderness of the Yukon, in the Eager Quest for the Golden Nugget.

... After writing Boone, Graham, Pinder and I came up the Hootalinqua with our outfit on a steamer, and got up about 70 miles and stuck because of low water - could not find more than two feet of water, (a death blow to the Stikine River route.) When she stuck there was nothing for us to do but to pile our stuff out on the bank and leaving Boone with a man of another party also coming in this direction and whose partners were with our chaps up the river camped along side them. We loaded our two boats with what we could bring and kept on, the steamer going back to Dawson. We came to head of the Hootalinqua, across Teslin Lake and 70 miles up the river, reaching Amiraux, Boddy and Hoskins on Wednesday, 14th Sept. They had been some 20 miles further up and were the dropping down stream to Prospect Further Down. We came back with them to where they were heading for, leaving Boddy and Hoskins to prospect and prepare for winter, and now Amiraux, Graham, Pinder and I with three partners of the man camped with Boone are dropping down this river to bring the balance of our stuff up before navigation closes.

... We are all well and it would not be so hard to put in the long dreary winter if I could know you are all well at home. When we came to where Boone is we found him well and the stuff in good condition. We will load up this afternoon and at daylight tomorrow start on the long pull up river again. Address letters in care of N. W. Mounted Police, at Mouth of Hootalinqua River, which will be about 200 miles from us and is the nearest station. I will be there some day.⁵⁷

LIFE AT FORT SELKIRK WITH YUKON MILITARY FORCE

... I have not seen the George Black party down this far yet, and unless they arrive pretty soon I am afraid they will have to winter further up the river.⁵⁸

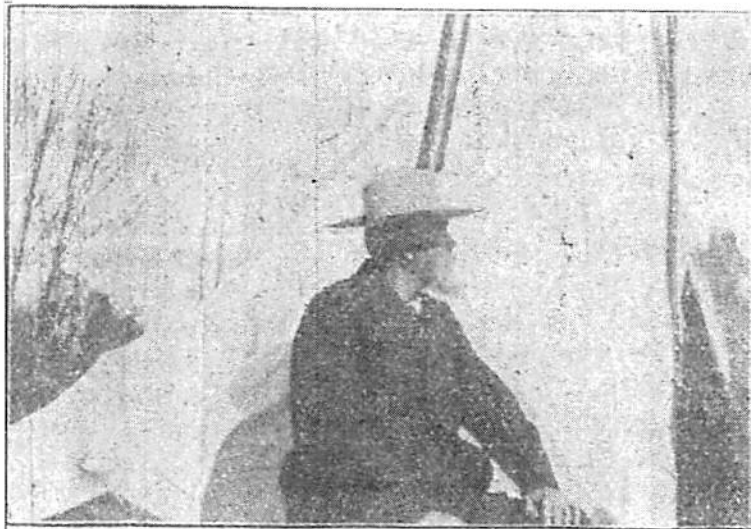
While Mr. Boddy was away, his wife in New Brunswick survived an attack by a deranged neighbor.

HE IS INSANE AND WANTED TO KILL A NEIGHBOR WITH AN AXE

The Fredericton Herald says: There was intense excitement at Prince William for a while yesterday morning due to the actions of a crazy man. His name is Brymer, and going suddenly mad he entered the house of Mrs. William Boddy with an axe for the purpose of murdering her. An alarm was given and the neighbors assembled in force, but it was some time before they were able to overpower and secure the lunatic who fought like a devil for liberty. Dr. Coy was summoned

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and after pronouncing the man insane he was ordered to the asylum, a constable conveying him to that institution.⁵⁹



WM. BODDY AT CAMP.

SOURCE: *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 26 November 1898. (From a letter by Geo. Black, dated at San Francisco, 15 Nov. 1898.)

In November 1898 Humphrey Boone was credited with saving the life of Mr. Batt-Mills, a wealthy Englishman, who suffered from frozen feet. Boone took him from a camp at Teslie Lake to Tagish Post on Lake Bennett, a distance that took them several days, during which they faced both freezing and starvation. At Bennett, Dr. Boyle amputated several of the injured man's toes and his life was saved.⁶⁰

In August 1899 word was received that the George Black party had made some promising finds.

The George Black Party

*The George Black syndicate here are in receipt of letters from members of the party which are of the most satisfactory character and intimate that they have made some rich finds at a point between Atlin Lake and the Mouth of the Hootalinqua river.*⁶¹

On 24 August 1899, at Lake Bennett, the NWMP recorded that W. W. Boddy entered the Yukon again, this time aboard the *SS Nora*.⁶² In September 1899, several members of the Yukon force of the Canadian Militia returned to Fredericton with news of some success of the George Black party.

HOME FROM YUKON

... Private Fradsham met Mr. Geo. Black and Mr. Jack Black at Selkirk about six weeks ago. Mr. Fradsham says that the Black party had then struck it rich on the Big Salmon and were then getting ready to operate on

*quite a scale. He saw two good sized nuggets which the party had found on the Big Salmon and says they are rich in themselves. He also met Robt. Chestnut at Vancouver.*⁶³

NOTE: Pte. Harry Fradsham, son of Fred Fradsham of Fredericton, served in the Klondike and in South Africa as part of the Canadian Contingent in the Boer War. He was wounded in the battle at Paardeberg, February 27, 1900. He returned home to Fredericton to a hero's welcome in June 1900.

In October and November 1899 members of the George Black party began returning to New Brunswick.

Coming Home from Klondike

*Mrs. Humphrey Boone, whose husband went to the Klondike as a member of the George Black party, but who has been working at Dawson city since last spring, has received a letter from Mr. Boone in which he writes that he will not spend another winter in the Yukon and that he will likely return home sometime next month.*⁶⁴

A Returned Klondiker

*Mr. Humphrey Boone, who went to the Klondike in the spring of 1898 with the George Black party, returned home upon the C. P. R. express from the west at noon today. Mr. Boone left the Black party last spring and has not been with them since. Messrs. Pinder and Boddy of that party are expected here to-morrow.*⁶⁵

Home From the Klondike

Messrs. George Pinder and William Boddy arrived here upon the noon C. P. R. express to-day from the

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*Klondike where they went in the spring of 1897 with the George Black party. They have had a variety of experiences and are hale and hearty and in good spirits after their long and novel trip. Messrs. George Black and George Amereaux, the two other members of the party who are still at Dawson, will likely come home this fall and the whole party will return to the Klondike next February.*⁶⁶

CORRECTION: They went to the Klondike in the spring of 1898, not 1897.

LOWER PRINCE WILLIAM

*The many friends of Mr. W. W. Boddy are pleased to have him once more in their midst after spending nearly two years in the Klondike.*⁶⁷

The George Black party soon planned their return to the Klondike.

YUKON COMPANY

Company Formed to Develop Claims of Geo. Black Party

*A number of gentlemen are seeking incorporation as the Fredericton Mining and Development Co. Limited and notice will appear in this week's Royal Gazette of their application for letters patent under the Joint Stock Companies Act. The purposes for which incorporation are sought are the acquiring and development of gold and other mining properties in the Yukon particularly, and in any province of Canada. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000 divided into shares of \$5 each. The principal place of business will be at Fredericton. The applicants for incorporation are J. D. Hazen, M.P.P., John Black, Geo. Black, W. W. Boddy and J. T. McMurray, who are the provisional directors, and Parker Glasier, Geo. T. Whelpley, W. T. H. Fenety, Geo. E. Amereaux, F. St. J. Bliss, Geo. T. Pinder, Prof. W. T. Raymond and H. G. Nealis.*⁶⁸

Apparently they planned to enjoy and promote some local tea in the Klondike.

What They Drink on the Yukon

*When the Geo. Black party started for the Klondike they took with them a chest of Mazawattee tea purchased from the Fredericton dealer. While in the West they sampled many varieties of tea, from the spruce tea of the country, which they drank to prevent scurvy, to the fine products of the East, but in excellence of flavor and quality none excelled Mazawattee brand. It has given them such satisfaction, that when they return to the Yukon, which they propose shortly to do, they will not go without a good supply of Mazawattee tea. Mr. Enoch G. Hoben, the York street grocer, is the sole agent for Mazawattee tea in this city.*⁶⁹

In January 1900 Mrs. Boddy's uncle Oliver Jones passed away and was buried in the Union Cemetery, at Burden, Prince William.

LOWER PRINCE WILLIAM

LOWER PRINCE WILLIAM, Jan. 26 – The death occurred on Monday of Mr. Oliver Jones, an aged and respected resident of this place at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Mr. Jones, who was never married, resided with his niece, Mrs. William Boddy, at whose residence his death occurred. Funeral service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Cahill in the Baptist church on Wednesday at 11 a. m., interment being made in Union Cemetery.⁷⁰

In February 1900 the George Black party reorganized and set out for the Yukon.

GEO. BLACK PARTY

Mining Company Organized – Party Will Return to Yukon Feb. 21st.

A meeting of the Fredericton Mining and Development Co. (Ltd.) was held yesterday afternoon at which the following directors were elected—John Black, J. D. Hazen, M.P.P., F. St. J. Bliss, W. W. Boddy, Geo. Black, and Parker Glasier, M.P.P.

At a meeting of the Directors held this morning, officers were elected as follows:

President, J. D. Hazen.

Vice Pres. John Black.

Sec'y Treas. F. St. J. Bliss.

Managing Director, Geo. Black.

*Messrs. Geo. Black, W. W. Boddy, Geo. Pinder and Geo. Amereaux, who were members of the original Geo. Black Klondike party and who have been spending the winter at home, propose leaving again for the Yukon on February 21st. A number of other gentlemen will accompany them to the land of gold.*⁷¹

On 25 March 1900 the NWM Police at Chilkoot recorded the entry of W. W. Boddy into the Yukon.⁷² By April they were busy working their claims.

GEO. BLACK PARTY

All are Well and Now Engaged in Working Their Claims

Letters have been received here by friends of Mr. George Black conveying the pleasing intelligence that Mr. Black and all members of his party were well upon the date on which the letters were written, April 13th. Mr. Black was then at the mouth of the Hootalinqua River, he having just returned from a trip to Selkirk, 340 miles distant. He made the journey alone with a dog team and covered the distance and return in 17 days, averaging 40 miles a day.

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On reaching the Hootalinqua he found that his companions had already gone up the river to their claims and he was to immediately join them. On the journey down the Yukon river a dog and sled were lost through the ice and one member of the party had a narrow escape from drowning.⁷³

In the fall of 1900, shoppers in Fredericton had an opportunity to view some of the Klondike riches.

Klondike Nuggets

A fine assortment of gold nuggets from the claims of the Fredericton Mining & Development Co., on Livingstone Creek, Yukon Territory, worked by the Geo. Black party, are on exhibition at J. D. Fowler's opposite the Post Office.⁷⁴

NOTE: Mr. Boddy was said to have made and lost his fortune twice. He returned from the Klondike with two gold nuggets. One was shaped like a boot. It went to his only son born by his first wife Mary (Webster) Boddy. William Joseph Boddy then gave it to his first son, William Sutherland Boddy. It then went to his only child, the great-granddaughter of W. W. Boddy, the late Elizabeth Georgina Harriet "Betty" (Boddy) Maple. It is presumed to have gone to one of her three sons. The other nugget was made into a stick pin which went to W. W.'s oldest son by Mary Elizabeth (Jones) Boddy. Harry Whittier Boddy passed it along to his only son Donald Edward William Boddy. Donald had two daughters. The stick pin went to the older daughter and great-granddaughter of W. W. Boddy, Marie Louise "Louise" (Boddy) McCormick.

Mr. Boddy was home again later in 1900 for another few months and supported Rev. Dr. McLeod of the *Liberal Conservative* political party in the Federal by-election.

YORK CAMPAIGN

Great Enthusiasm Exhibited in All Parishes Over Candidature of Rev. Dr. McLeod
KESWICK RIDGE AND LOWER PRINCE WILLIAM

... The audience which greeted Mr. Bliss and Mr. Si-

monds at the Agricultural Hall, Lower Prince William on Saturday evening is said by the local residents to have been the largest ever held in that locality, there being about sixty or upwards present. Mr. Edward Estabrooks presided and among those present were Councillor Graham, Messrs. Leverett Estabrooks, Wm. Boddy, James A. Kirke, Nevers Kitchen, Wm. Scott, Thos. Jones, Jr., and Dr. Coy.⁷⁵

LOWER PRINCE WILLIAM, Nov. 9 – Mr. W. W. Boddy, who has made his second trip to the Klondike in search of gold, has returned home having had a fair amount of success.⁷⁶

MR. W. W. Boddy Will Shortly Return to the Yukon Country

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Boddy, of Prince William, who have been spending a few days with friends in this city returned home to-day. Their two sons, who were injured in an accident several days ago, are fast improving.

Mr. Boddy proposes shortly returning to the Yukon country and rejoining the mining company of which Mr. Geo. Black is manager, and which had valuable claims on Hootalinqua River. The members of the party will put in the winter getting out lumber which they need in next season's operations.

Mr. Boddy while naturally modest in talking about the claims nevertheless very much pleased with their prospects and quite sanguine about next season's work.

Mr. George Black is now at Dawson upon business for the company but will rejoin his party before Mr. Boddy gets there.⁷⁷

Another of Mr. Boddy's visits to Fredericton was noted in the newspaper.

PERSONAL

Mr. W. W. Boddy, Prince William, is in this city.⁷⁸

Mr. Boddy was enumerated in the 1901 Census and was identified as a farmer rather than a miner. His eldest son, William Joseph Boddy was identified as a miller.

Name	Sex	Relationship	Status	Date of Birth	Age	Occupation
Boddy, William W.	Male	Head	Married	Feb. 27, 1848	53	Farmer
, Mary E.	Female	Wife	Married	Aug. 9, 1855	45	
, Grace M.	Female	Daughter	Single	May 12, 1870	30	
, William J.	Male	Son	Single	Apr. 5, 1876	24	Miller
, Althea	Female	Daughter	Single	Feb. 3, 1878	22	
, Harrie W.	Male	Son	Single	Aug. 9, 1881	19	Farmer's Son
, Warren L.	Male	Son	Single	Jan. 11, 1883	18	Farmer's Son
, Gordon F.	Male	Son	Single	Mar. 18, 1887	14	
, Fred B.	Male	Son	Single	Oct. 15, 1896	4	

SOURCE: 1901 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Prince William.

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The Great Northern Paper Company, Millinocket, Maine.

The company got its start when the Maine legislature authorized Charles W. Mullin to form a water power company on the West Branch Penobscot River. Mullin in turn worked with Garret Schenck, part owner of the Rumford Falls Paper Company, to build a paper mill in Millinocket, Penobscot County, Maine, on the river.

The Millinocket plant opened in 1900. A second mill opened in Madison in 1906. A third one opened in East Millinocket in 1907, which also had its own dam and hydroelectric facility. Financiers of the corporation included Oliver Payne and William Collins Whitney.

When the Millinocket Mill opened it was the world's largest paper mill, producing 240 tons/day of newsprint, 120 tons/day of sulfite pulp and 240 tons/day of ground wood pulp.

SOURCE: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

On 19 June 1902 Mary Grace Boddy married Guilford Leslie Hood at Prince William.⁷⁹ They moved to Millinocket, Me. in 1906.

On 24 June 1903, at Kingsclear, Althea Boddy married Walter B. Wheeler, son of Rynard and Lucinda Wheeler of Prince William.^{80 81} They moved to Millinocket, Me. in 1903.

On 20 June 1905 Harry W. Boddy married Martha C. Clarke.⁸² They moved to Millinocket in 1906.

William J. Boddy moved to Millinocket, Me. in 1907. On 29 April 1908, at Groveland, Mass., William J. Boddy, electrician, secretly married Mary Ethel Sutherland, schoolteacher, daughter of Robert Sutherland and Libby (McKeen) Sutherland,⁸³ of County Harbour, Guysborough, Nova

Scotia.⁸⁴ His bride, whom he always called "Marie," arrived in Millinocket in April, 1909.

On 04 May 1908 William Watters Boddy sold, for \$100.00, a Prince William property situated between the highway and the St. John River, to Cook Jones.⁸⁵ On 05 December 1908 Mr. Boddy borrowed \$900.00 at 6% interest for two years from Mary A. Peters of Fredericton who took out a mortgage on the Mays and the Jones properties at Prince William.⁸⁶ On 29 March 1910, (before the above mortgage was fully discharged), Mary A. Peters permitted Mr. Boddy to sell 100-acres of the mortgaged property to Ernest G. Hoyt, farmer, of Prince William for \$300.00.⁸⁷ On 18 May 1910 William W. Boddy repurchased the property from Ernest G. Hoyt for \$470.00.⁸⁸ On the same day, 18 May 1910, he sold this same property to Richard B. Hanson, Barrister, of Fredericton, for \$500.00.⁸⁹

On 21 July 1909 Gordon Boddy married Villa M. Burden, daughter of George Edward Burden and Bertha Eva (Hagerman) Burden of Lower Prince William.⁹⁰

W. W. Boddy was a Trustee for the Lower Prince William school in 1910. His son Fred, age 13, was one of fourteen (14) students; the teacher was M. Elizabeth Clindinon of Lower Prince William.⁹¹

At the time of the 1911 Census of Canada, William Watters Boddy and his wife were living at Prince William. Their son Gordon Finley Boddy and his wife Villa (Burden) Boddy were living with them.

Name	Sex	Relationship	Status	Birthdate	Age	Birth Place	Occupation
Boddy, W. W.	Male	Head	Married	Feb. 1848	63	England	Farmer
, Mary E.	Female	Wife	Married	Aug. 1857	54	N. B.	
, Leander	Male	Son	Single	Jan. 1884	27	"	
, Gordon	Male	Son	Married	Mar. 1888	23	"	
, Villa	Female	Wife	Married	Mar. 1881	20	"	
, Fred B.	Male	Son	Single	Oct. 1897	14	"	

SOURCE: 1911 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Prince William.

NOTE: Leander Boddy, above, was Warren L. Boddy, a.k.a. Lee Boddy and Leroy Boddy.

On 06 September 1912 Mary A. Peters of Fredericton certified that, regarding the Mortgage bearing date the fifth day of September (1908) ... *that all moneys both principal and interest secured by and under the said Indenture of Mortgage have been fully paid and satisfied.*⁹² On 13 April 1913,

Mr. Boddy (and R. W. Foster, Mortgagee, of St. Mary's) received \$100.00 from the St. John & Quebec Railway Co. for 3.41 acres of land, that is, a 100-foot right-of-way for the railway to traverse a portion of Mr. Boddy's land in Prince William.⁹³

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Mr. Boddy spent the winter of 1914 with his family in Millinocket, Maine.

LOWER PRINCE WILLIAM

*Mr. W. W. Boddy has gone to Millinocket to spend the winter.*⁹⁴

Villa (Burden) Boddy, the wife of Gordon Finley Boddy, passed away leaving him with two small children, Gracie Althea Boddy (b. 1910) and Cyril McKenzie Boddy (b. 1911). On 23 December 1914 Gordon Finley Boddy married Emily E. McCutcheon, daughter of Thomas William

McCutcheon and Alta Margaret (Allison) McCutcheon.⁹⁵

On 01 May 1915, William W. Boddy and his wife, Mary, received \$3,000.00 from Arthur Hayward Long, farmer, of Kingsclear, N. B., for the Mays and Jones properties.⁹⁶

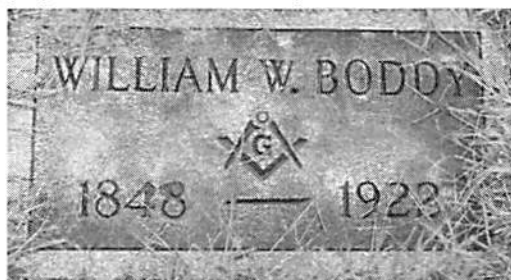
William Watters Boddy and his wife moved to Millinocket, Penobscot County, Maine. In 1920 they were living on Knox Street with their son Gordon Finley Boddy and his family.

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Status	BirthPlace	Emigration Year	Occupation
Baddy, Garlen F.	Head	Male	32	Married	Canada	1917	Milk Cart
, Ruby E.	Wife	Female	26	Married	Vermont		
, Grace A.	Daughter	Female	9	Single	Canada	1917	
, C L McK	Son	Male	8	Single	Canada		
, Vera M.	Daughter	Female	4 8/12	Single	Canada	1918	
, Ramond W.	Son	Male	7/12	Single	Maine		
Baddy, William W.	Head	Male	72	Married	England	1872	Not working
, Mary E.	Wife	Female	64	Married	Canada	1905	none

SOURCE: 1920 United States Federal Census, Maine, Penobscot, Millinocket, District 0114

NOTE: Baddy Garlen F. should read Boddy, Gordon F.; Baddy, Ruby E should read Boddy, Emily E. and Baddy, C L McK should read Boddy, Cyril McKenzie. Re. the "Emigration Years" for William W. Boddy, 1872 was the year he first entered the USA at New York; the emigration year for his wife, should not be 1905.

William Watters Boddy died at Millinocket, Maine 29 July 1922 and was buried at Millinocket.⁹⁷ It was widely understood within the family that, regardless of the medical report, he died of a broken heart. *People always said he died because he was heart broken over my father* [William J. Boddy] *dying – just seemed to wilt away.*⁹⁸



After the death of her husband, Mary Elizabeth (Jones) Boddy continued to live in Millinocket, making many trips to New Brunswick to visit family and friends. Her visits in 1927 and 1931 were noted in the local newspaper.

MAPLE LEAF LODGE MARYSVILLE MET

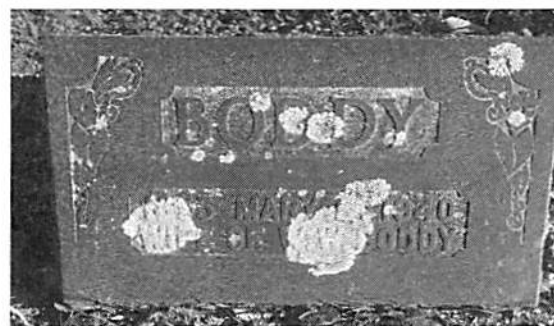
Mrs. Mary Boddy, who has been visiting her sister [Fanny], Mrs. Lemuel McLean, has gone to Lake

*George to visit relatives.*⁹⁹

AT MARYSVILLE

*Mrs. Boddy, of Millinocket, Maine, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lemuel McLean.*¹⁰⁰

Later she moved to Arvida, Quebec to live with her son Harry and his family. She returned to Fredericton in the spring of 1940 and died three and a half months later (15 August). Interment was in the Burden Cemetery, Prince William.¹⁰¹ Two of her pallbearers were the sons of William J. Boddy – Edwin and Eugene Boddy.



- 1 **Jean Marie Boddy-Johnston** is a great granddaughter of William Waters Boddy as follows: William Waters Boddy>William Joseph Boddy>Eugene Stanley Boddy>Jean Marie Boddy-Johnston.
- 2 **Ancestry.com: *England, Select Marriages, 1538-1973*** (database on-line), Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014. William Boddy married Grace Watters at Crowan, Cornwall, England, 05 December 1847. FHL Film Number: 246797, 246799, 246800, 90243.
- 3 **Birth Certificate of William Waters Boddy** (Found in a government office in Redruth, Cornwall, England, 28 June 1990 by Jean Marie Boddy-Johnston.) *No: 373; Where and when born: Twenty third February 1848 Brealougan; Name, if any: William; Sex: Boy; Name and surname of father: William Boddy; Name, surname and maiden name of mother: Grace Boddy Waters (sic); Occupation of father: Miner; Signature, description and residence of informant: X the mark of William Boddy Father, Brae; When registered: twenty sixth March 1848; Signature of registrar: Edw'd Nettell. (Certified to be a true copy of an entry in a register in my custody. (signed) Jayne E. Hooper, Superintendent Registrar, (dated) 28-6-1990.*
- 4 **Monsour, Mary Carlisle "Mimi" (Wheeler), *Family History Papers***, (probably written by her aunt, Althea Mary (Wheeler) Waite.)
- 5 **1901 Census of Canada**, New Brunswick, York, Prince William.
- 6 **Monsour, op. cit.**
- 7 (a) **1901 Census of Canada, op. cit.**
(b) **Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts Marriage Records, 1840-1915*** (database on-line). Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013. The marriage record of William J. Boddy and Mary Sutherland, 29 April 1908, identifies his birthplace as Londonderry, Nova Scotia.
- 8 **Bailey, L. W., *MINERAL RESOURCES of the PROVINCE of NEW BRUNSWICK***, 1899.
- 9 **Teachers' Records and Trustees' Reports**, York, Prince William, Lake George. Microfilm F4837 (PANB).
- 10 **Ibid.**, Microfilms F4837- F4842.
- 11 (a) **1901 Census of Canada, op. cit.**
(b) **Index to New Brunswick Marriages RS141B7** (PANB on-line). The marriage certificate for Althea Boddy and Walter B. Wheeler, 24 June 1903, identifies her birthplace as Lake George.
- 12 (1) ***Weekly Telegraph***, Saint John, N. B., 07 April 1880. (Daniel F. Johnson's New Brunswick Vital Statistics: Volume 50 Number 1318) d. Lake George, Prince William (York Co.) 4th inst., Mary BODDY w/o William BODDY, age 31, native of Cornwall, England.
(2) ***The Daily Telegraph***, Saint John, N. B., 20 April 1880. (Daniel F. Johnson's New Brunswick Newspaper Vital Statistics: Volume 50 Number 2344) d. Lake George (York Co.) 4th inst. Mary BODDY w/o William BODDY, age 31, native of Cornwall, England.
- 13 (1) **New Brunswick Cemeteries**, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick (on-line). *Name: BODDY, Mary; Born: ---; Died: 1880-Apr-7; Age: 31 Years; Birth Place: ---; Place of Death: ---; Relationship: w/o William Boddy; Cemetery: Magundy Sandbank, York County; Notes: ---.*
(2) **Headstone inscription**, Magundy Sandbank Cemetery. (Canada Find a Grave ID 112554556)
- NOTE: The Apr 7 date of death is inaccurate; the correct date is Apr 4.
- 14 **An Act to Provide for the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages** (50 Victoria, Ch. V), passed April 5, 1887, came into force on 1 January, 1888. New Brunswick Vital records (National Institute) [https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/New_Brunswick_Vital_Records_\(National_Institute\)](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/New_Brunswick_Vital_Records_(National_Institute)).
- 15 ***Daily Telegraph***, Saint John, N. B., 12 August 1880.
- 16 **Record of the Baptist Church at Prince Williams, Book No. 2, 1852-1926**. Microfilm F33 (PANB).
- 17 ***The Daily Telegraph***, Saint John, N. B., 06 November 1880. (Daniel F. Johnson's New Brunswick Newspaper Vital Statistics: Volume 51 Number 1125). M. *At residence of bride's father, Prince William (York Co.) by Rev. Wm. Ross, B. A., 2nd inst., William BODDY, Superintendent of Lake George A. M. & S. Co./Mary E. JONES, both of above mentioned place.*
- 18 **Index to County Birth Registers RS141A2/2** (PANB on-line). *Name: BODDY, HARRY; Sex: Male; Date: 1891-98-09; Place: LAKE GEORGE; County: YORK; Father: BODDY, WILLIAM; Mother: JONES, MARY; Code: 10-1-2-3; Microfilm: F16110.*
- 19 **1901 Census of Canada, op. cit.**
- 20 **New Brunswick Land Registry, York County, Book 78, Page 172, Doc. #34254**, 19 Aug 1884, Reg. 01 Sep 1884.
- 21 **Ibid.**, Book 78, Page 250, Doc. #34297, 22 Sep 1884, Reg. 23 Sep 1884.
- 22 **Monsour, op. cit.**
- 23 (1) **1901 Census of Canada, op. cit.**
(2) **Index to New Brunswick Marriages RS141B7** *Name: BODDY, GORDON F.; Married: MCCUTCHEON, EMILY E.; Date: 1914-12-23; County: YORK; Parish: ---; Number: 1231; Code: B4/1914; Microfilm: F15956.* Marriage Cer-

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tificate 1231 certifies that Gordon had been born at Guysboro, N. S., although an earlier one, the marriage of Gordon and Villa M. Burden, indicated that he had been born at Prince William.

- 24 New Brunswick Land Registry, York County, Book 91, Page 25, Doc. #39177, 06 Dec 1889, Reg 10 Dec 1889.
- 25 Ibid., Book 91, Page 198, Doc.#39252, 20 Dec 1889, Reg 18 Jan 1890.
- 26 Ibid., Book 110, Page 640, Doc.# 46769, Oct 1890, Reg 11 Feb 1898.
- 27 Ibid., Book 93, Page 548, Doc.# 40098, 05 Nov 1890, Reg 20 Nov 1890.
- 28 Ibid., Book 94, Page 456, Doc. #40390, 27 April 1891.
- 29 Monsour, op. cit.
- 30 Teachers' Records and Trustees' Reports, York, Prince William, Lower Prince William, Microfilm F4847 (PANB).
- 31 New Brunswick Land Registry, York County, Book 103, Page 246, Doc. #43684, 05 Oct 1894, Reg 07 Oct 1894.
- 32 (1) *The Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 18 November 1896. (Daniel F. Johnson's New Brunswick Newspaper Vital Statistics: Volume 102 Number 1148) Mr. and Mrs. W. W. BODDY have received congratulations on a domestic event, four weeks ago – a boy. The little stranger has already been given a name – Fred Bliss BODDY.
- (2) Index to County Birth Registers RS141A2/2. Name: BODDY, FRED BLISS; Sex: M; Date: 1896-10-15; Place: PRINCE WILLIAM; County: YORK; Father: BODDY, WILLIAM WATTERS; Mother: JONES, MARY ELIZABETH; Code: 10-3-159-11620; Microfilm: F14026.
- (3) Index to Late Registration of Births RS141A1b. Name: BODDY, FRED BLISS; Sex: M; Date: 1896-10-15; Place: PRINCE WILLIAM; County: YORK; Father: BODDY, WILLIAM WATTERS; Mother: JONES, MARY ELIZABETH; Code: 1896-B-106; Microfilm: F18787. The declaration was completed 23 March 1948 by Grace M. Hood, Madison, Somerset, Maine who declared that she was his sister, and am 77 years old, and that I was present in the house at the time of his birth.
- 33 New Brunswick Land Registry, York County, Book 110, Page 641, Doc. #46770, 15 Jan 1898, Reg 11 Feb 1898.
- 34 Ibid., Book 111, Page 167, Doc. #46907, 17 Jan 1898, Reg 11 Apr 1898.
- 35 Ibid., Book 110, Page 643, Doc. #46771, 08 Feb 1898.
- 36 NOTE: William Mackenzie (1849-1923) and Donald Mann (1853-1934), of Peterborough and Acton, Ontario, respectively, were railway contractors who partnered in 1886 and built railways in western Canada, Maine and Chile. In 1895 they accelerated the purchase and construction of additional railway lines on the Canadian prairies to compete with the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1898 they consolidated several lines throughout Canada to form the Canadian Northern Railway that, in 1918 was nationalized and became the Canadian National Railway. In 1911 they were knighted for their efforts in the railway industry. Mann is remembered for the Mann Cup, a trophy of pure gold that is awarded (since 1910) to the Canadian Senior Men's box lacrosse champions.
- 37 *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 14 October 1897, p. 8.
- 38 Ibid., 10 February 1898, p. 5.
- 39 Ibid., 26 February 1898, p. 8. LOCAL EVENTS THE GOLDEN KLONDIKE Mr. George Black Given a Send-Off by His Fellow Orangemen Upon the Eve of His Departure for the Yukon Gold Fields.
- 40 *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 28 February 1898, p. 8.
- 41 Ibid., 01 March 1898, p. 1.
- 42 Ibid., 04 March 1898, p. 2.
- 43 Ibid., 12 March 1898.
- 44 Gaffin, Jane. *George Black: His Legacy Was Strong Mining Laws*, George Black – Yukon Prospectors Association (on-line).
- 45 *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 24 March 1898. (From a letter from George Black, Vancouver 14 March 1898.)
- 46 Ibid., 21 March 1898, p. 8.
- 47 Ibid., 04 April 1898, p. 3.
- 48 Ibid., 16 April 1898.
- 49 Ibid., 28 May 1898. (From a letter from George Black, Windy Arm, Tagish Lake, Yukon Territory, 25 April 1898.)
- 50 Ibid., 04 July 1898. (From a letter from George Black, Tagish Lake, Yukon, 01 June 1898.)
- 51 <http://www.yukongenealogy.com/NWMP/records/Chillkoot/checkpoints/listing/people/who/entered/the/Yukon/BODDY,W.W.Jun2,1898,Fredericton,N.B.>
- 52 *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 03 August 1898. (From a letter from George Black, Mouth of Hootalinqua, rd
Aug. 3, 1898.)
- 53 Ibid., 08 September 1898. (From a letter from George Black, Mouth of Hootalinqua River, Yukon District, July 28th, 1898.)

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- 54 Ibid.
- 55 Ibid., 28 September 1898.
- 56 Ibid., 20 October 1898. (From a letter from Pte. H. Wakefield, Fort Selkirk, Sept. 12th.)
- 57 Ibid., 21 October 1898. (From a letter from George Black, Nisutlin River, North of Teslin Lake, Sept 10.)
- 58 Ibid., 12 November 1898. (From a letter from Pte. H. Wakefield, Fort Selkirk, Yukon, 18 October 1898.)
- 59 Ibid., 06 October 1898, p. 2.
- 60 Ibid., 30 December 1898. *FREDERICTON HERO Humphrey Boone, of Geo. Black Party Distinguishes Himself in the Klondike.*
- 61 Ibid., 22 August 1899, p. 8.
- 62 <http://www.yukongenealogy.com> NWMP records:Yukon River steamships passenger lists. BODDY, W. W., Aug 24, 1899, SS Nora – INWARDS.
- 63 *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 26 September 1899, p. 1.
- 64 Ibid., 14 October 1899, p. 8.
- 65 Ibid., 26 October 1899, p. 8.
- 66 Ibid., 27 October 1899, p. 8.
- 67 Ibid., 07 November 1899, p. 6.
- 68 Ibid., 20 December 1899, p. 1.
- 69 Ibid., 24 January 1900, p. 8.
- 70 Ibid., 30 January 1900.
- 71 Ibid., 08 February 1900, p. 8.
- 72 <http://www.yukongenealogy.com>. NWMP records at Chillikoot: checkpoints listing people who entered the Yukon. BODDY, W. W., Mar 25, 1900, Fredericton, N. B.
- 73 *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 12 May 1900, p. 8.
- 74 Ibid., Friday, 26 October 1900, p. 8
- 75 Ibid., 29 October 1900, p. 5.
- 76 Ibid., 12 November 1900, p. 3.
- 77 Ibid., 16 November 1900, p. 1.
- 78 Ibid., 22 March 1901, p. 5.
- 79 Ibid., Monday, 23 June 1902, p. 8. *HOOD-BODDY. On Wednesday, June 18th, about fifty relatives and friends gathered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Boddy of Prince William to witness the marriage of their daughter, Miss M. Grace Boddy, to Mr. Gilford Hood. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. N. Sables, pastor of Prince William Baptist church. The bride was attended by Miss Estella Estabrooks of Prince William, and the groom by Mr. Wm. Boddy, brother of the bride. She received a large number of gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Hood will reside in Fredericton.*
- 80 *Index to New Brunswick Marriages RS141B7. Name: BODDY, ALTHEA; Married: WHEELER, WALTER B.; Date: 1903-06-24; County: YORK; Parish: -----; Number: 3369; Code: B4/1903; Microfilm: F15908. (PANB on-line).*
- 81 *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., Thursday, 25 June, p. 8. *A Pretty Wedding. There was a pretty wedding at Prince William yesterday, the scene being at the residence of Mr. W. W. Boddy, and the contracting parties, Miss Althea Boddy, daughter of Mr. Boddy, and Mr. Walter B. Wheeler, a well known resident of Prince William. Rev. C. W. Sables performed the ceremony. The esteem in which the bride was held was evidenced by the large number of beautiful and substantial gifts she received.*
- 82 Ibid., Friday, 23 June, p. 8. *Boddy-Clarke. On Tuesday last a pretty wedding took place at Prince William when Harry Boddy and Miss Martha Clarke, two popular young residents of that place, were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. Currie.*
- 83 Ancestry.com. Massachusetts Marriage Records, 1840-1915 (database on-line). Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013.
- 84 1901 Census of Canada, Nova Scotia, Guysborough, County Harbour, C., p. 14 (Automated Genealogy). This document enumerates household #125 as follows: (name) Sutherland, Robert. (sex) M(ale). (relationship) Head. (date of birth) May 30, 1852. (age) 48; Sutherland, Libbie J., F(emale), Wife, Apr. 19, 1858, 42; Sutherland, Ellen B., F. Daughter, Aug. 1, 1879, 21; Sutherland, Mary E., F. Daughter, Dec. 3, 1880, 21.
- 85 New Brunswick Land Registry, York County, Book 137, Page 680, Doc. #57581, 04 May 1908, Reg 2 August 1908.
- 86 Ibid., Book 138, Page 503, Doc. #57862, 05 Dec 1908, Reg 09 Dec 1908.

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- 87 Ibid., Book 142, Page 323, Doc. #59101, 29 Mar 1910, Reg 09 Apr 1910.
- 88 Ibid., Book 143, Page 660, Doc. #59582, 18 May 1910, Reg 21 Sep 1910.
- 89 Ibid., Book 143, Page 661, Doc. #59583, 18 May 1910, Reg 21 Sep 1910.
- 90 Index to New Brunswick Marriages RS141B7. (Name) BODDY, GORDON F., (Married) BURDEN, VILLA M., (Date) 1909-07-21, (County) YORK, (Parish) —, (Number) 1180, (Code) B4/1909, (Microfilm) F15933 (PANB).
- 91 Teachers' Records and Trustees' Reports. York, Prince William, Lower Prince William, Microfilm F4861 (PANB).
- 92 New Brunswick Land Registry, York County, Book 149, Page 454, Doc. #61854, 06 Sep 1912, Reg 07 Sep 1912.
- 93 Ibid., Book 150, Page 408, Doc. #62698, 13 Apr 1913, Reg 05 May 1913.
- 94 *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 24 January 1914, p. 11.
- 95 Index to New Brunswick Marriages RS141B7. (Name) BODDY, GORDON F., (Married) MCCUTCHEON, EMILY M., (Date) 1914-12-23, (County) YORK, (Parish) —, (Number) 1231, (Code) B4/1914, (Microfilm) F15956 (PANB).
- 96 New Brunswick Land Registry, York County, Book 158, Page 495, Doc. #65114, 01 May 1915, Reg 03 May 1915.
- 97 (1) Maine Death Records, 1761-1922. Name: Wm. Boddy; Place of Death: Millinocket; How long a Resident: 2 years; Previous Residence: N. B.; Date of Death: Year 1922 Month 7 Day 29; Age: Years 74 Months 5 Days -; Place of Birth: England; Sex: M; Color: W; Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced: M; Occupation: Mine Supt; Name of Father: don't know; Maiden Name of Mother: don't know; Birthplace of Father: England; Birthplace of Mother: England; Occupation of Father: don't know; Cause of Death: Sarcoma Spleen; Duration: 4 months; Name of Physician: Ed. R. Mansfield, M. D.; P. O. Address: Millinocket, Me.; Place of Burial: Millinocket, Me.; Date of Burial: July 31, 1922; Undertaker: H. J. Bragdon; P. O. Address: Millinocket, Me.

NOTE: Although the official cause of death was Sarcoma Spleen, many believed that he died of heartbreak over the death of his son, William Joseph Boddy, just a few months earlier.

(2) *Bangor Daily News*, Bangor, Maine, 03 August 1922. **MILLINOCKET Many Attend the Funeral of W. W. Boddy** (From Our Regular Correspondent) **MILLINOCKET**, Aug. 2 – Yesterday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wheeler the funeral service of the late Mr. W. W. Boddy were held, the Rev. Raymond Cooper of the Baptist church officiating. The local Masonic lodge took charge of the funeral, Mr. Boddy being a member of Hiram lodge, Fredericton, N. B. A large number of friends including many Masons were present and a wealth of floral tributes, noticeably among them being a beautiful piece from the Nollesemic lodge, F. A. M., showed the respect in which Mr. Boddy was held in the community. After the scripture read by Pastor Cooper and a prayer by a brother Mason the Rev. J. R. Rossnagel, Mrs. E. Gertrude Wheaton accompanied by Mrs. Evans, sang *Does Jesus Care?* The address by Rev. Mr. Cooper which followed was full of help and inspiration for the bereaved. After the singing by Mrs. Wheaton of *Abide With Me*, the impressive Masonic ritual was performed. The Masonic chaplain, James Shanks, conducted the Masonic service for the dead. Interment was in the local cemetery in charge of Mr. Bragdon. The bearers were Percy and Walter Wheeler, W. H. Thorpe, Kenneth Reed, Fred Townsend and Bert Swan. William Watters Boddy was born in Camborne, Cornwall, England, 74 years ago last February. About 45 years ago he left England and landed in New York. Mr. Boddy came to Millinocket three years ago and lived with his son, Gordon, on Knox street. For some time he had been ailing and he passed away on Saturday from an internal ailment. Besides the widow he leaves behind to mourn his loss six children – Mrs. Grace Hood, Mrs. Walter Wheeler, Gordon Boddy and Fred Boddy of this town and Harry and Lee of New Brunswick. The family have the sincere sympathy of the entire community. Rarely have so many afflictions come in such rapid succession to any home in our midst as have been endured by this family and its various representatives within a comparatively few months. Mrs. Boddy, left without her loved companion of many years, is even now caring for the motherless little ones of her son, Gordon, recently bereaved and the many other cases of illness and death are well known to all of us. The passing of the father and patriarch of the family gives us all opportunity to assure the bereaved of warmest love and sympathy on behalf of a very large circle of friends.

NOTE (1): The many afflictions referred to above refer to three tragedies endured by the family over a 10-month period: the death of Gordon Boddy's wife, Emily McCutcheon on 10 September 1921; the death of William Joseph Boddy, the only son of W. W. Boddy and his first wife, Mary Webster on 21 February 1922; and the death of W. W. Boddy on 29 July 1922. With these three deaths, ten children have lost one parent and their grandfather.

- 98 Embleton, Harriett Boddy, recorded interview by Jean Marie Boddy-Johnston, Millinocket, Maine, 22 April, 1998.
- 99 *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 09 June 1927, p. 3
- 100 Ibid., 23 March 1931, p. 3.
- 101 a) Ibid., 16 August 1940. **OBITUARY BODDY**—At Fredericton, N. B., August 15, 1940, Mrs. Mary Boddy, widow of William Boddy, aged 85 years. Funeral tomorrow (Saturday) morning from the home of Mrs. William Boreland, Woodstock Road, with the service at 10:30 o'clock by Rev. John Linton and interment made in Burden Cemetery.

b) Inscription in Burden Cemetery

BODDY
1855 MARY 1940
WIFE OF W W BODDY

The Loss of The *Royal Tar*

From The New Brunswick Magazine, Vol. 1, July 1898; contributed by George H. Hayward

The loss of the St. John steamer *Royal Tar*, in the year 1836, was in many ways one of the most remarkable marine disasters in the annals of the Maritime Provinces. For many years it held a leading place in the stories of strange events handed down from father to son, and even at this day the older people can recall the intense interest with which, in their younger days, they listened to the recital of incidents of the notable casualty. A few years ago the writer published a partial account of the disaster in one of the St. John newspapers [the *Daily Telegraph*] and since then he has gathered further facts which now enable him to present the story in a form worthy of preservation by the students of local history.

The *Royal Tar* was the pioneer steamer on the route between St. John, Eastport and Portland, Maine, and the establishment of this line to connect at Portland for Boston was an enterprise of no small importance on the part of some of the people of St. John.

This steamer was built at the shipyard of William and Isaac Olive, Carleton, and launched in November, 1835. It was of 400 tons burthen, 146 feet keel, 160 feet on deck and 24 feet beam, and was fitted and equipped in an unusually fine style for those days. The cost was about \$40,000. One half interest in the venture was owned by John Hammond, and the remaining half was held between Daniel McLaughlin and Mackay Brothers & Co. The steamer was commanded by Captain Thomas Reed, father of the late Thomas M. Reed.

There was great rejoicing in St. John when this fine steamer was completed and ready for the route. The trial trip took place in the harbor on Monday, the 2nd of May, 1836, and was an event in which a large number of citizens took a lively interest. Between two and three hundred guests were on board, and after the boat had steamed around the harbor, and had made the run from Partridge Island to Reed's Point in fifteen minutes, there was a general jollification at the expense of the owners. A hot luncheon was served, and a contemporary account says it was accompanied by "rivers of sherry and oceans of champagne." The steamer had been named the *Royal Tar* in compliment to the reigning king, William IV, and among the toasts was one to "The patriotic and beloved sovereign from whom the *Royal Tar* is named "The Sailor King."

On June 5 the steamer made its first trip to Eastport and St. Andrews, and in returning made the run from Eastport to St. John in less than five hours, a record breaking trip for that era of steam navigation. The steamer also made the run to Fredericton and back, and thereafter was put regularly on the route to Portland once a week and once a week on the river route.

The *Royal Tar* arrived at St. John from Portland on its regular trip on Monday, October 17, 1836, and sailed from its berth at Peter's wharf on Friday, October 21, having on board the crew of 21, and 72 passengers, including a number of women and children. Captain Reed was in command, and had with him Francis Black, mate; N. Marshall, engineer; J. Kehoe, second engineer; W. G. Brown, steward; and Margaret Watts, stewardess. The pilot was a Mr. Atkins. The passenger list was larger than usual, as it had the members of Fuller's menagerie, or "caravan", as it was called in those days.

This show had been travelling through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and gave an exhibition in St. John before starting on its return to the United States. The wild animals included an elephant, two camels, and the usual variety of captive beasts and birds which go to make up the stock of a menagerie. In addition to these was a large wax work exhibit. There was also a huge show wagon called an omnibus, as well as wagons required for carrying the cages, with the horses needed to draw them. The caravan was exhibited on the ground at the corner of Charlotte and Union Streets, at that time extending along Union street as far as the present site of Hamm's stables and along Charlotte street to the alley north of Dr. Pidler's house, now owned by S. F. Matthews.

The Humberfield Academy, then a new building, was on the corner. Everybody went to see the show, which was a great one for those times, and there was a large crowd at the wharf, at the foot of Duke street, to see the animals depart. The large elephant, was a remarkably intelligent creature.

When the *Royal Tar* left St. John it had all this large caravan aboard, and save for the greater proportion of human beings must have appeared like modern Noah's ark. There was heavy weather along the coast in the latter part of October, 1836, and when the *Royal Tar* left Eastport on the evening of the 21st, the wind was found to be blowing

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so hard from the westward that the steamer put into Little River for safety.

The gale continued for three days, but on the afternoon of Monday, the 24th, another attempt was made to resume the voyage. Finding a heavy sea outside and the wind still from the westward, the steamer put into Machias Bay and again came to anchor, remaining until midnight, when the wind shifted to northwest and the voyage was again resumed.

According to the narrative of Captain Reed, published in the papers of that time, all seems to have gone well until about 1.30 in the afternoon of the following day, Tuesday, Oct. 25, when the engineer reported that the water had been allowed to get too low in the boiler. This appears to have been a case of carelessness, due to the neglect of the second engineer.

On hearing this report, the captain ordered the engine stopped and the safety valve opened, the steamer being brought to anchor about a mile and a half from Fox Islands, in Penobscot Bay. The fire in the furnace was extinguished, and it was supposed that all danger from the overheating was over.

The force pump was set at work to supply more water to the boiler, but in about half an hour the steamer was found to be on fire under the deck over the boiler. The discovery was made by Brown, the steward. An effort was made to extinguish the flames by means of hose attached to the pump, but it proved unavailing. The fire spread rapidly and it was plain the steamer was doomed.

The scene of horror that ensued may be in part imagined. The steamer was ablaze in the middle, while the crew and passengers were madly rushing to and fro at the bow and stern. The shouts of excited men, the shrieks of helpless women and the wails of little children were mingled with the roars of terror from the imprisoned wild beasts, while the fierce crackling of the advancing flames told of the increasing peril that came with every moment.

With 93 people in peril of death, the only way of escape was by two boats, capable of carrying less than a third of that number. Captain Reed, with two of the crew, lowered the small boat at the stern and got into it, in order to prepare rafts and save as many people as possible. At the same time sixteen able-bodied men lowered the large quarter boat, into which they jumped and rowed away, leaving their fellows, with the women and children, to es-

cape as best they could. The selfish fellows kept on rowing until they reached Isle Haut, several miles distant, while many of those they had abandoned were dying amid the flames or being engulfed by the sea.

In the meantime the *Royal Tar's* cable was slipped, the jib and mainsail were set and the steamer endeavored to make for the nearest land. Captain Reed stood by with the boat, and as the terrified passengers began to jump overboard was able to save several lives, including those of J. T. Sherwood, British consul at Portland, and James H. Fowler of St. John.

The scene of horror increased every moment. Those on the steamer crowded still more closely to the bow and stern. Shrieks of despair and shouts for help filled the air. The roaring and screaming of the beasts and the glare of the flames suggested pandemonium let loose on the sea. The larger animals, freed from their fastenings, rushed around the deck. Six horses and two camels were pushed overboard and started to swim to the land, but only two horses reached it. The big elephant, after tramping and bellowing in terror, rushed to the side of the steamer and jumped overboard. In doing this, and in its struggles in the water, it upset a raft of planks and ladders, on which a number of people had found refuge, and several were drowned. Finally, the animal started to swim to the land, but never reached there. Every animal of the caravan, except the two horses, perished either from suffocation in the flames or by drowning.

Help for the perishing people was near at hand, however, for the fire was seen by the U. S. revenue cutter *Veto*, commanded by Howland Dyer of Castine, which reached the scene half an hour later. This was a schooner of 40 tons, and its boats were so small as to be of little use in the work of rescue. Captain Reed and his men, however, used their boat with the result of saving about 40 more persons. The last boat load was put aboard the cutter at 5.30 and landed at Isle Haut about 7 o'clock in the same evening. By the time the last survivor had been rescued, the burning steamer had drifted five or six miles. It was then a sheet of flame and was being blown rapidly out to sea. The light disappeared from view about 10 o'clock.

A few days later a schooner passed a dead elephant floating out to sea. Later, a traveller's trunk, with about \$90 in money in it, was picked up, and on the 12th of November a schooner arriving at Portland reported having passed the remains of a

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burned steamer near Cash's Ledge. The trunk was the only trace of the effects ever brought to land.

The number of those who lost their lives was 32, of whom 29 were passengers and three of the crew, including Margaret Watts, the stewardess. Among the five cabin passengers lost was Mr. Price, of the St. John river. Of the forward passengers, those lost were four men, nine women and ten children. Several of the women, despairing of rescue, threw their children into the sea and jumped after them. One woman swam twice around the steamer before she sank and was drowned.

Among the St. John men who were saved were several whose names were well known in later years, including Andrew Garrison, Captain John Hammond, John Ansley, George Eaton, James H. Fowler, and W. H. Harrison. Stinson Patten, of Fredericton, was also among the saved. Of this number the only survivor is Mr. William H. Harrison, now in his 86th year, who is a resident of Sackville, N. B.

When the account before referred to was published in 1896, Mr. Harrison expressed his satisfaction at the accuracy of it, and the *Sackville Post* gave some of his personal recollections of this disaster. Mr. Harrison was in his 24th year at the time of the memorable calamity, and had taken passage for Portland as the shortest way of reaching Upper Canada. While the steamer was burning he made several attempts to construct a raft, but failing in the effort he made himself fast to the stern of the vessel as far as he could get from the flames.

Others availed themselves of the same means of safety, and among them was Alexander Black, of Pugwash, N. S. This was probably the mate, whose name appears in the list as Francis Black. While the only remaining boat of the *Royal Tar* was transferring the imperilled passengers to the U. S. cutter, the burning steamer was drifting rapidly out to sea. Messrs. Harrison and Black had to cling to it nearly three hours before they were rescued.

In addition to the loss of the steamer and cargo, a large amount of money in bills and specie was destroyed in the fire. There was no insurance on the vessel or other property and the total loss was estimated at about \$100,000.

In the work of rescue Captain Reed received great help from W. G. Brown, the steward, and both were greatly exhausted by their labors. They, with others of the crew, reached St. John on the

following Saturday, in the schooner *Ploughboy* from Eastport. Here a fresh shock awaited Captain Reed. In the newspapers of that week was this notice: "Died, on Tuesday morning, after a short illness, William Grant, son of Captain Thomas Reed, in the 18th year of his age. Funeral on Saturday at 2. o'clock, from his father's residence, when the friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend." The boy had been in apparent health when the *Royal Tar* started on the 21st, but had died after an illness of 48 hours, on the very day the steamer was burned. He was buried a few hours after his father's return. His name is found on a stone in the Old Burial Ground.

The friends of Captain Reed in St. John soon after presented him with a purse of \$621 in recognition of his work in rescuing the passengers and crew, and Steward Brown received \$110 as a gift from a number of the young men of the city. Captain Reed became harbormaster of this port in 1841, and died in August, 1860.

For a number of years it was the custom of the St. John men who survived the disaster to sup together on the 25th of October in each year. One of the last of these survivors, apart from Mr. Harrison, was Mr. George Eaton, who died on the 20th of October, 1886, five days before the fiftieth anniversary.

Sixty years ago St. John had among its local poets a genius named Arthur Slader, who was the author of a story in verse of the burning of the *Royal Tar*. There was also a still more remarkable rhyme, composed by somebody else, which was placed on a canvas outside by The Hopley Theatre, at Golden Ball corner, as an advertisement of a panorama of the burning of the *Royal Tar*. The lines ran:

The *Royal Tar*, she went too far,
Her boiler got too hot ;
She'll never see St. John again,
Because she's gone to pot.

How, in the face of such a calamity, such a rhyme could ever have found popular acceptance is not clear at this day, but a popular quotation it was for many years after the event, as some who are still comparatively young men can attest. Possibly it took with the crowd because of the jingle, but certainly not because it was an appropriate commemoration of one of the saddest of tragedies. W. K. REYNOLDS.

New Brunswick and Maine Civil War soldier Nicholas Dee, Junior

Contributed by Mori Hillman. Picture contributed by Rodney White

A picture and the short life of the New Brunswick and Maine Civil War soldier Nicholas Dee, Junior (1838-1864)



The 155 year old picture of Nicholas Dee, Jr. (1838-1864) - New Brunswick lumberman and a member of the 16th Maine Infantry. Picture supplied by Rodney White of Virginia.

Almost twenty years ago we heard that a picture¹ had survived of third great uncle Nicholas Dee, Jr.², a young New Brunswick lumberman,³ who joined the 16th Maine Infantry and died 20⁴ or 21⁵ Feb 1864 of typhoid fever in a regimental hospital⁶ at Mitchell's Station, Virginia. A picture of this

soldier would be a rare find for the Dee family. No other pictures of this generation or of any earlier generations of the Nicholas Dee, Sr. family⁷ of New Brunswick are known to survive.

But when a picture⁸ of another Nicholas Dee (1865-1923), a nephew of the civil war soldier, showed up with a somewhat more modern uniform, I was too quick to dismiss the possibility of a civil war photo. This third Nicholas was in the Carleton Light Infantry militia in 1891⁹, which would, without much effort, explain the rumour of a Nicholas Dee pictured in uniform.

Then in February 2019 my fourth cousin Rodney White posted what he believed was Nicholas Jr.'s picture online. It showed a serious young man in a civil war uniform, clutching a bayoneted long firearm, with camp tents and an American flag in the background. Was that really him?

Rodney White believed it was, but in February 2019 he contacted a Culpeper, Virginia museum. Karen Quaintance, shop manager and visitor center assistant at the Museum of Culpeper History, Culpeper, Virginia, was in that day and also happened to be a member of the Friends of Cedar Mountain Battlefield. She looked at the image and saw the rise of land depicted below the soldier's left elbow and was "confident" it was Cedar Mountain¹⁰. When contacted later by email Karen Quaintance modestly clarified she was "not, by any means, well versed in Civil War photography. The background, does, indeed, look like Cedar Mountain but I have no way of being certain."¹¹

A quick on line search found more pictures of it and I agreed there was a striking similarity. And we know he was here - "Badager's farm, near Cedar Mountain" is the location where Nicholas Dee, Jr, was first buried¹². Cedar Mountain bears some significance in Civil War history because it was the site of an 9 August 1862 US Civil War battle near Culpeper, Virginia¹³.

Karen Quaintance also listened to Rodney describe how he came to acquire the picture and who he believed the soldier was, and she agreed Rodney likely had exactly what he thought he had - a picture of civil war soldier Nicholas Dee, Jr.¹⁴ However Ms. Quaintance recommended that we reach out to the Civil War photography expert, historian and author Garry Adelman,¹⁵ a director of history and education at the American Battlefield Trust¹⁶.

"From what I can tell," Garry Adelman responded after viewing an electronic copy of the picture, "this is a tintype of a soldier standing in front of a painted backdrop. I'm all but certain," he said.¹⁷ We thought perhaps the fame of the 1862 Battle of Cedar Mountain may have prompted a local photo studio to use a painted backdrop of a civil war camp there in time for Nicholas' 1863 enlistment. However Mr. Adelman disagreed with the Cedar Mountain connection: "No, it's generic."¹⁸

The picture itself has the appearance of being on copper or perhaps tin. "When you hold it at an angle you can see the brush strokes where it has been painted," Rodney added. "Nicholas' face appears to be a photo and most of the rest of the image appears to have been painted or a combination of the two. If you look closely at his hands you'll see the differences compared to his face and eyes."¹⁹

Adelman clarified that "it was apparently hand tinted by an artist. A rather common thing back then."²⁰

Steve Powers, described as president of the Antique Dealer's Association of America, helps us understand more about images from this time. "A tintype or ferrotype is a photograph made by creating a direct image onto a thin sheet of metal (there is no negative). From roughly 1860 onwards tintypes saw a popularity through all social classes, as they were inexpensive, and quick and easy to make."

He continues: "The images were black and white, giving the now largely out of work itinerant portrait painters a new found opportunity to flesh out the sitters and bring them to life—and a new genre of American Folk Art painting was born."²¹

While the picture could only reasonably be of Nicholas Dee, Jr., as no other civil war veterans are known to have come from the Dees or their near relations,²² our knowledge of the picture has changed as we researched it. We now understand this is a tin type image, likely from a studio with a Civil War camp backdrop that includes a "generic" hill (which caused more than one of us to mistakenly believe that it must be Cedar Mountain of Civil War fame). Nicholas Jr. likely posed for this picture in a studio perhaps early in his Civil War experience, then had it tinted, then sent the picture to his parents, where his nephew Nicholas

III ultimately inherited it and passed it to his family.

**

What caused a young New Brunswick lumberman to join the US civil war? While his family appears to have lived most of their lives in New Brunswick, the Dee family was in Fort Fairfield, Maine for the first decade of Nicholas Jr.'s life. They were there from before Nicholas Junior's birth²³ until some time before the 1851 census, when most and probably all²⁴ Dee family members moved to Flatlands, Restigouche County, New Brunswick. By 1861 the 21²⁵ year old "Nicklas" Dee was living with his parents and two siblings in Grand Falls, not far from the border. When war stirred in the United States, he returned to Maine and enlisted 8 Sep 1863 in the 16th Maine Infantry²⁶.

Though patriotism to the country of his birth may have been a motivator to join the war, he had a desire to provide for his parents, as described by his cousin²⁷, John Russell. We might question John's assertion that Nicholas Jr., one of this family's eight children, was the "sole" support of his parents. This may have been said for the benefit of John's elderly aunt as the pension bureaucracy did dismiss some mother's pension applications if need was not proven²⁸. However John's recollection of Nicholas' sincere desire to support his parents was vivid:

I have heard him say many times that he meant always to support them while they lived. The last night that he slept in Fort Fairfield. He slept in my house. He told me he had made up his mind to join the army.

I asked him what the old man and woman, meaning his father + mother would do in that case.

Said he, "I'm going to support them all the same, I'm going to get some bounty [money] as soon as I'm mustered into service and I will send that and all the money I can get. I will send it to your care and you will see that they get it."

*Said he had no more fear of going out there + fighting for a living than staying here and river driving for one.*²⁹

The next several sentences of John Russell's statement describe various payments that he received and conveyed to Nicholas Dee Sr, including the opening of envelopes and counting of money in front of John.³⁰ Nicholas Jr. was a sincere supporter of his parents.

Perhaps the photo came in one of those envelopes?

The resonance of the story of a dutiful son lost in the prime of life may have contributed to the picture's survival for 155 years. But it also survived because of an interest in family history in the generations that followed.

Our civil war soldier's father Nicholas Dee, Sr. (abt 1797- d. after 1881 census) lived in the same household with son Richard Dee and family³¹, probably until his decease. Among his grandchildren who lived here was the future Carleton Light Infantry militia soldier we've already mentioned, Nicholas Dee (1865-1923) who, perhaps through long and close association with his grandfather of the same name, developed an interest in family history and accumulated items in a trunk³² whose treasures included a page of notes, probably his own, of his grandfather's recollection of his Irish roots³³ and the picture of his young civil war soldier-uncle, bearing the same name.

The next generation, Roy Nicholas Dee and Sadie (Moran) Dee, continued to occupy the family home in Limestone Siding, New Brunswick, where this trunk remained^{34 35}, perhaps until her passing in 1990.³⁶ Sadie Dee gave the picture to her youngest daughter, Lois (Dee) White, who was also interested in the family history³⁷. The picture was then given to Nicholas Jr.'s third great nephew, Rodney White of Virginia. "My mother gathered a few items from the trunk ... because she knew I was interested in our ancestry and family history."³⁸

I am glad that my cousins have always valued this picture throughout their generations and for the insight it and other sources provide into the short life of Nicholas Dee, Jr.

(Editor's note: Dan Johnson's book - *The American Civil War - The Service Records of Atlantic Canadians with the State of Maine Volunteers* has this record:

Edmund Dee - 28, fair [complexion], blue [eyes], brown [hair], 5 ft 9 in., seaman, born Saint John NB, Navy, seaman, enlisted Oct 7 1864 at Kittery, 3 years [service], Oct 18, 1867, discharged. Served in *Vandalia, Ohio, Powhatan, Ino, Honduras, Sagamore, Princeton, Santee, Macedonian and*

New Brunswick and Maine Civil War soldier Nicholas Dee, Junior

Navy Yard, Washington D.C.. Sub. for Walter W. Tooke of Falmouth.

According to Mori Hillman, Edmund Dee is probably not connected to his Dee family.

Nicholas Dee is not in this book, but if his enlistment record didn't mention an NB connection, Dan would not have included him in the book.)

¹ Lois (Dee) White to Patricia (Morrell) Watson, "Looking for Dee's from Canada – Dee Tree", In: Message Boards, 9 Aug 2000, 07:09AM, Ancestry.ca, <https://www.ancestry.ca/boards/surnames.dee/14.15.16.17.18.19.20.50.81/mb.ashx> accessed 26 Aug 2019.

² There were several men named Nicholas Dee in this family. Three were Nicholas Dee, Sr (1798-1881), Nicholas Dee, Jr (1838-1864) and Nicholas Dee (1865-1923). They were father, son, and grandson/nephew. The son was the civil war soldier whose picture was recently shared by Rodney White.

³ "...[I]n the winter of 1856 he worked for Samuel Hitchcock of Grand Falls, at lumbering". ...[I]n the winter of 1857 he worked at lumbering, river driving and rafting for Benjamin Hitchcock of Grand Falls." James Morrell statement, Fort Fairfield, Maine October 1872, Elizabeth Dee widow's pension file, In: James E. Dee Dee - Descendants of Nicholas Dee, (Hartland, NB: n.p., 2006), Appendix. The Dee family lived at times in Maine and at other times in New Brunswick.

⁴ US. Burial Registers, Military Posts and National Cemeteries, 1862-1960, Virginia, Culpeper National Cemetery, p. 118, Ancestry.ca, <https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/3135/B0121372-00006/404091?backurl=https://www.ancestry.ca/family-tree/person/tree/72531238/person/46262738669/facts/citation/322071688949/edit/record> accessed 4 August 2019.

⁵ "Mother's Pension", Dept of the Interior, Pension Office, In: James Earle Dee, Dee - Descendants of Nicholas Dee, (Hartland, NB: n.p., 2006), Appendix.

⁶ US, Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865, Maine, A-K, page 82, Ancestry.ca, https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/2123/32729_620305173_0290-00088/347450?backurl=https://www.ancestry.ca/family-tree/person/tree/72531238/person/46262738669/facts/citation/322071687994/edit/record accessed 4 August 2019.

⁷ For more about this family, including Nicholas Jr., see for example Mori Hillman, "Who were Catherine (Dee) Hitchcock's Parents? A Fresh Look" (part 1), In: *Generations, the journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Inc.*, Spring 2018, Vol. 40, No. 1, pp. 3-10, and (part 2), In: *Generations, the journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Inc.*, Summer

2018, Vol. 40, No. 2, pp. 3-10.

⁸ See for example : James E. Dee Dee - Descendants of Nicholas Dee, (Hartland, NB: n.p., 2006), Appendix.

⁹ Canada, Nominal Rolls and Paylists for the Volunteer Militia ..., 1891, 67th Carleton Light Infantry, https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/1935/31831_217220-00612/357258 accessed at Ancestry.ca 4 August 2019

¹⁰ Rodney White to Mori Hillman, electronic message, 24 Feb 2019.

¹¹ Karen Quaintance to Mori Hillman, email, 23 Aug 2019.

¹² U.S., Civil War Roll of Honor, 1861-1865 ... 15-Roll of Honor, Vol. XV, 06-Culpeper Court-House National Cemetery, Virginia, p. 122, Ancestry.ca, <https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/61388/rollhonorxv-002723-122/92478?backurl=https://www.ancestry.ca/family-tree/person/tree/72531238/person/46262738669/facts/citation/982110841249/edit/record>

¹³ American Battlefield Trust, "Cedar Mountain – Slaughter's Mountain" (webpage) <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/civil-war/battles/cedar-mountain> accessed 14 October 2019.

¹⁴ Rodney White to Mori Hillman, electronic message, 24 Feb 2019.

¹⁵ Karen Quaintance to Mori Hillman, email, 23 Aug 2019.

¹⁶ Garry Adelman's biography is at <https://www.battlefields.org/contributors/garry-adelman>

¹⁷ Garry Adelman to Mori Hillman, electronic message via Facebook, 25 Aug 2019.

¹⁸ Garry Adelman to Mori Hillman, electronic message via Facebook, 28 Aug 2019.

¹⁹ Rodney White to Mori Hillman, email, 15 July 2019.

²⁰ Garry Adelman to Mori Hillman, electronic message via Facebook, 26 Aug 2019

²¹ Steven S. Powers – Works of Art & Americana (website), https://www.stevenspowers.com/paintedtintypes_gallery.html#.XWRdFuhKiUk, accessed 26 Aug 2019.

²² Mother's pension documents associated with Nicholas' mother's application for a pension never mention a civil war experience of any others in the family. Nor is there any family tradition of civil war experience. John Russell, first cousin, whose statement is part of the Mother's pension documents, was registered for the draft but at a reported age 41 he was not as young as the soldier pictured in Rodney White's picture of a soldier. Nor was John's 37 year old brother, Thomas Russell. (U.S., Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865, vol 2 of 2, 6 Aug 1863, at https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/1666/32178_645874_0019-00190/879946?backurl=https://www.ancestry.ca/family-tree/person/tree/72531238/person/46268805691/facts/citation/982138065549/edit/record accessed 14 Oct 2019)

²³ Early U.S. French Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1695-1954, Van Buren, 1838-1841, B. 108, baptismal record of Nicolas Dee, Ancestry.ca, https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/1111/d13p_31350041/194916?backurl=https://www.ancestry.ca/family-tree/person/tree/72531238/person/46262738669/facts/citation/322277410438/edit/record

²⁴ James E. Dee, *Dee – Descendants of Nicholas Dee*, (Hartland, NB: n.p., 2006), p.2, compellingly shows the entire family moved to Restigouche County for a few years, though Nicholas Dee Sr and some members of the family don't appear in the 1850 or 1851 census.

²⁵ He would have been about 23, but the 1861 census has him as 21. Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Census Returns For 1861; Roll: C-1004, p. 26, Ancestry.ca,

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/1570/4108521_00250?pid=775220679&backurl=https://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D1570%26h%3D775220679%26ssrc%3Dpt%26tid%3D72531238%26pid%3D46262738669%26usePUB%3Dtrue&ssrc=pt&treeid=72531238&personid=46262738669&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&ga=2.219057116.472070435.1564805715-1059229608.1551428301&gac=1.140764422.1561406459.EAlaIQobChMI_YLdqPSC4wIVEbvsChlXGw8tEAAAYASAAEglwifD_BwE accessed 5 August 2019.

²⁶ Nicholas Dee in the U.S., Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861-1865, Ancestry.ca, <https://search.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1555&h=1070698&ssrc=pt&tid=72531238&pid=46262738669&usePUB=true> accessed 25 Aug 2019.

²⁷ A cumulative argument can be made that Nicholas Dee's mother, the former Rebecca or Elizabeth Yeomans, was sister to John's mother Phoebe "Humans" (or Yeomans) Russell of Fort Fairfield. John was a godfather to Nicholas Junior's sister Anna (Hannah) 3 July 1839, and John's parents were godparents when Nicholas Jr was baptized as an infant the same day. (Early U.S. French Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1695-1954, Van Buren Parish St. Bruno, Maine, US., Entries B.108 and B.109.

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/1111/d13p_31350041/194916?backurl=https://www.ancestry.ca/family-tree/person/tree/72531238/person/46262738669/facts/citation/322277410438/edit/record accessed 25 Aug 2019).

John himself confirms in his 1872 statement that he knew Nicholas Dee "from his birth". (John Russell statement, Fort Fairfield, Maine, 14 October 1872, Elizabeth Dee widow's pension file, In: James E. Dee, *Dee – Descendants of Nicholas Dee*, (Hartland, NB: n.p., 2006), Appendix).

²⁸ See for example the denial of Mercy Ive's mother's pension for failure to prove need as discussed in Claire Prechtel-Klusken, "Special Investigations" In: "A

Reasonable Degree of Promptitude": Civil War Pension Application Processing, 1861-1885', In: *Prologue Magazine*, Spring 2010, vol. 42., No. 1, <http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2010/spring/civilwar/pension.html> accessed 19 July 2015.

²⁹ John Russell statement, Fort Fairfield, Maine, 14 October 1872, Elizabeth Dee widow's pension file, In: James E. Dee, *Dee – Descendants of Nicholas Dee*, (Hartland, NB: n.p., 2006), Appendix.

³⁰ John Russell statement, Fort Fairfield, Maine, 14 October 1872, Elizabeth Dee widow's pension file, In: James E. Dee, *Dee – Descendants of Nicholas Dee*, (Hartland, NB: n.p., 2006), Appendix.

³¹ 83 year old "Nicolas" Dee was a widower living with son Richard and family, including 16 year old grandson, another "Nicolas" Dee. 1881 Census, Grand Falls, Victoria, New Brunswick; Roll: C_13183; Page: 56; Family No: 257. Ancestry.ca

https://www.ancestry.ca/interactive/1577/31229_C_13183-00340/2332649?backurl=https://www.ancestry.ca/family-tree/person/tree/72531238/person/46262737622/facts/citation/322063421428/edit/record accessed 4 August 2019.

³² Lois (Dee) White has described this as "my grandfather's trunk". Her grandfather was Nicholas Dee, who in turn was nephew to the civil war soldier of the same name. Lois (Dee) White to Patricia, "Looking for Dee's from Canada – Dee Tree", In: Message Boards, 9 Aug 2000, 07:09AM, Ancestry.ca, <https://www.ancestry.ca/boards/surnames.dee/14.15.16.17.18.19.20.50.81/mb.ashx> accessed 26 Aug 2019.

³³ James E. Dee, *Dee – Descendants of Nicholas Dee*, (Hartland, NB: n.p., 2006), foreword.

³⁴ James E. Dee, *Dee – Descendants of Nicholas Dee*, (Hartland, NB: n.p., 2006), foreword.

³⁵ Rodney White to Mori Hillman, electronic message, 2 March 2019

³⁶ James E. Dee, *Dee – Descendants of Nicholas Dee*, (Hartland, NB: n.p., 2006), p. 24

³⁷ Lois (Dee) White to Patricia, "Looking for Dee's from Canada – Dee Tree", In: Message Boards, 9 Aug 2000, 07:09AM, Ancestry.ca, <https://www.ancestry.ca/boards/surnames.dee/14.15.16.17.18.19.20.50.81/mb.ashx> accessed 26 Aug 2019.

³⁸ Rodney White to Mori Hillman, electronic message, 2 March 2019

Publication Announcements

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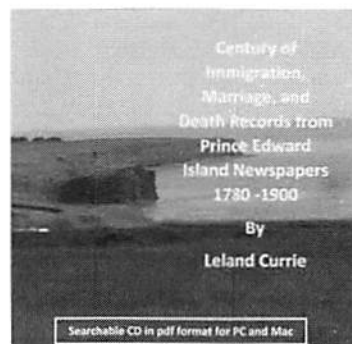
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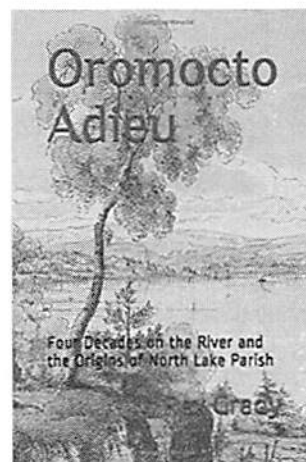
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Oromocto Adieu

Law and history Professor Rex Grady examines one particular group of families who settled in Sunbury County, New Brunswick, places them in the context of institutional, political, social and economic developments both in the County and the Province as a whole, and follows them to the largely unsettled district of North Lake on the border with the State of Maine. Along the way he tells the often riotous story of the Oromocto's leading figures, politicians, ship builders, lumbermen and preachers who vied with one another and nature to preserve, shape and expand the world within which they lived. Drawing on New Brunswick's uncommonly rich archival sources and written in a style evocative of the era it chronicles, the book is both a homage to Pre-Confederation New Brunswick and a tribute to those who built the Province during the period from the American Revolution to the passage of the British North America Act.

Available on Amazon. A copy is at the Provincial Archives.



Childhood Christmas Holds Fond Memories

Marion Peppard and submitted by Donna Griffin-Smith

This article was written by my husband's aunt and was printed in a newspaper in 1985. Marion Cusack Morrison Peppard was born Sep 6, 1920 in Saint John, NB, the daughter of William John Morrison and Mary Alice Cusack. She married James Ritchie Peppard in 1950. She died Jun 20 2001. Family members mentioned in her article were her Mom, Mary Alice Cusack Morrison, her aunt and uncle, Minnie Loretta Cusack and Charles McEachern, her uncle George Cusack, her brother Kenneth Morrison and one of her sisters – she had 5 older sisters – Loretta, Gladys, Winnifred, Mildred, and Grace.

I have always loved the Christmas season and for various reasons. Each year has its special appeal.

As a child I started thinking of the festive season when I saw my mother cutting up cherries, peel, etc. for her dark fruit cake, which she steamed on the stove for hours; after it was cooked almond icing was put on it. Then it was stored for the "Big Day" This was done in early October.

In early November parcels started appearing in the house and they were hidden in the clothes closet. I was told in no uncertain terms "Don't you go in there".

In December Mom made all kinds of cookies and pies. Finally December 25 arrived and all the family was home. We had a sumptuous repast of turkey, dressing, cranberries and all the goodies that make up a Christmas dinner. Everyone was happy and in a festive mood until it came time to wash all the dishes and clean up. This didn't bother me, as I headed back to the tree to play with my new toys and perhaps give my kitten a piece of turkey. After all, it was Christmas for him too.

As a little girl one of my biggest worries was the Christmas tree, a big one, usually chopped down by my brother. If I asked once I asked a dozen times if it was a fir tree; needles fall off a spruce. I made innumerable trips to the woodshed to see if the needles were still on the tree. They were.

Being the youngest of my family, I still believed in Santa. I wrote letters to him that either found their way to the kitchen stove or over to Manchester, Robertson, Allison's.

On Christmas Eve I went to bed early and stayed there. Aunt Minnie and Uncle Charley always came down to help trim the tree. He was an expert at trimming trees. I got up early Christmas morning to get my stocking from the mantel and scattered all over were bits of cotton batting – bits of Santa's beard, I thought. This was through the courtesy of Uncle George, a dear old soul who lived with us.

In my stocking were barley toys, ribbon candy, an apple and an orange, popcorn, perhaps a small toy and at the bottom two or three lumps of coal – Christmas tradition in my mind.

On a Saturday afternoon in December one of my older sisters would take me over to the "Five and Ten" to do my Christmas shopping. My choices were usually the LARGEST BOTTLE OF BATHSALTS or the GAUDIEST JEWELLRY I could find for Mom and my sisters. The men got hankies; some of them were even polka dot.

I always managed to have enough money left for a treat. Boy, what \$5.00 wouldn't buy in those days. I would wander up and down the aisles making my purchases. Although my sister was very patient with me she probably felt like killing me; possibly the clerks felt the same way.

The Christmas music on the radio and carol singing in the church, I dearly loved. The Sunday School Christmas Concert was an added joy right after Christmas when you recited a verse or sang in a group, attired in your new dress or sweater. The Santa appeared and you went up to get your treats and bid him goodbye for another year as he headed back to the North Pole. Incidentally he always looked thinner.

When I was a kid Christmas was not commercialized as it is today. You enjoyed the simple things and never tired of hearing of the birth of baby Jesus in Bethlehem and singing "Away in a Manger" or any of the beautiful carols.

In closing I'd like to quote a favourite verse by Helen Stein Wright. If we followed these words this indeed would be a much better world and we would all have a Blessed and Merry Yuletide.

May the kindly spirit of Christmas
Speed its radiance far and wide
So all the world may feel the glow
Of this holy Christmastide
And then may every heart and home
Continue through the year

Childhood Christmas Holds Fond Memories

To feel the warmth and wonderment
Of this season of good cheer
And may it bring us closer
To God and to each other
'Til every stranger is a friend
And every man a brother.

At this time I wish you and yours a very merry holiday season. I hope Santa brings you lots of

love, gifts and contentment. After all, isn't this what Christmas is about?

What do I want for Christmas? Good health, love, true friends and most of all peace in the troubled world, so that the kids of today will have a secure future and "us oldsters" don't have to worry about nuclear war.

God Bless.

Obituaries

Contributed by Marilyn Stewart-Evans:

Ina Lillian MacLaggan (1924-2019) Ina MacLaggan was a genealogist, collecting anything and everything about the Nashwaak. She was proud of the people and history of the Nashwaak area. Ina began researching her family's history in the mid-1950's. She produced over 100 histories and several scrapbooks containing information clips on anyone or anything pertaining to the Nashwaak and surrounding areas. She enjoyed working with her sister Faye Stewart, and they spent thousands of hours doing research together at the Provincial archives, as well as personally contacting members of various families, trying to collect first hand knowledge while it was still available.

Marilyn Stewart-Evans, niece of Ina MacLaggan *"Ina and I spent one year travelling all over the Nashwaak interviewing War vets, she said they were passing and their stories had to be recorded, the stories had to be preserved."* The tapes of these interviews can be found at the Provincial Archives in Fredericton, in the Nashwaak Collection.

Ina was also Co-Author with her sister Faye Stewart of: *1785-1885 Nashwaak Families*, a compilation of families who settled in the Nashwaak area. She was also a contributor to: *And the River Rolled On: 200 years on the Nashwaak*. (published by The Nashwaak Bicentennial Association, Nashwaak Bridge, New Brunswick, Canada (1984)).

A founding member of the Nashwaak Bicentennial Association, Ina served as secretary for the organization for many years, serving as their main contact person.

Ina passed on Monday July 15, 2019 at the Dr. Everett Chalmers Regional Hospital. Born on January 19, 1924 in Taymouth, NB, wife of the late MacDonald MacLaggan, she was the daughter of the late Bruce and Levinia (Dodds) Stewart. Ina is survived by her daughter, Shirley Hay (Garnet) of Williamsburg, NB; grandchildren, Darlene Hawkes (Steven) of Florida and Velvet Humble (Robert) of Florida; sister, Faye Stewart. Ina was predeceased by her sisters, Vera MacBean and Jean (Allan) Dougherty; brothers, William (Norma) and Andrew Stewart; brother-in-law, Basil Stewart.

Contributed by Jason Gaudet:

Grearson, Anita Goss (Spinney) - 1926-2019 - Peacefully at the residence of her daughter in St. George, NB, on September 10, 2019, Anita Goss (Spinney) Grearson, wife of the late Gerald Edward Grearson of St. George, NB. Born in St. Stephen, NB, on October 5, 1926, she was the only child of Llewellyn and Royce Lavonne (Goss) Spinney. Anita will be lovingly remembered by her daughter: Judith (Donald) Breau of St. George, NB; her grandchildren: Gil (Michelle) Breau and Danielle (Kevin) Hughes both of St. George, NB; great-grandchildren: Declan and Lennox Hughes. In addition to her parents and husband, Anita was predeceased by one great-granddaughter: Morgan Marie Breau.

A pillar of knowledge in the community, Anita was an early member of the Charlotte County Historical Society, The Charlotte County Genealogy Society, was active on the Charlotte County Museum Board and volunteered at the Charlotte County Archives.

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NBGS website: www.nbgs.ca

NEW BRUNSWICK GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
MEMBERSHIP ENROLMENT FORM

For the year ending: December 2020

I am researching the following families.

Please limit surnames to eight.

Renewing members: Review your surnames of interest on the website and update your list on-line. Alternatively, you should enter new surnames of interest here.

	SURNAMES	WHAT AREA?
1.		
2.		
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7.		
8.		

CHARITABLE STATUS

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

Old Photo Leads to Story of Murder

The Story of Kenneth Tisdale Cassidy

Brian Cassidy – www.cassidys.ca

My great-great grandfather William Cassidy and wife Jane Milligan arrived in Saint John, New Brunswick from Ireland in August of 1819. William was involved for a few years in the ship building industry at various locations in New Brunswick along the Bay of Fundy coast. In 1823, he settled permanently at a small lake near Sussex, NB. That lake would eventually become known as Cassidy Lake. William and Jane had 12 children and for the past 40 years my brother Peter and I have been documenting the descendants of those children.

In the Fall of 2019, I became aware of a museum in St. Martins which had an archivist who maintained a database of genealogical information. This is the Quaco museum which opened in 1978 and Faye Marks is the local volunteer genealogist. Since William Cassidy and other descendants had been active in the ship building industry in this area, I decided to contact Faye by email and she immediately produced a very interesting and well documented Cassidy photograph¹ which dated to the early 1900s. Finding old family photos is good but having the people clearly identified makes the photo a real treasure.



Cassidy Home in St. Martins - Photo c1890

- 1 - Mr. Pearson - school principal
- 2 - Miss Tammy? Palmer - teacher
- 3 - Miss Carrie Palmer - teacher (sister to #2, shown as a lodger in 1891 census)
- 4 - Herbert Cassidy (1863 - 1934)

5 - Kenneth Cassidy - (1887 - 1939) (son of Herbert and Jessie Cassidy, age 3 in this photo, identified as Tisdale in 1891 census)

6 - Miss Ella Laskey (1865 - 1966) (teacher?, married Edwin Cassidy (1865 - 1942) October 1890. Edwin was a brother to Herbert and son of Thomas Cassidy)

Old Photo Leads to Story of Murder

- 7 - Aunt Amelia Mosher (connection to family unknown)
- 8 - Julia Cassidy (1829 - 1902) (Sister to Edwin and Herbert)
- 9 - Jessie (Brown) Cassidy (1860 - 1891) (wife of Herbert Cassidy)
- 10 - Georgina Rourke (connection to family unknown)
- 11 - Miss Charlotte Howe - housemaid (identified in the 1891 census as a domestic)

The 1891 census shows 12 people residing in this home:

Thomas Cassidy and wife Elizabeth Cassidy
Daughters Annie and Julia Cassidy
Domestics Daisy Patterson and Charlotte Howe
Lodgers Frederick and ? McKay
Lodgers Fred and Dora Sproul
Lodgers Carrie Palmer and Hadley Mar

The photo shows 11 individuals on the front steps of a Cassidy home in St. Martins. This is the family of Herbert Francis Cassidy plus a few friends and others, including several teachers, who were lodgers in this home. Herbert was a grandson of William and Jane Cassidy and our records indicated that he was born in St. Martins in 1863. Herbert's parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Cassidy, were also residents of St. Martins but whether they were residents of the same home is unknown. We assume they are living in the same home since the two families are immediately adjacent in the census.

Herbert Francis Cassidy was married twice, the first time in New Brunswick but we had very little information on that family unit. We knew only that his wife's name was Jessie Brown and they had a son named Kenneth; no other vital statistics on

either person. In 1897, Herbert and his parents moved to Vancouver and shortly after arrival he married Maria Morris. At this point, we must assume that Herbert has either divorced Jessie or that she has died. Our records show that Herbert and Maria had 3 children, all of whom were born in British Columbia. Our records for the children by Herbert's second wife are reasonably complete.

The photograph found at the Quaco museum was particularly intriguing since it included, according to the accompanying notes, Herbert, his first wife Jessie and their son Kenneth. The notes indicated that Kenneth was 3 years old in this photo. We had very little additional information on Jessie and Kenneth other than a family story which tells us that Kenneth "drowned at sea". This old photograph renewed my determination to find out more about Kenneth and his mother Jessie.

I decided that the first step was to get a more accurate date for the photograph which the Quaco museum estimated to be early 1900s. The date had to be prior to 1897 since in that year Herbert moved to Vancouver. An online search for Jessie Brown at the Provincial Archives turned up several good leads. Herbert and Jessie are listed in a New Brunswick Marriage Register dated December 1, 1885. The place of marriage is shown as St. Martins but other information, such as place of birth or occupation, is missing. From this, we can estimate that Kenneth would have been born in the late 1880s, probably 1886 or 1887.

A search of the 1871 New Brunswick census shows that Jessie Brown is age 11 and residing in St. Martins. We can now estimate Jessie's year of birth as 1860 and thus she would have been 25 years old when she married Herbert in 1885. The 1891 census shows that Herbert is living in St. Martins but is widowed and is living with a son, age 4. Oddly, Kenneth is listed as Tisdale in this census – very strange but I am reasonably certain that Kenneth and Tisdale are the same person.

✓	39	Mar Hadley	M	32	-	L	"	-	"	"
W	40	Cassidy Herbert	M	30	W	-	WTS		WTS	WTS
✓	40	Trudale	M	44	-	S	WTS		"	"
			"		"		WTS		Island	Island

(1891 New Brunswick Census, St. John County, St. Martins, p. 10)

The photo must now be prior to 1891 since Jessie is alive and in the photo. Since Kenneth is age 3 in

the photo, according to the accompanying notes, and age 4 in the 1891 census, that sets the year of

Old Photo Leads to Story of Murder

the photo at 1890 and thus Kenneth would have been born in 1887 or possibly 1886. It is also safe to conclude that Jessie died in late 1890 or early 1891 at age 30 or 31 but I could find no record of her death at the New Brunswick Provincial Archives.

For Jessie, we now have a birth year (1860), marriage year (1885) and death year (1891), each of these years being approximate. We know also that Kenneth was born in 1886 or 1887 but can we find out anything else about Kenneth? When and where did he die? Was the story of his drowning at sea true? He is nowhere to be found in New Brunswick vital statistics. Did he die prior to Herbert's move to Vancouver in 1897?

The 1901 census indicates that Herbert and new wife Maria are living in Vancouver and living with sons Kenneth, age 13 and Harry, age 1. The 1901 census gives Kenneth's date of birth as September 16, 1887. Now we are making progress! I was unable to locate Kenneth in the 1911 or 1921 census, so at this point we assume he has died between 1901 and 1911.

Is this the end of the story? I decide to get an account at familysearch.org in order to search British Columbia vital statistics. A search for the name Kenneth Cassidy brings up a marriage certificate. This certificate notes that Alberta Fowler is the bride and the date of marriage is June 11, 1924. Kenneth's full name is shown as Kenneth Tisdale Cassidy; so now we know why Kenneth was shown as Tisdale in the 1891 census. For some reason, Kenneth's father (Herbert Cassidy) decided to use his middle name in that census. There is also a death certificate for Kenneth's wife Alberta. She dies August 2, 1950 and is a widow. Now we know that Kenneth died between 1924 and 1950. The marriage certificate shows Kenneth's occupation as marine engineer, so that may explain his death by drowning.

Is this the end of the story? There appears to be no other vital statistics records for Kenneth but I wonder if there is an obituary for him in a newspaper. I expect little success if he died at sea; probably no obituary or funeral. The British Columbia Genealogical Society website points me at a number of newspapers which have put their archives online. The first paper listed is the *Daily Colonist* and there is no charge for searching. A search for Kenneth Cassidy in the date range 1924 to 1950 yields about a dozen entries, one of which appears to involve a drowning.

There is a link to the August 17, 1939 edition of the *Daily Colonist* and right on the front page is an article titled "SHIP ENGINEER FOUND DROWNED" and just below that an amazing subtitle "Assistant Is Charged With Murder After Kenneth Cassidy Dies in Burrard Inlet".

SHIP ENGINEER FOUND DROWNED

Assistant Is Charged With Murder After Kenneth Cas- sidy Dies in Burrard Inlet

VANCOUVER, Aug. 16 (CP).—Neilson Maracle, thirty-eight-year-old second engineer aboard the tugboat *Clayburn*, was charged with murder by Vancouver police tonight following the death early today of Kenneth Cassidy, first engineer on the same vessel.

Cassidy was drowned in Burrard Inlet here when he either fell or was pushed into the water following a quarrel with a companion.

Police said that an examination of the body showed a bruise over the left eye.

According to police reports Cassidy and his companion had been drinking and returned to the wharf about 3 a.m.

ATTEMPTS RESCUE

William Morris, watchman on the tugboat *DeLancey*, moored near the *Clayburn*, said that he heard the men passing and that they appeared to be quarrelling. Later he heard a splash and someone cry "I can't swim."

He said he jumped into a dinghy and rowed to where Cassidy was struggling in the water, reaching him just as he was sinking from sight.

A fire department inflatable crew tried unsuccessfully to revive the engineer.

Other crew members of the *Clayburn*, asleep aboard the vessel at the time, said they knew nothing of the incident until awakened by Morris.

(Vancouver *Daily Colonist*, August 17, 1939, p. 1)

Old Photo Leads to Story of Murder

The article relates that Kenneth and companion Nelson Maracle had returned to the tugboat Clayburn at about 3 am after an evening of drinking onshore. A scuffle between the two breaks out and Kenneth either falls or is pushed overboard into Burrard Inlet. Kenneth is apparently unable to swim and when eventually brought onboard, a fire inhalator crew is unable to revive him. Police charge Nelson Maracle with murder. We now know that Kenneth Tisdale Cassidy died by drowning August 16, 1939.

Is this the end of the story? Was Kenneth murdered? Can we locate the corresponding police report and investigation details? A further search of *Daily Colonist* archives yielded no update to the story. The Vancouver Police Museum and Archive have a repository of historical artifacts and they hold special events and offer tours. There is an associated historical society whose mission includes the preservation of artifacts and archival materials. They also offer a research service. I contacted the Vancouver Police Historical Society but they could not provide any additional details.

Through the British Columbia Genealogical Society, I was able to get in touch with author and writer, Eve Lazarusⁱ who writes "*I just did a search of Kenneth Cassidy's death, and it turns out that Nelson Maracle was acquitted of the murder of Kenneth Cassidy on August 30, 1939. Apparently Mr. Cassidy was quite intoxicated when he drowned in Burrard Inlet. What I found particu-*

larly interesting, was Inspector J.F.C.B. Vance did the autopsy. He was the subject of my book Blood, Sweat, and Fear: The Story of Inspector Vance, Vancouver's First Forensic Investigator, founded the Vancouver Police Museum and Archives building in 1932, and was the subject of my talk to the BCGS this month."

So there we have it. In the end, it was decided that Kenneth's tragic death by drowning was not a murder. This story highlights the value of identifying people in photographs with appropriate dates, ages and other information. Without the documentation on the back of the photograph at the Quaco museum, my research would have gone nowhere. The discovery of this old photograph was a serendipitous event that led to much more information and a very interesting story about one of my ancestors.

Here are the vital statistics for Kenneth:

Name: Kenneth Tisdale Cassidy

Born: September 16, 1887 in St. Martins, NB

Married: June 11, 1924 in Vancouver, BC to Alberta Vaughan Fowler (no children)

Died: August 16, 1939 – Drowned in Burrard Inlet, Vancouver, BC

Buried: Mountain View Cemetery, Vancouver, British Columbia

ⁱ This photograph was provided to the Quaco Museum by Barb Colter from the State of Washington, U.S.A. Barb is a descendant of Herbert Cassidy's brother Edwin who also moved west from New Brunswick, first to the State of Washington and eventually to Vancouver. Knowing that the family originated in St. Martins, Barb reached out to the Quaco Museum in hopes of leaning more about the family roots. Barb has recently provided me with additional information on her branch of the Cassidy family.

ⁱⁱ Eve Lazarus has a website at evelazarus.com. It seems somehow ironic that Eve had very recently given a talk to the British Columbia Genealogical Society about Inspector Vance, the same person who did the autopsy on Kenneth.

Books for Sale Update

Available from: Sharon Connors, 3754 Rte 132, Scoudouc Rd., NB E4P 3M9, cconnor@nb.sympatico.ca

Jardines of Atlantic Canada - Two Volume Set \$30.00 + shipping & handling

The Descendants of John (Archie) McGuire of Ireland and Newburg, New Brunswick.

by Joseph Thomas McGuire, 1930-2002 and transcribed by Franklin Luke Lawson

NOTE: The highlighted bracketed information has been added to the original unpublished McGuire material.

Direct Descendants of John (Archie) McGuire

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 John (Archie) McGuire 1800-1881 | 6 Shawn Smith |
| + Ann Breen 1795-1870 [Catherine Ann Breen] | 6 Stewart Smith |
| 2 Thomas McGuire 1837-1927 | 6 Susan Smith |
| + Ann Flemming [1852-1929] | + Marc Richard |
| 3 Catherine Elizabeth McGuire 1873-1937 | 7 Chloe Richard |
| + Peter Donovan 1867-1932 | 5 Margaret Donovan |
| 4 Murray Donovan | 4 Beatrice Donovan |
| + Reta | 4 Sister Rose Donovan |
| 4 Mary Donovan | 3 Rose Elinor McGuire 1875- |
| + Wilmer Caskey | + Thomas Sullivan |
| 4 Josephine Donovan | 4 Roselle Sullivan |
| + Weston Orser | + Alvin Heald |
| 5 Catherine Orser | 5 Thomas Heald |
| 4 Kathleen Donovan 1904-1956 | 5 Donald Heald |
| + John McDonald 1895-1957 | 5 Timothy Heald |
| 5 Nowell McDonald 1932- | 5 Richard Heald |
| + Vincent Valyear | 4 Margaret Sullivan |
| 5 Rose McDonald 1933- | + John O'Lone |
| + Charles Caterini 1956- | 5 Randell O'Lone |
| 6 Richard Caterini 1956- | 5 Thomas O'Lone |
| 6 Terry Caterini 1959- | 3 Susan Agnes McGuire 1877- [1878-1944] |
| + Mary Reid | + Francis Ryan [1876-1910] |
| 6 Debbie Caterini 1962- | 3 Mary Ann McGuire 1879- |
| + Gregory Holmes | + James Kelly |
| 5 Jack McDonald 1935- | 3 John Patrick McGuire 1881-1943 |
| + Audrey Astorino | + May Gallagher 1889-1966 |
| 5 Pauline McDonald 1937- | 4 Gerald Francis McGuire 1912-1994 |
| + Gerald Astorino | + Catherine Campbell |
| 5 George McDonald 1938- | 5 Brooks McGuire 1955- |
| + Judith Hartt | 5 Joan McGuire 1957- |
| 5 Joe McDonald 1939- | + Dan Dubeau |
| + Sharon Charette | 6 Sined Dubeau 1991- |
| 5 Murray McDonald 1941-1958 | 6 Jacqueline Dubeau 1994- |
| 4 James Donovan 1908-1996 | 5 Sheila McGuire 1960- |
| + Catherine Fredericks -1953 | + Barry McGregor 1987- |
| 5 George Donovan | 6 Lauren McGregor 1987- |
| 5 Josephine Donovan | 6 Jenna McGregor 1990- |
| 4 Donald Donovan 1912-1998 | 5 Kathy McGuire 1954- |
| + Hilda Grant | + Lamay |
| 5 Rose Marie Donovan | 6 Patrick Lamay 1979- |
| + Ralph Smith | 4 Donald McGuire 1914- |
| 6 Stephen Smith | 4 Robert John McGuire 1918-1992 |

The Descendants of John (Archie) McGuire of Ireland and Newburg, New Brunswick.

- + Mildred Mueligan 1914-1994
- 5 John McGuire
 - + Marilyn Adams
- 6 Anthony McGuire 1983-
- 6 Andrea McGuire 1989-
- 6 Adam McGuire 1992-
- 4 Margaret McGuire 1920-
 - + Thomas Trainor 1921-1980
- 5 Frank Trainor 1947-
 - + Margaret Brewer
- 6 Timothy Trainor 1981-
- 6 Sarah Trainor 1983-
- 5 John Trainor 1949-
 - + Ann Brewer
- 6 Michael Trainor 1972-
- 6 Christopher Trainor 1973-
- 6 Stephen Trainor 1975-
- 5 Robert Trainor 1951-
 - + Louise Collette
- 6 Jason Trainor 1982-
- 6 Christopher Trainor 1983
- 5 Catherine Mary Trainor 1956-
 - + Gregory Edward Murphy
- 6 Rosanna Murphy 1985-
- 6 Thomas Murphy 1988-
- 5 Peter Trainor 1959-
 - + Jane MacDonald
- 6 Luke Trainor 1992-
- 6 Meghan Anne Trainor 1993-
- 4 Thomas R McGuire 1923-
- 4 Helen Agnes McGuire 1924-
 - + Ronald Logan 1924-1987
- 5 Andrew Richard Logan 1951-
 - + Peggy Kemp
- 6 Richard Ken Ron Logan 1979-
- 6 Sherri Lynn Logan 1980-
- 5 Stephen Albert Logan 1954-1988
 - + Lucinna Bottiglione
- 6 Andrea Vanna Logan 1986-
- 5 Joanne Patrica Logan 1955-
 - + Robert Johnson
- 6 James Elliott Johnson 1982-
- 6 Geoffery Lois Johnson 1984-
- 6 Daniel Everett Johnson 1986-
- 6 Peter Anthony Johnson 1989-
- 5 Thomas Malcolm Logan 1956-
 - + Jane Tetley
- 6 William Joseph Logan 1987-
- 5 Ronald Anthony Logan 1958-
 - + Sandra Donnelly
- 6 Kyle James Logan 1989-
- 6 Sean Michael Logan 1981-
- 5 Carolyn Frances Logan 1963-
 - + Daniel Kilbank
- 6 Sarah Ann Kilbank 1987-
- 6 Stephanie Mae Kilbank 1989-
- 5 Charles Edward Logan 1967-
 - + Kelly Robinson
- 4 Joseph McGuire 1926-
- 4 Francis McGuire 1928-
 - + Barbara Hazel
- 5 Paul McGuire 1958-
 - + Heather Swail
- 6 Liam McGuire 1987-
- 6 Mairi McGuire 1991-
- 6 Collen McGuire 1994-
- 5 Brian McGuire 1961-
 - + Teresa Casas
- 6 Julia McGuire 1992-
- 6 Thomas McGuire 1996-
- 3 Thomas Marcellus McGuire 1883-1963
 - + Mary Ellen McDade 1883-1971
- 4 Nora Josephine McGuire 1913-1998
 - + Thomas Wilfred Griffin 1902-1998
- 5 Joseph Daniel Griffin 1937-
 - + Marianne Theresa Daly 1935-
- 6 Marianne Nora Griffin 1965-
- 5 John Thomas Griffin 1939-1982
 - + Barbara June Harris 1942-
- 6 Connie Ann Griffin 1962-
 - + Timothy Killam
- 7 Christopher John Travis Griffin 1982-
 - 7 Travis Timothy Killam 1991-
 - 7 Danielle June Toni Killam 1992-
- 6 John Ashley Griffin 1963-1990
- 6 Rodney Griffin 1965-
 - + Lori Leigh Dole 1967-
- 7 Dakota John Lawrence Griffin 1996-
- 5 Gordon Charles Griffin 1940-
 - + Elaine Janice Demerchant 1942-
- 6 Bethini Phyllis Griffin 1942-
 - + Glen Martin
- 7 Nicholas Anthony Martin 1990-
- 6 Tara Lee Griffin 1967-
 - + Darryl Charles Watson 1962-
- 7 Thomas Charles Watson 1987-
- 7 Melissa Noirma Watson 1989-
- 7 Trevor Darryl Watson 1990-
- 6 Michelle Angela Griffin 1971-
 - + Colin Rees
- 5 Raymond Griffin 1945-
- 4 Charles Martin McGuire 1914-1985
 - + Veronica Travis

The Descendants of John (Archie) McGuire of Ireland and Newburg, New Brunswick.

- 5 Fred Kilfoil
 - + Nancy Galloway
- 6 Karen Kilfoil
- 6 Trica Kilfoil
- 6 Melissa Kilfoil
- 5 Doug Kilfoil
 - + Charlotte Ella Lockard
- 6 Michelle Kilfoil
- 6 Matthew kilfoil
- 5 Theresa Kilfoil
 - + James Broad
- 6 Tina Broad
- 6 Charles Broad
- 5 Joseph Travis
 - + Eunice Charlene McIntosh
- 6 Bernard Joseph Travis
- 4 Susan Madeline McGuire 1915- [1916-1986]
 - + Burnes A. Cole 1910-1963
- 5 William Monahan
 - + Jean
- 6 Sean Monahan
- 4 Mary Ann McGuire 1917- [2010]
 - + Douglas Patterson 1914-1994
- 5 James Douglas Patterson 1939-
 - + Lynn Audrey Carmichael
- 6 Randall James Patterson 1968-
 - + Tanya Ardean Kearney 1970-
- 7 Olivia Patterson 1997-1997
- 7 Adam Patterson 1998-
- 7 Emily Patterson 1998-
- 6 Richard Lee Patterson 1972-
- 5 Thomas William Patterson 1941-
 - + Violet Loveman 1940-
- 6 Juanita M. Patterson 1969-
- 6 Corina J. Patterson 1974-
- 5 John Richard Patterson 1942-1971
 - + Eunice Annette Underhill
- 6 Cynthia Dianne Patterson
 - 7 Mark Patterson
 - 7 Andre Patterson
- 6 Douglas Edward Patterson 1964-
- 6 Judy Marie Patterson 1965-
 - 7 Nicholas Patterson
 - 7 Patrick Patterson
- 5 Mary Linda Patterson 1943-
 - + Patrick John Gallagher 1932-1996
- 6 Sandra Mary Gallagher 1965-
 - + Thomas Andrew Clark
- 7 Thomas Clark
- 7 Ryan Patrick Clark 2000-
- 6 Patrick Keith Gallagher 1967-
 - + Lisa Ann Burlock
- 7 Megan Gallagher 1989-
- 7 Kateland Gallagher
- 7 Jenna Gallagher
- 5 Michael Lewis Patterson 1945-
 - + Dale Weeks 1947-
- 6 Laurie Ann Patterson 1966-
 - + Michael Little
- 7 Dustin Michael Little 1994-
- 7 Adrian Lawrence Little 1996-
- 6 Darla Lynn Patterson 1969-
 - + John Slipp
- 7 Cameron Douglas Slipp 1998-
- 6 Lisa Annett Patterson 1970-
 - + Randy McLean
- 7 Carley Jessica McLean 1996-
- 6 Nancy Rose Patterson 1972-
 - + Michael Bourque
- 7 Celine Marie Bourque 1997-
- 5 Judith Rose Patterson 1947-1994
 - + Kenneth McKay 1944-
- 6 Hugh John McKay 1967-
 - + Charlene Dale Whitten 1964-
- 7 Colin Barrett McKay 1998-
- 5 Lewis Harold Patterson 1949-
 - + Esther Jane Haynes 1949-
- 6 Belynda Rose Patterson 1970-
- 6 Amanda Janet Patterson 1979-
- 5 Francis Keith Patterson 1956-
 - + Sharol Elizabeth Ann Hall
- 4 Leo William McGuire 1918-1994
 - + Hazel Merle Slipp
- 5 Sonya Rose McGuire 1959-
 - + Ronald Sauntre
- 6 David Sauntre
- 6 Laura Rose Sauntre 1990-
- 5 Mary Amber McGuire 1961-
- 4 Reta Gertrude McGuire 1921-1996
- 4 Michael John McGuire 1924- [2016]
 - + Teresa McLaughlin 1928-
- 5 Thomas Francis McGuire 1953-
 - + Nina Christine Mitchell 1955-
- 6 Benjamin Roger Valley 1973-
- 6 Naomi Lilorna Ormandy 1977-
- 5 Robert Stephen McGuire 1954-
- 5 Katherine Ann McGuire 1956-
- 5 Jeffery Peter McGuire 1957-
 - + Noel Lefebre 1952-
- 6 Jessica M. Esak
 - *2nd wife of Jeffery Peter McGuire
- + Tara Theresa Marocchini
- 5 Brian Michael McGuire 1960-
 - + Carol Jean Nicol 1961-
- 6 James Michael McGuire 1987-

The Descendants of John (Archie) McGuire of Ireland and Newburg, New Brunswick.

- 6 Allyson Maureen McGuire 1991-
- 5 Kevin John McGuire 1963-
 - + Catherine Grace Cashman 1962-
- 6 Lindsay Catherine McGuire 1991-
- 6 Tyler Kevin McGuire 1994-
- 5 Joseph Paul McGuire 1967-
 - + Sarah Elizabeth McGraw 1969-
- 6 Megan Ann McGuire 1999-
- 4 Rose Margaret McGuire 1926-
 - + Leslie Gordon Howard 1923-
- 5 Peter Hollis Howard 1950- [2011]
- 5 Janet Rose Howard 1951-
 - + Bertrum Griffon 1944-
- 6 Kristopher Blaine Griffon 1977-
- 6 Kimberley Dawn Griffon 1978-
- 5 Eric Roland Thomas Howard 1954-
 - + Debra Lynn Kinsella 1957-
- 6 Brent Michael Howard 1981-
- 6 Graham Leslie Edward Howard 1984-
- 5 Stephen Leslie Howard 1957-
 - + Susan Hierlihy 1960-
- 6 Patrick Philip Howard 1989-
- 6 Connor Richard Howard 1992-
- 4 Joseph Thomas McGuire 1930- [2002]
- 3 Caroline Agatha McGuire 1885-
 - + Daniel McNeil
- 3 Martha Jane McGuire 1887- [1949]
 - + Thomas McDade [1886-1971]
- 4 Francis McDade
 - + Beetha McElhinney
- 4 Donald McDade
 - + Rita Beaulieu
- 5 Martha McDade
- 4 Ann-Sister Camillia McDade
- 4 Wilfred McDade [1920-1920]
- 3 Gertrude Cecila McGuire 1889-
 - + Harold McCarty 1891-1956
- 4 Wilfred Owen McCarty 1914-
- 4 Waldo Thomas McCarty 1914-
- 4 Caroline McCarty 1915-
- 4 John Francis McCarty 1916-
- 4 Mary Claribel McCarty 1920- [1980]
 - + Gerald Henry Lawson 1917- [1982]
- 5 Owen Gerald Lawson 1943-
 - + Donna Kaley
- 4 Anne Eileen McCarty 1921-
 - + Delbert Chase 1919-
- 5 Harold Delbert Chase 1946-
- 5 Bernard John Chase 1948-
- 5 Ellis Floyd Chase 1951-
- 5 Rose Marie Chase 1955-
- 5 Daniel Owen Chase 1960-
- 5 Shirley Marlene Chase 1962-
- 4 Rose Gertrude McCarty 1923-
- 4 Joan Maude McCarty 1925-
- 3 Clara Bell McGuire 1891-
 - + Daniel Campbell
- 2 Bernard McGuire 1840-1922
 - + Martha Cogle 1846-1918
- 3 Bessie McGuire 1883-1967
 - + Daniel Bowman Mason 1867-1930
- 4 Daniel Bowman Frederick Mason 1922-
 - + Florence Evelyn 1916-1989
- 5 Diane Mason 1946-
- 5 Daniel Bowman Mason 1946
 - + Janice Ann Lawrence 1954-
- 6 Tara Lynn Mason 1977-
- 5 Lawrence Edward Mason 1948-
 - + Nancy Lavish 1950-
- 6 Valerie Mason 1975-
- 6 Michele Mason 1976-
- 6 Nicola Mason 1979-
- 4 Helen Mason 1924
 - + Ralph Pope
- 5 Lynn Pope 1949-
- 5 Joy Pope 1958-
- 5 Jan Pope 1958-
 - + Paul Barry 1932-
- 3 Edith McGuire
- 3 Al McGuire
 - + Nancy Cunningham
- 3 James McGuire
- 3 Jennie McGuire
 - + William Bull
 - + *2nd husband of Jennie McGuire:
 - + ---- Weismuller
- 3 John McGuire
- 3 Kate McGuire
- 3 Ann McGuire
- 3 Mary Ann McGuire 1873-1911
 - + James McGinnis 1861-1948
- 4 Elizabeth "Lizzie" McGinnis 1895-1988
- 4 John Philip McGinnis 1896-1949
- 4 Joseph P. McGinnis 1898-1964
 - + Elizabeth Owen Abt. 1900-
- 4 Leo Daniel McGinnis 1899-1986
- 4 Helen Kathleen McGinnis 1901-1917
- 4 Reta McGinnis 1902-1997
 - + Michael McLindin 1892-1934
- 5 Ronald James McLindin 1927-1969
 - + Edith Schriver -1966
- 5 Rita McLindin 1929-1996
 - + Albert Lesperance
- 6 Judy Lesperance

The Descendants of John (Archie) McGuire of Ireland and Newburg, New Brunswick.

- + Joseph Giordano
- 7 Anthony "Tony" Giordano
- 7 Michael "Mike" Giordano
- 6 Karen Lesperance
- + Ivan Leblanc
- 7 Lona
- 5 Robert McLindin 1929-
- + Mary Fox 1934-
- 6 Catherine Cathy McLindin 1952-
- + Wayne Grey
- 7 Karen Grey
- 7 Heather Grey
- 6 Patricia Patsy McLindin 1954-
- + Thomas Bellmore
- 7 Trevor Bellmore
- 6 Susan McLindin 1956-
- + Barry McNabb
- 7 2 sons McNabb
- 6 James McLindin 1959-
- + Margot
- *2nd Wife of James McLindin
- + Barbara
- 7 Erica McLindin
- 7 James-Jamie-McLindin
- 6 Deborah McLindin 1959-
- + Gerry Newton
- *2nd Husband of Deborah McLindin
- + Stephen Weir
- 7 C. J. Newton
- 7 John Newton
- 7 Matthew Weir
- 7 Katie Weir
- 6 Stephen McLindin 1961
- +Jennie
- 2nd wife of Stephen McLindin
- + Eleanor
- 5 Gerald Joseph McLindin 1930-
- + Rita Evelyn McLaughlin
- 6 Yvonne Karen McLindin 1955-
- + William Scott
- 7 Nicholas William Scott 1989-
- 7 Tyler Adam Scott 1991-
- 6 Michael Leo McLindin 1956-
- + Shirlene Joanne Harvey
- 7 Dalainne Marita charlotte McLindin
- 1996-
- 6 William Patrick McLindin 1960-
- + Victoria McIsaac
- 7 Timothy Michael McLindin 1990-
- 6 Gregory Joseph McLindin 1961-
- + Nancy Anne Hilderbrand
- 6 Lori Ann McLindin 1962-
- + Thomas William Davis
- 7 Eric James Davis 1992-
- 7 Christina Kathleen Davis 1994-
- 5 Joseph Michael McLindin 1932-1975
- + Margaret Schneider
- 6 Gina McLindin
- 6 Marjorie McLindin
- 6 Michelle McLindin
- 5 Shirley McLindin 1933-
- + John Farrell
- 6 Elizabeth Alice Farrell 1953-
- + Don Currie
- 6 Michael William Farrell 1953-
- + Gail Scott
- 7 Mark Scott Farrell
- 6 John Daniel Farrell 1960-
- + Donna Darlene Davis
- 4 Austin Stephen McGinnis 1903-1904
- 4 Greg McGinnis 1905-1979
- +Myrtle O'Leary Abt. 1910-
- 4 Fred McGinnis 1906-1982
- 4 Mary Edith McGinnis 1908-1991
- + Thomas Kileen 1905-
- 5 James Jimmy_Kileen Abt. 1941-
- + Aylah
- 6 Merita Kileen
- 5 Mary Edith Kileen Abt. 1943-
- + Andrew McGuigan
- 6 Boy One McGuigan
- 6 Boy Two McGuigan
- 6 Erin McGuigan
- 5 Thomas "Tom" Kileen Abt. 1945-
- + Rose
- 6 Two Sons Kileen
- 4 Gerald Francis McGinnis 1910-
- + Doris Baxter -1987
- 5 David McGinnis 1937-
- + Angella McMullin
- 6 Kimberly McGinnis 1967-
- + ----Minor
- 7 has two, one on the way 1998
- 6 Christopher James McGinnis 1968-
- + Andrea----
- 7 one girl McGinnis
- 6 Jillian McGinnis 1969-
- + -----Derrah
- 7 William Daniel Derrah 1997-
- 6 Kevin McGinnis 1960-
- + Bucci
- 7 Joseph McGinnis
- 7 Michael McGinnis
- 7 one other McGinnis
- 5 Anne McGinnis 1944-
- + Edward Dunphy

The Descendants of John (Archie) McGuire of Ireland and Newburg, New Brunswick.

- 6 Mark Dunphy 1960-
 - 7 #2 Dunphy
- 6 Peter Dunphy
 - 7 Andrew Dunphy
- 5 Mary McGinnis 1946-
 - + Robert Matchett 1940-
 - 6 Amy Lynn Matchett Abt. 1974-
 - + Waterhouse
 - 6 Ann Frances Matchett Abt. 1976-
- 2 Sally McGuire 1842-
- 2 Mary Jane McGuire 1846-1928
 - + Michael Burke 1846-1909
- 3 Caroline Burke
 - + Fred McGraith
- 4 Joseph McGraith
- 4 Michael McGraith
- 4 David McGraith
- 3 John Burke
- 3 Katherine Burke
- 3 Sadie Burke
- 3 Alice Burke
 - + Michael Mooney
- 3 David Burke
- 3 Agness Burke
 - + Peter Gallagher
- 3 Rose Burke
 - + Patrick Kelly
- 3 May Burke
- 2 Catherine McGuire 1844-
- 2 Patrick McGuire 1846-
- 2 John McGuire 1848-1922
 - + Mary Flemming 1859-1934
- 3 Murray McGuire [died Sept 15, 1966]
- 3 Francis Harold McGuire 1896-
 - + Nora Kilfoil
- 4 Joseph Harold McGuire 1943-
 - + Ginette Aurleine 1946-
- 5 Shawn Joseph McGuire 1970-
- 5 Trevor Todd McGuire 1971-
- 4 Mary Ellen McGuire 1943-
 - + Lawrence John Holleran 1940-
 - 5 Mark Lawrence Holleran 1971-
 - 5 Michael Joseph Holleran 1973-
- 4 Herbert James McGuire 1945-
 - + Mary Elizabeth Berry 1947-
 - 5 Angela Maria McGuire 1968-
 - 5 Beverley Elizabeth McGuire 1969-
 - 5 Christopher Gordon Harold McGuire
- 1976-
 - 4 John Francis McGuire 1949-
 - + Gail Linda Judy Harrington 1950-
 - 5 Jason Jack McGuire 1974-
- 5 Paula Crystal Gail McGuire 1993-
- 5 Matt John McGuire 1971-
- 4 Elizabeth Ann McGuire 1953-
- 3 Wilfred Leo McGuire
- 3 Thomas Perley McGuire 1902-
 - + Margaret
- 4 Lois Ann McGuire
- 4 Robert McGuire
- 3 Louis McGuire
- 3 Caroline McGuire
 - + Richard Sullivan
- 4 Mary Ellen Sullivan 1928-
 - + John O'Brien
- 5 Maureen O'Brien 1966-
- 5 Caroline O'Brien 1968-
- 5 Kathleen O'Brien 1970
 - + Edward Harris
- 4 Edward Sullivan 1926-
 - + Wanita Peavey
- 5 Brian Sullivan
 - + Linda
- 6 Erin Sullivan
 - + Adam Michaud
- 6 Casey Sullivan
- 5 Richard Sullivan
 - + Cathy
- 6 Sophia Sullivan
 - + John Farmer
- 6 Tara Sullivan
- 5 Edward Sullivan
- 4 Stephen Sullivan 1922-
- 4 Robert Sullivan 1924-
- 3 James McGuire 1887-1941
 - + Jenny Crab 1903-1975
- 4 Clayton Paul McGuire 1919-
 - + Irene Anna Sharkey 1929-
- 5 James Harold McGuire 1949-
 - + Janice parker 1955-
- 6 David Andrew McGuire 1974-
- 6 Angela Dawn McGuire 1977-
- 6 Sara Beth McGuire 1984-
- 5 Gerald Clayton McGuire 1950-
 - + Shirley Ann Kennedy 1957-
- 6 Mary Jane McGuire
- 6 Megan Christine McGuire 1988-
- 5 Shirley Ann McGuire 1951-
 - + Robert Clair Wilson
- 6 Jason Clair Wilson 1984-
- 5 Sharon Irene McGuire 1955-
 - + David Charles Webb 1948-
- 4 Dorothy Mary McGuire
- 5 Donald Cote 1948

The Descendants of John (Archie) McGuire of Ireland and Newburg, New Brunswick.

5 Doris Cote 1948 [Doris Cote married
John Daigle (Born 1950)]

- 4 John Richard McGuire 1924-
+ Natalie Marie Karnes
- 5 Pamela McGuire 1963-
+ James Anthony Del Vecchio 1992
- 6 Timothy James Del Vecchio 1992-
- 6 Phillip Del Vecchio [(John) 1994]
- 6 Andrew Joseph Del Vecchio 1997-
[Thomas Matheu 1999]
- 5 Missili McGuire 1965-
+ Andrew Miller
- 6 Christian Joseph Miller 1997-
- 4 Ronald Herbert McGuire 1929-
+ Delores Niles 1937-
- 5 Robert Murray McGuire 1955-
+ Beverly McCrisen
- 6 Shane Ronald McGuire 1980-
- 6 Ashley Nicole McGuire 1984-
- 5 Janet Lorraine McGuire 1956-
+ Thomas Moulson 1955-
- 6 Kara Moulson 1987-
- 6 Gregory Moulson 1990-
- 5 Carol Agness McGuire 1957-
+ Frederick Yedon 1954-
- 6 Phillip Jason Yedon 1982-
- 6 Sheri Melissa Yedon 1983-
- 5 Ronda Elizabeth McGuire 1959-
- 5 Stephen Ronald McGuire 1965-
- 3 Herbert Lawrence McGuire 1891-
- 3 Ellen Beatrice McGuire 1984-
- 2 James McGuire 1849-
- 2 Rose Ann McGuire 1850-
+ Hugh Johnston 1852-1913
- 3 John Dennis Johnston 1895-1950
+ Maybelle Ligouri Gallagher
- 4 Daniel Francis Johnston 1913-
- 4 Edmund Benedict Johnston 1914-1974
+ Elizabeth Evelyn McKinnon 1920-
- 5 Michael Thomas Johnston 1945-
+ Karen Ferguson
- 6 Shana Johnston 1970-
- 6 Susan "Susie" Johnston 1973-
- 6 Amy Johnston 1975-
- 6 Matthew Johnston 1979-
- 5 Mary Theresa Johnston 1946-
+ Sydney McKnight 1946-
- 6 Kimberly Jane Gallagher 1971-
- 6 Adam McKnight 1974-
- 6 Bruce McKnight 1977-
- 6 Ian McKnight 1980-
- 5 "Dr. Joe" 1947-
+ Cathy McShane 1950-

- 6 Kathleen "Katie" Johnston 1986-
 - 6 Theresa Johnston 1990-
 - 5 John Dennis Johnston 1949-
+ Anna Johansen
 - 6 Rebecca Johnston 1982-
 - 6 Sara Johnston 1984-
 - 6 Daniel Johnston 1986-
 - 5 James Edmund Benedict Johnston 1951-
+ Dianna Ullman
 - 6 Quenten Daniel Johnston 1990-
 - 6 Dana Joan Daniel Johnston 1991-
 - 5 Elizabeth Anne Johnston 1952-
 - 5 Rose Ann Johnston 1954-
 - 5 Mark Edmund Johnston 1955-
+ Elizabeth "Beth" McInerney 1958-
 - 6 James Edmund Andrew Johnston 1955
- [?]
- 6 David William Travers Johnston 1989-
 - 6 Emily Patricia Johnston 1993-
 - 5 Dennis Hugh Johnston 1958-
+ Gretchen Crawford 1958-
 - 6 Erin Whitney Johnston 1991-
 - 6 Angus Boone Johnston 1994-
 - 5 Paul Francis Johnston 1959-
+ Jeannine DeLuca
 - 5 Peter Andrew Johnston 1961-
 - 5 Helen Frances Johnston 1962-
+ Peter Brown 1959-
 - 6 Jessie Johnston-Brown 1989-
 - 6 Dylan Johnston-Brown 1990-
 - 4 Clarence Joseph Johnston 1918-
+ Mary "Frances" Kilfoil 1921-
 - 5 Marie Elizabeth Johnston 1947-
 - 5 Patricia Anne Johnston 1949-
+ Barry Mabey 1951-
 - 6 Karen Lynn Mabey 1973-
 - 6 Kale Michael Mabey 1977-
 - 5 Daniel Francis Johnston 1952-
+ Rosemary Zepp 1955-
 - 6 Andrew Thomas Johnston 1995-
 - 5 Joseph Vincent Johnston 1955-
+ Joan Glendenning 1956-
 - 6 Kelly Ann Johnston 1982-
 - 6 Laura Holly Johnston 1983-
 - 6 Amy Catherine Johnston 1987-
 - 5 Robert Michael Johnston 1960-
+ Tracy Watson 1964-
 - 6 Bradley Emerson Jerome Johnston
- 1994-
- 6 Nicholas Winston Joseph Johnston
- 1995-
- 4 Michael Thomas Johnston 1923-
 - 4 John Dennis Johnston 1926

The Descendants of John (Archie) McGuire of Ireland and Newburg, New Brunswick.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| + Mary Keenan | + Charles W Bowlin |
| 5 Kevin John Dennis 1972- | 5 Paul Bowlin |
| 5 Daniel Francis Johnston 1973- | 6 Mary Ann Bowlin |
| 5 Joseph Patrick Johnston 1973- | 6 Budd Bowlin |
| 5 David Edmund Johnston 1975- | 5 Donald Bowlin |
| 5 Julia Anne "Julie" Johnston 1976- | 5 Wilfred Bowlin |
| 4 Hugh Peter Johnston 1928- | + Olive M Quinlan |
| 3 Hugh Johnston | 6 Ann Bowlin |
| + Grace McCarron | + Paul Hill |
| 4 Mary Rose Johnston 1932- | 7 Cindy Hill |
| 4 Francis Michael Johnston 1934-1993 | 7 Paul Hill |
| + Elizabeth Keefe | 6 Martha Bowlin |
| 5 Cynthia Johnston 1964- | 6 Connie Bowlin |
| + Pat Perri | + Paul Duffie |
| 5 Edward Johnston 1965- | 7 Michelle Duffie |
| 4 Elizabeth Amy Johnston 1937- | 7 Renee Duffie |
| + John Morris | 7 Danielle Duffie |
| 4 Phillip Joseph Johnston 1941- | 7 Kevin Duffie |
| + Joanne White 1940- | 6 Elizabeth Bowlin |
| 5 Denise Elizabeth Johnston 1963- | + Donald O'Leary |
| + Dan Hafenbrack | 7 Ryan O'Leary |
| 6 Carol Lynn Hafenbrack 1989- | 7 Chris O'Leary |
| 6 Katlyn Hafenbrack 1992- | 5 Eugene Bowlin |
| 5 Patricia Louise Johnston 1964- | + Mary |
| + Kenny Garafloi | 6 Kathleen Bowlin |
| 6 Matthew Garafoli 1988- | 6 Tommy Bowlin |
| 5 Mary Ellen Johnston 1966- | 6 Mike Bowlin |
| 5 Nancy Johnston 1967- | 6 Moira Bowlin |
| + Steven Mallory | 5 Kathleen Bowlin |
| 6 Patrick Mallory 1987- | 5 Mary Bowlin |
| 6 Daniel Mallory 1993- | 4 Richard B. Owens |
| 5 Philip Robeert Johnston | 4 Mrs. Albert S. Chapman |
| 4 Peter Thomas Johnston 1947- | 4 Mrs. Andrew Carthy Owens |
| 3 Father Michael Johnston | 4 Mary Owens |
| 3 Nellie Johnston | 4 Ada Owens |
| 3 Mary Johnston | 4 Agness Owens |
| 3 Nicholas Johnston | 3 Bridget Owens 1882- |
| 2 Ellen McGuire 1851-1891 | 3 Mary Ann Owens 1884- |
| + Nicholas Owens -1900 | + Maurice McGillicuddy |
| 3 Catherine Louisa Owens 1877- | 3 Ellen Jane Elizabeth Owens 1885- |
| 3 Rose Ann Owens 1878- | 3 James Nicholas Owens 1888- |
| 3 John Patrick Owens 1880- | 3 Edward Francis Owens 1889- |
| + Catherine Powers | 3 Richard Joseph Owens 1891- |
| 4 Annie Bridget Owens -1943 | + Geneva Montague |

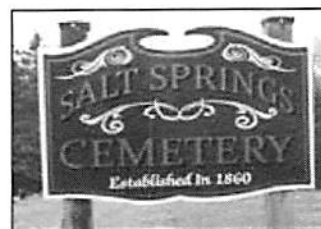
NBGS 2020 Membership Renewal

See page 35 - 36 for the renewal form, or go online at www.nbgs.ca

Salt Springs Cemetery part 13

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 # 9 Plot # 50 - No stone - Children of James A. and Hannah Rebecca (Herrett) Allaby. Proof of burial as per old plot plan drawn by Ruth Lackie and Joshua Allaby, residents of Salt Springs in 1923.

1. William Guiou Allaby, their son, was born 11 Sept 1852 in Salt Springs, Kings Co., NB and died 16 Aug 1860, age 7 years in Salt Springs. He is buried in the plot next to uncle Elijah Allaby's Plot #51.

2. Rebecca Jane Allaby, their daughter, was born 26 Sept 1862 in Salt Springs, Kings Co., NB and died 31 Mar 1865, age 3 years in Salt Springs. She is buried in the plot next to uncle Elijah Allaby's Plot #51.

Their parents were James A. Allaby and Hannah Rebecca Herrett (married 2nd August 1849 in Saint John, NB) are buried in Row # 7 Plot # 40.



Parents - James A. Allaby - 1824 - 1897 & Hannah Rebecca Herrett - 1831 - 1901

Other Siblings buried in Salt Springs Cemetery:
Brothers: Edwin Ruthven and wife Alice Alberta (Keith) Allaby - Row # 8 Plot # 46
Charles Haddon Spurgeon and wife Christine Henderson(Budge) Allaby - Row # 1 Plot # 4

Frederick Havelock Allaby - Row # 7 Plot # 40

Sisters: Hannah Sophia Allaby and husband Allan Carson - Row # 5 Plot # 27

Annie Leila Allaby and husband William Davidson - Row # 1 Plot # 5

Ida Adelia Allaby and husband Silas Miles Reid - Row # 1 Plot # 3

Row # 9 Plot # 51 - Family stone - 4 lots in Plot - Allaby

1. Elijah Wood Allaby was born 26 Dec 1832 in Salt Springs, Kings Co., NB and died 11 Dec 1904, age 72 in Salt Springs. He is buried in Salt Springs in the family plot. His parents were Isaac Allaby and Sophia Frances Wood, married 4 Mar 1815, Burton, Sunbury Co., NB, They are buried in Salt Springs (Row # 8 Plot # 45).

Elijah married Mary Susannah Herrett on Thursday 11th Nov 1852.

New Brunswick Courier - Saint John - by Rev. Bunting, Elijah ALLABY, Upham (Kings Co.) / Mary Susannah HERRITT second d/o Thomas HERRITT, Sussex. NB.

2. Mary Susannah Herrett was born 30 Apr 1826 in Poodiac, Parish of Sussex, Kings Co., NB and died 21 July 1914, age 88 years, in Salt Springs. She is buried in Salt Springs in the family plot. Her parents were Thomas Herrett and Elizabeth Hannah Guiou, who are buried Poodiac Cemetery, Kings Co., NB.

3. Isaac Thomas Allaby (son) was born 19 Oct 1853 in Salt Springs, Kings Co., NB and died 28 Aug 1860, age 6 years 10 months in Salt Springs. He is buried in Salt Springs in the family plot.

Salt Springs Cemetery part 13

4. Levi Sharp Allaby (son) was born in 1865 in Salt Springs, Kings Co., NB and died in 1865 in Salt Springs. He is buried Salt Springs in the family plot.

Family Members of Elijah Wood Allaby who are buried in Salt Springs:

Daughters - Abigail Huldah (Allaby) Mercer - Row # 9 Plot # 49

Husband Issac James in buried in Cassidy Lake Cemetery with first wife.

- Susanna Amelia Allaby and husband Alexander B. Reid buried Row # 4 Plot # 23

Sons - Ambrose Wellington Allaby buried Row # 3 Plot # 18 - Wife Elada Jerusha Frazee buried Unknown in 1931.

- James Bleakney Allaby and wife Hattie Maud Schofield (four children) also second wife Elizabeth Catherine Lockhart - Row # 3 Plot # 17

- Joshua B. Allaby and wife Mary Jane Reid and 3 children - Row # 1 Plot # 2

Brothers - William, Isaac Jr., and James A. Allaby

Sister - Hannah Allaby and husband John Carson - Row # 8 Plot # 44



Elijah Wood and Mary Susannah (Herrett) Allaby



Sons Isaac Thomas and Levi Sharp Allaby

Note: *Messenger and Visitor* December 23, 1904

Allaby - At his home in Salt Springs, Kings Co., N.B., Deacon Elijah Allaby in the 72nd year of his age. Our brother, who was sick but a short time, passed away Dec. 11th, leaving to mourn his departure, an aged widow, four sons and one daughter. Mr. Allaby was deacon of the Salt Springs Baptist church since its organization. He was highly respected in his church and community. The funeral was conducted by Revs. R.M. Bynon and Allan Spidell. Interment was in the adjoining Cemetery.

Row # 9 Plot # 52 - No Stone

1. Child of Obert Arden Allaby (birth and death dates unknown) is buried here, per old plot plan of 1923

Obert Arden Allaby was born 27 Mar 1879 Salt Springs and died 23 May 1962, Kings County Memorial Hospital. He was buried in the Midland Cemetery, Kings County. He married Kate Oressa Gray on 25 Mar 1903 at the Baptist Parsonage, Hampton, Kings Co., NB. Kate Oressa Gray was born 8 Mar 1883, Saint John, NB. and died 3 Feb 1928 in Midland. She is buried in the Midland Cemetery, Kings Co., NB.

2. Charles Wilton Allaby was born 17 Aug 1890 in Hampton Village, Kings Co., NB and died 18 Oct 1890, age 2 months in Bloomfield, Kings Co.,

Salt Springs Cemetery part 13

NB. He is buried in Salt Springs per old plot plan of 1923.

The parents of Obert Arden Allaby were James Thomas Allaby and Augusta Maria Mutch. They were married 1 Feb 1878 in Kings Co., NB. They are buried in Lower Central Norton Cemetery.

Obituary: Mrs. Augusta Maria Allaby 2 April 1858 - 29 Nov 1931

Hampton, Kings Co., NB., Dec. 1, Special

The funeral of Mrs. Augusta Maria Allaby, widow of James Thomas Allaby, Bloomfield was held today from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Corey V. Earle, Bloomfield. Mrs. Allaby was born in 1858, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Mutch and Eunice Emmerson (Mutch). She was a life-long member of the Baptist Church and for more than 40 years was active in the work of the church at Bloomfield, and was a teacher in the Sunday School. Her husband died 10 years ago. She is survived by five sons; Obert A., Norton; R. Vernon, Norwich, Conn.; J. Millidge, Bloomfield; Rev. Henry E. Woodstock; and Edwin T., East Greenwich, R.I.; four daughters; Mrs. Earle, with whom she resided; Mrs. McKenzie, wife of Rev. W.A. McKenzie, Roadstown, N.J.; Mrs. John W. Tabor, Glendove, Montreal; Mrs. Daniel K. Bettle, Skowhegan, Maine; two sisters, Miss Olive Mutch and Mrs. William Reynolds, Lubec, Maine; and 35 grandchildren.

The funeral service was held at the home of Mrs. Earle, conducted by Rev. Joseph Griffiths, Hampton, assisted by Rev. H.H. Phinney, Norton. The pallbearers were six grandsons; James, Laverne, Warren, Arden and Murray Allaby, and Alden Earle.

Interment was in the Baptist Cemetery at Lower Norton.

(From Anne McEwen's collection of clippings from the *Kings County Register*.)

Row # 10 Plot # 53 - Family Stone - Ewart

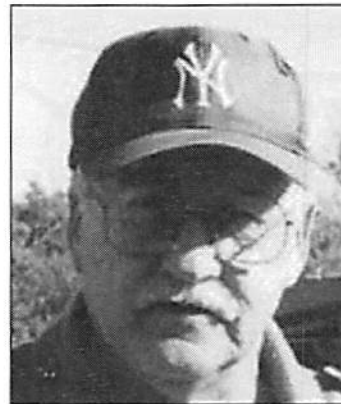
1. Wayne D. Ewart was born about 1944 Lorneville, NB and died 2014, age 70. He is buried in Salt Springs,

The death of Donald Wayne Ewart, age 70, of Salt Springs, NB, formerly of Lorneville, NB, occurred on June 8, 2014, at the *Saint John* Regional Hospital.

Survived by Lynne Janet Mollins of Salt Springs, Kings Co., NB. (Living)



Family stone - Salt Springs



Wayne D. Ewart - 1944 - 2014

Row # 10 Plot # 54 - Family stone - 6 lot Plot - Mercer

1. William Hiram Mercer was born 8 Oct 1861 in Campbell Settlement, (Southfield), Kings Co., NB and died 22 Nov 1948, age 87 at St. Joseph's Hospital, Saint John, NB. He is buried in the family plot in Salt Springs. Note: William's birth date is 1862 on family stone.

His parents were Joshua Isaac Mercer and Mary Elizabeth Redstone. They are presumed to be buried in Southfield Cemetery as no record found for proof. The plot plan was on the church wall for years and has faded beyond reading.

Marriage Register, Kings Co., N.B. p. 148 #1226
Joshua Mercer, parish of Norton, yeoman, and
Mary Redstone, parish of Springfield, Sept. 27th

Salt Springs Cemetery part 13

1837. Witnesses: Jeremiah D. Perkins and William Redstone.

William Hiram married Sarah Eleanore Joliffe on 27 Oct 1884, Kings Co. NB, by Rev. Elias Keirstead.

2. Sarah Eleanore (Joliffe) Mercer was born about 1869 in Joliffe Brook, Kings Co., NB and died 5 Feb 1952, age 83, in Bloomfield Station, NB. She is buried in the family plot in Salt Springs.

Note:

"At the residence of her son, Hartley Mercer, Bloomfield Station, Sarah Eleanore Mercer, in her 83 year, survived by four daughters, five sons, and several grandchildren. Resting at the residence. Funeral Service will be held from the Salt Springs Baptist Church Thursday at 2:30 pm. Interment in Salt Springs Baptist cemetery." *King County Register*

Her parents were William Joliffe and Sarah Jane Long. They were married 27 Oct 1864 in Kings Co., NB. Their burial place is unknown.

3. William W. Mercer (Son) was born 8 Dec 1898 in Bloomfield Ridge, Kings Co., NB and died 15 May 1929, age 30, in Bloomfield Ridge. He is buried in the family plot in Salt Springs (Unmarried).

4. Allen Long Mercer (Son) was born 12 May 1906 in Bloomfield Ridge, Kings Co., NB and died in 1953, age 47 years, in Salt Springs. He is buried in family plot in Salt Springs (Unmarried).

5. Hartley Gosline Mercer (Son) was born April 1904 in Bloomfield Ridge, Kings Co., NB and died 14 Dec 1972, age 68 years, in Salt Springs. He is buried in the family plot in Salt Springs (Unmarried).

6. Manley Robert Mercer (Son) was born 1 Aug 1907 in Bloomfield Ridge, Kings Co., NB and died 1973, age 65, in McConchie's Nursing Home, Norton. He is buried in the family plot in Salt Springs (Unmarried).

Note: Family members whom we have no known

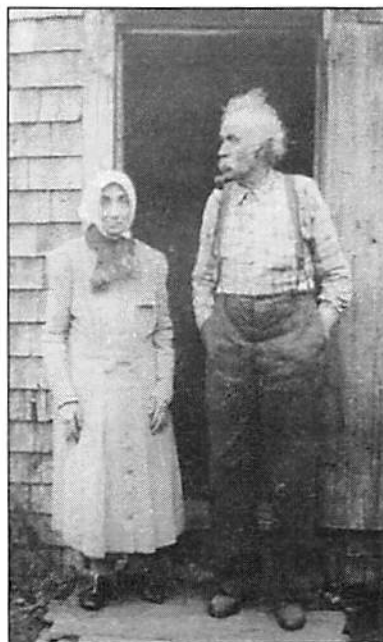
information or burials : Daughters - Amanda and Stella with no birth dates. Mary Mercer Long, born abt 1884, died in childbirth with child in 1904; burial unknown; Susan Ann Mercer, born 20 Nov 1889, Bloomfield Ridge - no further information.

Known Family members buried in Salt Springs Cemetery:

Daughters: Ethel Sophia Mercer and husband John Theodore Tays - Row # 10 Plot # 57

Bertha Townsend Mercer and husband Lyonel S. Mercer - Row # 10 Plot # 58

Brother: Hiram William Mercer - Row # 3 Plot # 19



William Hiram and Sarah Eleanore (Joliffe) Mercer - 60th Anniversary picture.



Family stone in Salt Springs Cemetery

Salt Springs Cemetery part 13

Row # 10 Plot # 55 - Aubrey Dempster - no stone

1. Aubrey Whitfield Dempster was born 30 Sept 1914 in Salt Springs, Kings County and died 24 Dec 1965, age 51, in Norton, NB. He is buried Riverbank, Kings Co., NB (per Death Certificate).

His parents were Herbert Richard and Emma Jane Mercer Dempster (married about 1913.) The father is buried in Riverbank with his second wife Huldah Isabella Campbell; the mother is buried in Salt Springs - Row # 3 Plot # 12 with infant Vera Lois Dempster, a child of Herbert and 2nd wife Huldah Isabella Dempster.

Aubrey Whitfield Dempster married Cora Rosa Forsythe on 22 July 1938 in Havelock, NB. Cora Rosa Dempster passed away 12th April 2007. She is buried in Riverbank with Aubrey.

Plot # 55 is presumed to be empty. No proof of any burial found.

Row # 10 Plot # 56 Family stone Mercer

1. Wilfred Hiram Mercer was born 1 May 1883 in Salt Springs, Kings Co., NB and died 22 Oct 1960, age 77 in Salt Springs. He is buried in Salt Springs in the family plot.

His parents were Isaac James Mercer and Barbara Elizabeth Robinson (married 23 Oct 1867 in Salt Springs). They are buried in Cassidy Lake Cemetery, Clover Hill, NB.

Wilfred Hiram Mercer married Ella May Robinson on 27th July 1904 at the home of the Bride in Bloomfield, Kings Co., NB.

2. Ella May Robinson was born 1 May 1878, Bloomfield, Kings Co., NB and died 22 Dec 1952, age 74, in Salt Springs. She is buried in Salt Springs in the family plot.

Her parents were Albert William Robinson and Susan M. Mercer (married 30 July 1866). They are buried in Kirk Cemetery, Norton, NB

3. George Isaac Mercer (son) was born Feb 1911 in Salt Springs, Kings Co., NB and died 7 May 1971, age 60, in Kings County Memorial Hospital. He is buried in Salt Springs in the family plot.

Other Family Members buried in Salt Springs:

Uncles: William Hiram Mercer and wife Sarah Eleanore Joliffe. Row # 10 Plot #5 4

Hiram William Mercer Row # 3 Plot # 19

Cousins: Emma Jane Mercer Dempster Row # 3 Plot # 12

Ethel Sophia Mercer and husband John Theodore Tays Row# 10 Plot # 58

William W., Hartley G., Allan L., Manley R. Mercer Row # 10 Plot # 54

Bertha T. Mercer and husband Lyonel S. Mercer Row # 10 Plot # 57

Mildred Blanche (Stackhouse, Otis, Pearson) Hamilton Row # 11 Plot # 74

Lila Maude Campbell and husband Harold W. Floyd Row # 11 plot # 73



Mercer Stone Salt Springs Cemetery

Renaming the Brook at Bull Lake

Franklin Luke Lawson

Some place names in New Brunswick are reflective of our insensitive past. Names which include Nigger or Negro are no longer acceptable and need to be changed to reflect current values. Ralph Thomas of PRUDE (Pride of Race, Unity and Dignity through Education), Project Coordinator, New Brunswick's Black History Society, works with community groups and the provincial Government to facilitate such changes. Often the new names honor a black family that once lived in the area.¹

The responsibility for naming and renaming places in New Brunswick rests with the New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Heritage and Culture.

The efforts of Mr. Thomas have met with considerable success. In April 2016 the name of a road near Sussex was changed from Negro Brook Road to Harriet O'Ree Road after a black woman who lived there according to the 1861 Census. In February 2017 the government announced that five (5) changes had been made in place names in the Saint John and Grand-Bay-Westfield areas: Little Negro Lake became Richards Lake; Negro Lake became Corankopone Lake; Negro Brook became Black Loyalist Brook; Negro Head became Lorneville Head; and Negro Point became Hodges Point.² More recently the name of Negro Brook near Sussex was changed to Harriet O'Ree Brook.³

Another change that was requested was for a brook in Southampton Parish, York County. The stream that drains Bull Lake was called Nigger Brook for many years (see accompanying map). It was officially renamed Negro Brook in 1949.⁴ On the recommendation of *New Brunswick's Black History Society*, the name of the stream was officially changed again from Negro Brook to *Burgess Brook* on 29 March 2019 by Hon. Robert Gauvin, Minister of Tourism, Heritage and Culture.⁵ (This completes the current requests from the Black History Society for place name changes.)⁶

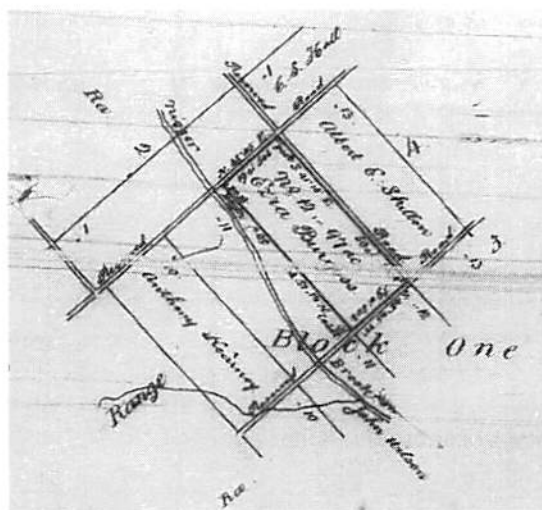
Events leading up to the name change to Burgess Brook.

On 16 October 2017 a meeting was held at Bull Lake at the home of the late Robin Lawson and his wife Joan Lawson. In attendance, in addition to

the hosts, were their son Tim Lawson, Frank and Willard Lawson, Keith and Ellen Helmuth and Ralph Thomas. The place name renaming project of the Black History Society was explained and the history of the brook's name was reviewed and discussed.

Nigger Brook is clearly marked on many early grant maps.

The stream was designated **Nigger Brook** on several early grant maps including that of Samuel J. Baker, 21 October 1871; Robert Edwards, 24 June 1873; Edwin Fisher, 04 May 1877; Robert Edwards, 21 October 1887; Cornelius S. Hall, 04 September 1889; Ezra Burgess 21 February 1891; J. N. W. Winslow, 04 September 1901; Gideon Fields, 12 November 1901; Samuel Kitchen, 30 October 1909; and Bridget Clark, 08 September 1914.⁷



Nigger Brook is the term used in some early grant descriptions.

The grant for Ezra Burgess 21 February 1891 describes the property as *Lot number twelve in range Four of Block One, Nigger Brook*. The grant for J. N. W. Winslow 04 September 1901 includes ... *Beginning at a Post standing on the South western side of a Reserved Road at the most Northerly angle of Lot Number Eight in Range Two of Block Two Nigger Brook thence* ...⁸

The term Nigger Brook is used in at least

Renaming the Brook at Bull Lake

one government Act.

An Act to Establish an Additional Polling Place in the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York, passed 02 April 1886, states ...thence up stream to the mouth of Nigger Brook; thence along said Nigger Brook up stream in a northwesterly direction until it intersects the eastern line of Range two, south Newburgh Settlement⁹

Why was it named Nigger Brook?

Perhaps it received its name because the bed of the stream is very dark causing the water to appear black in color.

Perhaps the brook received its name because there were black families who lived along that stream for several years during the 19th century. However, they were never identified as black on land grant petitions, on property deeds, or in census documents and, regrettably, their names are not known today by local inhabitants.

When a place cannot be renamed to honor a former black family, it may be renamed to honor a former white resident who was especially kind and thoughtful in dealing with black neighbors. A person who lived near the stream and who exhibited these characteristics was Ezra Burgess.

*"Ezra Burgess was a gentleman that used to take food and needed necessities back in the woods some where, to help black folks back in the 1800's."*¹⁰

Who was Ezra Burgess?

Ezra Burgess was born in Connecticut, U. S. A. circa. 1831. He travelled to various countries in his youth, and then settled at Muirkirk, Ayrshire, Scotland around 1875. There he married a miner's widow and became a member of the Masonic Order. He and his wife, Catherine, came to New Brunswick circa. 1881 and applied for a grant to a property near Clarkville, Southampton Parish, identified as Lot 12, Range 4, Block 1 Nigger Brook. There they built a log cabin and cleared some land. As they enlarged their fields they grew more and more crops and replaced the log cabin with a wood framed house.

Although several nearby properties had been granted to others prior to 1881, few were occupied by permanent residents when Ezra and his wife settled on their grant. Exceptions may have been Moses Clark who settled at Clarkville c. 1863, and whose grandchildren Alexander, Robert, Richard

and Mary Clark attended the Grantville School at Bull Lake in 1891-1893; Claudius MacDonald, whose grandchildren Alexander (a. k. a. "Saundie"), George, Helena E., (a. k. a. "Lena") MacDonald attended the same school in 1891-1901; and Donald J. McIntosh and his wife Alice (Barry) McIntosh whose daughter Maud Priscilla McIntosh attended the school at Bull Lake 1891-1893. Among his closer neighbors were Robert Edwards and his wife Susannah (York) Edwards whose daughter Birdie Ethel (Edwards) Welsh attended the school at Bull Lake in 1891-1892. Isaac C. Nevers purchased the Edwards properties on 18 May 1892 and thereafter he and his wife Mary Elizabeth (Kelley) Nevers and their several children would have been near neighbors.¹¹

Ezra Burgess died in 1896 and was buried on his property. Isaac C. Nevers (1840-1918) was one of the pallbearers.

EZRA BURGESS

Is Laid to Rest Mid the Scenes of His Life's Work

A funeral service was held last Thursday in the parish of Southampton, of such particular interest that it deserves more than passing notice. It was the funeral of Ezra Burgess, who came from Scotland to this country about fifteen years ago. He was born in the state of Connecticut, and after leading a roving life for a few years, travelling in many lands, he settled in Muirkirk, Ayrshire, Scotland. He then married a thrifty Scotch woman, the widow of a miner. He lived in Scotland six years and there joined St. Thomas Muirkirk Lodge No. 24 of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and was raised to the degree of Master Mason. Knowing nothing of practical farming, unacquainted with the hardships and privations of a Pioneer farmer, he had energy and industry enough to believe that he could make a home for himself and wife in the wilderness. He chose a lot of land about thirteen miles from Woodstock, built a neat log home which was subsequently replaced by a substantial frame building and soon had a few acres of land under cultivation. His clearing was widened till the time of his death, when he had well cleared and cultivated fields. But there is no one to tell the story of those early days of heart crushing toil. It is the story of our fathers who went on their brave way undaunted by obstacles, undeterred by hinderances that would have broken the courage of

Renaming the Brook at Bull Lake

men who were not the sons of sires who had led forlorn hope, and followed their flag, even though they knew it led to death.

Mr. Burgess was well known in this town and his friends were legion. There was something about him that commanded respect. A quiet dignity of manner, and a certain grace that indicated a strain in the blood that was not of a peasant.

His last request was that his Masonic brethren should bury him, and that he should be buried on his own farm. The news of his death and his request for masonic burial came too late to make it possible for his wishes to be fully carried out. John M. McLaughlin, W. M. of Woodstock Lodge, did what he could to make it known among the brethren, as there was no time for postal notices. Three members of the lodge, J. McLaughlin, W. M., Rev. C. T. Phillips, chaplain and Geo. L. Holyoke, j. d. accompanied by W. M. Hay, Esq. attended the funeral. The last three named and Mr. Isaac Nevers were pall bearers, and chaplain Phillips conducted the services and delivered an appropriate discourse from psalm xxiii, and then all that were mortal of one whose life had been so eventful was laid to sleep in a grave near the garden he had taken so much pleasure in cultivating.

He leaves a widow who is highly esteemed in that neighbourhood, and who, without relatives near her will find friends among the brotherhood of whom her late husband was a member.¹²

Allison McIntosh of Clarkville remembers that, when he was a child, he and John Wesley Nevers (1878-1952), a son of Isaac C. Nevers, visited the site where Ezra Burgess had been buried. There was no grave marker but some logs had been arranged to protect the grave. Mr. McIntosh remembers that Mr. Nevers held Mr. Burgess in very high regard.¹³

(Limited research has revealed no evidence of Catherine Burgess in New Brunswick after the death of her husband. Perhaps she returned to Scotland. It is believed that she and Ezra had no children.)

No buildings remain on the Burgess property and the fields once cleared and farmed have reverted to forest. The logs that protected his grave are also gone. Recently there has been discussion among interested parties of the need for a marker with a commemorative plaque to be erected on the property.

1 <http://www.nbblackhistorysociety.org/>

2 Pearson, Heide, (Online Journalist Global News), *New Brunswick renames five landmarks with "Negro" in their names*, 28 February 2027, 12:04 pm.

3 Foran, Patrick, Heritage Officer, Heritage Branch, New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Heritage and Culture, unrecorded telephone conversation, 03 June 2019.

4 Bourque, Gilles, Heritage Activities Manager, Heritage Branch, New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Heritage and Culture, e-mail to Frank Lawson, 09 March 2018.

5 Foran, Patrick, unrecorded telephone conversation with Frank Lawson, 23 April 2019.

6 Foran, Patrick, unrecorded telephone conversation with Frank Lawson. 03 June 2019.

7 Index to New Brunswick Land Grants, 1784-1997 (RS686), Provincial Archives of New Brunswick.

8 Ibid.

9 The 1886 Acts of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick are on microfilm F7868 at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick.

10 Thomas, Ralph, recollection of a 2016 conversation with Mrs. McIntosh, transmitted in an e-mail to Frank Lawson, 16 May 2019.

11 Lawson, Franklin Luke, *Tiny Tots, Teachers and Trustees, Volume I, The School At Bull Lake, 1890-1948*, self-published, 2017.

12 *The Press*, Woodstock, N. B., 27 July 1896.

13 MacIntosh, Allison, unrecorded conversation with Frank Lawson, 2018.

The Kingston Settlement in Kings County, N.B.

Contributed by George H. Hayward

Introduction: This article is from a handwritten manuscript by Rev. William O. Raymond, written in Toronto in 1920, and transcribed by R. Wallace Hale of Woodstock, N.B. A copy of Hale's transcription may be seen in the Raymond collection at the L.P. Fisher Public Library in Woodstock.

When the *Union* arrived at St. John with the first of the Loyalists on May 11th [1783], no adequate preparations had been made for landing at the "Upper Cove," (the present Market Slip) and several days seem to have been required to clear away scrub, pitch the tents, erect hurricane houses of sails and various other kinds of shelters. There was probably little attempt at disembarkation until a week had elapsed. Indeed it was not certain that there was any simultaneous or spectacular act of landing.

The facilities were then probably of the rudest sort, and the task would take time. Walter Bates speaks of the humanity of good Captain Wilson in permitting the people to remain on board the *Union* until some of their number could explore for a suitable place of settlement. In the case of other ships the passengers were "precipitated on shore." This would seem to indicate that there was no uniform plan of disembarkation.

Tradition in the Raymond family has it that the women in the *Union* were anxious to attend to the family washing, and that by the favour of the Captain they were rowed ashore at the foot of Fort Howe hill, where there was an excellent spring, used later for brewery purposes. Here these enterprising dames for the first time hung out their washing in "Blue-nose land".

When the exploring party returned from their tour up the river, they found Captain Wilson impatient to get his passengers speedily ashore in order to return with his vessel immediately to New York. By Sunday the 18th day of May the general disembarkation might be considered as completed, and this day has ever since been annually observed as the anniversary of "The Landing of the Loyalists."

The majority of those named in the manifest of the *Union* were Connecticut farmers and the contrast between the rugged rocks of Saint John and their former fruitful fields must have been rather disheartening.

It need not therefore be a matter of surprise that it was unanimously decided to proceed at once to

the place in Belleisle Bay which had been recommended by David Pickett, Israel Hoyt, Silas Raymond and others of the exploring committee as their home.

It was a long and wearisome day in the little sloop up the river from Indiantown to Kingston Creek and weary mothers, whose little children were crowded together in the small vessel, felt their spirits sink as the darkness fell in the lovely woods of Kingston Creek. There is a note of pathos in the simple words of Walter Bates – "Nothing but wilderness before our eyes, the women and children did not refrain from tears."

The little sloop was so uncomfortably crowded that there was scarcely room for all, and so three young bachelors of the party, Walter Bates, John Marvin and John Lyon Jr., went ashore, pitched a tent in the bushes and slept in it all night. The first campers in Kingston! In the morning a place for a temporary encampment was selected on the banks of the creek, then known as "Portage Cove". As soon as the baggage was landed the sloop returned to St. John and the people were left to begin life in the woods. Their possessions were few, for many of their members, like our ancestors the Raymonds, had lost almost everything in the war.

I shall here interrupt the story of the settlement of the Loyalists in Kingston to speak of their losses through pillage, confiscation, and the conflagration at Norwalk. The source of our information here will be the testimony furnished by Silas Raymond and a few of his neighbours before the Commissioners appointed to receive evidence respecting the Loyalist claims for compensation for their losses during the Revolution. The evidence of Silas Raymond was taken before Col. Thomas Dundas at St. John, N.B., on February 1st, 1787:

Claimant Silas Raymond says that he sailed from Staten Island in April, 1783, and arrived at St. John the month following. He went up the river Saint John to Kingston a few days after. He drew his land in Kingston in October, 1783, and got his grant from Halifax the summer following. He is a native of Connecticut. In 1775 he resided in Norwalk. He was a house carpenter and joiner. He at no time took any part with the rebels; never signed an Association or took any oath to them. In November, 1776, he joined the British forces on Long Island. He sometimes acted with the Refugees on Lloyds Neck. He owned a house, barn, and twenty

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acres of land in the town of Norwalk. It was left to him by his father, Samuel Raymond, who died in 1763. All his papers, with his house, were consumed in the fire in July, 1779.

His wife was allowed to live in the house after he fled to Long Island (in 1776), but came away when General Tryon was there. He values his land at £15 per acre, Connecticut money, and the house at £200.

He also abandoned 18 acres of woodland in the Great Pasture which he could have sold for £5 per acre before the war. He also owned 7 acres of plough-land at West Rolton in Norwalk which he values at £10 per acre, and 4½ acres of woodland and meadow in the Great Swamp, 1½ acres on Judas Island (salt meadow, valued at £7 per acre.) He also lost besides his dwelling his farming utensils, carpenter's tools, furniture, clothing, 4 cows and 3 hogs.

Israel Hoyt being called as a witness testifies that Silas Raymond: "From the beginning of the Revolutionary troubles showed every inclination in his power to support the British Government. He (Silas Raymond) was arrested in 1776 for refusing to fight against the King, and paid 100 dollars fine. His house is fairly values at £200. The house was well filled with furniture, but his mother was entitled to a third of the movables. They lived together in the same house and she continues to live with him. It was the custom to give the widow the thirds in Connecticut."

It appears from his testimony that Israel Hoyt was himself apprehended by the rebels in June, 1777. "He was carried before a committee, insulted by a mob and imprisoned in order to be tried for his life. He broke gaol and made his escape to New York. After he had broken gaol his enemies went and seized what they could get at. His household furniture and tools, left at the house of his wife's mother, the widow Mary Raymond, were burnt at the fire at Norwalk."

By the 5th of the "Preliminary Articles of Peace", drawn up in 1782, it was agreed that the American Congress should earnestly recommend to the several States to provide for the restitution of the confiscated property of the Loyalists. Congress did indeed make the requisition, but not one of the States complied with the recommendation.

Provision was made later by the Imperial Parliament for a measure of compensation for the losses suffered by the Loyalists. The "Compensation Act" was passed in July, 1783. The Committee of Agents, appointed to inquire into the matter reported six years later that the number of claims

submitted was 3,157, of which number only 335 were found to be untenable. The gross estimate of losses was a little over £10,000.000 sterling, and the sum allowed by the commissioners a little less than £3,000,000 sterling. The commissioners, as a general rule, awarded a little less than one third of the amount claimed.

This, though a very partial compensation, proved a great boon to many of the impoverished Loyalists. The amount received by Silas Raymond was about £200 sterling or about \$1,000.00 in our modern currency.

We shall now return to consider the fortunes of the little band of exiles encamped on the shore of Kingston Creek during the summer after their arrival.

It was of course impossible to construct their habitations until their lands were allotted, and for a time a surveyor was not to be had. We take up once again the story as told by Walter Bates in his narrative:

"We had been informed that the Indians were uneasy at our coming and that a considerable body of them had collected at the head of Belleisle, yet our hope and trust remained firm that God would not forsake us in the wilderness, and before night we had as many tents set as made the women and children comfortable.

"Next morning we discovered a fleet of ten Indian canoes slowly moving toward us, which caused considerable alarm with the women. Before they were within gun-shot one of them, who could speak English, came to assure us, 'We all one Brother!' They were of the Micmac tribe and providentially became very friendly, furnishing us plentifully with moose meat.

"We soon discovered a situation at the head of the creek for our church and school. No surveyor was appointed until July, when Frederick Hauser was commissioned to survey and allot our land agreeably to our wishes. He commenced where we had designated to have our church and school, with a road six rods wide, and surveyed twenty-two lots, numbered on each side of the road, and before the lots were exposed for draft it was agreed that one acre off of the adjoining four corners of the first four lots should be reserved for the church and school house, and that Lot No. 1 (on the west side) should be reserved for the parsonage. The water privilege (near the lake) to be reserved for those who would engage to build a grist and saw mill and saw boards enough for the church and school house. Accordingly, the lots were drawn, and the numbers fell to those named in the grant. There-

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upon every man in the settlement was jointly employed in clearing the places for building log houses, cutting logs for the walls, carrying them together by strength of hands, having neither horses nor oxen.

"By this means seventeen log houses (on each side of the road, 34 cabins in all) were laid up and covered with bark; so that by the month of November every man found himself and his family covered with his own roof, and a happier people never lived upon this globe, enjoying in unity the blessings which God promises his children. And bless God we pray that His Church is established in this happy land into whose coves and wilderness we have been driven by persecution. Here, with the protection of a Good Providence, we were perfectly happy, contented and comfortable in our new dwellings through the winter."

While the lots were being surveyed and the log cabins were building the people lived in tents on the bank of the creek. Here on August 8, 1783, was born Silas Raymond's third daughter, Sarah, the first white child born in Kingston. At this time there were no domestic animals in Kingston and the Loyalists were glad to be able to send across the St. John River to the house of John Jones, an "old inhabitant", for milk and other requisites. Jones was a pre-loyalist, who had come to St. John in 1775 as a shipwright, and now lived at "The Mistake", head of Long Reach. His kindness was all the more acceptable because of an epidemic of measles which broke out among the children. Mr. Jones had a farm of 400 acres on the "Kemble Manor" where he reared a large family of sons and daughters. Among his descendants were Hon. Thomas R. Jones of St. John and his son, Charles D. Jones, my class-mate at the U.N.B. I married on January 23, 1895, one of the descendants of John Jones, David Jones by name, to Caroline Perkins in St. Mary's Church in St. John, and at the time of the wedding he owned and resided on the old Raymond homestead in Kingston. He promised to do his best to preserve the old house as long as he could.

The Kingston settlers procured a surveyor in the month of July in the person of Captain Frederick Hauser. This gentleman was an officer during the Revolution in the Loyal Foresters. He came to Annapolis Royal with Amos Botsford and other advance agents of the Loyalists sent by Sir Guy Carleton in the month of October, 1782. In the winter following he, with Amos Botsford and others, made a tour of exploration up the St. John River. He was by profession a surveyor, and laid

out the grants at Kingston and elsewhere for the Loyalists. That at Kingston is described as "Hauser's First Survey". The name is pronounced, "Howser".

Rev. John Beardsley describes Kingston, at the time of his first visit early in 1784, as "comprising about thirty-four small log houses covered with bark".

During the first three years the settlers were furnished with rations from the Government Provision Stores, at the rate of one full army ration for the first year, two-thirds for the second and one-third for the third year. Children under ten were allowed to receive only half the quantity provided for an adult. The government provisions were not invariably delivered in good condition, the pork at times being a little stale, the flour sometimes damaged, but on the whole the supplies during the first three years proved a boon, as also did the money granted the Loyalists by way of compensation for their losses in the war.

Epidemics of measles and smallpox were dreaded in early times, as doctors were few and far between. Kingston was fortunate in having, quite early, a doctor in the person of Azor Betts, M.D. Smallpox broke out in Kingston some few years after the settlement of the place. A sort of hospital was established by the doctor and the children were inoculated, vaccination being then unknown. In the inoculation of patients as a preventative, the surgeon employed the actual smallpox virus. It was effectual as a protection against future infection and the fatalities were not many, but the patient was sometimes badly 'pitted'. Grandfather Raymond told me that he was inoculated for smallpox, probably at this time.

In the little cabin built for the Raymonds on their arrival in 1783, two more of Silas Raymond's children were born, a daughter 'Achsa', who saw the light on January 2nd, 1786, and my grandfather, "Charles," who was born May 21, 1788.

In the summer which followed my grandfather's birth, as he once told me, his father Silas built his new house. Already there had been a wedding in the family, that of the eldest daughter Grace to John Marvin, who is said to have been her second cousin. She was only sixteen at the time of her marriage. Her first child, Josiah Marvin, was but two days younger than my grandfather, who was his uncle. Josiah was however older than his uncle George and his aunt Mary Ann who were the youngest members of Silas Raymond's family.

Some of Aunt Grace Marvin's children were remarkable for their longevity, one of them, Charles

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Marvin, on his 90th birthday, started to walk some ten miles or more to the residence of a relative in Belleisle to celebrate the anniversary. After he had proceeded more than half the distance he was compelled by his relatives, in spite of many protests, to enter a carriage, and grumbled all the rest of the way. "I could have walked it all right if they had left me alone."

Josiah Marvin had twin daughters who were baptized "Grace Betsy" and "Betsy Grace". The former married one cousin Sam'l Raymond of Springfield, Kings County.

Mrs. Northrup of Kingston once told me that her mother, Aunt Mary Ann Crawford, once told her of walking with her oldest sister Grace down to see the old spot where the Loyalists lived in tents the summer after their arrival. The old lady gazed on the place with interest and observed to her younger sister, "The land of our childhood looks natural."

Doubtless the sum of £200 sterling received from the British Government by Silas Raymond, about the year 1788, in recognition of his losses in the war, helped him to build his new house. This may be said not only to have replaced the old log cabin in which the family spent the first five years at Kingston, but also the house destroyed by fire in Norwalk. In this new house the old mother Mary passed the last five years of her existence. The house was then considered a large one. The main part was 30 by 32 feet with basement. The ceilings were low, that of the main floor 7 feet, four inches, and that of the basement, or cellar kitchen, only about 6 feet. The kitchen had an old fashioned fireplace, 6½ feet long and 4½ feet high, where the baking was done.

As Kingston had now become the shire-town of Kings County, where had been located the Parish Church and the Rectory, the Gaol and Court House, and the Parish School, the place was now a considerable village, with mills, post office and country store. It was moreover a convenient stopping place on the main road from St. John to Fredericton and accommodation was much desired by travellers. In consequence Silas Raymond for a number of years furnished entertainment at his house for the travelling public. This, with the time required for his farm, necessitated his ceasing to be a carpenter. Grandfather told me that the last work of this kind he undertook, after the war began in 1776, was the erection of Kingston Church and the building of his own house in 1788.

Very much of the burden of household care devolved upon his energetic and capable wife and

daughters.

The largest room in the Raymond house was fitted up as a Masonic Lodge Room. In Bunting's History of Free Masonry in New Brunswick, page 39, there is an account of the steps taken to organize "Midian Lodge" in Kingston. Of this Lodge I believe Silas Raymond was the first Worshipful Master.

Important national events were commonly celebrated by the Kingston folk at the house of Silas Raymond. Among such events may be mentioned the victories of Trafalgar and Waterloo. The dinner and usual festivities at the house of Silas Raymond were, as a matter of course preceded by attendance at Divine Service in the neighbouring Parish Church. Old time newspapers describe several such celebrations at the old shire-town a century and more ago...

That the Raymond family took very great interest in the building of their Parish Church and in its subsequent welfare, is not only a Kingston tradition, but is evident to any one who makes a study of the early records of the Church, which are preserved and in very good order today.

Less than a year had elapsed after the arrival of the exiled Loyalists at Kingston when a meeting was held to elect a church corporation. The meeting was convened under Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, passed in 1757, providing for the election of Parish Church Corporations.

This act was adapted from the Statutes of Virginia and differs from the practice found in the Parishes of the Dominion of Canada west of New Brunswick.

The Province of New Brunswick was, at the time of the first meeting of the Kingston parishioners, still a part of Nova Scotia. The minutes of the first meeting in Kingston, kept by Israel Hoyt, the first Vestry Clerk, are brief and may be copied here.

"Records of Trinity Church, commencing at Kingston on the tenth of May, Anno Domini, 1784.

"At a meeting of the said Parish for the purpose of appointing Wardens and Vestry to act as officers in the Church and propagate the Church of England in the Parish of Kingston, and to make application to Government for grants of land for Glebe land, and to obtain as soon as possible a clergyman to officiate in said Church – the following persons were elected.

Wardens: David Picket and Joseph Lyon.

Vestry: John Lyon; John Fowler; Ephraim Lane; Silas Raymond; Seth Sealey; John Ketchum;

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James More; Israel Hoyt; Elias Scribner; Andrew Patching; James Ketchum; Thomas Summer.

Appointed a Committee to make the necessary application for grants, &c: Frederick Hauser, Esq.; John Lyon; David Pickett; Silas Raymond."

The same year, in which this meeting was held, Kingston was visited by the Rev. John Beardsley, M.A., formerly missionary at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and during the late war Chaplain of the "Loyal American Regiment." Mr. Beardsley was invited to fix himself at Kingston as resident clergyman, and talked of building a house there. There was, however, at this time no other minister resident in New Brunswick, except the Rev. John Sayre, who had lately settled himself at Maugerville and was now in precarious health. Mr. Beardsley therefore decided for the present to serve as an itinerant missionary to all the people on the lower St. John River. He occasionally officiated at Kingston, where, on Thursday the 7th October, 1784, he celebrated the first marriage, that of Walter Bates, late of Stamford, and Abigail Lyon, daughter of John Lyon of Reading, Connecticut...

Upon the death of Rev. John Sayre, August 5, 1784, the Rev. Mr. Beardsley succeeded him as rector at Maugerville, where he laboured from 1785 until 1802. He then retired from active duty and spent the evening of his days (I think) in the family of his daughter Hannah (Mrs. Walter Dibblee) in Kingston. He died here August 23, 1809, and was buried at the east end of the Parish Church. A memorial tablet was placed in the church in 1916 by the Free Masons, at the suggestion of the Rev. C. Gordon Lawrence, who was then the rector of Kingston.

The people of Kingston continued to hold annual parish meetings on Easter Monday for the election of Church officers and the transaction of other business. On Easter Monday, March 28, 1785, they "appointed Mr. Joseph Scribner's house to begin to read prayer at, and Mr. Frederick Dibblee was chosen to read prayers. Frederick Dibblee, it may be observed in passing, was the youngest son of the Rev. Ebenezer Dibblee, D.D., Rector of Stanford. He was a graduate King's (now Columbia) College, New York. He had intended entering the ministry earlier, but the war interfered with his plans. Six years later (in 1691), however, he took holy orders and became first Rector of Woodstock. Meanwhile he was a lay reader at Kingston until the arrival of the Rev. James Scovil from Waterbury in Connecticut. In this way the Sunday services were maintained in Kingston

almost from the date of the erection of the first log houses until today.

We learn from the Vestry minutes that the Rev. James Scovil, from Waterbury, Connecticut, preached at Kingston on July 5, 1787. A meeting of the people was held immediately afterwards at the house of Elias Scribner, at which meeting "Sylas Raymond, Elias Scribner and John London, did in the presence of the said meeting give each of them severally one acre of land off the adjoining corners of their respective lots to the said church, free and clear of all incumbrances for ever and ever, as a privilege to build a Church House thereon. And in the same meeting it was voted to build a Church on the hill, upon the said land given by the said Sylas Raymond, Elias Scribner and John London."

(signed) "Israel Hoyt, Clerk."

After the appointment of Frederick Dibblee as Lay Reader, public worship was regularly held on Sundays, and when the Rev. James Scovil came from Connecticut, with the view of removing as S.P.G. missionary to New Brunswick, he found at Kingston, much to his comfort, a good congregation ready to do anything that the exigencies of the case required. Walter Bates deemed the arrival of their first clergyman an event worthy of poetic effort on his part, and he has inserted some lines in his narrative, which with slight alteration, I quote:

"These homes for weary pilgrims made,
Like happy tents of peace they stand;
Amid the deep and silent shade
The altar cheers our forest land.
No splendour clothes each humble done,
No shingled roof or painted shrine,
Yet faith and hope find here a home,
The Christian feels the place divine."

"Yea the sparrow hath found her an house, and the swallow a nest where she may lay her young; even Thy altars O Lord of Hosts, my King and my God."

The Kingston people were poor in purse, but they decided to "proceed on their own means", and not to await the bounty of government, and so on the 5th of December, 1788, when grandfather Charles Raymond was an infant in his cradle, a subscription list was opened for the proposed church. The list was returned the same month with twenty-two subscribers, nearly all of them heads of families. The largest individual subscribers were Silas Raymond and John Lyon, £10 each, Israel Hoyt £5, 12s, David Pickett, John Marvin, Azor Betts M.D., and Nicholas Bickel, £5 each, Elias Scribner, John Underwood, Thomas Fairweather,

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Ruloff Ruloffson, £4 each. The total amount subscribed was £134, 15 shillings.

Being encouraged "by the very liberal and generous response", a vote was passed at a meeting on the 4th of February, 1789, to build a church 50 feet in length by 38 feet in breadth under the direction of the vestry. Capt. John Lyon, Silas Raymond and Elias Scribner were appointed trustees to obtain the lumber necessary. At the Easter Monday meeting it was agreed "when planting and seed time was over, to proceed to framing and raising the church."

Silas Raymond and his whole family were greatly interested in the building of the church. The oldest boy Samuel, who was then only fifteen, claimed in after years the honour of cutting the first tree on the site of the Kingston church. The skill of Silas, the father, as a builder, was used to advantage, and today, after the lapse of 130 years, the building is standing, in excellent preservation, as a memorial of his faithful work and excellent choice of materials.

On June 27, 1789, "through the spirited and unwearied exertions of the people, the framing of the said house was completed, and on this day erected – a very good fraim, in due order, without any misfortune happening, to the encouragement and satisfaction of all present."

The next entry, under date November 5, 1789, records the accomplishment of the work, so finely undertaken by the Loyalist exiles of Kingston, the record in the minutes being as usual in the handwriting of Israel Hoyt, vestry clerk: Having accomplished the covering and inclosing of the said Fraim, or House, it was on this day dedicated to the service and worship of Almighty God in the Name of Trinity Church." [The Rev. James Scovil conducted the service.]

Much still remained to be done before the church could be regarded as complete. Seats and furniture had still to be provided and these things were gradually procured. It was agreed in 1808 that Silas Raymond, Thomas Fairweather and Moses Foster, carpenters, be employed to erect a steeple to the church, and an end gallery. On July 13, 1809, the steeple was raised without accident "in perfect harmony and good order." Stoves were provided in 1810. A small chancel with a "Venetian Window" was added in 1811. A bell weighing 129 lbs. was donated in 1813, and the sum of £2, 10s a year was voted for tending the stove and ringing the bell." In 1822, Silas Raymond received the thanks of the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry for the very liberal donation of "a decent suit of hangings for the reading desk

and pulpit, along with a covering for the Communion Table of the church."

A glance through the Vestry Minutes will serve to show that Silas Raymond was a leading member of the early vestries of the parish. In 1811 he was a Warden. His son Charles, my grandfather, was vestry clerk 1813 to 1818, and his penmanship is, I think, unequalled by that of any of his successors in office or probably by any of his descendants. The youngest son of the family, Uncle George, was Treasurer of the church in 1836 and a vestryman from 1821 to 1853, with the exception of two years. A grandson of Silas, cousin John Raymond, who for many years taught the Kings County Grammar School, was Vestry Clerk in 1845. John Marvin, the husband of Silas Raymond's oldest daughter Grace, was Church Warden for some years prior to his removal to Springfield in 1811.

Nor should the good work of Mrs. Silas Raymond be passed over in silence. The Trinity Church of her day had a large East Window and six windows on each side, which were filled with small panes of glass, in size 7 by 9 inches. These panes must have numbered several hundred, and all were regularly washed and polished by this indefatigable handmaid of the church. She died on February 9, 1821 at the age of 75 years, having been spared to see the 51st anniversary of her wedding day and the welcome to her home her daughter Grace's grandchildren. Her husband Silas outlived her three years. Her tombstone stands beside the little church she loved in which she and all her family were confirmed and received the Holy Communion together. The inscription to her memory is "Virtue was her guide, Till death did us divide." Various were the circumstances under which her children were born. Grace, Samuel and Jesse saw the light in the home at Norwalk, in a time of peace and quietness. Hannah was born on Long Island amid the clash of arms of the Revolution, Sarah under a tent on the banks of Kingston Creek, Achsah and Charles in the old log cabin which stood nearly opposite the Kingston Church, George and Mary Ann in the new house at Kingston which too has now passed out of existence.

Judging by his signature, which I have seen, Silas Raymond wrote an excellent hand. The date of his death was June 5, 1824, about three years after his wife. He had then attained the age of 76 years and was buried beside his mother Mary and his wife Sarah.

The house he built in 1788, after lasting 115 years, has fallen into ruins, but the church on the hill stands as his memorial yet. ♣

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.

Q5692-ARSENAULT: I was wondering if you could help with the death of Sigefroid (Sifroy) (Jeffrey) Basque and his wife Elizabeth Arseneau. Jeffrey was the son of Gustave Basque and Aubiline (Ozite) Bernard and was Born the 26 May 1898.

Elizabeth Arsenault was Born the 8 July 1882 and her parents where Anthyme Arseneau and Marie Adeline Losier. Elizabeth's marriage to Jeffery was the 7 Sept. 1919 in Tracadie NB. The last record I have of them is the 1921 Census and they where living in Saumerez Parish in the town of Trout Stream. The reason I am looking is that Jeffery is my Grandmothers brother.

Emmett Young youngspei@hotmail.com

Q5693-BRUNDAGE: Researching Sarah Smith, first wife of Loyalist John Brundage (c.1780-1829; a tailor, magistrate and landowner in Lancaster, now West Saint John). Sarah was last noted with John in a land sale to John Quinton, Guys Ward, Feb 25, 1797. Sarah's birth and death? Sarah's parents? John Brundage's parents?

Audrey Fox (Toronto)

Audrey.fox@mac.com

416-656-0812

Q5694-COSTER: I am looking for the birth/baptism details for Frederick Coster Jr. born about 1827. He was the son of Canon Frederick Coster (Rector of Trinity Church Saint John.) I have some info about his qualifications as a lawyer and his aspirations when at school, when and with whom he emigrated, but nothing about his childhood or which schools attended or where they lived etc. Also I would like documentary evidence of his parents and their circumstances.

Peter McNab

pjm.mcnab@gmail.com

Q5695-GREEN: My cousin and I are currently trying to locate the burial records for the Upper Parker Ridge Cemetary. We have 2 Uncles that were buried there as infants. They both have grave markers on them. Our concern is for the 2 graves beside them. My very elderly Aunt has just recently told us that these unmarked graves are relatives as well Due to her lack of memory with their names we are at a loss as to who they are. They also were infants. Their graves have no markers on them. We really have no one left that can help us with any more information. We are hoping to install grave markers with names on them if we can only determine the correct information. Preserving their place in our family.

Our Uncle graves are that of Everette and Calvin Green 0-0-46 and 0-0-47. I live in British Columbia and find it difficult to find any more information as to where to search. I am hoping that you may be able to offer me some suggestions. I do not know what churches are in the area, United, Catholic. If I had this information then I could possibly contact them directly. Any aid in this matter will be of great help.

Debbie Pentland

rad2@shaw.ca

Q5696-LINDSAY: I am a member from Massachusetts and have roots in New Brunswick. I am trying to find record of my great grandfather's birth: Robert John Lindsay, supposedly 3/29/1839 in NB. And info on his parents: John Lindsay b 1808+/- and Sarah Ann Gorham born 1810+/- Connecticut. Can any one help with this?

Theresa Martin TMARTIN622@COMCAST.NET

Queries and Answers

Q5697-MCREA: I am researching my great-great grandfather, usually recorded as Neil McRea, though sometimes as Neal McRae or McCrea. According to the information I have, he was born in Maryaechie (Miramichi?) New Brunswick in September

1834. The US census records suggest his father was born in New Brunswick and his mother in England.

Neil's brother, James, was born in New Brunswick in January 1849. Both brothers emigrated to the US - Neil to Maine before 1864 when he married Bridget Meehan in Bangor. James reports a variety of dates in different censuses, but likely emigrated in 1868 or later. James claimed the family was possibly once called McGraw and that they were Catholic. I would be grateful for any information about Neil and/or James.

Laura McRae Laurakmrae@gmail.com
255 Richmond St E
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5A 4T7

Q5698-MURL: I am trying to find out the names of my, Great-Great-Grandfather, Thomas Murl (Muril, Meril, Murel). He was married to a Sarah Jane Chapple in the Wesleyan Church, on April, 29, 1875. When he died in 1896, he was living in Tyne Valley, PEI. His Children were; Charles Murl, Pheobe Murl and Walter Murl.

Darren Leaman Gallant
dlgallant2306@gmail.com Phone (902)316-0075

Q5699-REID: The family is seeking information on Andrew Reid born in Albert County about 1856. He had married Annabel Sharp born in 1859 and were living in Hopewell Cape, NB. Together they had two children Elmo Reid (b1881) and LuLu Pye Reid (b1880). Annabel unfortunately died at a young age in 1887 and the children were raised by their grandparents Hull and Lucy Sharp. It is known that Andrew was a seaman and it is believed that Andrew was a Captain and was lost at sea in a shipwreck in the San Francisco area. Any information concerning Andrew's parents, disappearance or his life experiences would be greatly appreciated by his family.

Wayne Reid wreid.unb@gmail.com
177 Bedell Settlement Road
Bedell NB E7M 4S1
506-323-3932

Q5700-STILWELL: I am the Stilwell genealogist for the Stilwell name across the world apart from USA. There is a very good Stilwell genealogist in Pennsylvania who covers the family name in USA. On both sides of the Atlantic there is a project going on to match the American Stilwells and the British Stilwells. All the American Stilwells can be traced back to one of two men who travelled to America before the war of independence. We would like to make contact with a Stilwell in New Brunswick as, we believe, they are descended from the American Stilwell line and travelled to Canada as they were Royalists and had to escape America in 1783. All other Canadian Stilwells can be traced to Britain (including a branch of my own personal family). As there seem to be a lot of Stilwells in St Johns I am sure that there will be one who is a member of your genealogical society, or someone who knows a Stilwell. We would be grateful if they could make contact with me and I will explain further the project that is going on.

Suffice to say that there is no money involved and we are currently just trying to gather some genealogical information between the original Stilwells in Surrey, England and one of the two American Stilwell families.

Martin Stilwell www.stilwellhistory.uk
Woking, Surrey, England

Answers to Queries:

Query #5677: From the 1851 census it appears William Alfred Wigmore went by his middle name, Alfred, as the 1851 census for Sackville shows the family of William Wigmore, aged 50, and Amy Wigmore, aged 34, along with 6 children. One was Alfred, aged 11; another was William, aged 6. If he was born in 1841 as you indicate then Alfred is the name to search for and in that respect I found an announcement of his death in the Chignecto Post (published in Sackville) dated February 1, 1877. It reads:

d. St. Stephen, 18th ult., Alfred WIGMORE, age 37. [that is from Daniel F Johnson's New Brunswick Newspaper Vital Statistics] Note he died in St. Stephen, not Sackville.

Bonny Pond bpond@nbnet.nb.ca

Query #5673 (Summer 2019 issue)

Queries and Answers

Regarding your query re Henry Havelock Smith b 16 Dec 1857 in Dalhousie. I have a Havelock Smith b 1857 probably in Dalhousie son of William S. Smith and Matilda Campbell.

The family of William Smith and Matilda Campbell:

i. Sarah Emma SMITH was born about 1844. She married (1) Lloyd Piedmont TOCQUE (2) Rev. William Almon DesBrisay

ii. Clara SMITH was born about 1846.

iii. Penelope C. SMITH was born on 15 Feb 1848 in Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 23 Apr 1924 in Saint John, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada from Old age. She was buried on 24 Apr 1924 in Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.

iv. William S. SMITH was born about 1849 in New Brunswick, Canada.

William married Emily ____ after 1871. Emily was born about 1849 in New Brunswick, Canada.

v. Mary Sophia SMITH was born about 1850. She married George Edward McLaughlin.

vi. Edith SMITH was born about 1853.

Edith married ____ MEADE.

vii. Herbert SMITH was born about 1855.

viii. Havelock SMITH was born in 1857.

ix. Hilda Richmond SMITH was born about Mar 1860 in New Brunswick. She died on 5 Jun 1865 in New Brunswick. She was buried in Jun 1865.

I don't have further information on William Smith except he was b. about 1808 in NB and died Jun 6, 1880 in Petitcodiac, Westmorland County NB.

Matilda Campbell was born Apr 5, 1818 in Be-deque PEI and died Aug 7 1882 in Petitcodiac NB. She was the daughter of (John) Alexander Campbell and Sarah Urquhart. My 3rd great grandparents were Archibald Campbell and Charity Urquhart, brother and sister of Alexander and Sarah respectively.

Alexander and Archibald's parents were James Campbell and Eliza Townsend. Sarah and Charity's parents were Rev. John Urquhart and Mary McIntyre.

David Fraser

dfraser@nbnet.nb.ca

Henry Josiah DeForest – Updates

Graham M. Segger

Table of Contents entry in the Fall 2019 issue (and the online NBGS *Generations* Table of Contents entry) do not accurately reflect the title of the article which was *Henry Josiah DeForest (1855-1924): A Largely Forgotten New Brunswick Born Artist*.

The article mentioned that there were unconfirmed reports that Mr. DeForest may have studied at the Sackville Academy. The Archivist at Mount Allison University has since referred me to an 1878-79 entry for H. J. DeForest in the Mount Allison Wesleyan Men's Academy year book.

Endnote 15 listed the public institutions where Mr. DeForest's work is preserved. The Manager of Collections and Exhibitions of the Beaverbrook Art Gallery in Fredericton has reported that it has recently added one of his paintings to its collection - Accession number CONS2018.21.

The correct spelling of the authors' names for the 1967 book *Arts in New Brunswick* should have read R. A. Tweedie, Fred Cogswell, W. Stewart MacNutt

The William Colgate book referred to in the article was originally published in 1943 (not 1923 as stated) and the paperback version was published in 1967 as correctly indicated in the endnotes

Reference to Maccon, N.S. in the article should have read Maccan, N.S.

The reference to the President of the Bonnington Falls Power Company in the article and Endnote 11 was taken from a 1902 newspaper article. It likely refers to Sir Charles Ross, President of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company Limited from 1898 to 1903. The company's primary purpose was to provide hydro-electric power for the mines and camp at Rossland from generators at the Lower Bonnington Falls.

For those interested in reading more about Henry J. DeForest and his ancestors the following link to several new articles may be accessed - <http://grahamsegger.com/henry-j-deforest-and-ephraim-deforest/>.

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Contributed by Marianne Donovan

McINTOSH, Sharon Lynn (nee Bland) Sharon passed peacefully on July 3, 2019, in the loving arms of her four daughters. Sharon was a light that her daughters Catherine, Karen (Alan), Kristine (Shawn), and Laura (Jon) were blessed to share with this world. Her grandchildren Brianna, Chase, Zachary, Rylan, Jackson, and Mikaela brought her immeasurable joy.

Sharon leaves behind her stepmother Lenore; sisters Sandra (Harold), and Patricia (Dave); and brother John (Mary-Lou). She is survived by many nieces and nephews. Sharon was born on April 23, 1948, in Andover New Brunswick, destined to be a

source of strength and courage for those who knew her.

Friends and loved ones will be welcomed at **NEEDHAM FUNERAL SERVICE** at 520 Dundas Street in London for a time of visitation and fellowship on Wednesday, July 10, 2019 from 4:00 pm to 7:00 pm. Funeral services will be held at 11:00 am on Thursday, July 11, 2019, at First-St. Andrew's United Church at 350 Queens Avenue in London. Thereafter, Sharon will make her final trip to Harris Street Cemetery Memorial in Ingersoll for burial.

Condolences may be left for the family at www.needhamfuneralhome.com

(Published on July 8, 2019 <https://lfpres.remembering.ca/obituary/sharon-mcintosh-1075566445>)

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