



# Generations

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Hatfield's (Hatfield) Point 1908 (above) and ca. 1915 (below)



\$9.00

# Generations

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

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

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

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## From the Editor's Desk

Thank you to all our contributors who responded to my plea for more submissions to *Generations*! I have a wealth of material that will be showing up over the next few issues. If you don't see your contribution in this issue, it will be in the next one (or the one after that!). It was gratifying to see some new contributors send in submissions.



Our Annual General Meeting was conducted using zoom video conferencing. While we missed out on the face-to-face contact that we usually have at our meetings, it gave the opportunity for many people from away to attend our meeting. I expect our branches will be looking into video conferencing as an option for our meetings in the fall.

We elected a new slate of officers at the AGM. The 1st and 2nd VP positions are open - perhaps you will think of serving on our executive?

NBGS Inc will be holding a Strategic Planning session on Saturday October 24 via video conferencing. More details on page 60 - watch for an email invitation in October.

The Pierre Maillou article on page 15 is a first for *Generations* - a bilingual article. Many thanks to the author Danielle Mailloux who prepared the article in French and English, and to my wife Darlene who put her French second language teaching experience to good use to proofread the article.

Marilyn Creamer-Fowler sent along a correction for my article on the Perley and Julia (Hutchison) Walsh family. I had missed one child in the Martin and Margaret Walsh family: Bernetta Cecilia Walsh b. 17 Feb 1913 Strathadam NB d. 10 Mar 1939 Saint John NB. Thank you for the correction. Also Marilyn passed along an interesting story about a "fore-runner" event the night Julia died. We'll save that for the next issue!

The cover shows two pictures of Hatfield Point taken a few years apart from a similar vantage point. I thought the similarities and differences between the two pictures was interesting!

Enjoy your Fall!

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## Charitable Status

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

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A Certified Genealogist and experienced Researcher who knows the record groups at the Provincial Archives and at the University of New Brunswick Loyalist, History and Newspaper Resources. Reasonable hourly fees, document copies.

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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**

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[roses@nbnet.nb.ca](mailto: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**

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Genealogy research in Southern New Brunswick



# 1810 Sussex Parish Assessment

John Elliott

A great many people can trace their roots to the early – mainly Loyalist – settlers of Kings County, New Brunswick. As most know, Kings was one of the original counties when the new province of New Brunswick was established. Of the original four parishes in Kings County (Greenwich, Kingston, Springfield, and Sussex), by far the largest was Sussex, which included well over half of the county. The Parishes of Norton and Hampton (including what later became Upham) were separated from Sussex in 1795. For nearly a half century after that (until 1840) Sussex continued to occupy virtually all of eastern Kings County, including what ultimately became the parishes of Studholm, Havelock, Cardwell, and Waterford.

In 1790, an Assessment Roll was compiled for Sussex Parish, and another in 1800. Both of those lists are quite well known as they were included in *The Story of Sussex and Vicinity*, by the late Grace Aiton (Kings County Historical Society). What is much less known is that another list exists from 1810 which is interesting as it illustrates a time when the earliest settlers had become well established.

The 1810 list comes from the Court of Quarter Sessions records for Kings County. Many people familiar with early Kings County records may be surprised at this for the earliest of those records held by the Provincial Archives today begin in 1815. However earlier records once existed. We are indebted to a late 19<sup>th</sup> century Sussex lawyer, Leonard Allison (1855-1903) for copying portions of those earlier records around the turn of the twentieth century. The originals of his notebooks are held by the New Brunswick Museum, but microfilm copies are available at the Provincial Archives. Researchers should be warned however, that reading his notes is not for the faint-hearted – his handwriting was atrocious and he never met a word or name that he couldn't abbreviate!

The following is the 1810 parish Assessment Roll for Sussex, as recorded by Leonard Allison.

Leonard Allison Book B pp 113-119

Assessment on Parish of Sussex for the year 1810 by Peter Cogle & Wm Freeze Assessors of £30 [per tax] by Warrant of Sessions [appar. . .] for Gorman – July Term 1810

Names	Tax	Arable acres	Horses	Neat Cattle	Sheep
Rev. O Arnold	9 / 4	50	2	13	30
[Saml B?]	10 / 6	40	3	7	48
Jerem <sup>h</sup> Regan	1 / 7 ½	-	-	1	-
Jasper Belding & Son	10 / 8 ½	60	3	11	35
Saml Hallett	12 / 8 ½	60	2	8	35
Peter & Abram Parlee	4 / 10	20	3	9	19
Donald McLain & son	4 / 8	20	2	10	10
James Dogan & son	3 / 9 ½	18	2	6	1
John Kingston	6 / 3	30	2	10	25
John McLeod	7 / 7	40	2	11	22
Patrick Rogers & son	9 / 2	45	2	19	21
Wm McLeod Jr or Sr	9 / 1 ½	45	2	15	30
John Lindon	/ 8			1	
John Ross	5 / 11 ½	30	2	8	25
Thos Brannen	4 / 2	20	4	4	13
John Whitenect	12 ½		1		1
Benjn Harned	14 / 6	80	3	20	36
Chris Sheck	6 / 1[1]	38	2	10	38
Hugh Doyal	6 / 2	37	3	9	46
Jonathan Parker	1 / 1	5	1	2	-
Hon. G. Leonard	22 / 11	100	3	30	38
John Cogle Senr	2 / 10	12	2	3	-
Robert Vail	11 / 5	64	3	13	34

# 1810 Sussex Parish Assessment

Ebenezer Spicer & Doctor Gumarium	7 /	36	3	10	26
Thos Ansley	11 / 3	60	2	12	34
Joseph Cogle	11 /	60	2	15	34
Wm Price & Sons	1 /	5	2	-	-
John Harrington	1 /	6	-	-	-
Geo Pitfield Esq.	5 / 4	25	3	8	20
Philip Vorce	8 / 7	50	2	7	30
Allan Wager	4 / 8	20	3	9	14
Wm Vorce	5 /	24	2	6	20
Arthur McArthur	6 / 10 ½	36	2	10	20
Finlay Campbell	7 / 5	40	2	8	30
Simon Friar	3 / 4	20	1	2	12
Thos Arnold	4 / 2 ½	20	2	6	18
Robt Wilcox Jr	1 / 6	8	-	2	7
Martin Snider	7 / 4	33	2	15	27
Elias Snider Senr	9 / 9 ½	40	2	13	20
Peter Snider	6 / 10 ½	33	3	10	28
Peter Snider Jr	2 / 1	10	2	2	6
Isaac Ketchum	2 / 6	13	1	4	3
George Holmes	1 / 4 ½	10	-	1	-
Saml Ketchum	/ 3	1	-	1	-
Giles Godard	1 / 11	8	2	2	10
Cornelius Parlee	6 / 8	35	3	8	20
Peter Parlee	8 / ½	40	2	13	20
Edward Parlee	3 / 2	18	2	3	3
Saml Jobs	2 / ½	12	2	1	3
James Drummond	1 / 9 ½	8	-	6	-
James Christie	2 / 1	10	1	4	3
John Leek	2 / 2	10	2	2	9
John Mills	1 / 11	12	1	-	6
Edward Burges	3 / 10	20	2	3	18
Hugh Camel	3 / 7 ½	20	1	4	12
James Sprowle	1 / 11	9	2	3	-
Ridder Gray	/ 8	-	3	1	-
Wm Kelly	1 / 10 ½	8	1	3	10
James Burns	1 / 5	7	-	4	-
Isaa Bonnell	2 / 3	10	2	2	12
John McDonald	/ 7	3	-	1	3
James McAllen	1 / 6	7	-	3	8
Robert McLeod	7 / 1	36	1	14	16
Lewis & Tim Frazer	7 /	30	2	8	34
John & Eulus Haney	4 / 2	18	2	18	16
Isaac Parlee	1 / 10	6	2	3	12
Matthew Fenwick	7 / 8	40	-	14	23
Wm F "	1 /	4	2	1	7
Abram Good	7 / 6	30	2	17	40
Saml Sharp	3 / 7 ½	20	2	2	15
Robert Sharp	7 / 4	26	3	14	30
Isaac Parker's	3 / 5	15	1	5	20

# 1810 Sussex Parish Assessment

Joseph Darling	2 / 1	10	-	4	9
Saml Maloes (Mallows)	3 / ½	18	2	1	11
Burris Waddington	2 / 8	16	-	3	8
Aron Dulong	1 / 8 ½	9	1	2	
Nathl Johnson	5 / 9	30	2	9	22
Isaiah Kasted	3 /	10	2	7	17
Seth Foster	3 / 7	16	2	5	19
Ezekiel Foster	3 / 8	20	1	5	10
Wm Right	3 / 1	15	2	3	15
Peter Cogle	7 /	28	3	12	15
Luke Hammond	1 / 3	-	-	-	-
Duncan Campbell	6 / 3	25	2	10	12
Henry Leonard Esq.	2 / 7 ½	14	1	4	4
Jacob Snider Senr	3 / 7 ½	16	2	6	15
Wm Austin	/ 1 ½	-	-	1	-
Thos McFarlin & John McArthur	2 / 9	8	-	9	20
Peter Beach	1 / 2	6	1	2	-
John Innis	3 / 11	20	2	5	12
Joseph Folkins	2 /	8	2	3	7
Benjn Belding	2 /	9	1	5	-
Robert Carlisle Sen.	2 / 10	10	2	7	8
Daniel Carlisle	/ 2 ½	-	-	1	4
Alexr McLeod	1 / 10	5	1	6	8
Wm Linsey	1 / 6	-	-	-	-
John Martin	1 / 3 ½	5	-	3	10
Wm Graves Sen	3 / 2	16	1	4	16
“ “ Jr.	/ 11	7	-	1	4
Wm Sprague	3 / 9	15	2	8	16
Joseph Hall	/ 4	-	-	2	4
Isaac Cleveland	7 / 11	40	3	13	19
Peter Stover	4 / 9	25	2	5	18
Daniel Pugsley	3 / 7	20	2	4	3
Wm McLeod Jr	6 /	28	2	12	8
Wm McCready	2 / 11 ½	20	1	6	16
Walter Stewart	5 / 1	23	3	9	13
Saml Taylor	6 / 10 ½	35	2	12	15
Wm Freeze Senr	8 / 4	40	2	16	27
“ “ Jr.	4 / 7 ½	20	1	11	16
Saml Freeze	4 / 4 ½	20	2	7	20
John McCown	2 / 11 ½	14	-	6	14
Geo Morton	9 /	40	3	15	50
Saml & Richd Stockton	8 / 8	45	2	14	25
Lemuel Coats	1 / 3 ½	5	-	?	8
Andrew Stockton & son	2 / 6	10	1	4	20
Gilbert Stockton	2 / 1	10	-	4	12
Richard Goslin	3 / 3	13	1	8	12
David Sinnot	3 / 9	16	1	10	17
Wm Wallace	5 / 3 ½	25	2	10	5
Wm Stockton	2 / 11	16	1	5	-
Thos Coats	9 / 6	40	1	22	48
Michl Nowlan	3 / 5 ½	16	2	6	9

## 1810 Sussex Parish Assessment

Geo Monroe	1 / 9	8		4	7
Alex Mar	2 / 2	8	2	3	14
John Manning	2 / 3 ½	10	2	4	4
John Blair	3 / 7 ½	15	1	9	12
David Rougltn?	1 /	3	2	2	-
Enoch Groom	/ 11	-	2	4	1
James Wallace	8 / 4	35	1	21	33
Wm He[nnn] (?)	/ 2	1	-	-	-
John Coats	1 / 3	-	-	-	-
John Doyal	1 / 3	-	-	-	-
Andrew Whitenact	/ 3	-	-	-	-
Titus Stone	2 / 11	12	1	8	5
Michael Dunfield	/ 11 ½	3	1	3	6
Henry Stockton	1 / 7	7	1	4	-
Saml Goslin	1 / 1 ½	5	1	1	6
James Nowlan	1 / 7	10	1	-	3
Robert Carlisle Jr.	1 / 9	-	2	2	5
John Carlisle	1 / 9	10	-	3	4
John Freeze	1 ½	12	1	3	-
George Burgis	/ 2				2
Stephen Atherton	-	-	-	1	-
	£30	2917	212	912	2036

Memoranda

Sheep                      2036  
 Cattle   912 x 5 = 4560  
 Horses   212 x 7 = 1484  
 Land    2917 x 5 = 14585  
                                  22665

## How I Found Sarah's Maiden Name

*Suzanne Carter*

### I FOUND MY ANCESTOR'S MAIDEN NAME IN A MOST UNEXPECTED PLACE

My **Andrew MOORE** and wife **Sarah** came from Co. Fermanagh in 1830 and settled in Black River, Saint John Co., NB. I started my search in the 1970's – before I had a computer, taking a night course from the late Danny Johnson on how to do your family Genealogy. One goal was to find Sarah's maiden name and many letters were written with no results. I did have one very lucky break when I found that my Moores were included in the 1821 census fragment found in Ireland. That gave me their children's names and ages and the parish and townland where they lived ! Yay ! So then it was a case of gathering the usual facts on this side of the ocean... but still I didn't have Sarah's

maiden name. Then around the year 2000, Victoria University in Australia posted a database of early births, marriages, and deaths. Knowing that two Moore sons, Edward and George, had emigrated from Black River to Australia in the 1850's, I tried my luck and searched the database. BINGO ! I got the years of their deaths and wives names. But the biggest treat of all ? Also in the information was the maiden name of their mother – **Gibson**. Only a Genealogist would know the thrill I felt after 30 years of searching.

This database can be searched for free at <https://my.rio.bdm.vic.gov.au/dashboard>



# My Mémère

Roger G. Langevin

My maternal grandmother, Marie Elise "Elsie" Léger, was born in Mt. Carmel, Ste. Marie de Kent, New Brunswick, Canada, on October 27, 1891. I loved her dearly and cherish the memories of the sweetest person I've ever known.

When "Elsie" was three young, her parents, François Denis Léger and Sara (LeBlanc), traveled through Massachusetts to New Bedford, where she met Gustave Napoleon Strong, my grandfather (Pépère Strong), who was born in Newport, Vermont, on June 22, 1884. They were married on the Fourth of July, 1910, at the Church of St. Anthony in New Bedford.

Elsie and Gustave were in love and very happy. Their first five children were born in New Bedford. Their youngest daughter was born after they moved to New York City.

You must know that in French Canadian heritage, the terms "Mémère" and "Pépère" affectionately signify one's grandmother and grandfather. To this day, I'm very proud (and touched) when our grandchildren call me "Pépère."

Mémère Strong was very sweet, thoughtful, and compassionate. She never, ever had a negative thing to say about anyone or anything. She always listened, nodding with a sense of understanding,

and then added something supportive to make you feel good. This marvelous character trait was inherited by her four daughters. As they say, "the apple doesn't fall too far from the tree."

They had six children, ten grandchildren, 17 great-grandchildren and, at last count, over 30 great-great-grandchildren. Too bad they all couldn't have personally known Mémère Strong. Everyone who knew her loved her!

She was very proud that a book had been written about her birthplace, and she often spoke about to the legendary story of family separation, *Evangeline, A Tale of Acadie*, by the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Acadia – or L'Acadie as it was referred to – was a colony consisting of what is today Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Some day, you may want to read it. You might also consider reading *A Great and Noble Scheme: The Tragic Story of the Expulsion of the French Acadians from their American Homeland* by John Mack Faragher.

When I was doing early genealogical research, about 40 years ago, I received the attached letter depicting the **Léger Lineage** from Stephen A. White, Genealogist, with the University of Moncton.

## UNIVERSITÉ DE MONCTON CENTRE D'ÉTUDES ACADIENNES MONCTON, NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK, CANADA

November 5, 1980

Dear Mr. Langevin:

Your great-grandparents, François Léger and Sara LeBlanc, were married at Saint-Marie de Kent, May 19, 1890. His parents were Denis Léger and Marie Downing (or Donelle). Sara's parents were Maxime J. LeBlanc and Geneviève Richard.

Denis Léger, son of Etienne Léger and Marguerite Robichaud, married Marie Downing, daughter of Joseph Downing and Adélaïde Gallant, January 23, 1849, at Bouctouche.

Etienne Léger, son of Jean Léger and Geneviève Cormier, married Marguerite Ribichaud, daughter

of Pierre Robichaud and Agnès Cormier, August 8, 1826, at Richibouctou Village.

We are missing the marriage records of the next several generations of the Léger line. Nevertheless, the late Placide Gaudet traced this line, through information gathered from reliable traditional sources over a century ago.

Jean Léger, son of Joseph Léger and Anne Gaudet, married (1) Geneviève Cormier, daughter of Pierre Cormier and Marie-Rosalie Godin, and (2) April 12, 1825, at Memramcook, Marie

## My Mémère

Guimond, daughter of Louis Guimond and Osite Roy.

Joseph Léger, son of Pierre-Jacques Léger and Agathe Breau, married Anne Gaudet, daughter of Jean-Baptiste Gaudet and Anne Bastarache, about 1778.

Pierre-Jacques Léger, son of Jacques Léger and Anne Amirault, married (1) about 1752, Agathe Breau, daughter of Pierre Breau and Anne LeBlanc, and (2) about 1759, Marie-Madeleine Haché (or Gallant), daughter of Michel Haché and Marie Gravois.

Jacques Léger, son of Jacques Léger and Madeleine Trahan, married Anne Amirault, daughter of François Amirault and Marie Pitre, January 12, 1717, at Port-Royal, Acadia.

Jacques Léger, the first of the line in Acadia, a soldier and drummer in de Villieu's company of the French marines, married, about 1694, Madeleine Trahan, daughter of Guillaum Trahan and Madeleine Brun. Discharged from the army, Jacques settled on a piece of land on the south side of what is now the Annapolis River.

Such is the line of your grandmother, back to the first Léger to come to Acadia from France.

*Sincerely yours,  
Stephen A. White  
Genealogist*

## New Brunswick Strays

*From Marianne Donovan:*

**McGuire, Barbara June Stratton** We are deeply saddened to announce the passing of Barbara into the arms of The Lord of on April 10, 2020 in London, Ontario. Beloved wife of the late Raymond, cherished mother of Stephen (Kathryn), Debra, Randall (Rachel) and Bradley. Barbara will be forever missed by her grandchildren Patrick, Suzanne, Chelsea, Brett, Megan, Shamus and Gavin, and great grandchildren Penny and Austin. Barbara was born to Douglas and Inez Smith in St. George, New Brunswick on October 28, 1932, elder sister to Natalie (late) and brother Wayne. Arrangements are entrusted to the John T. Donohue Funeral Home, 362 Waterloo St., London, ON, N6B 2N6, [www.donohuefuneralhome.ca](http://www.donohuefuneralhome.ca). (London Free Press April 14, 2020)

**Springer, Delbert C.** Of R.R. 1 Union, passed away on Tuesday, March 17th, 2020, at the St. Thomas-Elgin General Hospital, at the age of 82. Dearly loved husband of June (Provost) Springer and loved father of Jacqueline Springer, Della Springer (Bill Hunter) and the late Christopher Delbert Springer. Loved grandfather of Alex and Jamie Duffy, Benjamin Springer and Danielle and Nash Hunter. Dear brother of Delain, Milton, late Gerald, Alvin, the late Donald, Bill, Robert, Winston and Weldon, the late Geraldine Everitt, Delores Palmer and the late Caroline Kearney. Dear brother-in-law of Jim Provost (Dorothy), the late Pat Provost (late Marilyn) and Mary Jane Bird (Don). Del was born in Waterville County, New Brunswick on January 17, 1938, the special adoptive son of Grover and Velma (Purdy) Springer and birth parents Fred and Lu Springer.

A private family service will be held at WILLIAMS FUNERAL HOME, 45 Elgin St., St. Thomas on Friday, March 20th, 2020. Interment to follow in Elmdale Cemetery. (London Free Press March 18, 2020)

*From Audrey Fox:*

**Jones, William Laurence (Laurie)** Born July 29, 1931 in Saint John New Brunswick, Laurie died on June 24. He was predeceased by his wife, Mary in 2014, his parents, Keltie and Marion, and his siblings, David, Allen, and Edie. He leaves his children, Nancy (Rosemary), Jennifer, Peter (Bev), and Keltie (Larry), and grandchildren, Stuart and Vanessa, his sister-in-law, Sally, and his lifelong friend, Ed.

<https://jamesreidfuneralhome.com/tribute/details/1483/William-Jones/obituary.html>

# An Update to *Searching for Sherman Roots*

Sherman W. Bear  
Wasilla, Alaska

## Breaking Through Brick Walls: An Update to *Searching For Sherman Roots*

The article "Searching For Sherman Roots" was recently published in the Southeastern Branch newsletter, Volume 19, Issue 4, April 2020. The following article is an update. The author welcomes any questions or comments and can be contacted at [beartrax@mtaonline.net](mailto:beartrax@mtaonline.net)

### Background

I began serious genealogical research to trace back my Sherman line in 1978 and since then, there has been a particular brick wall that seemed impenetrable. In the specific case I present in this article is one of those typical occurrences. On a very old stone grave marker in the Pioneer Cemetery of Salisbury is the given name of "Mary, the wife of Ring Shearman" without her maiden name. Mary was 61 years of age at the time of her death and burial in 1823. The search for the maiden name using traditional methods and sources has been unsuccessful.

Long hours of traditional research techniques and procedures led me from Pennsylvania where I was born to Ohio where my ancestor, Caleb Sherman (1785-1842), left a wealth of evidence and clues that indicated he migrated to Ohio from New Brunswick, Canada with other Canadians in 1829. The trail led to Salisbury, New Brunswick, Canada where I found the Sherman (Shearman) descendants of Colonial Plymouth Loyalists who migrated to Nova Scotia before the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War from Plymouth, Massachusetts. A few weeks ago everything changed for my Sherman research. But let's start at the beginning before I explain how I finally made a breakthrough in my Sherman research.

### Interest in Family History

One afternoon while home on leave from active duty in the late 1960's, I was visiting my Aunt Hellen, my father's sister, and the conversation turned to family relatives. Much to my surprise, she stated, "you know we are related to General William Tecumseh Sherman, the American Civil War general officer from Ohio." My grandmother on my Dad's side was a Sherman, however, at the time, I didn't know our Sherman ancestors came from Ohio.

After returning to my duty station, I began to think about our conversation and the old album of daguerreotype photographs that my family had. The very first image was a young man in his 20's or 30's. It appeared to be a daguerreotype of an oil portrait of a person outdoors in a wooded setting. After studying the style of clothing, he was wearing, the time period suggested the early 1800's. With my curiosity peaked, I began to speculate just how to begin such a project to identify the individual in the picture and verify this possible relationship to General Sherman.

### Starting with What You Know



Caleb Sherman (1785-1842) ?

I found magazines and books readily available for purchase and started reading. I learned that step one is to start with what you know and work back in time. Family tradition told me that the daguerreotype was known as "Caleb in the Woods", a Sherman ancestor.<sup>1</sup> On the back of the picture was stamped "T.R. Colpitts, Photographer, Portland, Maine." I gleaned all I could find among my family resources and focused on the Sherman family in Ohio. My military duty station at the

## An Update to Searching for Sherman Roots

time was the Pentagon, Washington, DC. When I finished work at the office, I crossed the Potomac River and searched all the resources that were available at the DAR (Daughters of the American Revolution), National Archives, and the Library of Congress. These efforts provided clues from census records, land records, and published genealogies. Ancestry.com did not launch until 1996,<sup>2</sup> however, other more cumbersome methods were available. I learned that the Mormon Church had local family historical centers where I had access to microfilm on all sorts of searchable records. It was this source that directed my attention to the possible connection to the Sherman family members in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. I found a relative who had the Caleb Sherman family Bible. He graciously transcribed all the family members and vital statistics from the Bible.<sup>3</sup> That single discovery began a 50-year journey that is still a work in progress.

These initial efforts revealed to me that Caleb Sherman (1785-1842) migrated from New Brunswick in 1829 with other Canadians and family relations. They included his sister, Abigail Sherman Beck (Peck), wife of deceased husband, Leonard Beck, and son, Titus Beck. They relocated to Ohio to resettle near other Canadians who preceded them.<sup>4</sup> In the US Federal Census, Caleb Sherman is not listed as head of household, however is living with Titus Beck, his family, and other Canadians who arrived in Archer Township, Harrison County, Ohio in 1829.<sup>5,6,7,8</sup> Also, we had relatives in Maine who were related to the Colpitts who also came from Canada.

There was no escaping it. I had to convince my wife and two pre-teens that our next two vacations had to be Ohio, Maine, and New Brunswick for an "extended vacation", otherwise known only to me as "specific detailed genealogical research"!

### Sherman Ancestors in America and Canada

Caleb Sherman (1784-1842) was a descendant from William Sherman, "The Pilgrim", whose arrival in the Colonies was first documented in the year 1632.<sup>9</sup> His parentage and origins in the United Kingdom cannot be verified.<sup>10</sup> The three generation line of descent is William Sherman (unknown - 1679), Samuel Sherman (1641-1718), and Caleb Sherman (1703) - 1769).<sup>11</sup> Caleb Sherman (1703 - 1769) married first Hanna Ring

and second Rebecca Rider.<sup>12</sup> With Rebecca, Caleb had three daughters and two sons, Young (1746 - 1831) and Ring (1749 - unknown).<sup>13</sup> Caleb Sherman, occupation cooper, and family were in Plymouth prior to the American Revolution.<sup>14</sup> In 1767 with other Loyalists, Caleb Sherman received grants of land in close proximity to Fort Cumberland on the Chignecto Isthmus.<sup>15</sup> After their father's passing, Ring and Young Sherman sold their interests at Fort Cumberland and purchased lots within the Gay Grant along the Petitcodiac River.<sup>16,17</sup> It was on part of the Sherman property that the community of Salisbury was created.<sup>18</sup> The spouse of Young Sherman is unknown. Ring married Mary (last name unknown). According to J. E. Humphreys, Ring and Mary Sherman/Shearman had three children: Josiah, Ring, husband of Rachael Jacques, and Young, husband of Miss Mills. Other evidence indicates two more siblings. Abigail (1783 - 1855), wife of Leonard Beck, and Caleb Sherman (1785 - 1842) who married Mary Ann (Heidy) Faulkner in Ohio.<sup>19, 20,21,22</sup> My Bear family tree on Ancestry.com indicates 30 DNA matches through Caleb Sherman (1785-1842). Continuing on for three more generations, there are only two matches through Ring Sherman (1749 - unknown) and Caleb Sherman (1703 - 1769) to Samuel Sherman (1641-1718). The DNA results provide a strong and convincing argument that Abigail born 1783 and Caleb born 1785 were also children of Ring and Mary Sherman.

### Yet to Be Resolved

This 50-year journey has been truly fascinating and an adventure. I self-published my early findings in a small 41-page booklet after my trip to Canada and am now working on a second edition to add the new material. However, brick walls and questions remain:

1. What is the maiden name of Mary (1762 - 1823), wife of Ring Sherman (1749 - uncertain)?
2. Where and when were Ring Sherman and Mary married?
3. Where were Ring (1749 - uncertain) and Young (1746 - 1831) laid to rest?
4. Why did Caleb Sherman with many residents of New Brunswick migrate to Ohio in 1829?



## An Update to Searching for Sherman Roots

5. Were Ring and Mary Sherman of early Salisbury, Westmoreland County the parents of five children?

### A Family Tree, a Guess, and DNA

Recently, I have made significant progress on two of these questions. I've had an Ancestry.com account for more than 15 years. Fortunately, a large number of living descendants of the Sherman family have built family trees and submitted their DNA results to Ancestry.com. DNA with Ancestry's ThruLines has confirmed for me that Ring (1749 - ) and Mary (1762 - 1823) Sherman had the following children: Abigail, Caleb, Josiah, Young, and Ring. The common ancestor is Ring or Mary Sherman. This researcher is a descendant of son, Caleb. Ancestry.com tells me "ThruLines uses Ancestry® trees to suggest that you may be related to 42 DNA matches through Mary." The strongest matches with me to each of these sibling relationships range from 117 cM across 4 segments to 18 cM across 1 segment - the larger the cM (centiMorgan), the closer the relationship. The "cM" is a unit of measure for genetic relationship.

Next, I was hoping that I could identify Mary's maiden name.

I wondered what would happen if I just guessed and added a surname for Mary to see what might happen. But what surname might I choose? Looking at the names of the families interred in the Pioneer (First Salisbury Baptist Cemetery) provided many options. I thought that if Mary was not buried with her husband as it appeared, there was a good chance that she was laid to rest with her relatives; possibly her parents and siblings.

Among the families buried in the old cemetery was Robert Scott, Esq. His burial plot was not far

from the Sherman grave and I thought the Scott family had a good chance of other documented source materials since he had some prominence. I had learned earlier that Robert Scott had served as an officer in the British 94th Regiment of Foot.<sup>23</sup> I entered the Scott surname for Mary with her death date and approximate birth year and waited for any results that might occur. If obviously incorrect, I could easily remove or change the surname. Surprisingly, Ancestry suggested "potential parents" for Mary Scott which I accepted. ThruLines continued to and through these parents and to a maternal grandmother! Was this proof of the Scott surname for Mary? No, but it was a strong suggestion by ThruLines that additional research will provide the preponderance of evidence to make such a conclusion if the correct Scott descendants have also created family trees on Ancestry.com and have attached their DNA results.

### Conclusions

1. Ring (1749 - uncertain) and Mary Sherman (1762 - 1823) had five children:

Abigail (1783 - 1855)

Caleb (1785 - 1842)

Josiah (dates to be determined)

Young (dates to be determined)

Ring (dates to be determined)

2. DNA with traditional research methods can confirm family relationships.

3. ThruLines can provide new leads that can break through those brick walls.

4. The surname Scott is a strong lead to the maiden name for Mary Sherman (1762 - 1823).

\*\*\*\*\*

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# John P. McCarty (c. 1814-1899) of Ireland and New Brunswick

by Franklin Luke Lawson.

**John P. McCarty (c. 1814-1899)** was born in Ireland. He emigrated to New Brunswick, Canada, and married **Bridget McDade** (1824-1886), a native of County Donegal, Ireland. Their children included **Bernard McCarty** (1855-1938); **Owen McCarty** (1856-1937); **Mary McCarty** (1858-1937); **Bridget (McCarty) Clark** (1860-1933); **Elizabeth "Eliza" "Lizzie" (McCarty) Breakey** (1863-1929); **Sarah McCarty** (1863-1943); and **Patrick McCarty** (1867-1876).

The crown granted William Mein (a.k.a. Main) a 100-acre property known as Lot #2 Range 1 South

Newburg Settlement. On 19 October 1855 William Mein, farmer, and his wife Ann sold this property to James McCann, merchant, of Woodstock who mortgaged it with John C. Winslow. Apparently, Mr. McCann defaulted on the mortgage because the following notes are attached to the document: *This property hereby mortgaged Sold by John C. Winslow to John McCarty with Book QM pages 610 & 611 ....*

At the time of the 1861 Census John McCarty and his family were living in the parish of Northampton, Carleton County, New Brunswick.

First Name	Last Name	Sex	Relationship	Age	Birth	Occupation
John	McCarty	M	Head	40	Ireland	Farmer
Bridget	"	F	Wife	35	"	
Bernard	"	M	Son	6	Native	
Owen	"	M	Son	5	"	
Mary	"	F	Daughter	3	"	
Bridget	"	F	Daughter	1	"	
Eliza	"	F	Daughter	3 months	"	

Source: 1861 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, Carleton, Northampton.

Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age	Birth	Occupation	Status
McCarthy	John	M	55	Ireland	Farmer	Married
"	Bridget	F	45	"		Married
"	Barney	M	16	N.B.		
"	Owen	M	14	"		
"	Mary	F	13	"		
"	Bridget	F	11	"		
"	Eliza	F	9	"		
"	Sarah	F	7	"		
"	Patrick	M	4	"		

Source: 1871 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, Carleton, Northampton.

On 31 March 1876 **Patrick McCarty**, son of John McCarty and Bridget (McDade) McCarty died and was buried in the Old St. Gertrude's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Woodstock.<sup>1</sup>

Around 1877 John and Bridget's eldest son Bernard "Bernie" McCarty married Janette "Jennie" Bell and moved to Littleton, Maine, where they farmed and raised their family.

On 22 April 1878 **John McCarty** received a grant in the parish of Northampton of 100 acres of land situated in North Newburg Settlement, lying

between a 100-acre lot purchased by Edward Lee and Lot No. 4 owned by Thomas Ivory.<sup>2</sup> Later, at an unknown date, this property was sold.

At another unknown date, John McCarty was granted a 100-acre property, Lot 3 Range 1 South Newburg Settlement.<sup>3</sup> This is where the McCarty homestead of recent memory was located.

Today nothing remains of the large 2-story house or the large barn and attached shed.

The afore mentioned properties were located at what became East Newbridge.

# John P. McCarty (c. 1814-1899) of Ireland and New Brunswick

Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age	Birth	Occupation	Status
McCarty	John	M	66	Ireland	Farmer	Married
"	Bridget	F	56	"		Married
"	Owen	M	24	N.B.	Farmer	
"	Mary	F	23	"		
"	Bridget	F	21	"		
"	Eliza	F	19	"		
"	Sarah	F	17	"		

Source: 1881 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, Carleton, Northampton.

On 02 July 1886 Bridget (McDade) McCarty, wife of John P. McCarty, died at the age of 62 years, and was buried in the Old St. Gertrude's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Woodstock.<sup>4</sup>

Marcia Ella Clark, daughter of Moses Clark and Nancy Jane (Haley) Clark of Alma (Clarkville), Southampton Parish, York County, New Brunswick.<sup>5</sup>

Around 1890 Owen McCarty, son of John P. McCarty and Bridget (McDade) McCarty, married

Last Name	First Name	Gender	Age	Status	Relationship	Born	Occupation
McCarthy	John	M	74	Widower	---	Ireland	Farmer
"	Bridget	F	31	--	Daughter	N. B.	
"	Owen	M	35	Married	Son	"	Farmer
"	Marcia	F	30	Married	Dau.-in-law	N. S.	

Source: 1891 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, Carleton, Northampton.

On 23 May 1892 Bridget McCarty, daughter of John P. McCarty and Bridget (McDade) McCarty married John Francis Clark, farmer, son of Moses Clark and Nancy Jane (Haley) Clark of Alma (Clarkville), Southampton Parish, York County, New Brunswick.

In September 1892 John P. McCarty received \$25.00 from the local Board of School Trustees for ½ acre located on Lot 2 Range 1 South Newburg Settlement on the South side of the road.<sup>6</sup>

On 09 October 1899 John P. McCarty died at the age of 85 years and was buried in the Calvary Roman Catholic Cemetery, Woodstock.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> New Brunswick Cemeteries. Name: MCCARTY, Patrick; Born: ---; Died: 1876-Mar-31; Age: 8 years 10 months; Birth Place: ---; Place of Death: ---; Relationship: s/o Bridget & John; cemetery: Old St. Gertrude's Roman Catholic, Carleton County; Notes: broken stone. (PANB on-line)

<sup>2</sup> Index to New Brunswick Land Grants, 1784-1997 (RS686). Name: MCCARTY, John; Volume: 99; Page: 0; grant Number: 17112; Place: Northampton; County: Carleton; Date: 1878-04-23; Accompanying plan: Yes; Acres: 100; Microfilm: F16398. (PANB).

<sup>3</sup> Grant Reference Plan, Map No. 112, Revised Nov. 1978, New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources, Fredericton, N. B.

<sup>4</sup> a) New Brunswick Cemeteries. Name: MCCARTY, Bridget; Born: ---; Died: 1886-Jul-2; Age: 62 years; Birth Place: ---; Place of Death: ---; Relationship: w/o John; cemetery: Old St. Gertrude's roman Catholic, Carleton County; Notes: native of Co. Donegal, Ireland. (PANB on-line)

b) Gravestone inscription, Calvary Roman Catholic Cemetery, Woodstock, New Brunswick. (broken stone)

Bridget McCarty/ Died/ July 2, 1886/ Aged 62 Years

<sup>5</sup> For documentation on the life of Moses Clark please see, Lawson, Franklin Luke and McNaughton, Karen, *Moses Clark (1822-1879) of NS, ME and NB, Generations*, Volume 42, No. 1, Spring 2020, pp61-65.

<sup>6</sup> New Brunswick Land Registry, Carleton County, Book 68, Page 575, Deed, Registered 14 September 1892.

<sup>7</sup> a) New Brunswick Cemeteries. Name: MCCARTY, John; Born: ---; Died: 1899-Oct-9; Age: 85 years; Birth Place: ---; Place of Death: ---; Relationship: ---; Cemetery: Calvary Roman Catholic, Carleton County. (PANB on-line).

b) Gravestone inscription, Calvary Roman Catholic Cemetery, Woodstock, New Brunswick.

John McCarty/ Died/ Oct. 9, 1899/ Aged 85 Yrs./ May his soul rest in peace



# Pierre Maillou Dumoulin/Desmoulins

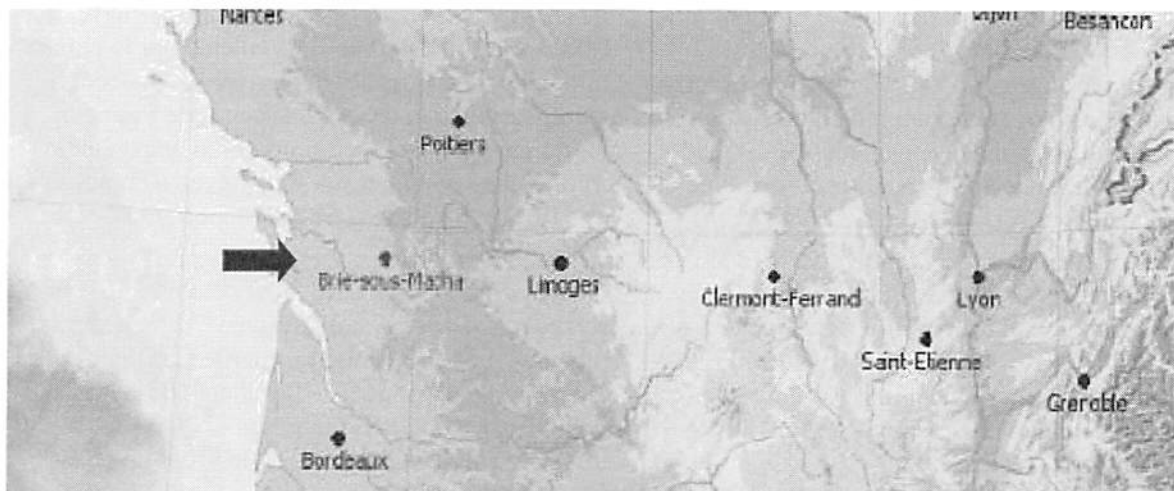
Danielle Mailloux

*This article describes the Maillou family from France that settled in Quebec in the 1650's. The Mailloux of Caraquet NB are descended from this family.*

*This article is an experiment in publishing in both French and English. The editors' wife, Darlene Fraser, reviewed Danielle's English translation and made some corrections and updates for clarity.*

In this article I introduce my ancestor **Pierre Maillou/Dumoulin/Desmoulins**<sup>1</sup>. He is one of the two pioneers of the Maillou family from Brie-Sous-Matha, Charente-Maritime, France. Pierre Maillou/Dumoulin and Michel Mailloux immigrated to New-France, one in 1657 and the other in 1670. They were the sons of the merchant Jacques Maillou and Jeanne Arnaud from Brie-Sous-Matha, a French commune, in the Saint-Jean d'Angély, district located in the Charente-Maritime department (former Saintonge) and the Poitou-Charentes region. Pierre was born around 1632 and Michel around 1641. He arrived in New-France with his wife Jeanne Mercier and their two daughters Anne and Barthélemy. Michel did not pass on his last name to his descendants even though he seems to have had 2 boys. The "Fichier Origine"<sup>2</sup> mentions in his file the name of Michel born and baptized on February 2, 1660 in France. Michel's other son, Louis, died by drowning.

Dans cet article je vous présente mon ancêtre **Pierre Maillou/Dumoulin/Desmoulin**<sup>1</sup>. Il est l'un des 2 pionniers de la famille Maillou originaires de Brie-Sous-Matha, Charente-Maritime, France. Pierre Maillou/Desmoulins et Michel Maillou ont immigré en Nouvelle-France, l'un en 1657 et l'autre en 1670. Ils étaient les fils du marchand Jacques Maillou et de Jeanne Arnaud de Brie-sous-Matha, commune française, arrondissement Saint-Jean d'Angély située dans le département de la Charente-Maritime (ancienne Saintonge) et la région Poitou-Charentes. Pierre est né vers 1632 et Michel vers 1641. Ce dernier est arrivé en Nouvelle-France en compagnie de son épouse Jeanne Mercier et de leur deux filles Anne et Barthélemy. Michel n'a pas laissé son nom de famille à sa descendance même s'il semble avoir eu 2 garçons. Le Fichier Origine<sup>2</sup> mentionne dans sa fiche le nom de Michel né et baptisé le 2 février 1660 en France. L'autre fils de Michel père serait Louis mort noyé.



## Pierre Maillou dit Desmoulins

Pierre arrived in New France as an "Engagé" or indentured employee.

According to Marcel Fournier<sup>3</sup> the "engagé" is: *"a healthy man under the age of 26 who agrees by contract to serve an employer in Canada for a period of time that is generally 36 months. His indenture in France included the round-trip passage on merchant ships, a salary of about 75 pounds per year and an advance of one year's salary and an amount for clothing. As long as he is indentured, he has no right and remains subject to his master, until the end of his indenture. When disputes arise between hired persons and employers, trials are conducted with the Prévôté de Québec, which makes decisions in favor of one or the other of the parties involved"*.

Pierre left La Rochelle, France in April 1657 on board the ship "La Vierge" and arrived at Québec on May 27. He had been hired in France on March 13, 1657 by Fabien Marot, captain of the ship La Vierge on behalf of the Sieur Antoine Lucas and Nicolas Jambon, to work for them for 36 months at the salary of 72 pounds a year. They also promised to pay for his food and his passage from La Rochelle to Québec. Commitment contracts are: *"legal acts and drawn up by Notaries; they are kept in the French department archives and generally contain the name of the employer, the name of the indentured person, his origin, his age and his benefits"*.<sup>4</sup> Pierre seems to have had this agreement ratified by notary Guillaume Audouart as soon as he arrived in Québec. It is impossible to know exactly the tasks of Pierre as an indentured servant. It is certain that when his indenture ended, he decided to stay in New France and bought a piece of land at Beauport, Québec on December 27, 1660.

Less than a year later, on October 23, 1661, Pierre<sup>5</sup> married Anne Delaunay<sup>6</sup>, daughter of Louis Delaunay, doctor, and Marguerite Cazalède de La Rochelle. Anne was born on July 10, 1635 in La Rochelle, France, and was baptized on July 20 at the Calvinist temple there (Temple de la Ville-neuve)<sup>7</sup>.

Pierre est arrivé en Nouvelle-France en tant qu'engagé.

*L'engagé est : « un homme de moins de 26 ans en bonne santé qui accepte par contrat de servir un employeur au Canada pour une période qui est généralement de 36 mois. Son engagement en France comprend le passage aller-retour sur des navires marchands, un salaire d'environ 75 livres par année et une avance d'une année de salaire et un montant pour l'habillement. Tant qu'il est engagé, il n'a aucun droit et demeure soumis à son maître, jusqu'au terme de son engagement. Lorsque des conflits éclatent entre engagés et employeurs, des procès sont instruits auprès de la Prévôté de Québec, qui rend des sentences en faveur de l'une ou l'autre des parties en cause »*<sup>3</sup>

Parti de La Rochelle, France en avril 1657 à bord du navire La Vierge, Pierre arrive à Québec le 27 mai 1657. Il fut engagé en France le 13 mars 1657 par Fabien Marot, capitaine du navire La Vierge au nom des Sieurs Antoine Lucas et Nicolas Jambon pour les y servir durant 36 mois au salaire de 72 livres par année. Ils s'engageaient également à lui payer sa nourriture et son passage de La Rochelle à Québec. Les contrats d'engagement sont : *« des actes juridiques rédigés par des Notaires; ils sont conservés dans les dépôts d'archives départementales françaises et contiennent généralement le nom de l'employeur, celui de l'engagé, son origine, son âge et ses émoluments*<sup>4</sup> » Dans le cas de Pierre, il semble avoir fait ratifier cette entente par le notaire Guillaume Audouart dès son arrivée à Québec. Il est impossible de préciser les tâches de Pierre en tant qu'engagé. Il est certain que son engagement terminé, il décida de rester en Nouvelle-France et à cette fin il acheta une terre à Beauport, Québec le 27 décembre 1660.

Moins d'un an plus tard, le 23 octobre 1661, Pierre<sup>5</sup> se marie avec Anne Delaunay<sup>6</sup> fille de Louis Delaunay médecin et de Marguerite Cazalède de La Rochelle. Anne est née le 10 juillet 1635 à La Rochelle, France et elle fut baptisée le 20 juillet 1635 au temple calviniste de cette ville (Temple de la Vileneuve)<sup>7</sup>.

Anne fille de Mr Louis de Lainay Docteur en médecine  
 & de Marguerite Casalede P: Mr Gamatiel magist docteur  
 en médecine M: Françoise Massiot elle est née le 10<sup>e</sup> de  
 Juillet 1661  
 Pierre de launay

Source: [www.migrations.fr/FILLE\\_A\\_MARIER/FILLEAMARIER.htm](http://www.migrations.fr/FILLE_A_MARIER/FILLEAMARIER.htm)

Transcription of the Baptism Certificate of Anne De Launay/ Transcription de l'acte de baptême d'Anne De Launay :

Anne fille de Mr Louis de Lainay Docteur en médecine et de Marguerite Cazalede. P: Mr Gamatiel  
 Massiot, Docteur en médecine M: Françoise Massiot..... Signature de l'officiant Pierre de.....  
 P: parrain et M: marraine

**Marriage of Pierre Maillou and Anne Delaunay October 23, 1661 in Notre-Dame de Québec Parish**

L'an de grâce mil six cent soixante un Le 23 octobre Jour D'octobre  
 après les publications des 3 bans fait  
 aux prosnes les 25, 29 septembre et 2 octobre  
 Et ne s'étant découvert aucun empêchement légitime  
 Mons de Charny official de Monseign L'Évesque de petrie par permission de Mr le Curé a Interrogé  
 a la maison pierre Maillou dit des moulins fils de Jacques Maillou et de L ..... Arnaud ses père et mere  
 de la ville de boure en brie, d'une part, et Anne Delaunay fille de Louys delaunay et de Marguerite Cas-  
 salette de la ville de Larochelle d'autre part, Et ayant pris leur mutuel consentement, les a solennellement  
 par paroles de present conjoints en Mariage et donné la bénédiction nuptiale en presence des témoins  
 donnés paul derainville et Michel bougis.

Source: Généalogie Québec-Mariage 66576-PRDH-IGD

Transcription of the Marriage Certificate of Pierre Maillou and Anne De Launay

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 donnés paul derainville et Michel bougis.

C. De Lauson  
Charny

Anne De Launay arrived in New France as "**Filles à marier**" which roughly translates to Marriageable Girls. But who are these girls? How are they different from the "**King's Daughters**"?

### **Filles à marier or King's Daughters?**

#### **Filles du Roy<sup>8</sup>**

We heard a lot about the "King's Daughters" in 2013 during the celebration commemorating the 350<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the arrival in New France of the first contingent of "King's Daughters" and their importance in the development and safeguarding of the French colony in America which gave them the nickname "Mothers of the nation". Biron, Mailloux and Pelletier<sup>9</sup> described them in these terms: "King's Daughters does not mean that they are the daughters of Louis XIV but rather that he financed their recruitment, their overseas transport and their installation in New France. In order to facilitate marriages, the King provided them with a dowry ranging from 50 to 100 pounds, the so called "royal dowry". The King's Daughters have often been the object of juicy stories from the imaginations of authors more or less informed about their situations, thus sullyng their reputation. Only 2.8 % of them were found guilty of major offences in this country.

#### **Filles à marier**

"Les filles à marier", also have their importance in the development, survival, and conservation of the moral and cultural heritage of the inhabitants of New France. Their arrival took place over a period of about 30 years, compared to the King's Daughters, whose arrival took place over a period of about 10 years. According to historian Jacques Lacoursière<sup>10</sup> "From 1634, to 1663, more than 200 single girls came to settle in New France. Taken in charge by the religious communities, they bear the name of "Les filles à marier". In 1654, it was Queen Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV, who oversaw sending about 10 daughters to the colony under the leadership of nuns. These girls are different from the King's Daughters because the journey and their settle-

Anne De Launay est arrivée en Nouvelle-France comme « **Filles à marier** » Mais qui sont ces filles? En quoi sont-elles différentes des « **Filles du Roy** »

### **Filles à marier ou Filles du Roy?**

#### **Filles du Roy<sup>8</sup>**

Nous avons beaucoup entendu parler des Filles du Roy en 2013 lors des fêtes commémorant le 350<sup>ième</sup> anniversaire de l'arrivée en Nouvelle-France du premier contingent de Filles du Roy et leur importance dans le développement et la sauvegarde de la colonie française en Amérique ce qui leur donna le surnom de « Mères de la nation ». Biron, Mailloux et Pelletier<sup>9</sup> nous les présentent en ces termes: « *Filles du Roy* » ne signifie pas qu'elles soient les filles de Louis XIV mais plutôt que ce dernier finança leur recrutement, leur transport outre-mer et leurs installations en Nouvelle-France. Afin de faciliter les mariages, le Roy les a pourvues d'une dot variant de 50 à 100 livres appelé ainsi « dot royale ». Les filles du Roy ont souvent fait l'objet d'histoires croustillantes sorties de l'imaginaire d'auteurs plus ou moins informés sur leur situation, entachant ainsi leur réputation. Seulement 2.8% d'entre elles ont été reconnu coupables de fautes et de délits majeurs en ce pays ».

#### **Filles à marier**

Les « Filles à marier », ont aussi leur importance dans le développement, la survivance et la conservation de l'héritage moral et culturel des habitants de la Nouvelle-France. Leur arrivée s'est étalée sur une période de 30 ans environ comparé aux Filles du Roy ou leur arrivée s'est échelonnée sur une période de 10 ans environ. Selon l'historien Jacques Lacoursière<sup>10</sup> « De 1634 à 1663, plus de 200 filles célibataires viennent s'établir en Nouvelle-France. Prises en charge par les communautés religieuses, elles portent le nom de filles à marier. En 1654, c'est la reine Anne d'Autriche, mère de Louis XIV, qui s'occupe de l'envoi d'une dizaine de filles à la colonie sous la conduite de religieuses. Ces filles se distinguent des filles du roi parce que le voyage et leur établissement au sein de la colonie n'est pas financé par le roi de France ». Peter J. Gagné<sup>11</sup> définit les « Filles à marier » selon les critères suivants :

Doit avoir atteint l'âge de se marier (de 12 à 45 ans)



*ment within the colony is not funded by the King of France*". Peter J. Gagné<sup>11</sup> defines the Filles à marier as follows:

Must have been of marriageable age (ages 12-45)

Must have immigrated before September 1663 (any girls after that are considered Filles du Roy)

Must have either signed a contract of engagement, or a marriage contract or got married in the colony

Could not be accompanied by both parents

Could not be accompanied by or joining a husband

Most of these girls belonged to the rural class but some were from urban families. and a small number were the daughters of businessmen, civil servants, military men and the petty nobility. Some of the first Filles à marier were from La Rochelle, France.

#### Life in New France

The Maillou/Delaunay couple lived successively in Beauport (1661-1666), Charlesbourg (1667-1671), Ile d'Orléans (1671-1676) et Ville de Québec (1677-1699).

Doit avoir immigrée avant 1663 (toutes les filles après étaient considérées Filles du Roi).

Doit avoir signé un contrat soit un d'engagement ou un contrat de mariage ou s'être mariée dans la colonie

Ne pouvait pas être accompagnée par les deux parents

Ne pouvait pas être accompagnée ou rejoindre un parent

La plupart de ces filles appartenaient à la classe rurale mais certaines provenaient de familles urbaines et encore un plus petit nombre étaient de filles d'hommes d'affaires, de fonctionnaires, de militaires et de la petite noblesse. Certaines des premières filles à marier sont venues de la région de La Rochelle, France.

#### Vie en Nouvelle-France

Le couple Maillou-Delaunay a habité successivement Beauport (1661-1666), Charlesbourg (1667-1671), l'Ile d'Orléans (1671-1676), Ville de Québec (1677-1699).



Source: Carte détaillée Québec-Plan-Via Michelin

Pierre was recorded as an “inhabitant” in the 1667 census while he lived in Charlebourg and as a “clogmaker” in the 1681 census at Québec. The clogmaker is a craftsman who makes clogs of course. On the web site: Les Métiers d’autrefois a distinction is made between the “clogmaker” and the “master clogmaker”. The latter employed the “cutter” who gave the log the appearance of the hoof, the “digger” who digs the shape and the “trimmer” who finishes the clog. The 1681 census does not specify at what stage of manufacture Pierre was at, but reading various authors, I would rather say that his main occupation was as a “wheeler-dealer”. Throughout his working life, from 1660 to 1674, he bought and sold land<sup>12</sup>.

### Life in New France

The following list is based on the writing of Michel Langlois<sup>13</sup>. Reading this list will give you a good idea of the type of man my ancestor was.

December 27, 1660: purchase of land from a front arpent at Beauport for 40 pounds

August 18, 1664: sale of their Beauport farm to Antonin Gaillou, carving shop for 300 pounds

June 1, 1666: concession of land to the Côte de Lauzon by the nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu

March 28, 1667: Pierre Maillou bought from Mathurin Cardin his land in Petite-Auvergne for the sum of 50 pounds, then he sold it to Joseph-Mathurin Renaud for 60 pounds.

January 23, 1669: incurs an obligation of 50 pounds with the Jesuits

March 2, 1671: sales of his Charlesbourg home to Élie Jean for 400 pounds

May 31, 1671: the nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec grant a land in their seigneurie d’Argentay at Ile d’Orléans

March 5, 1673: sale of his land from the seigneurie d’Argentay to Timothée Roussel for 170 pounds

July 7, 1673: grant of land of 3 arpents by the gentlemen of the Séminaire de Québec in the seigneurie of Liret where he was to settle

October 19, 1673: following a sentence handed down by Élie Jean of 228 pounds and 10 sols out of 400 pounds of the purchase price of his Charlesbourg home

Pierre est inscrit comme « Habitant » au recensement de 1667 alors qu’il habitait Charlesbourg et comme « Sabotier » au recensement de 1681 à Québec. Le sabotier est un artisan qui fabrique des sabots bien entendu. Sur le site: Les Métiers d’autrefois on y fait une distinction entre le “sabotier” et le “maître-sabotier”. Ce dernier employait le “tailleur” qui donnait à la bûche l’apparence du sabot, le “creuseur”, qui creuse la forme et le “pareur” qui termine le sabot. Le recensement de 1681 ne spécifie pas à quel stade de fabrication du sabot se situait Pierre mais, en lisant différents auteurs, je dirais plutôt que son occupation principale consistait à “brasser des affaires”. Tout au long de sa vie active, de 1660 à 1674, il a acheté et vendu des terrains<sup>12</sup>.

### Vie en Nouvelle-France

Le texte qui suit fut élaboré à partir de l’écrit de Michel Langlois<sup>13</sup>. La lecture de ce tableau vous donnera une bonne idée du type d’homme qu’était mon ancêtre.

27 décembre 1660: achat d’une terre d’un arpent de front à Beauport au prix de 40 livres

- 18 août 1664: vente de leur ferme de Beauport à Antonin Gaillou, taillandier pour la somme de 300 livres

- 1er juin 1666: concession d’une terre à la Côte de Lauzon par les religieuses de l’Hôtel-Dieu de Québec

- 28 mars 1667: achat de Mathurin Cardin sa terre de la Petite-Auvergne pour la somme de 50 livres mas il la revend quelques mois plus tard pour 60 livres à Joseph-Mathurin Renaud

- 23 janvier 1669: contracte une obligation de 50 livres et 1 sol envers les Jésuites

- 2 mars 1671: vente de son habitation de Charlesbourg à Élie Jean pour la somme de 400 livres

- 31 mai 1671: concession par les religieuses de l’Hôtel-Dieu de Québec d’une terre dans leur seigneurie d’Argentay à l’Ile d’Orléans

- 5 mars 1673: vente de sa terre de la seigneurie d’Argentay à Timothée Roussel pour la somme de 170 livres

- 7 juillet 1673: concession d’une terre de 3 arpents par les messieurs du Séminaire de Québec dans la seigneurie de Liret ou il va s’y établir

- 19 octobre 1673: suite à une sentence, remise par Élie Jean de 228 livres et 10 sols sur les 400 livres du prix d’achat de de son habitation de Charlesbourg

February 12, 1674: the buying and selling continues until December 20, 1677, when Pierre buys from Antoine Caddé a site in Sault-au-Matelot, Lower Town, Québec. In 1681, he still lived in Québec and continued his transactions until 1691

From 1677, Pierre used his skills and contacts to guarantee the future of his boys, Joseph, Jean-Baptiste and Noel. *"On April 2, 1699, with the consent of his wife, they transported all their possessions to their sons Joseph and Jean, provided that they cared for them until their death. He died at Québec and was buried there on June 11, 1699. He was 77 years old"<sup>14</sup>*. Anne, his wife, died in December 1700 at the age of 64

### Family

Seven children were born from their union between 1663 and 1679:

- **Joseph** born on April 25, 1663 at Québec. Marriage: 1st at Québec on September 10, 1685 with Suzanne Richard. They had 2 children. Marriage: 2nd at Québec on August 7, 1690 with Louise Achon. They had 7 children. Died on December 26, 1702 at Québec;

- **Noel** born on March 29, 1666 at Québec. Marriage: Beauport on November 7, 1690 with Louise Marcoux (widow of Joachim Gagné). They had 9 children. Some descendants of Noel and Louise adopted the surname Mailloux dit Desruisseaux and others Mailloux dit Laforce. Died on January 9, 1753 at Beauport;

- **Jean-Baptiste** born on September 20, 1668 at Québec. Marriage: 1st at Québec on February 7, 1695 with Louise Philippeau. No children. Marriage: 2nd at Québec on July 2, 1703 with Marguerite Caron. They had 13 children. Marriage: 3rd at Québec on October 31, 1720 with Catherine Amiot dit Villeneuve. No children. Died on September 17, 1753 at Québec. **He is my ancestor in the second generation.**

- **Anne** born on November, 29 1670 at Québec. Marriage: 1st at Québec on November 22, 1688 with Jean Dubois. They had 9 children. Marriage: 2nd at Québec on January 10 1711 with Noel Levasseur (widow of Marguerite Guay). No children. Died on November 28, 1749 at Québec;

- **Marie** born on June 7, 1673 at l'Ile d'Orléans. Died on May 31, 1676 at Québec;

- 12 février 1674: **le processus vente-achat-vente** continue jusqu'au 20 décembre 1677 ou Pierre achète d'Antoine Caddé un emplacement au Sault-au-Matelot, à la Basse-Ville de Québec. En 1681, il vit toujours à Québec et continue ses transactions jusqu'en 1691.

À partir de 1677, Pierre utilise ses compétences et ses contacts pour assurer l'avenir de ses garçons, Joseph, Jean-Baptiste et Noel. « *Le 2 avril 1699, avec le consentement de son épouse, ils font transport à leurs fils Joseph et Jean de tous leurs biens, à condition que ceux-ci prennent soin d'eux jusqu'à leur décès. Il décède à Québec et y est inhumé le 11 juin 1699* ». Il était âgé de 77 ans<sup>14</sup>. Anne son épouse décède en décembre 1700 à l'âge de 64 ans.

### Famille

Sept enfants sont nés de leur union entre 1663 et 1679:

- **Joseph** né le 25 avril 1663 à Québec. Mariage: 1er à Québec le 10 septembre 1685 avec **Suzanne Richard**. Ils ont eu 2 enfants. Mariage: 2ième à Québec le 7 août 1690 avec **Louise Achon**. Ils ont eu 7 enfants. Décédé le 26 décembre 1702 à Québec.

- **Noel** né le 29 mars 1666 à Québec. Mariage: Beauport le 7 novembre 1690 avec **Louise Marcoux** (veuve de Joachim Gagné). Ils ont eu 9 enfants. Certains descendants de Noel et Louise ont adopté le patronyme Mailloux dit Desruisseaux et d'autres celui de Mailloux dit Laforce. Décédé le 9 janvier 1753 à Beauport.

- **Jean-Baptiste** né le 20 septembre 1668 à Québec. Mariage: 1er à Québec le 7 février 1695 avec **Louise Philippeau**. Sans postérité. Mariage: 2ième à Québec le 2 juillet 1703 avec **Marguerite Caron**. Ils ont eu 13 enfants. Mariage: 3ième à Québec le 31 octobre 1720 avec **Catherine Amiot**. Sans postérité. Décédé le 17 septembre 1753 à Québec. **Il est mon ancêtre à la 2ième génération.**

- **Anne** née le 29 novembre 1670 à Québec. Mariage: 1er à Québec le 22 novembre 1688 avec **Jean Dubois**. Ils ont eu 9 enfants. Mariage: 2ième à Québec le 10 janvier 1711 avec **Noel Levasseur** (veuf de Marguerite Guay). Sans postérité. Décédée le 28 novembre 1749 à Québec.

- **Marie** née le 7 juin 1673 à l'Ile d'Orléans. Décédée le 31 mai 1676 à Québec.

- **Pierre** né le 12 janvier 1676 à l'Ile d'Orléans.

• **Pierre** born on January 12, 1676 at l'Île d'Orléans. Marriage: 1st at Québec on June 9, 1701 with Anne-Marie Lefebvre. They had 1 child. Marriage: 2nd at Québec on November 24, 1704 with Marie-Charlotte Moreau. They had 8 children. Marriage: 3rd at Québec on October 2, 1717 with Marie-Angélique Trépanier. They had 9 children. Died on May 28, 1750 at Québec;

• **Marie** born on July 30, 1679 at Québec. Died on August 1, 1679 at Québec.

Mariage: 1er à Québec le 9 juin 1701 avec **Anne-Marie Lefebvre**. Ils ont eu 1 enfant. Mariage: 2ième à Québec le 24 novembre 1704 avec **Marie-Charlotte Moreau**. Ils ont eu 8 enfants. Mariage: 3ième à Québec le 2 octobre 1717 avec **Marie-Angélique Trépanier**. Ils ont eu 9 enfants. Décédé le 28 mai 1750 à Québec.

• **Marie** née le 30 juillet 1679 à Québec. Décédée le 1er août 1679 à Québec

The next generation - the Jean-Baptiste Mailloux family - will be continued in a future issue of *Generations*.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.PRDH-IGD.com> (fiche # 52038)

<sup>2</sup> [www.fichierorigine.com/detail.php?numero=242686](http://www.fichierorigine.com/detail.php?numero=242686)

<sup>3</sup> Marcel Fournier, « Retracer vos ancêtres », Montréal : éditions de l'Homme, 2009, p.240

<sup>4</sup> Fournier, p. 240

<sup>5</sup> [www.fichierorigine.com/detail.php?numero=242683](http://www.fichierorigine.com/detail.php?numero=242683)

<sup>6</sup> [www.fichierorigine.com/detail.php?numero=241182](http://www.fichierorigine.com/detail.php?numero=241182)

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.museeprotestant.org/notice/la-rochelle-charente/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://lesfillesduroy-quebec.org>, site to learn more about the King's Daughters

<sup>9</sup> Louise Biron, Danielle Mailloux, Louise Pelletier, Le pays des Filles du Roy ... Au confluent du Saint-Laurent et de la Richelieu, Sorel, Société historique Pierre-de-Saurel, 2013, p.6

<sup>10</sup> [www.migrations.fr/FILLE\\_A\\_MARIER/FILLEAMARIER.htm](http://www.migrations.fr/FILLE_A_MARIER/FILLEAMARIER.htm)

<sup>11</sup> Peter J. Gagné. Before the King's Daughters – The Filles à marier, 1634-1662, Quintin Publications, 2008.

<sup>12</sup> Michel Langlois, Dictionnaire Biographique des Ancêtre Québécois (1608-1700), Tome 3, Sillery : Maison des Ancêtres/Les archives Nationales du Québec, 1998, p.344-345.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, p. 344-345

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, p. 345

## New Brunswick Strays

*From Audrey Fox:*

**Gorman, Donald "Digger" Herbert** After a long and rich life, died peacefully in his 98th year, on April 20, 2020. Born in Fredericton in 1922, he completed a BSc degree in his native New Brunswick in 1947, after his studies were interrupted by wartime service in the Canadian Navy. After spending 1948-1949 studying economic geology as a graduate student and Beaverbrook scholar at the Royal School of Mines in London, England, he earned a PhD degree at the University of Toronto in 1957 and launched his teaching career. He was predeceased by his loving wife Reta (nee Hill) and was a proud father of Lana (predeceased), Bill (Terry), Tom (Jane), Kathy (Mike) and Liz (Bart). Fondly remembered by his ten grandchildren Wendy, Doug, David (predeceased), Jennifer, Dan, Emma, Matthew, Michelle, Kait and Maggie and by his eleven great-grandchildren Rachel, Brayden, Tyler, Dylan, Anna, Calvin, Owen, Eleanor, Luke, Kendra and Makaela.

<https://www.arbormemorial.ca/en/highland-scarborough/obituaries>

# Robert Harding

Dianne Mullin

*This is an excerpt from First Families of Northumberland County - Volume 1 (2001, rev. 2019) published by Miramichi Branch. For more information on Miramichi branch publications, visit [www.nbgsmiramichi.org](http://www.nbgsmiramichi.org)*

**Robert Harding** was born on Aug. 4, 1842 in French River, P.E.I. He was the son of **Charles Harding**, born Jan. 25, 1812, and **Mary Calder**, born Jan. 1, 1809 and died Dec. 27, 1907. He came to Caraquet, N.B. in 1873 where he worked on a farm. He married **Sarah Jane Blanchard** on Apr. 6, 1864. Sarah was born in 1836 and died in 1896 in Tabusintac.

On Sep. 29, 1875 he came by boat to Cain Point (Tabusintac) and brought his wife and family from P.E.I. in 1877. Their first home was at the Old Boom Brook. Later he built a home on top of the hill in Cain Point, and resided there until his death. Robert made his living working in the woods, cutting lumber, and peeling hemlock for dye. He also kept the ice cut around the piers of the Cain Point Bridge. Robert died Mar. 7, 1931. Both he and Sarah were buried in Riverside Cemetery, Tabusintac with their youngest son, Benjamin, who died in 1930. The family was Presbyterian.

Children of Robert Harding and Sarah Jane Blanchard:

(1) **Harriet** - Born 1861, P.E.I.; died 1889, N.B. She married **James MacCallum** (May 25, 1857-May 29, 1936) on Aug. 8, 1882. He was the son of **James MacCallum** and **Margaret Loggie**. They were buried in Riverside Cemetery, Tabusintac. They were Presbyterian. They had three children.

(2) **John Donald** - Born Mar. 15, 1863, P.E.I.; died November 30, 1950. He married **Helen/Ellen Stewart** (Apr. 3, 1862-Jan. 9, 1941). She was the daughter of **Alexander Stewart** and **Rebecca Jellison**. John Donald and Ellen were Presbyterian and

had ten children. They were buried in Riverside Cemetery, Tabusintac.

(3) **Charles** - Born Oct. 31, 1864, P.E.I.; died Nov. 17, 1950, N.B. He married **Settria Harris Price** (Jun. 27, 1872-May 14, 1956) on Oct. 22, 1890. She was the daughter of **Jacob Price** (1841-1935) and **Maria Hierlihy** (1841-1885). They were Methodist. They raised a family of eight.

(4) **Robert James** - Born Aug. 5, 1867, P.E.I.; died Sep. 29, 1944, N.B. He married (1) **Maria "Jane" Price** (Jun. 30, 1876-May 17, 1920) on June 3, 1891. She was the daughter of **Jacob Price** and **Maria Hierlihy**. James and Jane had thirteen children. James married (2) **Bertha Jane (Williston) MacIntosh** (Jun. 18, 1892-Dec. 11, 1962) on Dec. 9, 1920. She was the daughter of **Phoebe Williston**. Robert and Jane, who were Methodist, had five children. They were buried in Riverside Cemetery.

(5) **Isabella** - Born Dec. 5, 1871, P.E.I.; died Dec. 2, 1951, N.B. She married **John "Franklin" Price** (Feb. 1, 1870-Nov. 27, 1962) on Aug. 19, 1890 in Tabusintac. He was the son of **Jacob Price** and **Maria Hierlihy**. Isabella and Franklin were Presbyterian and raised ten children.

(6) **William Joseph** - Born Oct. 7, 1873, P.E.I.; died Mar. 22, 1936 N.B. He married **Hannah Robertson Strang** (Feb. 26, 1877-Apr. 1, 1956). She was the daughter of **Gordon Strang** and **Mary Ann MacDonald**. This family, who was Presbyterian, included five children. William and Hannah were buried in Riverside Cemetery.

(7) **Benjamin** - Born Jul. 4, 1874, P.E.I.; died 1878, N.B. He was buried with his parents in Riverside Cemetery.

## References:

*Descendants of James Harding*  
Early Marriages of Northumberland County  
New Brunswick Vital Statistics, PANB  
*North Shore Leader*: 22 June 1906-25 December 1925  
Northumberland County Cemetery Transcriptions:  
Alnwick Parish

Northumberland County Census Records  
*Robert Loggie of Miramichi, New Brunswick and His Descendants*  
*Union Advocate*: 3 January 1894-28 February 1911

Submitted by: David & Elsie MacLeod  
Revised by: NBGS Miramichi

# Pioneers in Winter

Harry Walker

*This was originally published in the Kingston Seniors Friendship Group newsletter, based on information provided by the late Bob and Edie Fullerton*

The farmers in the Jerusalem area, (which is now part of the military base "Camp Gagetown") in the early 1900s got together, to take the product of their labors on their farms to Saint John. This would include butter, eggs and anything which they produced. They even corralled and drove cattle over this route to Saint John.

They would take the long track with three or four teams of horses. They would be covered in rugs and blankets against the tough winter weather, but they were true farmers pioneers.

Early in the morning travelling to Brown's Flats, followed a bushed road (For city folk, this is a road cut through the forest and made passable for man and beast). Next was the crossing of the ice, the ice road was marked by cutting holes in the ice and placing small marker trees or sticks in them to mark the safe road for travel.

The ice road took them across the Saint John River to Kimbles Creek on the Kingston Peninsula. Up a road that crossed the main road. Located here was a home and barn owned by George Holder. They would stop there and rest their hoses and animals, as well as themselves.

It was normal to help travellers at this time. Travellers would ask for a place to stay and they would be directed toward the barn. They would then continue on their way the following day.

The following day they would continue the trip to Saint John, man and beast through open and wooded country, and you must also enter into this factor the type of weather that we have here in New Brunswick, from the onset of winter to the spring breakup.

Following the lay-over they would leave the Holder residence and continue down a road cut through the forests, down to Milkish Creek, down the creek, then the trek across the ice, and its always unpredictable conditions and dangers.

The trip continued across the Saint John River to Millidgeville. Then down to Adelaide Street and the stable owned by Sandy Day, where they would stable their horses. If they did not have enough money to stay in the house, they would sleep in the barn with the animals.

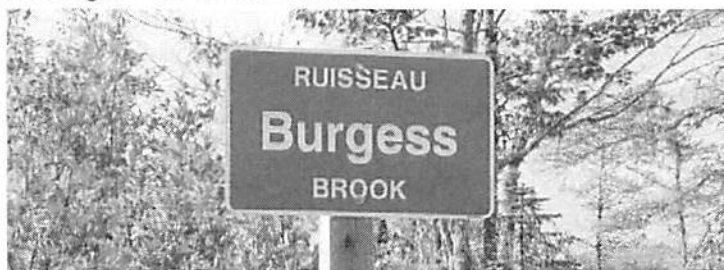
This area was a very busy commercial and trade section. The steamboat and river-boat landings were down the end of Main Street from Adelaide Street. The travelers would proceed to wherever they had to visit to dispose of their goods, then purchase their requirements. Then on the road, through the city, over the river, across the peninsula, back up to their farms.

Those of pioneer stock, and the places they stayed overnight in our area are part of the Kingston Peninsula story, unknown to many.

## Update on "Renaming the Brook at Bull Lake"

Franklin Luke Lawson

"Renaming the Brook at Bull Lake" was published in *Generations* Vol. 41 # 4 (Winter 2019). The Province of NB has now erected signs with the new name.

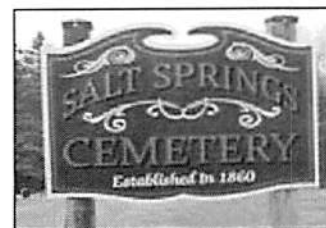




# Salt Springs Cemetery Part 16

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.*



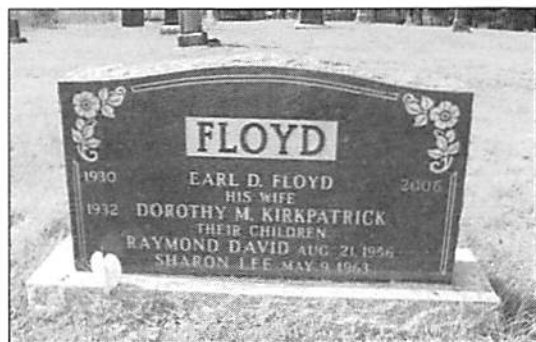
## Row # 11 Plot # 69 Floyd

1. Earl Joseph David Floyd was born 23 Feb 1930 in Southfield, Kings Co., NB and died 9 April 2006, age 76 in Sussex, Kings Co., NB. He is buried in Salt Springs in the family plot. His parents were Harold Wentford and Lila Maude (Campbell) Floyd.

Earl Joseph David Floyd married Dorothy May Kirkpatrick on 12 June 1948, at the Baptist Parsonage, Hampton, Kings Co., NB.

2. Raymond David Floyd (Son) was born 21 Aug 1956 in Salt Springs, Kings Co., NB and died 24 Aug 1956, age 3 days at Kings County Memorial Hospital, Sussex, NB. He is buried in Salt Springs in the Family plot.

3. Sharon Lee Floyd (Daughter) was born 9 May 1963 in Salt Springs, Kings Co., NB and died 9 May 1963 Salt Springs. She is buried in the Family plot at Salt Springs.



Floyd Stone Salt Springs Cemetery



Earl and Dorothy Floyd Wedding 12 June 1948

They were attended by Mr. and Mrs. James Law, sister and brother-in-law of the groom. The bride looked charming in a royal blue silk crepe dress with white accessories and corsage of gladioli and fern. Mrs. Law wore a rose silk crepe dress with white accessories and corsage of white gladioli. The bridal party motored to the home of the groom's parents where a dainty luncheon was served. Those who assisted with serving were Mrs. Adolphus Floyd, Mrs. Harold Floyd Jr., and Mrs. Percy Floyd. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, mother of the bride wore a powder blue silk jersey dress with white accessories and Mrs. Floyd, mother of the groom, wore Queens blue with black accessories. The happy couple will reside in Salt Springs where the groom is engaged in farming. (Source Carl Mercer's clippings.)

## Wedding

A quiet pretty wedding took place June 12th at the Baptist Parsonage, Hampton, when Rev. Mr. Bainbridge, united in marriage Dorothy Mae, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Kirkpatrick, Clover Hill, and David Earl son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Floyd, Salt Springs.

FLOYD, EARL D. - The death of Earl David Floyd of Sussex occurred at his residence on April 9, 2006 at the age of 76. Born at Southfield, NB, a son of the late Harold and Lila (Campbell) Floyd. Earl is survived by his wife Dorothy (Kirkpatrick) Floyd, sons William Floyd of Sussex and Philip (Debby) Floyd of P.E.I., daughters Lucy Johnson (Richard) of Saint John, Karen Doiron (Rick Mac-



## Salt Springs Cemetery Part 16

Donald) of Fredericton and Pamela Kennedy (Peter) of Fredericton, eleven grandchildren, one great grandson, one great great granddaughter, brothers Cecil (Barb) Floyd of Titusville and Russell (Audrey) Floyd of Sussex, sister-in-law Kit Floyd of Sussex, several nieces, nephews, and cousins. Earl was predeceased by infant children Raymond and Sharon, sister Lucy Law and brothers Adolphus, Harold, Percy, Donald and George. The family will receive visitors at the Sussex Select Community Funeral Home, 21 Aiton Road Sussex (506-433-2133) on Monday from 2-4 and 7-9 pm. Sussex Branch #20 of the Royal Canadian Legion will hold a Tribute on Monday evening at 6:45 pm. The funeral service will be held Tuesday April 11, 2006 at the Salt Springs United Baptist Church at 2:00 pm. Interment will take place at Salt Springs Cemetery. As expressions of sympathy donations made to the Salt Springs Cemetery, the Salt Springs United Baptist Church or the charity of the donor's choice would be appreciated by the Family.

### Row # 11 Plot # 70 Family stone Floyd

1. Adolphus Calvin Floyd was born 28 Aug 1912 Southfield, Kings Co., NB and died 10 June 1991, age 79 at the Sussex Health Centre. He is buried Salt Springs (single plot). His parents were Harold Wentford and Lila Maude (Campbell) Floyd.

Adolphus Calvin Floyd married Mabel Evelyn Freeze 6 Sept 1944, at the Lower Millstream Baptist Parsonage. Mabel died 30th April 2017 and is buried in Riverbank with 2<sup>nd</sup> husband George Murray Hutchinson. Her parents were Bert Edgar Freeze and Margaret May Mercer married abt 1924. Her father was buried in the Union Cemetery and her mother was buried in Riverbank with 2<sup>nd</sup> husband Robert Arthur Mercer.

Obituary - Adolphus Calvin Floyd 28 Oct 1912 - 10 June 1991

The death of Adolphus Calvin Floyd occurred at the Sussex Health Centre on 10 June 1991. Born at Salt Springs, Kings County on 12 Oct 1912, Adolphus was the son of the late Harold and Lila Maude (Campbell) Floyd. He is survived by one son, Stanley Floyd of Parleeville; two daughters, Greta (Mrs. Maurice Roulette) of Kingston, Ont, and Margaret ( Mrs. John Kennedy) of Sussex; six grandchildren, several nieces and nephews and

cousins. five brothers, Donald of Clover Hill, George and Russell of Salt Springs, Cecil of Smithtown, and Earl of Sussex, one sister, Lucy (Mrs. James Law) of Hampton.; and one aunt, Edith Osbourne. He was predeceased by one daughter, Evelyn. The funeral service was from Wallace Memorial Chapel on June 13th. The pallbearers were nephews; Bill, Edward, Daniel, Gary, Stewart and Andrew Tabor. Interment was in Salt Springs Cemetery. (Source: Anne McEwen's clippings.)



Lucy Maude and Harold Floyd with son Adolphus at their home in Southfield 1912



Adolphus Calvin Floyd 1912-1991

### Row # 11 Plot # 71 Family stone Floyd

1. Harold Wentford Floyd was born 8 Dec 1887 in St. Martins, St. John Co., NB and died 30 Nov 1965, age 77 at Saint John Regional Hospital. He is buried in Salt Springs in the Family plot. His parents were William Henry and Lucy Ann (Wood) Floyd. They were married 13 June 1888 in St. Mar-

tin's, NB, and are buried St. Martin's Hartz Gravel Road Cemetery.

Harold Wentford Floyd married Lila Maude (Campbell) 31<sup>st</sup> Aug 1911 at the Minister's Manse, Norton, Kings Co., NB.

2. Lila Maude (Campbell) Floyd was born 27 Sept 1890 Campbell Settlement, Southfield, Kings Co., NB and died 21 June 1977, age 87 Law Home in Hampton, NB. She is buried in Salt Springs in the Family plot.

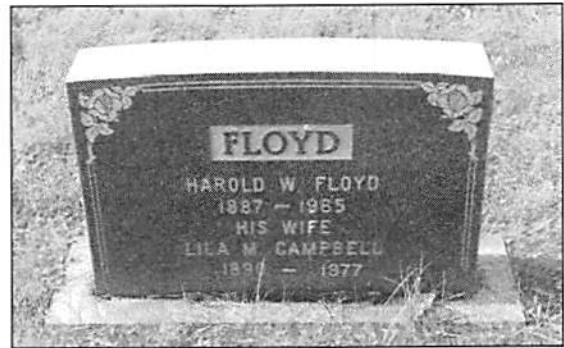
The parents of Lila Maude (Campbell) Floyd were Colin McLeod and Sarah Elizabeth (Mercer) Campbell (married 4th Oct 1887 Campbell Settlement, Kings Co., NB. Buried in Southfield United Church Cemetery.)

#### Obituary Harold W. Floyd

At his home, 14 Cedar Ave., Sussex, N.B., on Nov. 30th, 1965, Harold W. Floyd, son of the late Henry and Lucy (Wood) Floyd, survived by his wife, eight sons, one daughter, 42 grandchildren, seven great grandchildren. Resting at Wallace Funeral Home, Sussex. Funeral service will be held from Salt Springs United Baptist Church Thursday at 2pm. Interment in the adjoining cemetery.

Obituary - Mrs. Lila Maud Floyd 27 Sept. 1890 - 21 June 1977

The death of Mrs. Lila Maud Floyd, wife of the late Harold W. Floyd, occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Law, Hampton, on June 21. Born at Southfield in 1890, she was the daughter of the late Colin and Sarah Elizabeth (Mercer) Campbell. She is survived by eight sons, Earl, Percy, and Adolphus, Sussex; Donald, George, Harold, and Russell, Salt Springs, and Cecil, Smithtown; one daughter, Mrs. James Law, Lucy, Hampton; 45 grandchildren, 45 g. grandchildren, eight foster grandchildren, nine foster g. grandchildren; one sister, Mrs. Nelson Osbourne, Southfield; two nieces and a number of cousins. The funeral was held from the United Baptist Church, Salt Springs, Rev. Harold Beeseley, assisted by Rev. Hazen Bezanson, officiating. Interment was in the adjoining cemetery. Pallbearers were six grandsons, Stewart Floyd, Daniel Floyd, Gary Floyd, Edward Floyd, Philip Floyd and Michael Rogers.



Harold and Lila Floyd Salt Springs Cemetery



Harold and Lila Maude Floyd Salt Springs

#### Row # 11 Plot # 72 Family stone Hamilton Single stone Grandson Frawley

1. Mildred Blanche (Stackhouse) (Otis) (Pearson) (Gale) (Cameron) Hamilton was born 15 Sept 1894 Bloomfield Ridge, Kings Co., NB and died 4 June 1969, age 75 Saint John General Hospital. She is buried in Salt Springs (single plot).

Her parents were William Henry and Mary Ann (Mercer) Stackhouse. They were married 28 Dec 1870 Parish of Norton, Kings Co., NB. Her father is buried in Union Cemetery, Belleisle, Kings County. Her mother is buried at Titushill, (Reid family plot) Kings County.

Mildred Blanche Stackhouse married 5<sup>th</sup> husband Charles Ervin Hamilton 4th May 1949, Saint John, NB. Charles died about 1967, burial unknown with family in Doaktown.

2. Robert Carl Northrup Frawley was born 19 June 1942 in Saint John, NB and died 18 June 2003 in Norton, Kings Co., NB. He is buried (Cremation) at Salt Springs in his Grandmother's plot.

## Salt Springs Cemetery Part 16

His parents were George Donald Northrup and Rose Marguerite Pearson (married 27 July 1939 Saint John, NB). His step-father James Frederick Frawley and Mother, Rose Marguerite (Pearson) Frawley are buried in Salt Springs. His father, George Donald Northrup, is buried in Cedar Hill, West Saint John.

Robert Carl (Northrup) Frawley married Lilly Marlene Emilene Mills on 25<sup>th</sup> Mar 1961 St. James Anglican Church, Saint John, NB. Lily Marlene Emilene (Frawley) Mills is buried in Baie Du Vin, Chatham, NB.



Robert Carl Frawley 1942-2003  
Mildred Blanche Hamilton 1894-1969



Mildred Blanche and son Victor H.W. Pearson  
1943



Mildred, Rose, Victor - All buried Salt Springs,  
NB.  
Florence buried Sacred Heart Cemetery - Norton,  
NB

## Salt Springs Cemetery Part 16

### The Family of Robert (Bob) Carl Frawley



Robert Frawley - Lilly Mills  
Wedding 25 Mar 1961



Lilly, Bob, Kelly, Angela, Elizabeth 1964

### Row # 11 Plot # 73 Family stone double plot Hardy

1. Roy Samuel Hardy was born abt 1930 USA and died abt 1983, age 53 unknown location. He is buried in Salt Springs in the family plot. His father was Wallace Hardy. Mother's name unknown. Burial location unknown.

Roy Samuel Hardy married Mary Elizabeth Tays 24<sup>th</sup> Nov 1960, Hatfield Point, Kings Co., NB.

2. Mary Elizabeth Tays was born 4<sup>th</sup> Nov 1939 Saint John, NB and died 3<sup>rd</sup> Feb 1975, age 36 unknown location. She was buried in Salt Springs in the family plot. Her parents were John Theodore Tays and Ethel Sophia Mercer married 26<sup>th</sup> Aug 1924, Methodist Parsonage, Hampton, Kings Co., NB. Burial Salt Springs Row # 10 Plot # 57.



Roy S. and Mary E. (Tays) Hardy

### Row # 11 Plot # 74 Single plot LeBlanc

1. Joseph Lelwyn Darwood LeBlanc was born 19 Feb 1962 and died 29 Aug 1979, age 17 Salt Springs. He is buried in Salt Springs.



Joseph Lelwyn Darwood Leblanc  
Salt Springs Cemetery 1962-1979

# Loyalist Claims: Ebenezer Greenlaw

*William D Romanski*

Canada, Loyalist Claims, 1776-1835; Name: Ebenezer Greenlaw; Previous Residence Place: Massachusetts; Record Type: Account of Losses; Piece Description: New Claims B-I; US Region: Massachusetts

The National Archives of the UK; Kew, Surrey, England; American Loyalist Claims, 1776-1835; Class: AO 13; Piece: 050.

p 491

## A True Account of my Sufferings

By the Rebels for My Loyalist to the Government of Myself & Family from the first Movement of the Rebellion untill I moved my family down to Pasmaquady. They abused myself and family. But More Especially in the time of the Seige of His Majesty's Fort george at Penobscot. four Brothers of us was in our Own Vessel in the Reach Call'd egamagon, the Pallace Brig came down under British Colours, brought us too lock us on Board & Put us imediatly into irons hands and feet Bolted us down to the deck took our Vessel & their Captain with a Number of them went on Shore to our Farms and Kill'd Our Creatures Plundered Our houses and destroyed What we had Growing & Reported that they had hangd us four. By the Capt's Orders & To Confirm their Report hoisted up Block up to the Yards arm in form of a Person for fiteen Minutes or so Sussesivly four times to terrify Our families and sent us in irons on board a Small Boat up to their Comador. We was brought before him who asked us if we Would

assist our answer was no. Who said we Remain Prisoners during the Expedition and so put us on board four different Ships. I myself on board the Black prince, then in a Little time they took hold of me & Took me up upon the forcastle and pull'd & hauld me and tied my hands behind my back put a Roap about my neck and haul'd my Cap Over my face and went to hoist me up to the Yards arm hoisting me to tiptoes. Consider Gentlemen and please your honrs the terrors of an approaching death, then they Let me go and one of them asked me to eat a Little & the said he Would Rather run a Knife through my heart after sun set their Lieut came on board who Call'd me and examined me and on Watson said I had pialited on of the Kings tenders and taken one of their prizes then he told me to be gone & if I step one foot one way or other to run me through with the Byonet and afterwards I had my threatned

Ebenezer Greenlaw

[Saint Andrews April 1786. His brothers claims were in March and April.]

# When Grandma was Young

*Dianne Mullin*

When Grandma was young, as you all know,  
She never had a radio  
And strange to us as it may seem  
Television was a dream.

When she was pregnant for her little one,  
She was too busy to have any fun,  
Making and sewing her layette  
And getting ready her bassinette.

Makeup then was out of the question,  
She used buttermilk for her complexion.

She used a washboard to wash her clothes,  
She just used powder on her nose.

She wore her hair in a pug or braids,  
For the bugs and flies, she had no Raid.  
She cleaned her house with brooms and mops  
And Grandpa thought that she was tops.

She made her soap to wash her clothes  
And where she got her energy, nobody knows.  
But she was as happy as a bee,  
And worked a lot harder than you and me.



# Using the Dan Johnson Collection to Solve a Family Mystery

Daphne Wetmore, BHS, PLCGS

My husband's great grandfather was an axe maker and blacksmith by the name of John Paul Thomas. He was born in Saint John 5 Nov 1831. He married Elizabeth Noble in 1856 and they had a fairly large family. John Paul Thomas died 26 Nov 1912 and is buried in Fernhill Cemetery. His burial permit<sup>1</sup> states he lived at 169 Waterloo St in Saint John and his father was George Thomas from Wales. Who was George Thomas from Wales? He is not found in any of the usual record sets – BMD or census records.

The Fernhill Cemetery card for the lot owned by John P. Thomas, retired blacksmith, who died 26 Nov 1912 shows additional family buried in the same lot. He purchased the 8-grave lot in 1857 at the time one of his infant children died. On the back of the card relationships are listed – “child of”, “daughter of”, “widow of” – all showing their relationship to John P. Thomas.

Except one:

That entry, “Mary Ann Thomas, wife of George” stands out. Mary Ann was buried 11 Mar 1868 at age 72. She is the second person buried in the lot. Doing the math, Mary Ann was about 35 years old when John Paul Thomas was born. Is Mary Ann the mother of John Paul?

We know from John Paul's burial permit that his father was George Thomas. All others buried in John Paul's lot are John's wife and children. It

seems logical that a mother might be buried in her son's lot. But where is George?

Searching the Dan Johnson<sup>2</sup> collection on the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick's website finds:

Date March 10 1868, County Saint John, Place Saint John, Newspaper *Morning Telegraph*

d. Sunday morn. 8th inst., age 73, Mary Ann w/o George THOMAS Gunsmith (St. John) city. She was a native of Stroud, Kent, England and came with her husband to this Province in Nov. 1823. Funeral Wednesday 3 o'clock from her residence SULLIVAN's building, Richmond St. (St. John)<sup>3</sup>

From this we learn that George Thomas was a gunsmith. Mary Ann, age 73, was from Stroud, Kent, England. She and her husband came to Canada in Nov 1823. This fits with John Paul Thomas being born in Saint John in 1831 – he was not the eldest child. Mary Ann is listed as wife of, not widow of, so it seems George was still alive at the time of her death. Mary Ann's burial at Fernhill Cemetery is three days after the death reported in the newspaper. This seems to support the theory that she is the same person buried in John Paul Thomas's plot.

An 1857 City Directory<sup>4</sup> lists Geo Thomas as a gunsmith on Peters St in Saint John.



Nearly three years after Mary Ann's death the following announcements appear in the newspapers:

Date December 26 1870, County Saint John, Place Saint John, Newspaper *The Daily Telegraph*

The body of Geo. THOMAS, a man extensively<sup>[sic]</sup> known in (St. John) city and a very eccentric character,

## Using the Dan Johnson Collection to Solve a Family Mystery

was found yesterday by Elliott ARMSTRONG. Deceased when found was lying on the floor in the second flat of a house in the back lot between Spiller's Saw Works and Clerke Last Factory. The room where the man had lived alone for some years is stowed with all manner of scraps, gathered in his travels. An inquest was to be held by Coroner Earle today. (see original)<sup>5</sup>

Date December 27 1870, County Saint John, Place Saint John, Newspaper *The Daily Telegraph*

An inquest was held by Coroner Earle yesterday morn. on the body of George Philip THOMAS who died Christmas morn. or during Saturday night. (see original)<sup>6</sup>

Date December 27 1870, County Saint John, Place Saint John, Newspaper *Daily Morning News*

d. 25th inst., George Phillip THOMAS, age 73, native of County Kent, England. Funeral from residence of his son-in-law, William FLEMING, Richmond St. (St. John) Tuesday 2 1/2 o'clock.<sup>7</sup>

Mary Ann's funeral was from her residence on Richmond St in Saint John. George Philip Thomas's funeral was from the residence of his son-in-law on Richmond St. This area of Saint John was predominantly Irish, so the likelihood of there being two people named George Thomas from Stroud, Kent, England is highly unlikely.

George is not buried in John Paul's plot with his wife. He appears to have been down on his luck and living in squalid conditions. Records from Fernhill Cemetery show he is buried in an

unmarked pauper's grave. Why was he alone, especially at Christmas? He had a son and son-in-law at the time of his death. Had there been a falling out of the family relationships? Were there mental health issues at play? A witness at the inquest stated he had known George for about six years and he had lived at that residence the whole time, which might indicate George and Mary Ann had gone their separate ways before her death. Do I even have the correct people?

Viewing the original news reports from the inquest (on microfilm at the Saint John Free Public Library) brought to light some disturbing details that I do not wish to expand upon here. It does make note that George "having thus died alone, and in a most miserable manner, was, some years ago, a person of fair talent and prospects." *The Daily Telegraph, Saint John, NB, 27 Dec 1870.*

There is a Strood in Kent, England, and Stroud in Gloucestershire County. But where does the mention of Wales come into the story? Was George born in Wales, then moved to Stroud/Strood until his marriage and emigration to Canada?

These few news items are the only records I found relating to George and Mary Ann Thomas in Canada. They answer some of my questions, but raise many more. By comparing the tiniest of details in these accounts, I conclude from these few reports that George Phillip Thomas and his wife Mary Ann are likely the correct parents for John Paul Thomas. However, with the existing records we will never know for sure.

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<sup>1</sup> "New Brunswick, Saint John, Saint John, Burial Permits, 1889-1919," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-89NJ-3SYW-V?cc=2250090&wc=Q866-1XM%3A1589662542:16May2017,1912-1912,volA21>image440of483>); Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

<sup>2</sup> Dan Johnson collection: <https://archives.gnb.ca/Search/NewspaperVitalStats/?culture=en-CA>

<sup>3</sup> <https://archives.gnb.ca/Search/NewspaperVitalStats/Details.aspx?culture=en-CA&guid=4c1c45c7-796f-4157-8e81-78736fef791b&r=1&ni=281165>

<sup>4</sup> Online publication - Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013.

<sup>5</sup> <https://archives.gnb.ca/Search/NewspaperVitalStats/Details.aspx?culture=en-CA&guid=3e7e4b0b-5599-47ad-8ec5-60a9276a068f&r=1&ni=281035>

<sup>6</sup> <https://archives.gnb.ca/Search/NewspaperVitalStats/Details.aspx?culture=en-CA&guid=18c7a94d-43d7-4bf5-aa84-add1b379d80d&r=1&ni=281050>

<sup>7</sup> <https://archives.gnb.ca/Search/NewspaperVitalStats/Details.aspx?culture=en-CA&guid=9c3f0c5b-7804-4ad7-824a-8f92cea8786a&r=1&ni=281051>



# Books for Sale - SJ Branch

*Some books are new, some are used. Prices are in Canadian dollars and do not include mailing costs. Proceeds from the sale of these books will go to support the Dan Johnson Scholarship in History and other activities of Saint John branch. To order these books contact Irene Keleher ( 506 648 9828 or [ikeleher@nbnet.nb.ca](mailto:ikeleher@nbnet.nb.ca)) who will provide shipping costs.*

No.	Name of Book	No. of Copies	Selling price
	<b>Census Books</b>		
1	1861 GLOUCESTER COUNTY Census	2	\$7.50
3	1861 KENT COUNTY Census	1	\$7.50
6	1871 RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY Census	1	\$7.50
7	1861 YORK COUNTY Census	1	\$12.50
20	1871 Gloucester County Census	1	\$7.50
59	1851 Census Westmorland Co Vol 1	1	\$7.50
167	1851 Census of Saint John – Vols. 1 and 2	1	\$20.00
	<b>Vital Statistics from NB Newspapers (Danny Johnson)</b>		
132	Vital Statistics from NB Newspapers, Vol. 1, 1784-1815	1	\$5.00
25	Vital Statistics - volume 18	1	\$5.00
26	Vital Statistics - volume 71 (2-not bound)	2	\$5.00
27	Vital Statistics - volume 80 (3)	3	\$5.00
28	Vital Statistics - volume 81, 82, 83, 87, or 88	1	\$5.00 each
33	Vital Statistics - volume 91, 97, 99, or 100 (not bound)	1	\$5.00 each
34	Vital Statistics - volume 92, 93, 101, or 102	1	\$5.00 each
36	Vital Statistics - volume 96 (2-1 not bound)	2	\$5.00
	<b>Mostly History, some Genealogy</b>		
23	The New Brunswick Genealogist - volume 1 by D. Johnson	7	\$5.00
54	History of New Brunswick Vol 2 (Hannay 1909) reprinted	1	\$7.50
77	Le fort de Beauséjour/The Fort of Beauséjour, Acadian Odyssey (small booklet, 1993)	1	\$1.00
79	Evangeline, A Tale of Acadie by Henry W. Longfellow (Introd. by C. Bruce Fergusson, Prov. Archivist NS 1951, 1976)	1	\$1.00
80	The Historical Supply Catalogue — A Nineteenth-Century Sourcebook (Alan Wellikoff 1984, 1993)	1	\$5.00
88	The New Brunswick Museum Department of Canadian History Archives Division — Inventory of Manuscripts 1967	1	\$5.00
154	The Diverting History of a Loyalist Town by Grace Helen Mowat	1	\$7.00
155	Saint John at Work and Play --- Isaac Erb Photos 1904-1924	1	\$20.00
157	Journal of the NB Museum 1979	1	\$5.00
158	Grand Manan, Jewel of the Sea by Judith E. Hill	1	\$8.00
159	On This Rock, An Island Anthology by L.K. Ingersoll	1	\$5.00
160	Grand Manan by Eric Allaby	1	\$3.00
161	Voices of the Bay, Reflections on Changing Times along Fundy Shores	1	\$3.00
162	Living With the Land, People and Resources, Canaan-Washademoak Watershed	1	\$5.00
163	Steamboat Days on the St. John, 1816-1946 by Dr. MacBeath & Capt. D. F. Taylor	1	\$15.00
165	History of Argyle and Vicinity (Carleton Co.), 1979	1	\$5.00
183	Foot-Prints in Time by NB Historical Society, 1994	1	\$3.00
184	Pax Vobis – A History of the Diocese of Saint John, its Bishops and Parishes, by Rev. Dr. Michael McGowan, 2004	1	\$15.00

## Books for Sale - SJ Branch

185	75 Years of Caring -- St. Joseph's Hospital (A history with lots of photos), 1989	1	\$8.00
	<b>Graeme F. Somerville Books</b>		
142	The Diary of Flora E. Somerville, Vols. I (1918-1945) & II (1948-1963) by Graeme F. Somerville	1	\$40.00
143	The Diary of Flora E. Somerville, Vol. II (1948-1963)	1	\$20.00
144	A Library of Stone Pages, Wesleyan Burial Ground, 2 <sup>nd</sup> ed. by Graeme F. Somerville	5 ++	\$25.00
145	Supplement to the Second Edition of A Library of Stone Pages	18	\$8.00
146	Presbyterian Baptisms in Saint John, NB, 1817-1890 by Graeme F. Somerville	1	\$25.00
147	I Take My Pen in Hand -- The Letters of Noah Webb and his Children 1853-1893 by Graeme F. Somerville	7	\$12.50
148	Cholera Deaths in Saint John and Portland, NB 1854 by Graeme F. Somerville	3	\$10.00
150	The Tabor Papers (in verse and prose gives a clear insight into the life and times of the first half of the nineteenth century in southern NB) by Graeme F. Somerville	5	\$8.00
151	Jenkins, the shipbuilders of Saint John, NB and their kin by Graeme F. Somerville	8	\$8.00
153	Tobin -- Portraits of a Family by John A. Tobin & Graeme F. Somerville	32	\$25.00
	<b>Cemetery Transcripts and Burial Permits (see also under Graeme Somerville books)</b>		
166	The Old Cedar Hill Cemetery & Carleton Burial Ground	2	\$20.00
177	The Burial Records of the Church of England Cemetery, Saint John, NB by Lennox W. Bagnell	1	\$20.00
168	Saint John Burial Permits -- Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6		\$10.00 each
	<b>Marriage Records and SJ Branch publications</b>		
169	Saint John Marriages, Vol. E, 1853-1859 by Dorothy Wiggs	1	\$7.50
170	Saint John County Marriages, Vol. F, 1859-1863 by Dorothy Wiggs	1	\$7.50
171	Saint John County Marriages, Vol. G, 1863-1871 by Dorothy Wiggs	1	\$7.50
172	Saint John County Marriages, Vol. H, 1871-1875 by Dorothy Wiggs	1	\$7.50
173	Saint John County Marriages, Vol. I, 1875-1880 by Dorothy Wiggs	2	\$7.50
174	Saint John County Marriages, Vol. containing E, F & K, 1853-1863, 1887	1	\$15.00
178	Arrivals 99 -- Our First Families in New Brunswick by Saint John Branch, NBGS	1	\$12.00
179	Generations 10 -- June 1979-Dec. 1981	1	\$10.00
180	Generations 11-20 -- Spring 1982-Summer 1984	1	\$10.00
181	Generations 21-30 -- Summer 1984-Dec. 1986	1	\$10.00
182	Generations 31-40 -- March 1987-June 1989	1	\$10.00

## New Brunswick Strays

*From Barry Price:*

**Price, Basil Roland** b. Nov 1, 1926 Canterbury, NB. Died Aug 22 1974 Toronto, ON.

Buried Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto, ON. Mayflower Descendant of Stephen Hopins and John Howland. Long time airplane technician with TCA and Air Canada in Montreal. Former member of RCAF. Son of John Hazen Price and Dora Standarton Newland. Married Bernice Humphreys in 1950 in Montreal. Survived by son Barry Price, Vancouver, BC, daughter Sandra Price, Montreal and son Alan Price, Montreal.

NEW BRUNSWICK GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.  
**MEMBERSHIP ENROLMENT FORM**

For the year ending: December 2021

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY

**Membership is for a calendar year.** Those joining after 1 October 2020 will be enrolled in membership for the balance of 2020 and all of 2021. They will receive the Winter 2020 issue of *Generations* and all four 2021 issues.

If membership enrolment or renewal is not received by 15 February the Spring issue of *Generations* will be held and mailed with the Summer issue; if not received by 15 May the Spring and Summer issues of *Generations* will be held and mailed with the Fall issue.

**IMPORTANT:** This form ensures the accuracy of our membership database. Renewing members can obtain their membership number from the mailing label on *Generations* (e.g.: Membership 1234).

**1. Enter your member information:**

New ☐ Renewal ☐ Past Member ☐ Membership number (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street: \_\_\_\_\_

City/Town: \_\_\_\_\_ Prov/State: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal or Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail address: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Select Your Primary Branch:**

- |                                                |                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Capital Branch NBGS   | <input type="checkbox"/> Saint John Branch NBGS   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Charlotte Branch NBGS | <input type="checkbox"/> Southeastern Branch NBGS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Miramichi Branch NBGS | <input type="checkbox"/> No branch                |

**3. Optional Dual Membership (\$10 extra cost): Select Your Dual (Secondary) Branch:**

- |                                                  |                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Capital Branch          | <input type="checkbox"/> Saint John Branch   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Charlotte County Branch | <input type="checkbox"/> Southeastern Branch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Miramichi Branch,       |                                              |

**4. *Generations* magazine is available in digital form to all members on the NBGS website and this is the default distribution method. Please check if you wish to have paper copies mailed to you. ☐**

**5. Select Membership Type:**

- |                                                              |                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Canadian Individual (C\$40.00)      | <input type="checkbox"/> International Individual (US\$40.00)      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Canadian Individual Dual (C\$50.00) | <input type="checkbox"/> International Individual Dual (US\$50.00) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Canadian Family (C\$45.00)          | <input type="checkbox"/> International Family (US\$45.00)          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Canadian Family Dual (C\$55.00)     | <input type="checkbox"/> International Family Dual (US\$55.00)     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Canadian Institutional (C\$45.00)   | <input type="checkbox"/> International Institutional (US\$45.00)   |

**Family Membership only:** Please provide the second name for this class of membership:

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You may also pay your fees via PayPal. Go to the NBGS website and click on "Marketplace" in the left-hand column. Scroll down to "Memberships", select the appropriate category and follow the PayPal instructions.

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Do you need a receipt: Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes: Emailed? ☐ Mailed? ☐

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NBGS website: [www.nbgs.ca](http://www.nbgs.ca)

NEW BRUNSWICK GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.  
**MEMBERSHIP ENROLMENT FORM**  
For the year ending: December 2021

I am researching the following families.

Please limit surnames to eight.

Keeping the list of names being researched up to date is a constant challenge.  
It will, therefore, be appreciated if you can provide a new list of names each year.

	SURNAMES	WHAT AREA?
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
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.

# The Bible of James MacDonald

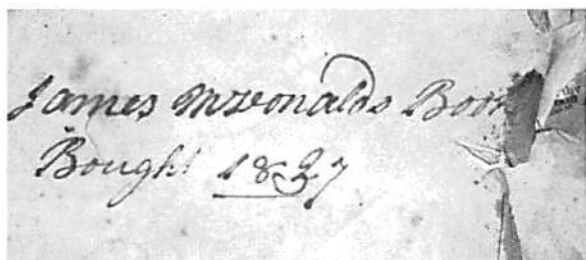
Ken Richardson and Dick MacDougall, Illustrations by Dick MacDougall

## INTRODUCTION

The James MacDonald Bible arrived at the MacDonald Farm Provincial Historic Site, Lower Newcastle, New Brunswick in 2018. The bible, which measures 25 cm by 15 cm, had previously been in the hands of Jim MacDonald of Alliston, Ontario. It is now held by Museum Services, Archaeology and Heritage Branch, Tourism, Heritage and Culture New Brunswick.

The bible title page, near the front, indicates that it was published by John Doyle in New York in 1836. A second title page, preceding the New Testament, indicates a publishing date of 1833. The former date will be assumed to be the correct publishing date for this bible.

The front page of the bible bears the handwritten inscription "James McDonalds Book Bought 1837" (See inscription below). This would indicate that the bible was purchased by James MacDonald, son of Alexander MacDonald and Grace MacLean, in 1837. In 1837, this is the only James MacDonald in the two generations of the family of Alexander MacDonald and Grace MacLean who was old enough to write and sign his name.



James MacDonald's Signature at Front of Bible

As well as the three signatures of James MacDonald appearing at various places in the bible, assigning this bible to James MacDonald, son of Alexander and Grace, is based on the contents of the Family Record which starts with the marriage of James MacDonald and Catherine Taylor in 1823. It would appear that the first page of the Family Record and parts of other pages of this Record were written at one time by one person to bring the contents up-to-date. The other pages of the Family Record appear to have been written by various persons at various times. The names and dates in the entire Family Record are

exclusively from the family of James MacDonald and Catherine Taylor.

## PROVENANCE OF THE JAMES MACDONALD BIBLE

It is reasonable to assume that, in 1837, the bible was in the home of James MacDonald (b:1792), son of Alexander and Grace MacLean, in Hexham, New Brunswick. [Note: See 'Y' on the map below]. James, Catherine and their family lived at that Hexham property until 1841-42 when they moved to Lot 8 on the north side of the Black River. [See 'X' on map below]. It is likely that this was the home where James and Catherine and their adult children, Alexander and Isabella, were living when James MacDonald, born in 1858, (James and Catherine's grandson and a nephew of Alexander and Isabella) came to live some time before 1871.



Map Showing Locations of James MacDonald's Homes on Black River

James MacDonald (b:1858) was known locally as "Jimmy Major". Jimmy Major was the son of James and Catherine Taylor's oldest child, Mary MacDonald (b:1825), who was married to Ranald MacDonald (not in the same family).

James and Catherine's children, Alexander (Sandy) MacDonald and his sister, Isabella MacDonald, never married. Alexander inherited the Lot 8 homestead on the death of his father, James in May 1871. In the 1871 Census (taken in April 1871), the grandson, James MacDonald (age 13), [Note: This is Jimmy Major.] was living in the Lot 8 family homestead with his grandparents, James and Catherine MacDonald; and his aunt, Isabella,

## The Bible of James MacDonald

and uncle, Alexander. It is assumed that the bible had been kept in that family homestead from the time of the move from Hexham in 1841-42.

Catherine (Taylor) MacDonald died before 1891, Alexander (Sandy) MacDonald in 1916 and Isabella MacDonald in 1923. Jimmy Major MacDonald married Bridget Flanagan in 1896, inherited the farm from his uncle (Alexander (Sandy)), and lived in the home until he died in 1937. Jimmy Major MacDonald and Bridget Flanagan were the parents of Alexander MacDonald (b:1898), John Martin MacDonald (b:1900) and James Douglas MacDonald (b:1902). Jimmy Major and Bridget are mentioned in the Family Record as "Father" and "Mother".



Aerial Map Showing Old and New Houses on Lot 8 (North Side of Black River)

At the time of Jimmy Major's death in 1937, it is assumed that Bridget became the owner of the bible. It is also assumed that the bible moved with Bridget from the old house on Lot 8 to the new house, built on the same lot [See map above.] by Bridget's son, Alexander, in the late 1930's. The old house burned in 1945 while the donor, Jim MacDonald; his mother, Lavine; and his sister, Marie, were living in it.



At right, Alexander MacDonald's New House on N. Black River Road

Bridget lived the last years of her life at the home of her son, John Martin MacDonald, who moved to Chatham, NB in the 1960's, and she died there in 1966. It is uncertain whether the bible came directly to Bridget's son, John Martin MacDonald, at the time of Bridget's death in 1966; or it came to him indirectly upon the death of his older brother, Alexander, who had inherited the farm and lived there until he died in 1974.

In 1976, the bible was given to James Douglas MacDonald, father of the donor, Jim MacDonald, following the death of James Douglas' brother, John Martin MacDonald. The bible was passed on to Jim MacDonald prior to his father's death in 1983 and Jim MacDonald donated the bible to The MacDonald Farm Provincial Historic Site in Lower Newcastle, NB in 2018.

### GENEALOGICAL CONTENTS OF THE BIBLE

The Family Record portion of the bible contains handwritten genealogical information exclusively on the family of James MacDonald and Catherine Taylor, including all of their children and most of their grandchildren. Specifically, the following families are listed:

James MacDonald and Catherine Taylor and their 9 children

Mary MacDonald, (d/o James and Catherine) and Ranald MacDonald, (s/o Alexander MacDonald and Barbara Murdoch) and 8 of their 9 children. Gordon Adam (b:1868) is not mentioned.

Grace MacDonald, (d/o James and Catherine) and Donald MacDonald, (s/o Alexander MacDonald and Barbara Murdoch) and 9 of their

## The Bible of James MacDonald

10 children. Catherine Isabella (b:1869) is not mentioned.

Catherine MacDonald, (d/o James and Catherine) and Thomas Ullock, and 7 of their 8 children. William (b:1868) is not mentioned.

Annabella MacDonald, (d/o James and Catherine) and Angus MacLean, and 4 of their 8 children. Their 4 children: James Raymond (b:1872), Hugh (b:1875), Angus Joseph (b:1876) and Mary Loretta (b:1882), are not mentioned.

Mary Margaret Ellen Cameron (b:1875), d/o Ellen Flora MacDonald (d/o James and Catherine) and Donald Cameron, is mentioned, however, she is the only one from that family and there is no information on her parents.

James (Jimmy Major) MacDonald, (grandson of James and Catherine) and his wife, Bridget Flanagan, and their 3 sons.

### HANDWRITTEN FAMILY RECORD IN BIBLE

The following is a transcript of the contents of the Family Record pages of the bible: These entries are reproduced exactly as they are written in the Bible.

Page 1: Family Record [Note: All records on this page, except the last, are written in the same hand. See photo below.]

James McDonald and Catherine Taylor were married on Tuesday the 4<sup>th</sup> day of November 1823

Their Daughter Mary was born on Sunday the 16<sup>th</sup> day of January 1825

Grace was born on Sunday the 29<sup>th</sup> day of July 1826

Their Son Colin Coll was born on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of August 1828 and died on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of October 1828

Catherine was born on Friday the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of October 1829

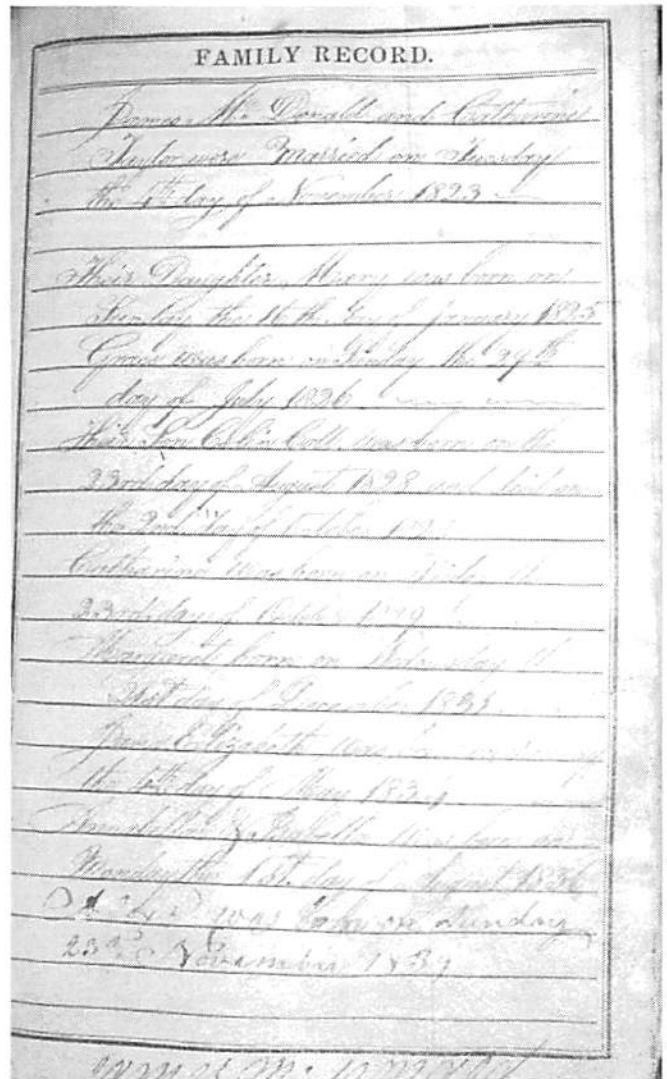
Margaret born on Wednesday the 21<sup>st</sup> day of December 1831

Jane Elizabeth was born on Sunday the 4<sup>th</sup> day of May 1834

Annabella & Isabella was born on Monday the 1<sup>st</sup> day of August 1836

Alexd was born on Sunday 23<sup>rd</sup> November 1839

Signature at the bottom of the page: James McDonald



Page 1 of Family Record with James MacDonald's Signature

Page 2: Family Record

Eleanor Flora was born Sept 5<sup>th</sup> 1842

Jane Elizabeth died 28<sup>th</sup> October 1848

Blank Space

Donald McDonald Ranald and Mary's son was born on Thursday 29<sup>th</sup> of June 1853



## The Bible of James MacDonald

Alexander was born on the 18<sup>th</sup> January 1855

Catherine was born April 21<sup>st</sup>, 1856

James was born December 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1858 [Note: This is Jimmy Major.]

Barbarey was born November 20<sup>th</sup>, 1859

Jane Elizabeth was born June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1861

Charles Peter was born March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1863

Ranald was born on Thursday 5<sup>th</sup> January 1865

*Blank Space*

[ Note: The following are siblings of James (Jimmy Major) MacDonald and children of Mary MacDonald and Ranald MacDonald.]

Barbara Dilworth died Sept 1933

James M. McDonald died Oct 1<sup>st</sup> 1937. [Note: This is Jimmy Major.]

Janie died Oct 1<sup>st</sup> 1939

Sandy (Bay du Vin) McDonald died Oct 14<sup>th</sup> 1937. [Note: This is Alexander b:1855]

Page 3: Family Record

Donald McDonald & Grace McDonald were married 22<sup>nd</sup> of April 1846 and their children as follows: Janet was born on Tuesday the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of August 1847

Catherine was born on Thursday 8<sup>th</sup> of February 1849

Barbarey born 7<sup>th</sup> [Space] June 1851

James was born the 11<sup>th</sup> September 1854

Alex was born on the 16<sup>th</sup> of April 1856

Isabella was born on the 13<sup>th</sup> of August 1859

Ranald was born on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of December 1861 [Note: A small piece of the page is missing so that the last digit cannot be discerned, however. Ranald's baptismal record states that he was born on 24 December 1861. His death on 16 September 1866, states that he was 4 years old.]

Margaret Ellen was born on the 25<sup>th</sup> December 1863. [Note: A small piece of the page is missing so that the

last digit of the year cannot easily be discerned. From what can be discerned, the last digit appears to be the bottom of the number "3" and is similar to other number 3's on that page.]

Mary Margaret was born on the 27<sup>th</sup> May 1866

Page 4: Family Record

Thomas Ullock and Catherine McDonald was married Tuesday 15<sup>th</sup> day of January 1852

Their son John Thomas was born November 25<sup>th</sup> 1853

James McDonald Ullock was born April 9<sup>th</sup>, 1856

Thomas Johnston was born December 27<sup>th</sup> 1858

Robert Persevell and Elizabeth Hedda was born February 29<sup>th</sup> 1860

Alice was born April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1862

James Alexander was born January 12<sup>th</sup> 1864

Henry Gitchel was born on November 11<sup>th</sup> 1866

*Blank Space*

Mary Margaret Ellen McDonald born on the 15<sup>th</sup> January in the year 1875. [Note: This is the daughter of Ellen Flora MacDonald and Donald Cameron and not a member of the family of Catherine MacDonald and Thomas Ullock. See duplicate entry on Page 5 of the Family Record. It is possible that this entry and the duplicate were written by Isabella MacDonald, her spinster aunt, and who was also her godmother, following the death of Ellen Flora, her mother]

Page 5: Family Record

Angus McLean & Annabella McDonald was married on Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> Jany 1864 and their daughter Barbara Anna was born on Thursday the 8<sup>th</sup> of December 1864. [Note: The original date in the bible says 1864, however, the "4" appears to have been changed to a "5". As Barbara Anna was baptised on 11 December 1864, the original date will be assumed to be correct.]

Catherine Isabella was born on Saturday the 11<sup>th</sup> of August 1866

Elizabeth was born on Sunday 19<sup>th</sup> July 1868

Mary Margaret was born on Saturday 17 December 1870

## The Bible of James MacDonald

Mary Margaret Ellen Cameron was born on the 15 January in 1875 [Note: This is a duplicate. See also Page 4 of the Family Record above.]

*Blank Space*

Alex McDonald April 4<sup>th</sup> 1898

Alexander McDonald born April 4<sup>th</sup> 1898. [Note: This is the same person as the previous entry above.]

John Martin McDonald born June 5, 1900

James Douglas McDonald born August 14, 1902

Father died Oct 1, 1937. [Note: This is James (Jimmy Major) MacDonald.]

Mother died Jan 11, 1966 – age 99 years. Born Dec 12, 1866. [Note: This is Bridget Flanagan, wife of Jimmy Major.]

Alexander died May 8 1974

John Martin McDonald died Jan 15, 1976

James D. MacDonald died Sept 30, 1983

*Signature at the bottom of the page:* James McDonald

## Mystery Photo

*Faye Baisley*



One of our members researching her FRASER roots has a photo which she believes to be of an unknown Fraser. Would anyone be able to put a name to it for her?

The person who sent it to her thought he may have been from the Rexton area or Miramichi area. That person had found it unmarked in her grandmother's photos and her aunt told her he was "a Fraser."

That's all she knows about the photo. However, she said the information may not be correct and it may not even be a Fraser – so open to suggestions. She would like to return the picture to a family member if one is identified.

Anyone with information can respond to me.  
fayebaisley@hotmail.com

# 1843 Petition for Increased Mail Service

*Charles Jeremy Stewart*

Frederick Beavan, William Lunn, and sixty others praying the Provincial Grant may be continued in aid of a courier to run once a week between Sussex Vale Post Office and the Washademoac river passing through the settlements on Millstream Mountain, Long Creek and Washademoac

To His Excellency Sir William Macbean George Colbrooke K.H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Province of New Brunswick &c &c &c

To the Honourable the president and members of the Legislative Council –

To the Honourable Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly –

The Humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the counties of Queens and Kings, Sheweth –

That your Petitioners were assisted by your honourable bodies with the sum of Ten Pounds in aid of a Courier to run once a week between Sussex Vale Post Office and the Washademoac River, passing through the settlements on the Millstream, the Mountain, the English Settlement, Long Creek and Washademoac, which courier has been in operation now for nearly two years to the great advantage and delight of the Inhabitants of the Settlements who partake of the privileges it affords. A grant so obviously beneficial in aiding individual subscription, your Petitioners earnestly pray may be continued, and as in duty bound will ever pray &c &c

Frederick W.C. Beavan  
William Lunn  
Michael Lunn  
Samuel Lunn  
Jonathan Lunn  
John Joslin  
John Orchard  
Thomas Small  
Richard Pearson  
John Small  
John Hall  
John Wiles  
William Chamberling  
George Hall  
Burling Vincent  
Robert Steel  
Alexander McFarland  
Thomas Birney  
William Pearson  
Abraham Johnson  
William Johnson

William Murray  
Abiel Lawson  
David Lawson  
William Lawson  
William Bowie  
John Hall  
Joseph Pearson  
John Pearson  
James Pearson  
George Pearson  
John Nelson  
John Nelson Jun.  
Samuel Grimshaw  
Alexander McFarland  
John Pearson Senior  
Robert Ward  
Isaac Pearson  
Walter Murray  
David Hirkup  
Jonathan McLeod  
Robert Sharp Sen.

Thomas (?)  
Thomas Harvey  
William Gambling  
Richard Harvey  
Dougald Carmichael  
Andrew Carmichael  
Francis Harvey  
James Ward  
Thos. Flett  
Thos. Nelson  
David Muir  
James Gamblin  
John Banks  
John Bartlett  
Robert Sargeson  
James Watts  
Hugh Cunningham  
Robert McArthur

17 Feby 1843

Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, RS24 House of Assembly Sessional Records, File Folder "1843/pe File 5, Petition No. 118"

# History of the Lounsbury Families in New Brunswick

Alan Francis

The following is an excerpt from my book, *History of the Francis - Lounsbury Family* (not yet published). It shows the line of descent from William Lounsbury, the first Lounsbury in Canada (born 1741) who emigrated to New Brunswick in 1783, to Fred Lounsbury, my grandfather who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1892.

William and his descendants descend from Richard Lounsbrough who was born in Hackness Parish, York, England in 1634. Richard is considered to be the progenitor of the Lounsbury name in North America.

Richard emigrated to Massachusetts Bay Colony around 1655 and soon after "removed" to Rye, a settlement in New Amsterdam (present day New York). At some point, he changed his family name to Lounsbury, or it may have been the name attributed to him by others as it is likely he was illiterate and did not know how to spell his name. Lounsbury records also include other spellings of Lounsbury such as Lounsbery, Lounsberry, Lounsberry, Lounsbury among other spellings.

But I will begin the story with William through the next 5 generations of Lounsburys in New Brunswick.

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## I. WILLIAM LOUNSBURY

---

b. 1741 in Bedford, New York  
m. 1770  
d. aft 1803 in Canada  
Father: Michael Henry Lounsbury  
Mother: Abigail Haight

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### SARAH GILES

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b. 1757 in Rye, New York  
d. 1852 in Madison, New York; Age: 95  
Father: William Giles  
Mother: Janet Sherwood

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### Children:

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1. Name: James Lounsbury  
b. 1789 in Rye, New York  
m.  
d. 1 Oct 1868 in Fenner, New York; Age: 79  
Spouse: Sarah "Sally" Stafford  
Issue: 3

1. Name: **William Lounsbury**  
b. 3 Apr 1779 in Rye, New York  
m. 30 Nov 1798 in NB Canada  
d. 1861 in Lewis Mountain, NB Canada; Age: 81  
Spouse: **Grace Elizabeth Gray**  
Issue: 2

## Research Notes:

William Lounsbury was last found living in Sidney (now Quinte West), Ontario in 1798. Some

William Lounsbury enlisted in the New York Provincial Army in 1759 presumably to fight in the French and Indian Wars. He is described in the township of Sidney, Ontario (now Quinte West) with William appointed as "fence viewer" in 1790 and elected the town clerk in 1798. We are assuming

records show William Lounsbury as William Lounsberry and William Lounsbury.

but not certain if this is the same William and Sarah Lounsbury from New Brunswick.

A 3<sup>rd</sup> child of William and Sarah has been mentioned in several family tree web sites. No records have been found to support this.

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## II. WILLIAM LOUNSBURY

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b. 3 Apr 1779 in Rye, New York  
m. 30 Nov 1798 in NB, Canada  
d. 1861 in Lewis Mountain, NB Canada; Age: 81  
Father: William Lounsbury  
Mother: Sarah Giles

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### GRACE ELIZABETH GRAY

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b. 3 Oct 1783 in St John, NB, Canada  
d. 1870 in St John, NB, Canada; Age: 86  
Father: James Gray  
Mother: Janet Hill

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### Children:

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1. Name: James Lounsbury  
b. 16 Sep 1799 in Petitcodiac, NB, Canada  
m. 26 Dec 1821 in NB, Canada  
d. 1829 (probably in NB)  
Spouse: Amelia Emily Taylor  
Issue: 2

---

2. Name: Benjamin L Lounsbury  
b. 12 Jul 1801 in Lewis Mountain, NB, Can.  
m. 21 Dec 1826 in Sussex, NB, Canada  
d. 1871 (probably in NB); Age: 69

## History of the Lounsbury Families in New Brunswick

- Spouse: Bethia Goddard
- 
3. Name: Elizabeth Lounsbury  
 b. 26 Jan 1804 in Lewis Mountain, NB, Canada  
 m. 26 May 1822 in England  
 d. 27 Sep 1881 in Prosser Brook, NB, Canada;  
 Age: 77  
 Spouse: John Prosser
- 
4. Name: Mary Lounsbury  
 b. 28 Mar 1806 in North River, NB, Canada  
 d. Abt 1825  
 no further record
- 
5. Name: Ann Lounsbury  
 b. 4 May 1808 in Salisbury Parish, NB, Can.  
 m. 11 Nov 1825  
 d. Aft 1851 (living 1851 census)  
 Spouse: Peter Goddard  
 Issue: 8
- 
6. Name: Sarah Emily Lounsbury  
 b. 26 Jun 1810 in Lewis Mountain, NB, Can.  
 m. 8 Mar 1831 in Peace, Kanabec, Minnesota  
 d. 7 Feb 1895 in North River, NB, Canada;  
 Age: 84  
 Spouse: Peter Geldart  
 Issue: 14
- 
7. Name: Solomon Lounsbury  
 b. 25 Jul 1812 in Lewis Mountain, NB, Can.  
 m. Jan 1847 in NB, Canada  
 d. 1883 in Pollett River, NB, Canada; Age: 71  
 Spouse: Naomi Bannister  
 Issue: 5
- 
8. Name: **John Williamson Lounsbury**  
 b. 3 Aug 1814 in Lewis Mountain, NB, Can.  
 m. 27 Feb 1836 in NB, Canada  
 d. 23 Mar 1884 in Salisbury Parish, NB, Canada; Age: 69  
 Spouse: **Deborah McFee**  
 Issue: 9  
 Other Spouse: Jane Jefferson Fawcett (m. 1 Jun 1856)  
 Issue: 6
- 

- Other Spouse: Almira Goddard (m. 13 May 1875)
- 
9. Name: Isaiah Herbert Lounsbury  
 b. 9 Oct 1816 in Lewis Mountain, NB, Can.  
 m. 24 Dec 1838 in Salisbury Parish, NB, Can.  
 d. 31 Oct 1892 in Juda, Wisconsin; Age: 76  
 Spouse: Miriam Montgomery  
 Issue: 7  
 Other Spouse: Olive Josephine Glidden (m. 3 Jul 1856)  
 Issue: 1
- 
10. Name: William Hall Lounsbury  
 b. 3 Sep 1818 in Lewis Mountain, NB, Can.  
 m. 1841 in Elgin, NB, Canada  
 d. 1903 in Prescott, Kansas; Age: 84  
 Spouse: Mary "Ellen" Hopper  
 Issue: 14
- 
11. Name: Emily Lounsbury  
 b. 25 Jan 1821 in Lewis Mountain, NB, Can.  
 m. 1842 in Parish, Oswego, New York  
 d. Nov 1872 in Juda, Green, WI; Age: 51  
 Spouse: Joseph Axtell  
 Issue: 2
- 
12. Name: Margaret Lounsbury  
 b. 10 Nov 1822 in Lewis Mountain, NB, Can.  
 m. 1843 in Maine  
 d. 1857 in Kansas, Age: 35  
 Spouse: Richard Delano Gray  
 Issue: 6
- 
13. Name: Jane Lounsbury (twin of Mary)  
 b. 20 Apr 1825 in Lewis Mountain, NB, Can.  
 m. no record  
 d. unknown
- 
14. Name: Mary Lounsbury (twin of Jane)  
 b. 20 Apr 1825 in Lewis Mountain, NB, Can.  
 m. Abt 1844  
 d. unknown  
 Spouse: William Leaman  
 Issue: 10
- 

### Research Notes:

William, along with his brother James, accompanied his parents when they left New York for Acadia in 1783. This William, also referred to as "William Lonsbury" made a petition for 200 acres on the "north branch" assumed to be the Petiscodiac River in New Brunswick. Also in the petition was a Frances Grey, possibly a brother or other relation to William's wife, Grace E. Gray.

A later petition for 250 acres was made in 1818 after he was "forced to sell" his original grant ex-

cept for 50 acres that he kept. Also petitioning for 200 additional acres was his son Benjamin.

In 1827, William sold all his land to his son Benjamin but in 1831, all this land was sold to creditors of William to satisfy his debts. William had left the property by this time for Salisbury Parish. He and his wife, Grace, moved to Maine, USA in 1830. They moved back to New Brunswick at some point as they are both found in the 1851 Canada census living in Elgin Parish. The last record

## History of the Lounsbury Families in New Brunswick

for Grace is found in the 1861 census of Salisbury Parish living with her son John Williamson Lounsbury. There is no mention of her husband so it is presumed he had passed by that date.

The fate of James Lounsbury is uncertain. We know his wife Amelia remarried in 1829 and since no further record of James has been found, it is presumed he passed around that time.

### III. JOHN WILLIAMSON LOUNSBURY

b. 3 Aug 1814 in Lewis Mountain, NB, Canada  
 m. 27 Feb 1836 in NB, Canada  
 d. 23 Mar 1884 in Salisbury Parish, NB, Canada  
 Father: William Lounsbury  
 Mother: Grace Elizabeth Gray  
 Other Spouses: Jane Jefferson Fawcett (m. 1 Jun 1856)  
 Elmira Goddard (m. 13 May 1875)

#### DEBORAH MCFEE

b. 14 Apr 1813 in North River, Salisbury Parish, Westmoreland, NB, Canada  
 d. 8 Jul 1855 in North River, Salisbury Parish, Westmoreland, NB, Canada

Father: James Wheaton McFee  
 Mother: Mary Ann Cain

#### Children of Deborah McFee & John W Lounsbury:

1. Name: Eliza Ann Lounsbury  
 b. 12 Jan 1838 in North River, NB, Canada  
 m. 1 Dec 1861 in NB, Canada  
 d. 1919 in Woburn, Massachusetts  
 Spouse: John E Constantine
2. Name: Alexander Cain Lounsbury  
 b. 2 Mar 1840 in North River, NB, Canada  
 m. never married  
 d. 24 Aug 1870 in Lubec, Maine

3. Name: Mary Lounsbury  
 b. 26 Nov 1841 in North River, NB, Canada  
 d. 13 Jan 1842 in North River, NB, Canada

4. Name: James McFee Lounsbury  
 b. 3 Feb 1843 in Second North River, NB, Canada  
 m. 13 Sep 1868 in Sackville, NB, Canada  
 d. 26 Jan 1923 in Somerville, Massachusetts  
 Spouse: Arathusa Jane McFee  
 Other Spouse: Eleanor Alice McFee

5. Name: Hannah Gerow Lounsbury  
 b. 7 Apr 1845 in Second North River, NB, Canada  
 m. 13 Sep 1868 in Petitcodiac, NB, Canada  
 d. 26 Aug 1875 in Petitcodiac, NB, Canada  
 Spouse: Zarah Ulysses Constantine

6. Name: Elizabeth Matilda Lounsbury  
 b. 17 Feb 1847 in Second North River, NB, Canada

m. 22 Nov 1868 in Petitcodiac, NB, Canada  
 d. 28 Jan 1922 in Somerville, Massachusetts  
 Spouse: Young Sherman Constantine  
 Other Spouse: Zarah Ulysses Constantine (m. Mar 1876)

7. Name: Israel Lounsbury  
 b. 9 Mar 1850 in NB, Canada  
 d. 10 Mar 1850 in NB, Canada

8. Name: William Hall Lounsbury  
 b. 2 Feb 1852 in NB, Canada  
 d. 4 Jul 1854 in NB, Canada

9. Name: Mary Alice Lounsbury  
 b. 26 Feb 1854 in Salisbury Parish, NB, Canada  
 d. 10 Jul 1854 in Salisbury Parish, NB, Canada

#### Children of Jane Jefferson Fawcett & John W Lounsbury:

10. Name: Regina Lounsbury  
 b. 11 Jun 1857 in NB, Canada  
 m. never married  
 d. 25 Sep 1875

11. Name: Margaret L Lounsbury  
 b. 16 Oct 1858 in NB, Canada  
 m. never married  
 d. 24 Sep 1875

12. Name: Jane Jefferson Lounsbury  
 b. 2 May 1860 in Fawcett Hill, NB, Canada  
 m. 14 May 1890 in Newton, Massachusetts  
 d. 12 Sep 1931 in West Wardsboro, Vermont  
 Spouse: Freidrich Wilhelm Klein

13. Name: Emelie Lounsbury  
 b. 22 Sep 1862 in Fawcett Hill, NB, Canada  
 m. never married  
 d. 26 Sep 1883 in Fawcett Hill, NB, Canada

14. Name: John Miles Lounsbury  
 b. 24 Oct 1864 in Fawcett Hill, NB, Canada  
 m. 6 Aug 1885 in Leominster, Massachusetts  
 d. 20 Jun 1908 in Marlborough, Mass.  
 Spouse: Marie Stacey

15. Name: Rebecca L Lounsbury  
 b. 4 Jan 1869 in NB, Canada  
 d. 17 Jun 1869 in NB, Canada

## Research Notes:

Fawcett Hill, New Brunswick, formerly Birch Hill, was settled by and named after Thomas Fawcett, who was the father of Jane Jefferson Fawcett. Jane Jefferson Fawcett's first husband was Robert Bleakney (m. 8 Nov 1838). They had 10 children. Thus, Jane had a total of 16 children by her 2 husbands.

When I was searching for my grandfather Fred B Lounsbury's birth certificate (in vain), I eventually contacted the Sackville Public Library looking for information on the Lounsbury families that lived in Sackville and nearby towns. The librarian referred me to the book *The Early Baptists of Cambridge Parish: Queens County, New Brunswick* by Walter R. Greenwood (1941). This book contains the names of all the families who were members of the Baptist Church of Cambridge Parish in the early 1800s including many of the families listed in this book. This book is no longer published. A woman

(for the life of me I can't remember her name) photocopied all 80 pages of this book and emailed them to me. She went on to explain that the early Baptists of that era did not believe in documenting births, baptisms, marriages nor deaths and burials. Since the Canadian government did not begin registration of births, marriages and deaths (civil registrations) pertaining to its citizens until 1864, people relied upon parish registers for this information. Absent this data from the Cambridge parish for reasons mentioned, there is no documented proof of vital statistics for members of this parish before the 1860s. This book and possibly some family bibles that may still exist may be the only printed records pertaining to the births, marriages and deaths of these family members. I suspect this situation affects other Baptist parishes in the Canadian provinces and may explain why there is scant evidentiary documentation available.

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### IV. JAMES MCFEE LOUNSBURY

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b. 3 Feb 1843 in Second North River, NB, Canada  
m. 13 Sep 1868 in Sackville, NB, Canada  
d. 26 Jan 1923 in Somerville, Massachusetts  
Father: John Williamson Lounsbury  
Mother: Deborah McFee  
Other Spouse: **Eleanor "Ellen Alice" McFee** (m. 5 Sep 1874)

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### ARETHUSA JANE MCFEE

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b. 30 May 1848 in Sackville, Salisbury Parish, Westmoreland, NB  
d. 15 Feb 1874 in Sackville, Salisbury Parish, Westmoreland, NB

Father: Stewart McFee

Mother: Sarah Mary Leake

Children of Arethusa Jane McFee & James McFee Lounsbury:

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1. Name: Arthur Wellesley Lounsbury  
b. 11 Sep 1871 in Second North River, NB, Canada  
m. 30 Sep 1889 in Petitcodiac, NB, Canada  
d. 26 Aug 1936 in Somerville, Massachusetts  
Spouse: Mary Alice Constantine

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2. Name: Frank Leslie Lounsbury  
b. 30 Jan 1874 in Sackville, NB, Canada  
m. 24 Jan 1899 in Cambridge, Massachusetts  
d. 17 Sep 1957 in Glendale, California  
Spouse: Jennie Mabel Tingley

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Children of Ellen Alice McFee & James McFee Lounsbury:

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3. Name: Mabel Lounsbury  
b. Jan 1875 in Sackville, NB, Canada

d. 1875 in Sackville, NB, Canada  
died young

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4. Name: Alexander Cain Lounsbury  
b. 10 Jun 1875 in Petitcodiac, NB, Canada  
m. 15 Jan 1901 in Somerville, Massachusetts  
d. 24 Feb 1947 in Somerville, Massachusetts  
Spouse: Emma Ruth King  
Other Spouse: Elizabeth MacLaren

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5. Name: Edith Milfred Lounsbury  
b. 1879 in Petitcodiac, NB, Canada  
m. 1 Jun 1909 in Somerville, Massachusetts  
d. 1955 in Somerville, Massachusetts  
Spouse: James M. Carter

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6. Name: **Frederick Bruce Lounsbury**  
b. 24 Nov 1880 in Salisbury Parish, NB, Can.  
m. 24 Nov 1910 in Everett, Massachusetts  
d. 13 Oct 1951 in North Reading, Mass.  
Spouse: **Edith Mildred Anderson**

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7. Name: Albert Williamson Lounsbury  
b. 1 Apr 1885 in Second North River, NB, Can.  
m. 24 Jun 1908 in Somerville, Massachusetts  
d. 18 Mar 1930 in Everett, Massachusetts  
Spouse: Eva Marie Brison

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8. Name: Belle Lounsbury  
b. Nov 1887 in NB, Canada  
d. 20 Jun 1889 in Moncton, NB, Canada  
died young

---

9. Name: John Stewart Lounsbury  
b. 23 Jul 1890 in Petitcodiac, NB, Canada  
m. 1 Jun 1931 in Los Angeles, California  
d. 30 Aug 1936 in Los Angeles, California  
Spouse: Dorothy Brown

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## Research Notes:

Arethusa McFee and Ellen Alice McFee, both who were wives of James McFee Lounsbury, are sisters. Their father, Stewart McFee was a 1<sup>st</sup> cousin of Deborah McFee, James McFee Lounsbury's mother. Thus, Arethusa, Ellen Alice and their husband James were 2<sup>nd</sup> cousins sharing their great grandfather, Angus McPhee Sr.

My family history in New Brunswick ends here as Fred B. Lounsbury emigrated to Massachusetts with his family in 1892. His wife, Edith Anderson (my grandmother) became a citizen of Canada in 1910 by virtue of her marriage to Fred Lounsbury, Canadian citizen, even though she was born in Massachusetts, they were married in Massachusetts and she never lived in Canada.

Fred subsequently applied for U.S. citizenship in 1913. He was granted his U.S. citizenship in 1935. His wife, Edith, also applied for and was granted U.S. citizenship in 1942 upon taking an oath of allegiance to the United States and renouncing her Canadian citizenship. How odd that she was a Canadian citizen for the period from 1935 to 1942 while her husband was not.

A question for someone smarter than me to answer... Since both my grandparents were citizens of Canada until 1935 (1942 for my grandmother), does that mean their children were also Canadian citizens even though they were born in the United States?

## Some Genealogy Resources

### *From Cathy Boomer:*

I have found some early records for Ireland that took some searching to locate and it is free. It has provided information that I have not been able to find on any other paid sites such as Ancestry.

Here is the web address:

<http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/index.htm#gsc.tab=0>

You have to look at each individual county and spend lots of time searching, however, if you do, you will find information that is not readily available.

For records outside of New Brunswick, there is free site for early Ontario newspapers: **Ontario Community Newspapers Portal:**

[news.ourontario.ca](http://news.ourontario.ca)

And Ontario Cemetery records also free:

[ocfa.islandnet.com](http://ocfa.islandnet.com)

### *From Tod Young:*

Are you acquainted with the works of the **Maine Old Cemetery Association (MOCA)**?: [www.moca-me.org](http://www.moca-me.org)

We are working on a project to update, improve & upgrade the cemeteries section of our website. This includes a cross-reference to the cemetery on Find-a-Grave and its Geo-location, and headstone transcriptions where available.

# C. Humphrey Boone: Hero of the Klondike

Franklin Luke Lawson

Charles Humphrey Boone<sup>1</sup> (1855-1933) was born at Douglas, York County, New Brunswick, 25 January 1855, the son of Charles Boone (1836-1868) and Maria P. (White) Boone (1840-1868). On 08 July 1878 Humphrey married Elizabeth Charlotte (Ward) Dennison Yeomans (1845-1931), a daughter of Robert Ward (b. 1810) and Charlotte (Sanderson) Ward (b. 1809) of Ward Settlement. (Elizabeth Charlotte Ward had been married twice before: first to Edward Dennison, with whom she had a son, Michael Dennison; then to Benjamin Yeomans, no children; then to Humphrey.)

Humphrey and Elizabeth had six children: Myles Edgar Boone (1880-1917), Clie Minnie (Boone) MacNish (1882-1967<sup>2</sup>), Helen Elizabeth "Nellie" (Boone) Walker (1883-1948), Frederick James Boone (1886-1958<sup>3</sup>), Alice Maude (Boone) Reddy (1888<sup>4</sup>-1965<sup>5</sup>), and Charles Allen Boone (1892<sup>6</sup>-1970<sup>7</sup>).

In 1898 Humphrey became a member of the George Black Party that went to the Klondike to search for gold.<sup>8</sup> In 1899 Humphrey Boone saved the life of an Englishman.

## FREDERICTON HERO

-----  
Humphrey Boone, of Geo. Black Party  
Distinguishes Himself in the Klondike.  
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The following, from the *Vancouver World* of 22 inst., will be read with much interest by Mr. Boone's many friends here. Mr. Boone was with his party when Mr. Geo. Black left them on Oct. 10<sup>th</sup>. It is evident that Mr. Boone had been employed by the English gentleman mentioned to assist them out of their difficulties and help them to the coast. How well he did so is told in the *World's* article. Mr. Geo. Black left Vancouver on Oct. 17<sup>th</sup> for Skagway and would be on the steamer up from Vancouver which met the *Islander* coming down. From the way the article quoted below reads, the inference might be drawn that the Black party were in need of provisions. Such an inference would be erroneous as when Geo. Black wrote home after leaving his party in October he stated that they were provisioned for a year yet. The *World* says: -

By the steamer *Islander* coming from Victoria this morning was a party of five northern men, who arrived by the *Rosalie* last night from Skagway. One of the five was Geo. Batt-Mills, of England. Both his feet were more or less frozen and though the greatest care was taken in getting him to his bed he fainted before that necessary operation was completed. The other members of the party were J. E. Jaeg, who went north with Mr. Batt-Mills; Dr. Boyle, the physician at Lake Bennett, who came down to take care of the wounded gentleman; C. H. Boone, of Fredericton, N. B., to whose skill and courage the injured man probably owed his life.

Mr. Boone this afternoon gave a very interesting and graphic account of the trip that nearly cost them their lives. Mr. Batt-Mills is a wealthy Englishman whose fame as a big game hunter has not infrequently been commented upon.

"We had all been camping near Sutlin River," said Mr. Boone. "After going in by Skagway Batt-Mills' party went down the rivers and lakes until they struck the mouth of the Hootalinqua. From there they prospected and explored the country to Teslin so that by the first of November they had joined ours and other parties in winter camp quarters near the lake. We wanted provisions and in order to stake claims it was necessary for us to go to the coast. We determined to go over the divide across country to Tagish post. On November 9<sup>th</sup>, Batt-Mills, Jaeg and I left, as the party to make the trip and for several days we made good time. The 9<sup>th</sup> was a Wednesday and it was a week from the next Sunday that Batt-Mills' feet were frozen. On the Tuesday following I discovered it and then our troubles began. The weather had been fine up to that Sunday, but then it came to the thermometer 36 degrees below zero and the wind blowing a gale. We were in an exposed position on the mountain. On Monday our leader complained of his feet being painful and on Tuesday I insisted that he should have his boots taken off. He wore a pair of larrigans and one pair of Worcester socks, which of course, were not warm enough." Mr. Boone speaks with a New Brunswick moose-hunting education.

"When I pulled off his socks the skin came off his feet and toes. Of course I saw that they were frozen, but there was nothing else for it and I laughed at him, telling him that his feet were

## C. Humphrey Boone: Hero of the Klondike

simply blistered by the kind of footwear he was using. We were then 40 miles away from Tagish Post. Batt-Mills could not travel more than four miles a day and we had provisions for three days longer. Well, he struggled along in splendid style. I never saw such grit before, especially for a man who never did a day's work in his life. I had his feet wrapped in woolens and with rubber boots he stumped along very well.

"On Friday we ate the last of our grub and I thought it was all over with us. We were still 30 miles from Tagish or anywhere else. On Saturday we got out at daybreak, walked six miles and camped again at night with nothing at all to eat and the travelling very rough. On Sunday morning Jaeg and I went to find an old Indian trail and on it almost the first thing we met Tagish Jim and two Indian women. They gave us a pound of beef and a cup of flour for only \$4. With that back at camp we made soup and went ahead a few more miles that day. Next morning we struck out early and got to Tagish Post before night, having travelled 10 miles. During the last half-dozen miles Batt-Mills' mind was wandering and he got along without a complaint. He said afterwards that he could hear children singing and imagined that he was back again in England."

At Bennett, Dr. Boyle amputated several of the injured man's toes and probably one more will be amputated in Vancouver before the Englishman leaves for home.

The members of Mr. Boone's New Brunswick party were Geo. Black, Geo. Graham, Geo. Pinder, Geo. Amiraux, Sam Hoskins and W. W. Boddy.

SOURCE: *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 30 December 1899.

### BACK TO KLONDIKE

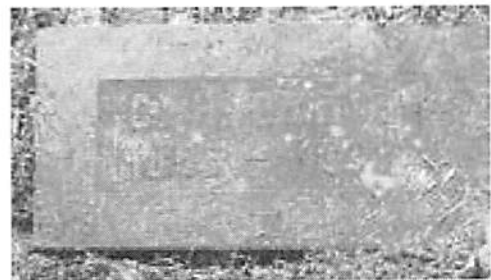
C. H. Boone Gone to Atlin, Where He Will Join Geo. Black.

Mr. Chas. E. Neill of Vancouver has written a letter to a friend here in which he mentions having seen Geo. Black when he recently passed through there on his way to the Atlin Lake district. Mr. Neill also writes that he had a call from Mr. C. Humphrey Boone after he landed at Vancouver with the two English gentlemen whom he had guided out of the country, an account of which has previously appeared in these columns. Mr. Boone started almost immediately to return to the Klondike and is going to Atlin. He is engaged by a Dr. Boyle to guide and assist him into the country and is receiving good pay and all expenses. When Mr. Boone reaches Atlin he will rejoin Geo. Black, who is on his way to the same district, and together they will rejoin their party at their camp and claim on the Hootalinqua.

SOURCE: *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N. B., 12 January 1900.

The George Black party discontinued their prospecting in the Klondike in 1901. A few years later Humphrey went back to the Klondike and worked there for a short time. He again returned to New Brunswick and became a cook at various lumber camps throughout the province.

Charles Humphrey Boone, a hero of the Klondike, died 26 November 1933 and was buried at Forest Hill Cemetery, Fredericton.<sup>9</sup>



C. H. Boone 1855- 1933

<sup>1</sup> GeorginaSpies83, *Selby Family Tree*, Ancestry.ca.

<sup>2</sup> U. S. Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014. Name: Clie Macnish; Social Security Number: 548-86-0469; Birth Date: 25 Feb 1882; Issue Year: 1967; Issue State: California; Last Residence: 92103, San Diego, San Diego, California, U. S. A.; Death Date: Dec 1967.

<sup>3</sup> New Brunswick Cemeteries. Name: BOONE, Fred J.; Born: 1886-Jan-25; Died: 1958-Aug-8; Age: --; Birth Place: --; Place of Death: --; Relationship: h/o H. L. Black; Cemetery: Forest Hill, York County; Notes: black flatstone granite good.

<sup>4</sup> Index to County Birth Registers RS141A2/2. Name: BOONE, ALICE MAUD; Sex: F; Date: 1888-04-16; Place:

## C. Humphrey Boone: Hero of the Klondike

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FREDERICTON; County: YORK; Father: BOONE, HUMPHREY; Mother: WARD, ELIZABETH; Code: 10-1-4-7; Microfilm: F16110.

<sup>5</sup> U. S. Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014. Name: Alice Reddy; Social Security Number: 031-10-2907; Birth Date: 16 Apr 1888; Issue Year: Before 1951; Issue State: Massachusetts; Death Date: Nov 1965.

<sup>6</sup> Index to County Birth Registers RS141A2/2. Name: BOONE, CHARLES ALLEN; Sex: M; Date: 1892-05-07; Place: FREDERICTON; County: YORK; Father: BOONE, CHARLES HUMPHREY; Mother: WARD, ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE; Code: 1892-B-79; Microfilm: F18781.

<sup>7</sup> New Brunswick Cemeteries. Name: BOONE, Charles A. (Private); Born: --; Died: 1970-May-12; Age: --; Birth Place: --; Place of Death: --; Relationship: --; Cemetery: Mount Hope, Kings County; Notes: C. E. F.

<sup>8</sup> Lawson, Franklin Luke and Jean Marie Boddy-Johnston, *William Watters Boddy – His Incredible Search for gold in the Klondike, Generations, Volume 41, Number 4, Winter 2019.*

<sup>9</sup> New Brunswick Cemeteries. Name: BOONE, C. H.; Born: 1855; Died: 1933; Age: --; Birth Place: --; Place of Death: --; Relationship: h/o E. Ward; Cemetery: Forest Hill, York County; Notes: black flatstone granite good.

## Waterhouse, J. Mrs. (Fitzwater) Obituary

Faye Baisley

*I'm currently going through Union Advocates from 1875 as part of the Obituary project and came across this one. It is so descriptive you can imagine being there and seeing those small children kiss their mother goodbye. Source: Union Advocate, June 9, 1875. Note: due to a fold in the paper, part of the 5th line in par. 2 was illegible*

**WATERHOUSE, J. Mrs. (FITZWATER) (d. June 2, 1875 – age 35)**

It is with feelings of profound regret that we announce the death of Mrs. J. Waterhouse wife of the Rev. J. Waterhouse, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Miramichi Circuit at Chatham, on Wednesday morning last, of congestion of the lungs, after a short illness of one week. Mrs. W. was a loving and devoted wife and mother. Her children were her especial care, and as in life so in death for just before she peacefully breathed her last, trusting in the merits of the World's Redeemer, she uttered the fervent prayer – her last words upon earth "Oh, Father, save my children." The sad event has called forth the sympathy of all classes for the bereaved father and children, whose sorrow for a loved one snatched away as in a moment, yet not as those without hope.

The funeral took place on Friday last. The impressive service in the Church was commenced by the Rev. C. H. Paisley, of Bathurst, who announced the hymn. At the conclusion of the singing, the Rev. Mr. Duke..... to lead the lesson, a portion of the 15th Chap. 1st Corinthians, after which the Rev. Mr. Anderson of Newcastle, offered up a prayer. Then followed one of the most impressive scenes we have ever been called upon to witness. The bereaved clergyman calmly arose from his seat, left his pew, holding by the hand two of his little ones, and standing by the coffin, lifted his children, one by one to kiss the lips of their devoted mother, which they did without hesitation. As they did so, a convulsive sob burst from those present, the pent up feelings of many being relieved by tears. That scene will never be erased from our memory. The remains were then secured in the coffin, and conveyed to their last resting place in the Wesleyan burying ground, followed by a large number of persons.

Mrs. Waterhouse was a native of England, a daughter of Mr. Fitzwater, who resided near London. She was in her 35th year, and leaves five children, the eldest of whom is 12 years the youngest 14 months.

# Heritage Summary - Parish of St. George

C. L. (Cal) Craig

The Parish of St. George is located in the central Charlotte County area of southwestern New Brunswick, adjacent to the Passamaquoddy Bay and the Canada / USA border.

The historic Magaguadavic River and Valley runs roughly north to south through the heartland of the Parish, and after a series of rapids and waterfalls, reaches sea level at the Town of St. George.

The Parish consists of about 516 sq. km of mostly rural scenic landscape, and includes Lake Utopia, the Town of St. George, and the communities of Lee Settlement, Second Falls, Bonny River, Canal, L'Etang, Back Bay, L'Etete and Mascarene.

Bonny River was named for early settler Joel Bonney and Mascarene for Governor John Mascarene.

The Parish of St. George is bounded on the east by Pennfield Parish, on the west by St. Patrick Parish, and on the north by York and Sunbury Counties.

A report from 1809 tells us that: "The Parish (population 400) is growing to importance in its exports. The number of mills has lately increased to five, which will cut nearly 2,300,000 feet of boards. The immense quantity of pine lately discovered, in the interior of the Parish and capable of being brought down the Magaguadavic River may hereafter prove an endless source of spars for the use of the government, besides a sufficiency for the supply of almost any number of mills. The Parish is well calculated for raising stock, and the land produces very good crops of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and flax. It cures about 400 quintals offish and manufactures about 700 hogsheads of lime yearly .."

The importance of the "Mackadavy" River, the Valley, its woodlands, the granite and other minerals is considerable. The varied benefits of water power, transportation, lumbering, fishing and recreation have been keys to the local economy. A thriving Granite industry (1872-1953) created valued employment and prosperity for the general area, and gave rise to the popular St. George nickname of "The Granite Town".

Historically, Passamaquoddy, Magaguadavic Falls, Lower Falls and First Falls were the early names used for the area that became the Town of

St. George. Second Falls, located 15 km upriver, was known as Upper Falls and Upper Mills.

The very early residents of the area included native peoples, primarily the Passamaquoddies. An encampment located on Bliss Island has been dated to AD 1200.

In 1604 explorers Champlain and DeMonts came from France to establish a settlement at St. Croix Island, and very likely they or members of their party visited nearby Lake Utopia (a granite medallion found there in 1862 indicates a possible link to these early explorers).

An early French settlement, the Jean Meusnier seigneurie (1632-1699), was established on the lower Magaguadavic. Missionary work was conducted by DeRozier during this time as well.

After the British Conquest of 1763, a few pre-Loyalists, Planters and Quakers arrived. On August 21, 1767 a grant of 10,000 acres was made to John Mascarene. It was located near the mouth of the Magaguadavic, extending southward and eastward from the place that now bears his name, and including the greater part of the peninsula formed by the tide waters of the Magaguadavic and the L'Etang. The grant was escheated (i.e. ownership transferred to the Crown) in 1785. Another adjacent grant of 10,000 acres was made to Edward Crosby; it suffered the same fate as the Mascarene grant. Local exploration and survey efforts from 1764 to 1776 were carried out, and a major survey, one of the entire River to its northern source, Magaguadavic Lake, was completed in 1797, a distance of roughly 129 km (80 miles).

The area's major influx of settlers occurred at the end of the American Revolutionary War. In the fall of 1783 advance parties of ex-soldiers and Loyalists began to arrive, mostly from the U.S. via Halifax, as well as from Nova Scotia's Fort Edward and Ft. Cumberland, and also from Fort Howe in Saint John, NB.

Lieutenant Samuel Bliss of the 84th Regiment (Royal Highland Emigrants) and ten of his men and other former soldiers wintered at L'Etang and Bliss Island, and no doubt assisted in the selection of a townsite on the coast at Limekiln Bay, which was to be named St. George's.

On October 25, 1783 Samuel Bliss was licensed to occupy Bliss and White Horse Island. He and his men built the Bliss home at Pentlove's Cove on

## Heritage Summary - Parish of St. George

the island that bears his name. Dr. William Paine, in a 1784 letter to Colonel Winslow, praised the quality of L'Etang Harbour, its abundant fishery, and noted that Bliss had been there over the winter and described the waters as ice-free. Bliss' grant of Bliss Island became official on September 19, 1786.

Also, on November 10, 1783, Captain Philip Bailey, Lieutenant Peter Clinch and a party of others from the regiment Royal Fencible Americans landed near the mouth of the Magaguadavic River. Others in the group included Moses Vernon, Jas. McNabb, Jonathan Wallace, Paul Bampton, James Troak and Hugh McKay. They were forced to go to Saint John for the winter, due to the severity of the weather and the lack of shelter. While there, on February 20, 1784, Peter Clinch was granted 700 acres adjacent to the Mascarene Grant (at First Falls, later Saint George or St. George, as we know it today).

Clinch later raised a company and became a captain in the King's New Brunswick Regiment in 1793 and served locally for several years. This Regiment was formed due to France's declaration of war against Great Britain.

Hugh McKay, a former member of the Queen's Rangers, declined the allotted Rangers land grant at Saint John. Instead, he requested land along Bonny River, on the west side of the Magaguadavic. McKay received this grant on January 6, 1797 and was given a 500 acre stretch of land designated as Lot NO.1.

The provincial government, located in Halifax, supported settlements in the Passamaquoddy region (Charlotte County). This was encouraged as a deterrent against possible American expansion. In 1784 two townsites were established, approximately 4.5 miles apart. The first townsite, located at what is known today as Limekiln Bay, commenced on November 1, 1784 and was named Saint Georges. Town lots were granted to John McLeod and 151 others, primarily ex-military and Loyalist civilians. The lots were small and mainly intended to be temporary locations for those aspiring to receive larger land grants inland and upriver. The second townsite, known as First Falls, was established by Peter Clinch and located where Saint George is presently located. A large forest fire in 1790 destroyed the original Saint George settlement at Limekiln Bay. Instead of rebuilding,

the settlers relocated to First Falls, creating the present day Town of Saint George.

Most of the early significant land grants were given out to Loyalists: Lieutenant and later Captain Peter Clinch, Ens. James McNabb, Dr. William Paine, Lieutenants Hugh McKay, Samuel Bliss, Thos. Storrow James Campbell and William Grant, as well as Messrs. William Butler, James Kelly, James Lodge, John Campbell, John Cochrane and Edmund Phalen. Captain Philip Bailey and 58 others (mostly Royal Fencibles) received a grant of 10,150 acres on March 29, 1784.

Other grantees were from the 64th, 74th, and 84th Regiments, the Royal Garrison Battalion, and the Queen's Rangers. It is unfortunate that there is little or no information about the women and children who accompanied these men to the area.

The land up and down the Valley was designated as the Parish of St. George in 1786.

The Grant of 700 acres to Peter Clinch ran between the Rivers Magaguadavic and L'Etang and included a large portion of the southeast section of the present day Town of St. George.

The early work of Clinch, Bailey, Moses Shaw, Moses Vernon and others helped to develop the area. They established the first house of worship in 1790, the Union Church, the oldest still-used Presbyterian Church in Canada. Peter Clinch and others constructed homes and other buildings as well; Clinch also built a store near the wharf; two sawmills and grist mills were constructed at the foot of the Falls and some early defenses were provided.

In response to the American threat posed by the War of 1812, Fort Vernon was established on the southwest side of St. George. It would later fall into disrepair, and, in fear of the threat of Fenian raids, the remains were dismantled in 1866 and moved to a new location on Fort Hill. Under the leadership of Col. Douglas Wetmore, its two cannons were placed and a blockhouse was constructed at this higher elevation on Fort Hill. He also established Fort Carleton at this same location, which was basically a barracks for the Charlotte County Militia. Fort Carleton was later abandoned, and today the cannons reside at the nearby Royal Canadian Legion site.

Some prominent figures who served at the St. George installations were: Capt. Clinch, Col. Wetmore, Mr. Vernon, Capt. James Bolton, Capt.

## Heritage Summary - Parish of St. George

James Bogue, Capt. James O'Brien, SIM. Patrick Finnigan, Sgt. James V. Spinney, Maj. John? Mann, Maj. Sam'l? Johnson, Q.M. Sgt. A.Y. Pattison and Colour Sgt. Joe McCormack.

The northern defense for the Parish was the Piskahagen Blockhouse, located where the old St. Andrews to Fredericton Military Road crossed the Magaguadavic River at Pomeroy (Piskahegan). At that time, stagecoach travel to and from St. Andrews, Fredericton, and later Saint John became the norm.

The area's population growth continued into the late 1700's and early 1800's with the arrival of Scottish immigrants. Irish immigration increased significantly in the mid 1800's as a result of the Potato Famine.

After 18 June 1784, in the earliest days of government in the Province, Peter Clinch and Hugh MacKay served this area in the provincial House of Assembly. At the municipal level, there were Parish Officers. For example, in 1814, there were Overseers of the Poor, Assessors of Rates, Constables, Pound Keepers, Fence Viewers, Surveyors, etc. Some of the officers' names are still familiar local names: Seeley, Pratt, Goss, Craig, Clinch, Campbell, Bonney and Baldwin.

Over the years, in addition to land grants in and around the Town, there were many rural ones which varied in size and totaled approximately 500 in number. Many of those properties and names survive to the present day. Grants were given to deserving and serious settlers. At Piskehegan, grants were given to Daniel Lee, Sr. and Jr., Charles Cox, Mary Ann Pomeroy, Alexander Milne, David Stewart and George Von Gereau, and others.

At Second Falls, James Pratt, Samuel Lovejoy, Lieut. Samuel Bliss, Ens. Samuel McDougal, Lieut. Hugh McKay and William Sutherland all received grants.

And at Bonny River, Henry Snyder, Digory Sparks, Lieut. Hugh MacKay, and Capt. George Dawson received grants. Dawson, a veteran of the Orange Rangers and Tarleton's British Legion, received his 700 acre grant from the government in Halifax. Dawson Mountain was named for him. He apparently did not register with the new government of New Brunswick (as was decreed in November of 1784); the property was not approved as a grant, and was subsequently forfeited. However, Capt. Dawson did receive grants in

Saint Andrews and St. Stephen in July and August of 1784.

Joel Bonney, the early explorer and settler, did not remain at Bonny River, but chose to live in the Parish of St. Patrick along the Digdeguash River; his 500 acre grant there was dated April 22, 1818.

The new grantees at Bonny River, some of whom were on the land by 1785, included Capt. Christopher Hatch, John Goss, John Craig, James Neil, Michael Dowdall, Ronald Campbell, John Walton, Aaron Linton, Daniel and Patrick McMasters, Alexander McKay, Francis Wilkinson, Edmund Barry, and Dr. William Paine. Many of these grants were not formally approved until February of 1797, partly due to the uncertainties regarding which river was to be the International Border. Negotiations considered the Magaguadavic, Penobscot, and the St. Croix rivers as potential border locations. Fortunately for these early settlers, the latter was agreed upon.

Some examples of grantees along the lower "Mackadavy", Mascarene and around to L'Etang:) Joseph Frost, Donald McDougald, Dugald and James Clarke, James Gearson, Richard and Wm. Hooper, Francis Hatt, Samuel Kelly, Timothy O'Rourke, Wm. Chambers, Neaven McVicar, Neil McNichol, Alex McVicar, Wm. Green and Wm. Paine.

Hugh MacKay of Bonny River, formerly an ensign and lieutenant in the Queen's Rangers, was active in agriculture at his "Suther Hall" Farm, as well as business, lumbering, and government affairs. He was a Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, and MLA for many years. He retired at age 91. He was appointed Colonel of the Charlotte County Militia in 1805 and served for 50 years. MacKay remained unmarried and died on January 28, 1848. He is buried in the old Anglican Cemetery beside St. Mark's Church in St. George, as is his colleague and the town founder of St. George, Peter Clinch.

Over the years, the St. George area has survived many tragic events, including the Bonny River Forest Fires of 1776, 1802 and 1908, the Saxby Gale of 1869, the St. George Fire of 1917, various storms, the floods of 1923 and 2010 and the Great Depression of the 1930's, as well as the tragedy of two world wars. The resilience and fortitude of "our locals" have enabled the area to overcome hardships and to persevere.

General Parish Highlights



## Heritage Summary - Parish of St. George

Industry in the 1800's and early 1900's was varied and active. During this time the lumbering industry and subsistence agriculture were established. As well, there were five shipyards, ten sawmills in the Gulley at St. George, five sawmills at Second Falls, and at least one grist mill. As well as the establishment of a Madras School, the first Anglican, Baptist and Roman Catholic Churches were constructed. Defense structures at Fort Vernon and Fort Hill were established along with the Blockhouse at Piskahagen. About the mid 1800's and the early 1900's a number of granite works were established and what would become known as the Shore Line Railway was officially opened in 1882. By the turn of the century, a pulp mill would become the economic mainstay of St. George until its closing in the mid-1960's.

Examples of St. George granite can be found as far away as the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Boston and the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, and, locally, there are some excellent examples in Saint John at the Kings Square War Memorial, the nearby Post Office and the old Bank of Nova Scotia building. St. George itself has a fine example of its granite in its former federal building, known locally as the Post Office.

The Daniel Gillmor family, local entrepreneurs and land owners, provided considerable work in the Parish, especially in the lumbering and shipbuilding industries. They were also involved in political and governmental endeavours from the mid 1800's until the early twentieth century. Funds allotted to the Road Supervisor in 1853 for a bridge over the Magaguadavic was one result of these endeavours.

An interesting national and local history item of note regarding the Canadian Pacific Railway has a connection to St. George. The Last Spike Monument at Craigellachie, BC, commemorating the completion of the national railroad, is comprised of rocks from all over Canada. It includes an inscribed plaque and a piece of red granite stone indicating its origin as Bonny River, St. George, NB.

In more recent times, the various Connors Brothers fish processing plants together with the Irving Pulp and Paper Mill at Lake Utopia and the even newer aquaculture industry have provided considerable local employment and prosperity.

### Military History and Endeavours

In addition to the items mentioned earlier, such as Fort Vernon and the Charlotte County Militia, the following is also of interest.

On our coast a 19th century British Artillery Battery was established near L'Etang Harbour to control the passage into the harbour, and for use as a practice range.

During the World War II era, this same L'Etang Harbour was used as an anchorage for limited components of the Saint John to Halifax convoys.

During World War II and after, there were Canadian Forces Bases at Utopia and Pennfield. Camp Utopia served as an Army Training Centre. Pennfield served as a Commonwealth Air Training base, primarily for the Royal Air Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force, as well as others.

A total of 36 military personnel from the local area were killed in World War I, II and the Korean War.

### Chronology

The following is a listing of some highlights of recent history:

1901: Pulp mill and hydroelectric power, and Town's first electricity. 1902: Newspaper - Granite Town Greetings.

1903: Branch opened - Bank of New Brunswick.

1904: Town of St. George incorporated; Fred Dewar - first Mayor. 1908: Bonny River Forest Fire.

1917: Great Fire of St. George.

1923: Spring Flood, Magaguadavic River.

1936: First Government of Canada Building - Granite Post Office. 1949: First local Consolidated School.

1950: Town's first Water and Sewer System.

1953: Last Granite Company, Milne and Coutts, closed. 1962: Junior High School established.

1966: Pulp Mill closed; dam and hydro generation continued.

1978: Fundy High School opened, replacing smaller schools at St. George, Back Bay, Blacks Harbour and Deer Island.

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1985: Local aquaculture industry well underway (leases increased from 2 to 19). 2010: Winter Flood, Magaguadavic River.

2011: Population, Town of St. George, 1543.

2011: Population, Parish of St. George, 2472.

Our Association extends apologies for errors or omissions in this historical summary. Input by readers, researchers and those interested is welcomed.

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<http://www.stgeorgeheritage.com/links.htm>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magaguadavic\\_River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magaguadavic_River)

[www.fundyculture.ca](http://www.fundyculture.ca)

[www.beaverharbour.com](http://www.beaverharbour.com)

<http://heritagecharlotte.com/>

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nbpennfi/penn8.htm>

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# Nashwaak Soldiers Part 1

Marilyn Stewart-Evans

*These were written by Marilyn Stewart-Evans, resident of Taymouth New Brunswick, and a collector of Nashwaak History. In 1993 Marilyn and her aunt Ina MacLaggan interviewed war vets, as they knew that when they passed their history would pass with them and they wanted to record and preserve it. Part 2 will be in the Winter issue.*

## Ralph (Leonard) Craig

Leonard Craig (April 23, 1898 - June 2, 1916), was the son of James Craigs and Nellie Sommerville of Zionville. When war broke out 16 year old Leonard Craig went to Fredericton and on September 24, 1914 enlisted joining the 71st. York Regiment under the command of Lieut. Col. Guthrie, Leonard went with the regiment to Valcartier Quebec, here he became part of the 12th Battalion, and was one of the first draft from that unit to go to the front and reinforce the Princess Pats.



Leonard is recorded as the finest shot in his Battalion and received the highest score among the members of his draft, he saw action near St. Eloi, Polygon, Armentieres and Ypres in 1915.

Ypres, France 1915, the Canadian troops were placed on the front line with two British troops to their right and on their left was a French division, from the first week in April to April 22, the opposing forces fought a stalemate. It was here at Ypres on April 22, 1915 that the Germans wishing to

break the Stalemate introduced for the first time a new weapon, poison gas.

160 tons of chlorine gas was released into a northeast wind that drifted over our allied trenches and crumbled the French defences leaving a four mile hole in the allied line.

The Germans advanced two miles then dug in, all through the night Leonard and his Canadian comrades fought mounting counter attacks to drive the enemy out. Little ground was gained but they had bought enough time to close their flank. The Canadians had fought valiantly.

April 23, 1915 Leonard spent his 17th birthday on the front line in a trench at Ypres, under heavy German fire.

The following day April 24th, following an intensive artillery bombardment the Germans gassed the Canadian line. Major Harold Mathews wrote:

*"This wall of vapour appeared to me to be at least fifteen feet in height, white on top, the remainder being of a greenish yellow colour. Although the breeze was of the highest, it advanced with great rapidity and was on us in less than three minutes.*

*It is impossible for me to give a real idea of the terror and horror spread among us by this filthy loathsome pestilence. Not, I think, the fear of death or anything supernatural, but the great dread that we could not stand the fearful suffocation sufficiently to be each in our proper places and able to resist to the uttermost the attack which we felt sure must follow, and so hang on at all costs to the trench that we had been ordered to hold."*

Leonard and his comrades covered their faces with mud-soaked handkerchiefs their only protection from the gas, gasping for air and violently ill.

Major Mathews:

*"breathing became difficult, it was hard to resist the temptation to tear away the damp rags from our mouths in the struggle for air.....men were coughing, spitting, cursing and grovelling on the ground and trying to be sick.....there was not a single officer or man who did not do his duty by*

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*manfully fighting down to the best of his ability the awful choking sensation and trying to stick to his post."*

The Canadians held their ground and fought until reinforcements arrived. General Currie: *"the only regiment in the British service to date that, after being gassed, held their trenches."*

This battle established for the Canadians a reputation as a fighting force second to none.

Major Mathews:

*"I don't suppose the worst lasted more than ten minutes, but we could not have stood it much longer. After the excitement was over the symptoms chiefly noticed were coldness of the hands and feet and great weakness, the lungs seemed to refuse to do their duty. When I say that the men's bayonets looked as though they had been dipped in a solution of copper it is possible to realize to some extent what the effect on human beings would be."*

Many of the men lay down at once and went into a deep sleep. Very few were fit for sentry duty but those that were bravely stuck to their posts. The majority of them gradually recovered and were fairly fit again by noon. The worst cases, however, were just as bad twelve hours after and it was very difficult to get them back from the trench, the least exertion bringing on choking fits almost like convulsions."

General Smith-Dorrien in a conversation with General Currie:

*"Currie, when I first heard of the attack by poison gas and of the retirement of the troops on your left, I threw up my hands and foresaw the greatest disaster that ever overtook the British army. If every man in the salient had tried to get out that night, I should not have blamed them; and when I thought of all the troops that were there, all the transports and guns trying to get across those four bridges over the canal...I shudder with horror."*

*"Then I got the message that the Canadians were holding on. I would not believe it; I could not believe it. I sent out one of my staff, and he brought back the message that it was perfectly true."*

Sir John French, Commander-in-chief of the British Expeditionary Force:

*"In spite of the danger to which they were exposed the Canadians held their ground with a magnificent display of tenacity and courage; and it is not too much to say that the bearing and conduct of these splendid troops averted a disaster which*

*might have been attended with most serious consequences."*

Prime Minister Borden:

*"We rejoice in their gallantry but while mourning the loss of many brave comrades our one great desire is to avenge the loss. The hearts of all Canadians are with them."*

On May 8, 1915 Leonard was wounded at Ypres and sent to England for treatment, but returned to the front in July just two months later, staying on the firing line in the front line trenches the rest of that year as well as another birthday his 18th.

Then on June 2, 1916, Germans attacked the Allied positions at Mount Sorrel north of the Ypres menin road, and bombed whole sections of trench completely annihilating the defending troops. Human bodies and trees from Sanctuary Woods were hurled into the air by the explosions.

Our Nashwaak son eighteen year old Ralph Leonard Craig never again would hunt or fish with his brother Tom, nor see the lush green fields of his Zionville home, for Leonard Craig described by newspapers of the day, as "Nashwaak Hero" gave his life in the Sanctuary Wood battle, and having no known grave his name is commemorated on the Menin Gate Memorial in France.

Donald Urquhart

Donald was a member of the H.M.C.S. St. Croix, an old four-stacker destroyer one of the six the Royal Canadian Navy received from the U.S.

In September 1943 the St. Croix was told to join a North Atlantic convoy which was needed to guard two westbound convoys, a slow and a fast convoy, around 70 merchant ships in all.

The St. Croix, three Canadian corvettes and a British frigate the Itchen travelled together as Escort Group 9.

On September 20th the St. Croix was torpedoed by a German submarine. Bill Fisher survivor: *"The first explosion shook the ship, the second torpedo struck right up the stern. The ship shuddered to a stop and took on a list right away."* The injured were loaded into a Whaler and motorboat, they were lowered into the water then moved away from the ship.

The Itchen was travelling to their aid when a third torpedo struck and split the St. Croix in two, six minutes later the St. Croix went down.

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The Polyanthus on her way to help the St. Croix was also torpedoed and sank in 30 seconds. The Itchen picked up one survivor from the Polyanthus, but on her way to the St. Croix survivors she felt an explosion behind her and had to delay any rescue attempts.

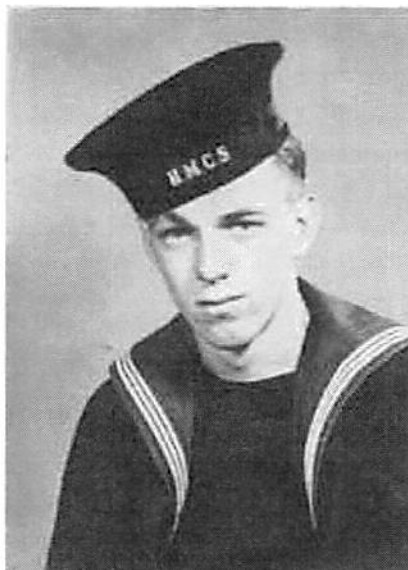
As night descended the motorboat went along side the Whaler. The whaler had crashed against the guard-rail stanchions of the St. Croix as it was being lowered into the water and had two holes punched in her side. The whaler was taking on water fast, and Lt. CMDR. A.H. Dobson, asked for some men from the motorboat to transfer over as he had quite a few badly injured men aboard. A.B. Donald Urquhart of Taymouth and Stoker Bill Fisher transferred.

The water came into the whaler as fast as Donald and Fisher could bail it out. They tore up a lifebelt and plugged it into the holes and had a third lad sit with his feet over the plugs to keep them in.

All through the night they bailed. They could hear depth charges going up all around them. Thirteen hours after the St. Croix sank Donald and his mates were rescued by the Itchen. Streaked with blood and oil, numb from cold but happy. 76 rating, and 5 officers were saved from the St. Croix crew of 147.

Thirty-six hours after the rescue, the Itchen was torpedoed right under her bridge killing all on board but one, Bill Fisher.

She sank in 40 seconds.



Donald Urquhart Oct. 8, 1923 - Lost At Sea Sept. 20, 1943 he was twenty years old.

## New Brunswick Strays

*From Marianne Donovan:*

**Lirette, John Yvon:** John Yvon Lirette peacefully at University Hospital London, Ont. Saturday, April 11th 2020 in his 84th year. Son of the late Edouard Lirette (Rosalie born McGraw). Husband of Dorothy Lirette and dear father to Anthony (Corina) Trevor and Troy (Crystal) Lirette all of London. He will be sadly missed by his six brothers: Desire Lirette (Doris) Moncton, N.B., Henri Lirette (late Viola) McDougall Settlement, N.B., Robert Lirette (Karen) Scoudouc, N.B., Camille Lirette (Marguerite) Saint-Philippe, N.B., Rudolphe Lirette (Dianna) MacDougall Settlement, N.B., Joseph "Joe" Lirette Saint-Grégoire, N.B. and his five sisters Dorina Cormier (Alcide) Saint-Andre-LeBlanc, N.B., Imilda Poirier (Edmond) Saint-Paul, N.B., Rita Gallant (Paul) Saint-Philippe, N.B., Norma Green (late Arthur) Scoudouc, N.B., Jeanitta Gallant (Francis) MacDougall Settlement, N.B., beside his parents he was predeceased by his brother Roger and his two sisters Florida and Corinne. Brothers-in-law Clarence Tendler (Daniella) John Tendler (Margaret) and late Leonard Tendler. Needham Funeral Service entrusted with arrangements.

[www.needhamfuneralhome.com](http://www.needhamfuneralhome.com) (London Free Press April 14, 2020)

# Etta Sellick daughter of Hope Dysart

Tracy Bourget

Tracy can be contacted at 1906 Sweet Bay Ct, Plant City, FL 33566 phone: 813-365-5337 or [Bourget\\_tracy@yahoo.com](mailto:Bourget_tracy@yahoo.com)

My great-great grandparents, Thomas Colburn (parents Thomas Colburn & Mary Budd) & Etta "Sellick" married in Moncton NB. I have been researching them for quite a while. I found that Etta, when she was a young girl, and her unmarried mother, Hope Dysart, were taken in by the well known (to Irishtown /Moncton New Brunswick natives) moose/animal tamer Phillip Sellick and his wife, Agnes MacKenzie. I do not know her biological father yet and haven't had any "hits" with DNA related research. I have had some success with the Dysart side (Hope was born in Salt Springs NB 1855 to Albert Dysart & Jane MacKenzie per her death certificate, though I cannot find any record of birth). I have also found great information about Phillip Sellick, including the book, *Tell Me Wanderer* by Lester B. Sellick which mentions my great great grandparents, Hope & Myrtle but nothing more. She lived with them in Irishtown/Tankville & Moncton. I would love to know more about these towns between 1875-1905, photos, school records, etc. and what was it like for the women who lived there.

I found, though census records, that Etta & Hope lived with the Sellick's in 1881 and she was 7 years old. I found in the 1891 Census that Thomas also lived with the Sellick's as a Carpenter, so apparently that is how they met. Hope had also had another child out of wedlock, Myrtle Ivy, and all three of them took the name Sellick. My 2nd GGP married in Moncton 1892 and a few months later their first child, George, was born. Following Percy 1894 & my GGF Philip in 1897. I found from newspaper articles that Phillip Sellick, bred moose with a cow, tamed bear and took his animals on the road including to the Boston Sportsman Exhibit which my 2nd GGF attended with him. Shortly thereafter, in 1899, Thomas died of Consumption (he was a member of the Orange Order and they lived on Waterloo in Moncton per the newspaper article regarding his passing - the newspaper didn't mention any of his family that he left which is unfortunate) leaving my 2nd GGM pregnant with her 4th child, Lila. In the 1901 Census, Tom's brother George lived with them as a "boarder". Two years later, she married George and had two more children, Thomas & Rubie.

What interests me is trying to learn more about Etta, Hope, Myrtle and Agnes. It appears Phillip Sellick was in the woods for months at a time leaving Agnes alone. They never had children so it may have been a reason they took Hope and Etta in, though Hope's mother's last name on her death certificate is listed as Jane MacKenzie so I wonder if she was related to Agnes. My great-grandfather was named Phillip and I wondered what motivated Etta & Tom to name him after Phillip Sellick. Hope actually moved to the US in 1892 as a housekeeper leaving her children with the Sellick's which seems unthinkable since Myrtle was only 6 years old, but she returned at some point and was living with them again in 1901 Census. By 1906, Agnes had passed away at her brother's home on Steeves Mountain and Etta, Myrtle and her children all moved to Lowell, MA (I believe working in the textile industry) where my grandmother was born 1922 and my mother was born in 1946. Another strange find is it appears Etta moved to the US without George Colburn and I don't know when or where he may have died. Etta also lost Lila sometime between her birth 1900 (1901 census lists her) and 1910 US census (noting her death) and I don't know how, where or why she passed away (In NB or USA). All US census until her death in 1943 has no husband in her household. My great grandfather lists his father, Thomas, as her husband on her death certificate so I am guessing his uncle didn't play a major part since his father passed away when he was 2 years old and he moved to the US when he was around 10. I would love to know if Etta, Hope or Myrtle ever wrote to Phillip in Moncton before he died in 1919. Did they ever see each other again? Did they leave because Agnes died and Phillip was somewhere in the woods?

I think it is amazing how much I could find from census, vital records and newspapers. I would want others to be motivated by the path of someone's life you can discover. I first found that Etta Sellick was adopted from her marriage record to George. Without that I would have never known except it was confirmed in the book *Tell Me Wanderer*. I thought I would find more birth records from Moncton but I found none for any of the rela-

## Etta Sellick daughter of Hope Dysart

tives I have listed born between 1855-1905. Just some "delayed birth certificates" recorded in the 1920s.

I would love any help any member can provide regarding living in Tankville/Moncton and/or records during that time. Since I grew up in Webster, Massachusetts and now live in Florida USA it

has been difficult to research. I'm looking for Dysart, MacKenzie, Budd, Colburn around 1850s+ New Brunswick including their origins as well as the Sellick's, their adoption of Hope and her children and anything new about their relationships before they removed to the US.

## Help Us Build a Better NBGS

*NBGS Strategic Planning Team*

Our Strategic Planning session will now take place via Zoom on Saturday October 24, 2020, 1:00 – 4:00 p.m. Atlantic time.

This event was originally planned for this past April; but, as with so much else in our lives, we've had to find a new way of doing things. The plan now is to have the event take place entirely on-line with an introductory plenary session followed by 3 discussion groups and ending with a plenary for sharing the ideas that have arisen.

The three discussion groups are:

Communications, with the focus on our website and on *Generations*; social media, etc.

Projects, education and research, to include discussion on future projects such as the Anglican Registry project, guidelines for composing and publishing family histories, etc.

Organization and Governance, to include discussion on membership potential, future of branches, succession planning for board executives, the need for governance review, etc.

These three groups will be happening simultaneously, thanks to the magic of Zoom and it's "break-out groups" and the technological guidance from NBGS member Laura McRae. Each group will have a moderator who will provide informa-

tion, facilitate discussion and report back to plenary on behalf of the group.

In October, all NBGS members will be sent an email invitation to the Zoom session and will be able to choose one of the 3 groups to participate in. As many members will be interested in contributing their thoughts in more than one area, you are asked to choose in advance the one group that tweaks your interest the most.

Each break-out group will be recorded so that members' ideas can be taken into consideration, post session. If some members do not choose to be video recorded, they can opt to take part using audio only. More information on how to make the technology work for you will be sent in the email in October.

The NBGS Board of Directors was delighted with the participation of NBGS members from outside the province in the A.G.M. in June: there is an upside to this pandemic! It is hoped that some of that interest and enthusiasm will also make the strategic planning session on October 24 a success and that we can indeed help build a better NBGS.

Libby Cassidy, Facilitator,

NBGS Strategic Planning Team: Brian Cassidy, Dave Laskey, Libby Cassidy

## New Brunswick Strays

*From Marianne Donovan:*

**Myles, Jude Lorne.** "Lorne" age 70, passed away suddenly in his home in London, Ontario on March 24 2020. Born February 20 1950 in Dalhousie New Brunswick to Robina Catherine Baumgartner and Roy Lorne Myles. Loved dearly by his two children, Patrick McKiel and Alexandra Mote (Jason Hastings) as well as former spouse Darlene McKiel.

Survived by Aunt, Isabel Ringrose (Ottawa, Ontario) and Uncle, Harry Branch (Bathurst, New Brunswick).



# 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](mailto: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.

**Q5721-BROWN:** Joseph Alex Brown born July 14, 1842 in New Brunswick and died June 19, 1900 in Cedar, NE. Was married March 21, 1861 in Jones, IA to Martha Ellen Porter. She was born March 29, 1842 in Licking, OH and died Sept 28, 1912. Looking for information on Joseph Brown.

Bryan Matheson  
AZ0554, P O Box 409090  
Ione, CA 95640

**Q5722-BRAZIER:** I am trying to locate this man mentioned in the newspaper article and get a Last Post marker if there is a bare plot.

SURREY MIRROR UTD COUNTY POST,  
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 0, 1917

... things that have confidence will equal even this. **CANADIAN SOLDIER MARRIED.** The marriage took place at St. Matthew's 1 Church, Redhill, on October 27th, of 1 Pte. Ira Chesley Brazier, the **Canadians.** I to Miss Elsie Florence Wood, of Redhill. The ...

**Published:** Friday 09 November 1917

**Newspaper:** Surrey Mirror

**County:** Surrey, England

**Type:** Article | **Words:** 2610 | **Page:** 5 | **Tags:** none

He and his wife had many children according to Ancestry, all Moncton. Where is his grave?

Allan Miller, CD Telephone 613-968-9655  
[akenmiller@hotmail.com](mailto:akenmiller@hotmail.com)

**Q5723-BROWN:** I am searching for information about Joseph & his parents. Joseph Alec Brown (b) July 14, 1842 NB, (d) June 19, 1900 NE, USA. Buried in Reading, Berks co. PA, wife Martha Ellen Porter (1842-1912). His parents Alexander Brown (1814-?), Angeline (1820-?). Martha Parents. Joseph Porter (1812-1885), Sarah Bebout (1816-1860).

Bryan Matheson see Q5721

**Q5724-BURKE:** I understand that there was a Martin Burke that landed in Saint John from Ireland in 1831 but I cannot find any info on him. Do you have any suggestions or information on him? Our Martin Burke got married in Windsor, NS in 1838. Says he is Irish may be from Cork.

Faye Calder [john.calder@eastlink.ca](mailto:john.calder@eastlink.ca)

**Q5725-COFFEY:** I am researching a family named Coffey which immigrated from Galway, Ireland in 1847. They arrived in May 1847 on the barque Amazon, but the father died at Partridge Island in July.

Four young children were placed in the destitute orphan asylum, probably in June/July 1847, spent a few weeks in the almshouse (for illness) in October, then were sent back to the orphan asylum in November 1847. The older sister, Bridget was 15 at the time and was (apparently) not permitted to take the younger children with her, but in November 1847 succeeded in taking them out of the orphan asylum to Boston.

Do you know of any genealogical sources showing the names and death dates (or burial records) of the immigrants who died in connection with the mass migration of 1847? (The family's mother, also named Bridget, is ASSUMED to have died

## Queries and Answers

while crossing from Liverpool, but no deaths were reported on the barque Amazon and she does not show up as a Partridge Island casualty).

Additionally, do you know of any registers of children who were sent to the destitute orphan asylum?

My only current sources are an index to the immigrant hospital which shows the 4 children entering and then returning to the orphan asylum, plus a notation that John Coffey, age 40, died at Partridge Island in July 1847. The 15-year-old Bridget was reported to have "returned from Boston" to take the children out of the orphan asylum and take them to Boston.

Admittedly, these people stayed in Saint John for a short period of time and left few legal actions behind before they relocated to Boston, MA, so it is probable that they left no other genealogical tracks.

Franklin O. Sorenson Naperville, IL, USA  
sorensonfranklin@gmail.com

**Q5726-DOHERTY:** Who are the parents of George Doherty may be. If the censuses are correct George was born c1824 in NB, married Maria Anne Winters, daughter of Nathaniel Winters who he & Maria were living with in 1851 in Dumfries Parish (now Canterbury Parish). The Provincial Returns of Death for George is March 24, 1908 in Benton, York County, NB at age 90 and noting he was born at Skiff Lake, York County, NB.

Lawrence Derrick  
38 Snowball Crescent  
Nackawic, NB E6G 1C9  
[derrick\\_genealogy@hotmail.com](mailto:derrick_genealogy@hotmail.com)

**Q5727-FINLEY:** I am interested on finding information on Dennis Finley (or his relations) who was granted land at Westfield NB, in the early 1800s (ca 1812). I have seen several references online that note the New Brunswick Genealogical Society has a copy of *Finley, Alden G., Finley-Taylor Ancestors and Relations, A Genealogical Reference (Second Edition - Privately Published Nov 1986)* in its holdings. Is this document available for viewing or borrowing by NBGS members?

Scott Finley                      rsfinfan@me.com

**Q5728-FORCE:** Do you have any Force, Demiller and Brentin/Bunting. Philip Force came to Saint John in 1808 from Sussex Parish, Kings Co. with wife and Children. Daughter Rhoda married William DeMilles Jan 26, 1828 at Saint John. Both where of Hampton. Daughter Elizabeth married Roland Brenten/Bunting Feb 8, 1816 in Saint John. They were all large land owners in the area.

Mrs. Mary Lou Force Drew  
11535 Plaza Drive  
Senior Apts #115E  
Clio, Michigan 48420 USA

**Q5729-GERRARD:** I have a photograph of my father (Colin Gerrard, now deceased) with a fellow airman, both in RAF uniform taken at Moncton NB by Earl R Wilcox, probably in 1942-43. I know he trained at Grosse Ile (I also have a photograph of No 9 Initial Training Wing, by Thos F Holte).

I understand that photographic studios often keep records and hoped that the archives of this studio may still exist. Do you have any information or suggestions to help direct my search for further details of who his colleague may be, and what occasion the photograph captured please?

I'm in Bedfordshire in the UK, so a very long-distance research project.

Kath Gerrard                      kath.gerrard@gmail.com

**Q5730-MCFARLANE:** I have Walter MCFARLANE in my ancestry tree marrying first, Jean RISK and second, Patience MACRAE (1761-1843) in 1795. Patience MACRAE, b. 1761 in North Carolina; d. 1843 probably Elmsville, Charlotte, New Brunswick, Canada. Married Walter MCFARLANE in 1795, per declaration on petition for survivor's benefit of Revolutionary War soldier. Walter was a member of the 74<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot. Patience and Walter had six children together. Unfortunately, provenance is in short supply. Hope this helps.

Gerry Goss  
[gerrygoss@comcast.net](mailto:gerrygoss@comcast.net)

**Q5731-MCIVER:** I wonder if someone could quickly look to see if my great grandfather is listed in your database of obituaries. He was born in Scotland in 1824, joined the Royal Navy and then

## Queries and Answers

the Coast Guard and eventually retired to Arthuret parish near Carlisle, England. The Arthuret church burial list includes his wife, a son and his wife and one child. The church registration of deaths lists these individuals as well as John McIver, my great-grandfather, but he is listed as having died in "Springfield NB" on 11 Dec 1900. He is listed in the 1891 census for Arthuret parish, and I know his wife died in 1898, but I don't know when or why he might have travelled to Canada. I searched New Brunswick vital statistics and Findagrave.com, but no sign of him, even with trying common variations: McIvor, MacIver, and MacIvor. This is my only possible family history connection to New Brunswick all the others were prairie homesteaders. I am hoping someone in your organization would be willing to conduct this one search of your obit database and let me know what they find, if anything. If this request is contrary to NBGS policies or practices, I understand and thank you for taking the time to read this! Stay well.

Don Wright  
don\_on\_the\_road@yahoo.ca.

Vancouver, BC

**Q5732-THORNTON:** Trying to locate data on Cynthis Sears, maiden name Thornton. Married to Jerimiah Sears (born 1785, died, 1869 Sackville, NB) Cynthia supposedly born in Buctouche, Kent NB, 11 Sep 1788; died in Sackville, NB, 1 Dec 1865. Can't verify source for Cynthia Sears, birth or death. Appreciate any assistance.

Bruce Plummer      bruceplummer@cox.net.

**Q5733-WALSH:** I am looking for information regarding James Walsh/Welsh 1758-1812. He is in one of the first families mention in FIRST FAMILIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY. I live in Repentigny near Montreal, Quebec. Thank you for your time and wonderful job for people like me that enjoy doing family trees for family and friends. I am 74 years old and this is my pastime.

Karen Lorraine Nielsen      knielsen@sympatico.ca

*The History of the United Baptist Church at Penosquis* by Grace McLeod and Phyllis Hall

I am seeking to purchase the above out of print book from a NBGS member or would ask for a

look up if a member can do that. I would prefer to purchase.

Lavonne Anderson      vavander@sio.midco.net

### Answer to Queries

**Q5704 Daniel Francis O'Regan and his family.**

You can find Daniel Francis O'Regan's headstone on findagrave.ca. Daniel is buried in the Riverside Catholic Cemetery, Riverside-Albert, Albert County, New Brunswick. The inscription on the headstone reads: "In Memory of Daniel F O Regan died March 30, 1884 age 68 years a native of Kinsale Ireland".

Daniel's death was reported in the Saint John Daily Telegraph on April 5, 1884 as follows:

"d. Hopewell Hill (Albert Co.) 30th ult., Daniel Francis O'Regan, a native of Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland, age 68 years".

You can find Robert Emmett O'Regan's headstone on findagrave.ca. Robert is also buried in the Riverside Catholic Cemetery. The inscription on the headstone reads:

In Memory of Robert E. Emmett son of Daniel and Mary O'Regan Sept. 23, 1849-May 16, 1852

Mary O'Regan is buried in Hopewell Hill Protestant Cemetery. The inscription on the headstone reads:

Mary O'Regan d. 29 Dec 1892 Age 70Y 7M, wife of Daniel F. O'Regan (from Cemeteries of Albert County New Brunswick by David F. Christopher 1988)

Daniel and Mary's wedding is not found in the "Marriage Register 1846-1887 Albert County NB" (1984 by Ken Kanner and V. "Bing" Geldart). Their marriage is not found in the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick-Vital Statistics from Government Records (RS141).

You would not need a licence to run for the provincial legislature. A liquor licence may have been required, also a licence to run a hotel, but I do not know where you could find these. As for his occupation as a mariner, you learned the trade by being on the boat. The O'Regans are also found in the 1851 Albert County Census for Hopewell.

**ORAGEN**

Daniel is 34 of Irish descent, a tailor and he arrived in NB in 1836

Mary is 28 and was born in NB

## Queries and Answers

Robert is 1 year old  
Mary is 3 years old  
Thomas Mullen is 10 and is a lodger, born in NB.

I trust this information will be of some use to you.

Brian Dixon                      Ottawa, Ontario

**Q5705 Phillips** I have Mary Phillips and her husband Solomon Tracy in my genealogy but not their births, deaths or marriage record. I show their daughter as Sarah Tracy 1797-1866 who married Israel Smith 1797-1877; married 3<sup>rd</sup> of March 1817 in Lincoln Parish, Sunbury Co., NB, CANADA.

Peter Flemming [peterflemming1875@rogers.com](mailto:peterflemming1875@rogers.com)

**Poor Farm Cemetery:** Looking for information on the Poor Farm Cemetery on the Connell Road in Woodstock New Brunswick. It is all grown over but we are trying to find out who was buried there. This land was once owned by Carmichaels.

Mary Rosevear  
[rosevear@nbnet.nb.ca](mailto:rosevear@nbnet.nb.ca)

## Newspapers are Disposable

*Dianne Mullin*

Newspapers are disposable, ephemeral sources of information — here today, gone tomorrow. The series (or 'runs') of papers presented here are therefore not complete. Days, weeks or months of a particular title may be missing, individual issues may be incomplete, pages may be torn or severed.

In some instances, other copies may be available elsewhere in the province, but the time constraints of this project meant that we could not borrow them for digitization.

'Old' newspapers can be challenging to read. There aren't many illustrations — and no photographs — until the early 20th century. The print on the page is small and dense, and the language is even denser. Forget about news delivered in sound bites or 140 characters or less!

Sentences are long, formal and full of strange words. Ideas are expressed in convoluted ways that can make it difficult for us to follow their sequence and meaning. Read slowly, use our Zoomify™ feature to magnify the page, and have a good dictionary nearby — or use Google!

One quirk you will encounter immediately in newspapers published before 1800 is the strange-looking 'long s' — ſ — that looks a little like an *f*. It's used alone in the middle of words, or in combination with a second, normal-looking 'short s', or

sometimes it's connected to a following 't' in a cute little type-face curlicue.

The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary defines the 'long s' as: 'a lower-case form of the letter s, written or printed ſ; not in general use after the early nineteenth century.'

Wondering about the handwritten names scrawled on the front page of some issues? That is the name of the subscriber, who would collect his or her newspaper at the post office or from the publisher. No subscription labels in those days! Lastly, spelling did not become standardized until the late 19th and early 20th centuries, so do not be alarmed at seeing words in these newspapers spelled very differently from today.

*For the past twenty years, the Miramichi branch has been transcribing articles from several Miramichi newspapers. We have transcribed all the new births of infants, deaths, wedding announcements and birthdays notices (65th, 90th, etc) and composing them in several publications such as Obituary books, Birth Stats, Marriages by Name, etc.*

*I wish to thank all the volunteers and students who have worked and are still working on these projects. For more information go to [www.nbgsmiramichi.org](http://www.nbgsmiramichi.org)*

# Success Story

Cathy Boomer

*A success story for genealogy research.*

My mother is living in an assisted living residence and her friend was adopted as a young child.

She knew mother's name but was not too sure of her father's name as he left when she was born, leaving her mother with 3 young children and no support for them. The children were taken away from her after a few attempted suicides. Her 2 sisters were adopted together but mom's friend got bounced around through foster care. She thought that her sisters were her cousins until later in life when she found them again. She met up with them once after she was married but her husband did not want her to see them again because they drank, so she lost touch again with them. She kind of knew what their married names were and gave those to me.

I found a marriage certificate for her parents and started a tree on Ancestry for her. I found an obit at a library for her grandfather and also added that. I then started to track if anyone was uploading these 2 items to their family tree. Sure enough I found someone who did. When I looked at that person's profile on Ancestry, the name seemed so match one of her sister's married last name. I looked at her Facebook page and found that she was friends with someone who matched her other sister's married name, as well as someone else that she had

sent birthday wished to, an aunt. I was not sure at this point that I had the right family but sent a message to all of them through Facebook to see what I could find out.

Long story short, it was her family, her nieces and a half sister that she did not know that she had. Her mother had remarried and had another daughter. One of the best moments was when I told her that I had found her sister and nieces. She was in shock and called her sister right away. Her sister lived too far away to come to see her right away, but had scheduled a trip already to Ontario to see her own daughter. All of them met, her new found sister and nieces. Her other sisters had passed and she did not even know. They sent me photos of her mother and sisters, including her new found sister, which I put in frames for her to hang on the wall, until they could all meet. She had not seen her mother's face since she was about 2, when they took her away from her mother.

The family had been searching for years to find mom's friend, but she had married again after she had seen her sisters and they could not find her

I use Facebook a lot to trace someone's family. Obits can easily be found for people, using current and old newspapers, and when you find two names that seem to match as friend on someone's profile, you can usually find more of the family.

## New Brunswick Strays

*From Audrey Fox:*

**Stephen, Theresa Dawn Kayal (nee Wakim)** It is with great sadness, we announce the passing of Theresa Kayal Stephen on Friday, May 15, 2020, in Miami, Florida. Theresa was born in Saint John, New Brunswick to Arthur and Emma (nee Emin) Wakim on March 8, 1931, the youngest of eight sisters and one younger brother. Theresa was loved by all that knew her. She is predeceased by her husbands, Eugene N. Kayal (1966) and Joseph Stephen (1987) and survived by sons Eugene J.A., Brian, and Bruce; daughters-in-law Hoda (nee Wassef), Sandra (nee Gadala-Maria), and Jennifer (nee Gillespie); grandchildren Alexandra, Eugene W., Emma Rose, Sasha, Victoria, Joseph and Robert; and her many friends and extended family. Theresa will be interred, in a private event, in Woodlawn North Cemetery in Miami, next to her husband Eugene.

For Theresa's full obituary, please visit: <https://www.vanorsdel.com/obituaries/Theresa-Stephen/Obituary>

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## New Brunswick Strays

*From Marianne Donovan:*

**Robinson, Joseph Alfred** May 22, 1940 - March 3, 2020. Fred died peacefully in Maitland Manor in Goderich, ON. Fred was born in Chatham, NB and was predeceased by his parents Alma (Petrie) and William J Robinson, siblings, William (Billy), James (Jimmy), Margaret, Mabel, Johnny, Ida and is survived by his last living sister Jean, and many nieces and nephews. Needham Funeral Services, London, ON. His burial was at St. Peter's Cemetery in London, ON on Friday, May 1, 2020. (London Free Press May 2, 2020)

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**New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Inc.**

**[www.nbgs.ca](http://www.nbgs.ca)**