



# Generations

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# Generations

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

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## From the Editor's Desk

The NBGS Strategic Planning session was held on October 24 via zoom video conferencing. A report on the session will be distributed in the future via email or as an article in *Generations*.

The Anglican Register Project (ARP) is nearing completion. (It will likely be complete by the time you read this!). This issue contains two interesting articles, one by Don Oliver (ARP Coordinator) "Knee Deep in Anglican Church Registers" and another by Pamela Fulton "A Proofer's Perspective". Pamela mentions the diversions and tangents she would follow when trying to confirm names while proofreading. It may have slowed her down, but it makes for entertaining reading!

While I'm not quite knee deep in *Generations* contributions, I'm continuing to sort through the material provided in response to my July request for material. Thank you again!

It's that time again to renew your NBGS Inc. membership. Use the membership form on pages 35 and 36, or go online to [www.nbgs.ca](http://www.nbgs.ca)

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year! Best wishes for the Holiday Season!

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If you have interest in hiring a researcher please send a summary of the work you have already completed and what your goals are. I have eleven years of research experience with the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick and with the Loyalist Collection at the University of New Brunswick Library.

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Genealogy research in Southern New Brunswick



# Knee Deep in Anglican Church Registers

*Don Oliver - ARP Coordinator*

Little did I realize in November 2018 what I was getting into when I volunteered, along with my wife and daughter, to help transcribe images of the pages of old Anglican Church registers into a computerized database. These images contain records of baptisms, confirmations, marriages, burials and lists of the people who attended the churches. Our family was selected by the NBGS webmaster, David Laskey, to transcribe the images from the first register and to be involved in the development of the process that would be used for the remainder of the registers - about 755 in total.

All of a sudden, I found myself named to the "technical team" headed up by the NBGS webmaster which has led to my current role as the Anglican Register Project (ARP) Coordinator. I am the person who is responsible for assigning and processing of projects to about 50 volunteers located in New Brunswick and other locations in Canada and the USA. The beauty of the project is that all a person needed to get going was a computer, internet connection and a basic knowledge of computer spreadsheets.

One of the functions of my role is to prepare the spreadsheets that will be used to collect the information that is on the images of the register pages. In order to do this I find it necessary to actually look at nearly every image and I often find information that is just downright interesting! Sometimes there are church histories, lists of previous pastors, building project records and in one, the fees charged for various pews in a church. And of course, there are the records of the baptisms, confirmations, marriages and burials.

One that I would like to share with you is the burial record of a Lt. Col. George W. Patten U.S.A. who died in Houlton, Maine on April 28, 1882 at the age of 73. This record is found in the Burial Records of the Parish of Richmond, Carleton County, New Brunswick. At that time, the rector of the Richmond Parish was also involved in performing burials in Houlton. The record states that Lt. Col. George W. Patten was buried in the Houlton Cemetery on May 2, 1882 by the Rev Henry H. Neales - Rector of Richmond Parish. It further states that Patten had been baptized, lived in Houlton, and died from dyspepsia - a term that describes discomfort or pain in the upper abdomen.

When I first came across this record, I immediately thought of George Patten, a war hero in the USA! I immediately did a search on Google and quickly came up with a "Find A Grave" record for Lt Col George W. Patton and from that record I read that while he died in Houlton, he was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia. "Wow! A USA war hero died and was buried in Houlton and now was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery! They must have exhumed his body and moved it to Arlington!"

Curiosity overwhelmed me and I decided that I had better check this out and started searching for more information on this Lt Col George W. Patten. I quickly found a lot of documented information on Patten and that he was born on Dec 25, 1808 in Newport, Rhode Island, the son of a Congregational minister. He went to the Military Academy and graduated as a 2nd Lieutenant and served in various postings in the east, one being in Houlton, Maine where he married Sarah Teresa Smith on April 7, 1834. The wedding was solemnized by Rev Samuel D. Lee Street - Rector of Woodstock (this wedding can be found on ARP database).

George Patten went on to serve in the US Army until his retirement in 1864 and was a war hero of the 1800s. He retired to Houlton and in the years preceding his death he became a poet of recognition. His funeral was in Houlton and was largely attended.

The Anglican burial record states that he was buried in the Houlton Cemetery - was his body actually exhumed and moved to Arlington National Cemetery? Possibly. A search of the Arlington National Cemetery confirms that both George and his wife, Sarah, are buried there but no date is given for their burials. This is just one of the interesting things found as we are working through the registers.

Another that I came across is the Obituary of Robena (Sturges) Clarke (as written by her husband, Rev. Richard Clarke, in May 1816)

Mrs. Robena Clarke, wife of Richard Clarke, died the 7th of May 1816 in the 69th year of her age. She was the mother of Sarah Coldwell, Rebecca Mary, Samuel Richard, Richard Samuel, Elizabeth Hannah, Abigail Tibell, Joseph Nehemiah, John Marshall, Mehetabel Anne and Isabella Juliet.

## Knee Deep in Anglican Church Registers

She was pious & cheerful, remarkable for pleasantness of temper & conversation. She was industrious & economical - a most pleasing companion, an indulgent affectionate mother, brought up her children in the best manner.

She departed this life without the least struggle or groan, as tho' she fell into a calm sleep with assured hopes of a blessed glorious immortality.

Notes - Robena Sturges was born Sep 15 1747 in old Fairfield, CT and was married on Sep 1 1767

to Rev Richard Clarke, born Jul 3 1737 in old Milford, CT. Rev Richard Clarke was the first Anglican rector in Gagetown Parish arriving in May 1787.

In closing, I encourage those who have not yet used the search facility on the Anglican Registers Project to give it a try - you never know what you may find!

## Fort Hill Cannons - St. George NB

*C.L. (Cal) CRAIG, UE (calbarb@xplornet.com)*

St. George's two historic - early 19th century Cannons are placed at 4 New Street, flanking the War Veteran's Cenotaph located beside the Royal Canadian Legion Hall. They have also been known through the years as "The Cannons" and the "Fort Vernon Cannons".

The Cannons did not see action during the War of 1812 or the 1866 Fenian Raid as neither threat reached St. George. Character Defining Elements of the Fort Hill Cannons associated with age include:

- two early 19th century iron cannon barrels;
- Royal military insignia;
- identical etched numbers on both weapons are "12-2-26";
- cannon on left of Cenotaph has the number "2" below the insignia;
- cannon on the right has the number "6" below the insignia;
- each cannon has a sighting arrow etched on the barrel;
- each cannon has three etched directional lines.

Other notable descriptive data includes: Weight 1,426lbs., Bore 4 inches, Ammo 4 pdr., other Markings: (Badge of Ownership), "Crowfoot" = Ordinance Dept., "GR & 3 Crowns" = (King George III, 176001820). "T" = (Manufacturer, David Tanner), "W.e." = (Walter Cannon Foundry, Rotheburn, Eng.).

Fort Hill, the earlier resting place of the Cannons is near the centre of town "just up the street a bit" from the Legion. Much of the equipment and material at Fort Hill came from across the Basin where Fort Vernon had been located. About 1866, fortifications at "Fort Hill" were deemed necessary for defence against possible attack by the Fenians of New York and Eastport, ME. Land for the Fort was donated by Dr. Robert Thompson, lumber by local merchants and the Cannons by Col. Douglas Wetmore. One of the Militia Companies also built a two-storey blockhouse that they called "Fort Carleton"; probably named for the nearby street or perhaps, an old name for the hill. A number of years after the Fenian Threat, the Fort was dismantled and eventually the two Cannons, (on the suggestion of Mr. Clarence Clark, a late owner of the "fort-property)", - were moved and fittingly mounted at the St. George Cenotaph, a short time after World War Two.

Much earlier in response to the War of 1812, Fort Vernon was built due to fear of American invasion. It was located on the south side of the Magaguadavic basin at St. George (on the left or east bank of the river); and was built by "Mr. Vernon", first name believed to be Moses; the Fort was named for him. Some years later the fort was partly dismantled and during the Fenian Threat, was completely torn down and replaced by defences at Fort Hill.

Some of the prominent figures who served in St. George at Fort Vernon or Fort Hill were:-

Mr. VERNON (poss. Moses)  
Capt. Peter CLINCH  
Col. Douglas WETMORE  
Capt. James BOLTON

Capt. James BOGUE  
Capt. James O'BRIEN  
S/M Patrick FINNEGAN  
Sgt. James V. SPINNEY

Maj. MANN, (poss. John)  
Maj. JOHNSON. (poss. Sam'l)  
Q.M. Sgt. A.Y. PATTISON  
Colour Sgt. Joe McCORMICK

# Sarah and David Anderson

Mori Hillman

*Sarah and David Anderson were June 1814 military settlers at Salmon River, New Brunswick, now part of Canada.*



Soldier of the 10th Royal Veterans Battalion, circa 1812. Charles Stadden (artist) for *Parks Canada*

David Anderson, a veteran of two British regiments, served in Ireland, the West Indies, England, and the Canadas before settling on the Salmon River in New Brunswick, where he suddenly drowned in April 1815. Caught between two government authorities in the aftermath of the War of 1812, his wife Sarah and their family of seven children lived for about four years, three of them as a widow, on land near present-day Ortonville, New Brunswick<sup>1</sup> before members of her family were forcibly removed. Fortunately they were able to recover from this setback and resettle down river from their original New Brunswick home.

## David Anderson, Scots Irish from Tyrone

While not much is known about “the very deserving, honest and respectable”<sup>2</sup> Sarah<sup>3</sup> or her background<sup>4</sup>, a little more has been discovered about her husband, David Anderson. He was born

in Drumragh, Tyrone, Ireland<sup>5</sup> (now part of Omagh<sup>6</sup>) about 1760<sup>7</sup> or 1761<sup>8</sup>. With his Scottish<sup>9</sup> surname<sup>10</sup> he was likely of Scots-Irish or Ulster Scots descent. A William Anderson, perhaps his ancestor, was a Presbyterian head of a household in Drumragh in 1699<sup>11</sup>.

It may be difficult to learn more about David’s beginnings, given the notorious loss of records in the 1822 Irish civil war. Further, Presbyterians such as David’s family likely were, avoided keeping records for fear of prosecution<sup>12</sup>. We may never learn who David’s parents were<sup>13</sup>.

## Serjeant<sup>14</sup> of the 17<sup>th</sup> Dragoons

David served twelve years in the army from about 1790<sup>15</sup>, perhaps all<sup>16</sup> of it in the 17<sup>th</sup> Dragoons, a light cavalry unit. Perhaps he joined when the 17<sup>th</sup> was stationed in Lisburn or Carrickfergus<sup>17</sup>, about 350 km away from his birthplace. Sarah reported that he was a serjeant<sup>18</sup> in the Dragoons. Some records that might have provided more detail were lost when the headquarters ship, the *Caledonia*, “foundered at sea, and though the men were saved the baggage and regimental books were lost”.<sup>19</sup>

The regiment itself was in Ireland<sup>20</sup> by 1790 and remained there until 1795-6. In 1795 some of the regiment were sent to Jamaica, engaging in the Second Maroon War<sup>21</sup>, while another portion of the regiment were sent to Grenada for Fédon’s rebellion, and “half the regiment”<sup>22</sup> or “Five troops, with the head-quarters of the regiment, embarked from Ireland for St. Domingo on the 25<sup>th</sup> of February, 1796”<sup>23</sup>. The regiment returned to England by August 1797<sup>24</sup> <sup>25</sup> where they were headquartered at various English locations<sup>26</sup> until David was pensioned off.



Privates of the 17<sup>th</sup> Dragoons, 1784-1810. G. Salisbury (artist) in J.W. Fortescue, *History of the 17<sup>th</sup> Lancers*, pp. 31, 65.

With the 17<sup>th</sup> Dragoons in England since 1797, and their oldest born in November 1800<sup>27</sup>, David and Sarah likely met and married in England, probably about a year before their first child was born. This would place their marriage in about 1799.

Sometimes the Dragoons were used for crowd control in the centre of England:

*In Hanley on 3 September 1800, a mob estimated to contain over 1,000 colliers, miners and potters rampaged through the town forcing shop-keepers to sell food at reasonable prices. Mr Sparrow JP was reported to have sent for the militia but it was the Newcastle Troop and a troop of 17th Light Dragoons which faced the crowd in front of the windmill in the centre of the town. This small force was able to prevent 'any very outrageous acts'.<sup>28</sup>*



Henry Anderson was baptized at Lane End two months after a troop from his father's regiment faced a mob 4.5 miles away in Hanley. - detail from W.Yates, "Improved map of the County of Stafford, 1798", with permission of Steve Birks, [thepotteries.org/photos/map1798.htm](http://thepotteries.org/photos/map1798.htm)



While he may or may not have been part of the troop<sup>29</sup> that stared down the mob at Hanley, it is likely David Anderson was at least stationed nearby, where Henry Anderson, son of David and Sarah, was christened<sup>30</sup> on 1 or 7 November 1800 at the village of Lane End<sup>31</sup>, Staffordshire, 4.5 miles away from Hanley. This christening date aligns very closely with the calculated November 1800 birthdate of Henry, oldest son of David and Sarah of the Canadas and New Brunswick as calculated from a May 1814 list of the family<sup>32</sup>. No other Henry Anderson, with a father named David, was christened in England within five years of this date according to Familysearch<sup>33</sup>.

Their second child, William, born about December 1801, would have also been born in England.<sup>34</sup>

"In May 1802, England and France, ... exhausted after nine years' fighting, agreed to the peace of Amiens. Thereupon ... the army was reduced, and two troops of the Seventeenth were disbanded."<sup>35</sup> David was placed on a pension between 7 to 10 June 1802, approximately a month after the peace<sup>36</sup>. Because government authorized pension agents were found near many English communities he could have lived almost anywhere in England and still collected his army pension. We lose track of him until he rejoins the army.

We haven't found daughter Mary Emily Anderson's birth record<sup>37</sup> yet and rely on the 1 May 1814 list<sup>38</sup> of prospective soldier-settlers and their families, where she is ten years and seven months old. Her family had been in England since before her birth and departed England in 1807. Therefore she likely was born in England too in about October 1803.

#### Private in the 10<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran Battalion:

With an offer of free land in the New World<sup>39</sup>, David Anderson rejoined the army as a private in the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion<sup>40</sup>. This regiment was to see mostly garrison duties. Only "Meritorious Soldiers, who by Wounds, Infirmary, or Age, are become unequal to the more active Duties of the Line" were allowed to enter this regiment<sup>41</sup>. Rheumatism, the reason for David's 1802 qualification as an out-pensioner,<sup>42</sup> would not have disqualified him from the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion.



Parkhurst or Albany barracks, built in 1798<sup>43</sup>, may be where the 10<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran Battalion was in 1806-7. Daughter Caroline Anderson's March 1807 baptism was recorded a mile away in Newport, Isle of Wight<sup>44</sup>. Map is from Adams, *Isle of Wight* (1884), pp. 116-7, at archive.org

Daughter Caroline was born 10 February 1807 and baptized at Newport, Isle of Wight, on 18 March 1807<sup>45</sup>. Isle of Wight was also where the 10<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran Battalion was organized 25 December 1806.<sup>46</sup> Caroline would have been the first born after David joined this new regiment.

Although David was a serjeant in the 17<sup>th</sup> Dragoons<sup>47</sup>, he was a private<sup>48</sup>, the lowest rank, in his new regiment. Serjeants could only come from other regiments and then only as vacancies arose in the Battalion. David had left the Dragoons about five years before and may not have qualified for a direct transfer from regiment to regiment at the same rank, or perhaps the officers of his new regiment could not find him a vacancy.

Nor could he be promoted once he joined up as a private. Officers in the battalions were "restricted from promoting any Corporal or Private Soldier to the Situation of *Serjeant*" within the Veteran Battalions without "special Authority of the Commander in Chief".<sup>49</sup> With the supreme leader of all British armed forces unlikely to take notice of a serjeant appointment in one of many regiments this left the appeal of land upon disbandment or retirement as motivation to rejoin the army.

His new regiment and his family were in the Canadas by about September 1807<sup>50</sup> <sup>51</sup> and would have stayed there until about June 1814<sup>52</sup>. The

next two children, Sarah (1810), and Ann (1813) would have been born here.

David does not appear to have been in the same company<sup>53</sup> that helped bloodlessly capture Fort Michilimackinac in 1812<sup>54</sup>, an action that may be the inspiration for a twenty-first century group who have adopted red replica uniforms and weapons and re enact battles in our day.<sup>55</sup> David's regiment, renumbered the 4<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran Battalion in 1815,<sup>56</sup> was also at Frenchtown and Miami.<sup>57</sup>



10<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran's Battalion button – with permission of Niagara Falls Museums

### Settlement at Salmon River

British leadership in North America, located in Quebec, felt they should provide an alternate communication route to their headquarters through New Brunswick, largely following the Saint John River. As part of that plan, they determined to place a number of soldiers and their families along this then-sparsely settled route, both to provide a British presence in this border region and to provide shelter for military couriers or travellers who may pass through<sup>58</sup>. The Anderson family was the largest of seven families in a 1 May 1814 list<sup>59</sup> sent to Sir George Prevost, governor-in-chief of Upper and Lower Canada and of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia<sup>60</sup>.

Soon approved as settlers on this route, they were then taken with other families down the Saint

John River, where Joseph Bouchette<sup>61</sup>, surveyor general in Quebec, placed two families, the David Smith family and the Andersons, at

*'Salmon River, which place I found highly advantageous for the settlers with a tolerable large clearing, which happens to have fortunately fallen to the lot of two large families + the most helpless ...'.*

The Andersons and the David Smith family were settled here "on or about the month of June", 1814<sup>62</sup>. Bouchette was told the land belonged to a Mr. King, who reportedly bought the land from 'an old [French] Canadian'.

*"Upon enquiry I found he held no kind of title from Government, however, I made it a point to write to Mr. Sproule, Surveyor General at Fredericton [New Brunswick] on the subject and received no answer, Therefore in obedience to Your Excellency's Instructions I have to report that those two last families are settled on Government lands within the Province of New Brunswick...."*<sup>63</sup>

David and his wife Sarah and their six children were settled at 105 acres at the Salmon River<sup>64</sup>. This is about seven miles from present-day Grand Falls, New Brunswick, approximately across the Saint John River from modern day Ortonville<sup>65</sup>. The Anderson's house, soon built by David Anderson<sup>66</sup>, would have served the dual purpose of one of the communication route stations and their family home<sup>67</sup>. A last child whose name and gender we don't know was born in New Brunswick no later than January 1816.<sup>68</sup>

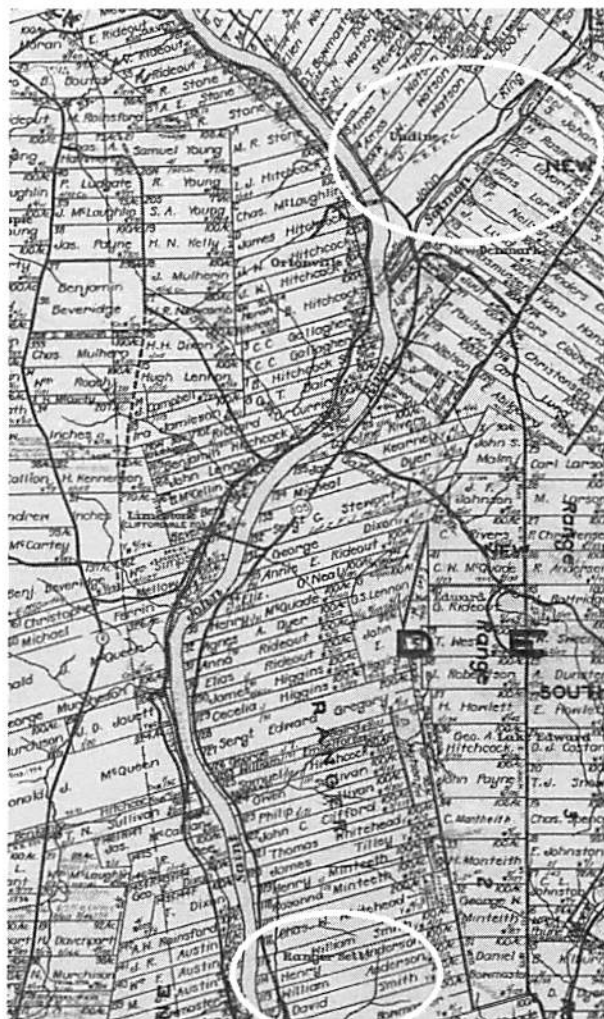
Perhaps it was at the Anderson home that traveller and journalist George Head stayed on a snowy winter night, January 11-12 of 1815:

*"We had walked for six hours, when we arrived at Salmon river, a distance of twenty-two miles from the house at which we had last slept. ... Our host was a veteran soldier, whose allotment of land was, as he told us, 105 acres."*<sup>69</sup>

While David Anderson was only one of two (and, by 1817, three)<sup>70 71</sup> disbanded soldiers at Salmon River<sup>72</sup>, we note the reference to 105 acres, which agrees with the amount of land Sarah confirmed they were given<sup>73</sup>. Regardless of whether the veteran that George Head met was David Anderson or not, their home likely took its turn as one of those visited by military couriers and other travellers passing upriver or down, as described in Ernest Clarke's work on the Military Settlement of 1814-1821.<sup>74</sup>

### Conflict and dispossession

New Brunswick determined the land belonged to the Fredericton merchant, John King<sup>75</sup>. This led to a continuing conflict with New Brunswick's authorities, which must have been troubling for the Andersons, a family who may be forgiven for believing they were on land given to them legally.



John King's 500 acres at Salmon River and the Anderson sons' 1826 land grant, cadastral map detail, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick

<https://archives.gnb.ca/Exhibits/Communities/Details.aspx?culture=en-CA&community=2928>

The Surveyor General in Quebec, acting on instructions from the governor of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had given them this land. Further, the muster rolls of the veteran's battalion showed David as excused to his paid "duty"<sup>76</sup> of manning a station on an official communication route. This must have given

more reason for the family to believe they were supposed to be here.

Though they received repeated warnings from New Brunswick authorities that they were settled on another person's land, David Anderson built their home here. His sons continued to improve the front of the 105 acres even after David Anderson drowned in April 1815<sup>77</sup>. His 10 April 1815 death was noted on the 4<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran Battalion muster roll and his pay ceased<sup>78</sup>.

Bouchette left for England in August 1814 and was there until September 1816 before spending part of the Spring of 1817 as a special surveyor to the King with responsibilities associated with determining the US – New Brunswick boundary. He was replaced as surveyor in 1818 after becoming ill.<sup>79</sup> He wasn't available to intercede on behalf of a family he had deposited at Salmon River in 1814.

Prevost was also preoccupied. On 2 March 1815 he was presented with a summons to a court martial for his failing to accomplish more in the War of 1812. He passed away in England on 5 Jan 1816, between court martial dates<sup>80</sup>. Bouchette and Prevost appeared too preoccupied to be able to help the Andersons in their dispute with New Brunswick.

Why had they remained? Perhaps they continued to trust the Quebec surveyor general's direction even as that became less and less justified in the face of pressure from New Brunswick authorities and David's decease. Or they strongly felt David's duty as a soldier to occupy his station. Or perhaps they felt they had no where else to go.

Adding to the pressure on the growing military settlement on the upper Saint John River, crops failed for two years "in Consequence of the severe Frost." The Battalion's outgoing commander wrote to his superiors seeking rations and seed for his former soldiers "Settled on the Line of Communication to New Brunswick". "I beg leave on their behalfs to recommend that His Excellency would be pleased to take it into Consideration and grant them + their Families Rations for another Season, and a proportion of the Seed purchased for the other Inhabitants in that District."<sup>81</sup>

Sarah lived as a servant at the home of lawyer, office holder and politician, Samuel Denny Street<sup>82</sup> in Burton, Sunbury County or Kings County<sup>83</sup> during the winter of 1817-18. We are unsure how she came to work for them. Nor is it clear if any of their family joined her at the Street residence.

## Sarah and David Anderson

Henry and William remained behind at Salmon River or at least they returned after the winter. Regardless, they were driven off the Salmon River lands in Spring 1818<sup>84</sup>, leaving behind a completed house and the improvements at the front of their property that they and their late father had carried out.

### Resettlement

Fortunately, likely with the aid of their benefactor Mr. Street, their mother's June 1818 petition was heard. The whole Anderson family were allocated rations under her name from 25 October 1818 until 24 January 1819<sup>85</sup>, something she had reportedly waived<sup>86</sup> since David passed away. The two oldest sons, who we would today consider teenagers, aged 18 and 17,<sup>87</sup> were deemed old enough to cultivate land<sup>88</sup>, and therefore eligible to receive 100 acres each. They likely resided at lots 113 and 114 on the Saint John River, several miles to the south of Salmon River, many years before its official confirmation in 1826<sup>89</sup>. Their mother and siblings probably joined them as the brothers "live to-

gether" at the same home in 1822. David Smith, former soldier of the 10<sup>th</sup> and their neighbour at Salmon River, was a neighbour here as well.<sup>90</sup> Although Lyman Whitehead's "Whitehead Flat opposite Ortonville" was mentioned in print in 1926,<sup>91</sup> at least some Whiteheads appear next to the Andersons' and Smiths' new lots in a cadastral map.

Fellow military settler Henry Merritt<sup>92</sup> of the 98<sup>th</sup> married daughter Mary Emily Anderson on 1 April 1822<sup>93</sup>. Her oldest brother was one of the witnesses. Henry Merritt's 100 acres is mentioned in the same 1826 land grant as Henry and William Anderson's lands<sup>94</sup>. Henry is likely the same as Henry K Anderson who with Lydia had four children born in Kent Parish between 1823 and 1829<sup>95</sup>. Henry and Lydia Leighton went on to have four sons, three of them born in New Brunswick, and the last one born in Aroostook, Maine in 1836, where they had relocated.<sup>96</sup> William Anderson and his wife Barbary Ann named their daughter Mary Emily Anderson in 1835.<sup>97</sup>

### The family of David and Sarah Anderson

David Anderson	B. abt. 1760-1 Drumragh, Tyrone, Ireland - 10 April 1815, New Brunswick
Sarah (Charlotte, Jane)	B. abt. 1784
Henry	Bap. 1/7 Nov 1800, Lane End later part of Longton, Staffordshire, England
William	B. abt Dec 1801, prob England; Md. Barbary Ann, dau Mary Emily b. 13 Mar 1835
Mary Emily	B. abt. Oct 1803, prob England - 2 Aug 1889; Md. Henry Merritt 1 Apr 1822
Caroline	B. 10 Feb 1807, bap. 18 Mar 1807, Newport, Isle of Wight, England
Sarah	B. abt. May 1810, probably Quebec
Ann	B. abt. Jan 1813, probably Quebec
Unknown	B. abt. 1814-6, prob Salmon River, New Brunswick

### Looking to the future

The Anderson's short four years at Salmon River may have been a disappointment to the family. However their fortunes improved and saw the family established on new lands with title recognized by Fredericton. Today there are many descendants within New Brunswick and across North America.

We will continue to search for sources in England, Ireland and New Brunswick which we hope

will flesh out the Anderson family history. These may include the 4 March 1797 muster roll, taken at Port Royal (Fort Royale, Grenada?), and again at Manchester, England in 1801; and Anderson family births and marriages at locations suggested in part by research into the movements of David's regiments.

<sup>1</sup> Don'd Macpherson, Lt. Col late 4th R.Bn, Nominal List of Non Commissioned Officers, and Men, of a Detachment, Late 4th Roy'l Vetn Battalion Settled on the Line of Communication to New Brunswick with the Number of their Families, and Stations", p. 50, Quebec, 3 May 1817, Library and Archives, Ottawa, Canada, C-3158 or C series, RG 8, vol 623. List of Royal Veteran's Battalion soldiers and families settled on the communication route between St. John NB and Quebec. "Widow Anderson" appears at the Salmon River Settlement, near present-day Ortonville, New Brunswick, with seven unnamed



children.

<sup>2</sup> Character reference appended to Sarah Anderson, "The Humble Petition of Sarah Anderson, Widow", Fredericton, 10 June 1818, Land Petitions: Original Series, 1783-1918 (RS108), Provincial Archives of New Brunswick microfilm F4180.

<sup>3</sup> Her 1784 year of birth can be approximated from an 1814 list. Don Macpherson Lt. Col. Com.g.10th RVBn, "Return of Men, Women, and Children of His Majesty's 10th R.V.Battalion Supposed to Be Selected to go down the Country to occupy stations on the Saint John River", Quebec, p. 5, 1 May 1814, Library and Archives, Ottawa, Canada, C-3158 or C series, RG 8, vol 620.

<sup>4</sup> Mrs. Anderson appears in two New Brunswick or 10<sup>th</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran Battalion records as "Sarah" Anderson, and in one record as Jane and one as Charlotte. The records that cite her as Sarah are the 1 May 1814 list of prospective soldier-settlers and their families, and her own 10 June 1818 petition for land. In a list of stations and their personnel of 1817 she is Widow Charlotte Anderson. She is Widow Jane Anderson in the Commissariat Record Book of Fort Presque Isle, where they received rations from 25 October 1818 to 24 January 1819. Other information in these differing references support that all are discussing the same person. Ernest Clarke in his book *The Weary, The Famished and The Cold: Military Settlement Upper St. John River, 1814-1821* (1981) always refers to her simply as "Widow Anderson", impliedly acknowledging her given name differs in sources. Clarke appears to not have been aware of her petition (which makes two instances out of four of the use of Sarah as her name in Quebec and New Brunswick). As two of the four mentions show her as Sarah, including the most detailed of those mentions, we have opted to show her name as Sarah in this article. Christenings of two of their children in England again name the parents as David and Sarah Anderson.

<sup>5</sup> UK, Royal Hospital, Chelsea: Regimental Registers of Pensioners, 1713-1882, WO/120/9, p. 156, Ancestry.com, accessed 8 Aug 2020.

<sup>6</sup> Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, 1837, "Drumragh" <https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/irl/TYR/Drumragh> accessed 22 Aug 2020.

<sup>7</sup> Don Macpherson Lt. Col. Com.g.10th RVBn, "Return of Men, Women, and Children of His Majesty's 10th R.V.Battalion Supposed to Be Selected to go down the Country to occupy stations on the Saint John River", Quebec, p. 5, 1 May 1814, Library and Archives, Ottawa, Canada, C-3158 or C series, RG 8, vol 620.

<sup>8</sup> UK, Royal Hospital, Chelsea: Regimental Registers of Pensioners, 1713-1882, WO/120/9, p. 156, Ancestry.com, accessed 8 Aug 2020.

<sup>9</sup> A pair of 23 centimorgan (cM) DNA matches to this writer, who is a fourth great grandson of David and Sarah Anderson, suggests a possible connection to an Anderson family of Morayshire or Monboddoo, Scotland. These matches, "PG", and his son or nephew "SG", share 21-75 cM of DNA with myself and nine others, four of whom share family trees that descend from David Anderson. A fifth shared match has Grand Falls-area roots. A further pair of matches, a mother and daughter, though they share DNA with the rest of us, do not have any near common ancestor shared with us within their trees. The last two shared matches show no family trees at their accounts. Ancestry DNA, accessed August 2020.

<sup>10</sup> Wikipedia contributors, "Anderson (surname)," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Anderson\\_\(surname\)&oldid=967227517](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Anderson_(surname)&oldid=967227517) (accessed August 8, 2020) "Anderson is the eighth most frequent surname in Scotland and 52nd most common in England." Although Anderson appears in Scandinavian countries it is spelled differently. Also, "Anderson Family History", <https://www.ancestry.ca/name-origin?surname=anderson> accessed 22 Aug 2020.

<sup>11</sup> A William Anderson appears in a 1699 list of heads or "masters" of households in Drumragh, Tyrone, Ireland, where he was described as a Presbyterian. Len Swindley (transcriber) "Names of Masters of Families in Drumragh Parish 1699 – Extracted from LDS Film #100173" [which cites Tenison Groves (transcriber), "Religious census 1699", microfilmed 1949, 4pp]. Freepages, <http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~cotvroneireland/genealogy/churchrecord/drumragh.html> accessed 8 August 2020. Most Presbyterians were themselves (or their ancestors) from Scotland.

<sup>12</sup> Email Len Swindley to Mori Hillman 2 Aug 2020.

<sup>13</sup> Review of Robert Hall Anderson's *Family Descent - Anderson of Flush and Bawn Sixmilecross, Co. Tyrone (1543-1977)*, revised by J. G. T. Anderson in 1977, while an intriguing study of an Anderson family who lived six Irish miles away from David's birthplace, contained no references to a David Anderson and nothing to allow us to be reasonably sure that it was the same family. Other Anderson families are alluded to but not described within the same book. There is a one page "Appendix E - Principal Sources" and no footnotes.

<sup>14</sup> "Chiefly British" spelling of sergeant. <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/sericant> accessed 22 Aug 2020.

<sup>15</sup> UK, Royal Hospital, Chelsea: Regimental Registers of Pensioners, 1713-1882, WO/120/9, p. 156, Ancestry.com, accessed 8 Aug 2020.

<sup>16</sup> We can't rule out that he was transferred in from some other regiment before his pensioning in June 1802. For example Cannon says that about 400 recruits and "also a large draft from the Eighteenth Light Dragoons" joined the 17<sup>th</sup> in England in about 1797. See Richard Cannon, *Historical Record of the Seventeenth Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lancers: Containing an Account of the Formation of the Regiment in 1759, and of its Subsequent Services to 1841*, (London, Parker, 1841), p. 44 accessed at Google Books 22 Aug 2020.

<sup>17</sup> Richard Cannon, *Historical Record of the Seventeenth Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lancers: Containing an Account of the Formation of the Regiment in 1759, and of its Subsequent Services to 1841*, (London, Parker, 1841), p. 38 accessed at Google Books 22 Aug 2020.

<sup>18</sup> Sarah Anderson, "The Humble Petition of Sarah Anderson, Widow", Fredericton, 10 June 1818, Land Petitions: Original Series, 1783-1918 (RS108), Provincial Archives of New Brunswick microfilm F4180.

<sup>19</sup> J. W. Fortescue, *A History of the 17<sup>th</sup> Lancers (Duke of Cambridge's Own)*, (London, Macmillan, 1895) p. 95.

<https://archive.org/details/ahistorythlance00fortgoog/page/n118/mode/2up> accessed 15 Aug 2020. We hope to see the 4 March 1797 Port Royal muster roll, taken after the founding of the *Caledonia*. It will likely include David Anderson.

<sup>20</sup> David Anderson's 1802 pension records said the 41 year old had 12 years experience. If there was no double counting for time in the West Indies, then this would have had him join the army in about 1790.

<sup>21</sup> J. W. Fortescue, *A History of the 17<sup>th</sup> Lancers (Duke of Cambridge's Own)*, (London, Macmillan, 1895) pp. 71-86.

<https://archive.org/details/ahistorythlance00fortgoog/page/n118/mode/2up> accessed 15 Aug 2020. During the years that David Anderson was in the regiment it was called the 17<sup>th</sup> Dragoons or 17<sup>th</sup> Light Dragoons. The name "Lancers" was introduced at a much later date in the history of this regiment.

<sup>22</sup> J. W. Fortescue, *A History of the 17<sup>th</sup> Lancers (Duke of Cambridge's Own)*, (London, Macmillan, 1895) pp. 89, 91-95.

<https://archive.org/details/ahistorythlance00fortgoog/page/n118/mode/2up> accessed 15 Aug 2020.

<sup>23</sup> Richard Cannon, *Historical Record of the Seventeenth Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lancers: Containing an Account of the Formation of the Regiment in 1759, and of its Subsequent Services to 1841*, (Jan 1841), p. 38 accessed at Google Books 22 Aug 2020.

<sup>24</sup> J. W. Fortescue, *A History of the 17<sup>th</sup> Lancers (Duke of Cambridge's Own)*, (London, Macmillan, 1895) p. 95.

<https://archive.org/details/ahistorythlance00fortgoog/page/n118/mode/2up> accessed 15 Aug 2020.

<sup>25</sup> Richard Cannon, *Historical Record of the Seventeenth Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lancers: Containing an Account of the Formation of the Regiment in 1759, and of its Subsequent Services to 1841*, (London, Parker, 1841), p. 44. accessed at Google Books 22 Aug 2020.

<sup>26</sup> In 1797 they were headquartered at "Nottingham, Leicester, Trowbridge, Bath and Bristol". By 1798 they were moved to the extreme south east corner of England, to Canterbury. Then to Portsmouth in 1799, Swinley [near Windsor according to Cannon, p. 45], and Bagshot Heath in [summer of 1800 according to Cannon, p. 45], and Manchester in 1801. Perhaps this detail will help a family historian when looking for David and Sarah's marriage record or for birth records of children. J. W. Fortescue, *A History of the 17<sup>th</sup> Lancers (Duke of Cambridge's Own)*, (London, Macmillan, 1895) pp. 96-9.

<https://archive.org/details/ahistorythlance00fortgoog/page/n118/mode/2up> accessed 15 Aug 2020.

<sup>27</sup> Henry, a 13 and a half year old, is the oldest son of David and Sarah Anderson found on Lt. Col. Macpherson's May 1814 list of 10<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran Battalion families. Subtracting 13 years and six months from May 1814 would have Henry born November 1800. See Don Macpherson Lt. Col. Com.g.10th RVBn, "Return of Men, Women, and Children of His Majesty's 10th R.V.Battalion Supposed to Be Selected to go down the Country to occupy stations on the Saint John River", Quebec, p. 5, 1 May 1814, Library and Archives, Ottawa, Canada, C-3158 or C series, RG 8, vol 620.

<sup>28</sup> Michael R. Hales (1995). *Civilian soldiers in Staffordshire 1793-1823*. Doctoral thesis, Sheffield Hallam University. p. 155. <http://shura.shu.ac.uk/3101/2/10702787.pdf> accessed 17 Aug 2020.

<sup>29</sup> A troop was about 1/10<sup>th</sup> of the regiment. In 1802 the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment was reduced from ten troops and over 1000 officers and men to eight troops. See for example Richard Cannon, *Historical Record of the Seventeenth Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lancers: Containing an Account of the Formation of the Regiment in 1759, and of its Subsequent Services to 1841*, (London, Parker, 1841), p. 44, accessed at Google Books 22 Aug 2020.

<sup>30</sup> Two records of a November 1800 christening likely refer to the same event, one perhaps has a transcription error (1 or 7 November 1800) in the date. See: "England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975", database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JQPC-2G3 : 21 March 2020>), Henry Anderson, 1800. Or "England, Staffordshire, Church Records, 1538-1944," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QL3G-3B25 : 8 July 2020>), Henry Anderson, 7 Nov 1800; citing Baptism, Longton, Staffordshire, England, Staffordshire & Stoke on Trent Archive Service, Stafford; FHL microfilm 7,566,680. Lane End was amalgamated with Longton.

<sup>31</sup> One version of the record of this birth and/or christening refers to Lane End and to Longton, which are the same place, with Lane End abandoned in later years in favour of Longton, or was absorbed into Longton: contemporary map is at: GB Historical GIS / University of Portsmouth, History of Lane End, in Stoke on Trent and Staffordshire | Map and description, *A Vision of Britain through Time*. URL: <http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/21504> . Date accessed: 18th August 2020.

<sup>32</sup> Henry, a 13 and a half year old, is the oldest son of David and Sarah Anderson, found on Lt. Col. Macpherson's May 1814 list of 10<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran Battalion families. Subtracting 13 years and six months from May 1814 would have Henry born November 1800. Don Macpherson Lt. Col. Com.g.10th RVBn, "Return of Men, Women, and Children of His Majesty's 10th R.V.Battalion Supposed to Be Selected to go down the Country to occupy stations on the Saint John River", Quebec, p. 5, 1 May 1814, Library and Archives, Ottawa, Canada, C-3158 or C series, RG 8, vol 620.

<sup>33</sup> 1-20 of 52,366 Results for Name: Henry Anderson Birthplace: England Birth Year (Range): 1795 - 1805 Father name: David, *Familysearch*, accessed 17 Aug 2020. *Familysearch* is careful to display many pages of results to a search request but the first and best 20 results soon deteriorated into unlikely variations of our search terms. If there is another Henry, son of David Anderson, christened within five years before or after November 1800, available in *Familysearch*, he would have been displayed in the first 20 results.

<sup>34</sup> William, at 12 years and 5 months old on 1 May 1814, was the second oldest son of David and Sarah Anderson found on Lt. Col. Macpherson's May 1814 list of 10<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran Battalion families. Subtracting 12 years and 5 months from May 1814 would have William born December 1801. Don Macpherson Lt. Col. Com.g.10th RVBn, "Return of Men, Women, and Children of His Majesty's 10th R.V.Battalion Supposed to Be Selected to go down the Country to occupy stations on the Saint John River", Quebec, p. 5, 1 May 1814, Library and Archives, Ottawa, Canada, C-3158 or C series, RG 8, vol 620.

<sup>35</sup> J. W. Fortescue, *A History of the 17<sup>th</sup> Lancers (Duke of Cambridge's Own)*, (London, Macmillan, 1895) pp. 99-100. <https://archive.org/details/ahistorythlance00fortgoog/page/n118/mode/2up> accessed 15 Aug 2020.

- <sup>36</sup> He was pensioned between 7-10 June 1802, judging by some of the nearby entries within the pension book. (His own entry isn't completely shown in the microfilm but entries before his read 7 June and the very next entry says 10 June). UK, Royal Hospital, Chelsea: Regimental Registers of Pensioners, 1713-1882, WO/120/9, p. 156, Ancestry.com, accessed 8 Aug 2020.
- <sup>37</sup> Some on-line family trees suggest she was born in Kings Worthy, Hampshire, England in about 1805, but "Mary Merritt" of Kings Worthy appears in the Hampshire, England census of 1851 and 1871, and was married to a James Merritt. Our Mary Emily (Anderson) Merritt was in New Brunswick, apparently continuously, from 1814 to her 1822 marriage to Henry Merritt and through the births of her several children in New Brunswick, to her appearance in Victoria County, New Brunswick census returns of 1851 and 1861, and is buried in a Grand Falls cemetery. The Mary Merritt of Kings Worthy must be a different person.
- <sup>38</sup> Mary was described as 10 years and 7 months old and Caroline was 7 years and 5 months old on 1 May 1814. Don Macpherson Lt. Col. Com.g.10th RVBn, "Return of Men, Women, and Children of His Majesty's 10th R.V.Battalion Supposed to Be Selected to go down the Country to occupy stations on the Saint John River", Quebec, p. 5, 1 May 1814, Library and Archives, Ottawa, Canada, C-3158 or C series, RG 8, vol 620.
- <sup>39</sup> Robert Henderson (editor), "Abstracts of the 10<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran Battalion's Standing Orders, The War of 1812 Website, <http://www.warof1812.ca/10thrvb.htm>, accessed 8 Aug 2020.
- <sup>40</sup> The National Archives of the UK; Kew, Surrey, England; General Muster Books and Pay Lists; Class: WO 12/11145 covering 25 Dec 1814 to 24 Mar 1815, image 15 of 578, line 7, and covering 25 March 1815 to 10 April 1815, image 71 of 578, line 6. Ancestry.com, accessed 8 Aug 2020.
- <sup>41</sup> "Regulations regarding the Royal Veteran Battalions", *General Regulations and Orders* (1811), p. 209.
- <sup>42</sup> UK, Royal Hospital, Chelsea: Regimental Registers of Pensioners, 1713-1882, WO/120/9, p. 156, Ancestry.com, accessed 8 Aug 2020.
- <sup>43</sup> W.C.F.G. Sheridan, *A Topographical and Historical Guide to the Isle of Wight* (London, T. Brettell, 1833). pp. 104-5. <https://archive.org/details/atopographicala00shergoog/page/n9/mode/2up> accessed 23 Aug 2020.
- <sup>44</sup> Thomas's Church was the "only one place of worship of the established church" in Newport and therefore this is where Caroline likely was baptized. W.C.F.G. Sheridan, *A Topographical and Historical Guide to the Isle of Wight* (London, T. Brettell, 1833). pp. 90-91. <https://archive.org/details/atopographicala00shergoog/page/n9/mode/2up> accessed 23 Aug 2020.
- <sup>45</sup> "England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975." Database. *FamilySearch*. <http://FamilySearch.org> : 6 April 2020. Index based upon data collected by the Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City. There are three other versions of this record, one of them are the Bishop's Transcripts. These records place the birth of Caroline two months later than the 1814 list did, making the 1814 list a fairly close approximation.
- <sup>46</sup> A. S. White, "GARRISON, RESERVE AND VETERAN BATTALIONS AND COMPANIES." *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 38, no. 156 (1960): p.158. Accessed August 15, 2020. [www.jstor.org/stable/44225024](http://www.jstor.org/stable/44225024).
- <sup>47</sup> Sarah Anderson, "The Humble Petition of Sarah Anderson, Widow", Fredericton, 10 June 1818, Land Petitions: Original Series, 1783-1918 (RS108), Provincial Archives of New Brunswick microfilm F4180.
- <sup>48</sup> The National Archives of the UK; Kew, Surrey, England; General Muster Books and Pay Lists; Class: WO 12/11145, Muster roll of the 4<sup>th</sup> Veteran Battalion, 25 Dec 1814 – 24 Mar 1815, image 15 of 578, line 7, and covering 25 March 1815 to 10 April 1815, image 71 of 578, line 6, Ancestry.com, accessed 22 Aug 2020. Appears under the heading "Privates". Perhaps this is why Sarah didn't mention that her late husband had also been a member of the 10<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Veteran Battalion when she wrote her 1818 Petition? She may have chosen to emphasize the regiment where her husband was a non commissioned officer.
- <sup>49</sup> "Regulations regarding the Royal Veteran Battalions", *General Regulations and Orders* (1811), p. 210.
- <sup>50</sup> Robert Henderson (editor), "Abstracts of the 10<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran Battalion's Standing Orders, The War of 1812 Website, <http://www.warof1812.ca/10thrvb.htm>, accessed 8 Aug 2020 and A. S. White, "GARRISON, RESERVE AND VETERAN BATTALIONS AND COMPANIES." *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 38, no. 156 (1960): p.158. Accessed August 15, 2020. [www.jstor.org/stable/44225024](http://www.jstor.org/stable/44225024).
- <sup>51</sup> Year: 1851; Census Place: Andover, Victoria County, New Brunswick; Schedule: I; Roll: C\_996; Page: 14; Line: 27, accessed at Ancestry 8 Aug 2020, shows that David's probable daughter, Mary Emily (Anderson) Merritt, entered the colony in 1807.
- <sup>52</sup> Sarah Anderson, "The Humble Petition of Sarah Anderson, Widow", Fredericton, 10 June 1818, Land Petitions: Original Series, 1783-1918 (RS108), Provincial Archives of New Brunswick microfilm F4180.
- <sup>53</sup> In 1814 David Anderson was in Captain Turner's company. Descriptions of the Fort Michilimacinac capture name Charles Roberts as the captain of the company of 10<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran Battalion who, with others, participated in that action.
- <sup>54</sup> George F. G Stanley, *War of 1812 – Land Operations*, (Toronto, Gage, 1983) pp.6-8.
- <sup>55</sup> The 10<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran Battalion – Toronto have a Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/10thRoyalVeteranBattalion.Toronto/> accessed 16 Aug 2020.
- <sup>56</sup> "10<sup>th</sup>, afterwards 4<sup>th</sup>. [Royal Veteran Battalion]. Formed on 25<sup>th</sup> December, 1806, for service in North America. ... Stationed: Quebec, September 1807;... In June 1815 it was renumbered 4<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran Battalion. Disbanded at Quebec, 24<sup>th</sup> September, 1816." A. S. White, "GARRISON, RESERVE AND VETERAN BATTALIONS AND COMPANIES." *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 38, no. 156 (1960): p.158. Accessed August 15, 2020. [www.jstor.org/stable/44225024](http://www.jstor.org/stable/44225024). (Note that the March – June 1815 muster roll was marked 4<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran Battalion - Ancestry).
- <sup>57</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran Button, Niagara Falls Museums, <http://images.ourontario.ca/niagarafallsmuseums/72558/data>, accessed 16 Aug 2020.
- <sup>58</sup> Joseph Bouchette to Sir George Prevost, "The Surveyor Genl's Report upon his return from settling The Veterans + families Upon the Portage between Lower Canada and New Brunswick" 30 June 1814, Library and Archives, Ottawa, Canada, C-3158 or C series, RG 8, vol 621, pp. 18-25.
- <sup>59</sup> Joseph Bouchette to Sir George Prevost, "The Surveyor Genl's Report upon his return from settling The Veterans + families

Upon the Portage between Lower Canada and New Brunswick" 30 June 1814, Library and Archives, Ottawa, Canada, C-3158 or C series, RG 8, vol 621, pp. 18-25.

<sup>60</sup> "Sir George Prevost", The Canadian Encyclopedia, <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/sir-george-prevost>, accessed 15 Aug 2020.

<sup>61</sup> Claude Boudreau and Pierre Lepine, "Bouchette, Joseph", Dictionary of Canadian Biography, [http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/bouchette\\_joseph\\_7E.html](http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/bouchette_joseph_7E.html) accessed 15 Aug 2020.

<sup>62</sup> Bouchette's report seems to suggest that the Andersons and Smiths and himself reached Salmon River on the 31<sup>st</sup> which suggests May 31, 1814 as there are only 30 days in June and his report was written 30 June 1814. In her Petition Sarah Anderson refers to June 1814.

<sup>63</sup> Joseph Bouchette to Sir George Prevost, "The Surveyor Genl's Report upon his return from settling The Veterans + families Upon the Portage between Lower Canada and New Brunswick" 30 June 1814, Library and Archives, Ottawa, Canada, C-3158 or C series, RG 8, vol 621, pp. 18-25.

<sup>64</sup> Sarah Anderson, "The Humble Petition of Sarah Anderson, Widow", Fredericton, 10 June 1818, Land Petitions: Original Series, 1783-1918 (RS108), Provincial Archives of New Brunswick microfilm F4180.

<sup>65</sup> Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, "Ortonville", <https://archives.gnb.ca/Exhibits/Communities/Details.aspx?culture=en-CA&community=2928> accessed 22 Aug 2020.

<sup>66</sup> Sarah Anderson, "The Humble Petition of Sarah Anderson, Widow", Fredericton, 10 June 1818, Land Petitions: Original Series, 1783-1918 (RS108), Provincial Archives of New Brunswick microfilm F4180.

<sup>67</sup> Joseph Bouchette to Sir George Prevost, "The Surveyor Genl's Report upon his return from settling The Veterans + families Upon the Portage between Lower Canada and New Brunswick" 30 June 1814, Library and Archives, Ottawa, Canada, C-3158 or C series, RG 8, vol 621, pp. 18-25.

<sup>68</sup> Don'd Macpherson, Lt. Col late 4th R.Bn, Nominal List of Non Commissioned Officers, and Men, of a Detachment, Late 4th Roy'l Vetn Battalion Settled on the Line of Communication to New Brunswick with the Number of their Families, and Stations", p. 50, Quebec, 3 May 1817, Library and Archives, Ottawa, Canada, C-3158 or C series, RG 8, vol 623. Widow Anderson is shown with seven children. See also Sarah Anderson's Petition, which specifies seven children.

<sup>69</sup> George Head, *Forest Scenes and Incidents, in the Wilds of North America: Being a Diary of a Winter's Route From Halifax to the Canadas....* (London, John Murray, 1829), p. 128, <https://archive.org/details/forestscenesand00headgoog/page/n7/mode/2up> accessed 8 Aug 2020.

<sup>70</sup> Three families are shown at Salmon River in 1817: David Smith, his wife and 6 children, Lyman Whitehead, his wife and three children, and Widow "Charlotte" Anderson and seven children. See: Don'd Macpherson, Lt. Col late 4th R.Bn, Nominal List of Non Commissioned Officers, and Men, of a Detachment, Late 4th Roy'l Vetn Battalion Settled on the Line of Communication to New Brunswick with the Number of their Families, and Stations", p. 50, Quebec, 3 May 1817, Library and Archives, Ottawa, Canada, C-3158 or C series, RG 8, vol 623.

List of Royal Veteran's Battalion soldiers and families settled on the communication route between St. John NB and Quebec.

<sup>71</sup> The Lyman Whitehead family was on a 31 January 1815 list of soldier's families: "List of Men with their Families of His Majesty's 10<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran Battalion who are desirous of Availing themselves of The Favourable Indulgence in the General Orders of the 6<sup>th</sup> December 1814", Library and Archives Canada, C-3158, "C" Series, RG8, vol 621, p. 38.

<sup>72</sup> "Salmon River: Flows SW into Saint John River, S of Grand Falls. In Maliseet Meduxneckaysis, "little river rough at mouth". Morris 1765, Peachey 1788 and Sotzmann 1798 Sauman; Campbell 1785 Salmon River and Meducksinicksis. When the Salmon came up Saint John River they used to turn up Salmon River because Grand Falls blocked further movement on the main river. Alan Rayburn, *Geographic Names of New Brunswick* (Ottawa, Surveys and Mapping, Dep Energy, Mines & Resources, 1975), pp. 247-8).

<sup>73</sup> Sarah Anderson, "The Humble Petition of Sarah Anderson, Widow", Fredericton, 10 June 1818, Land Petitions: Original Series, 1783-1918 (RS108), Provincial Archives of New Brunswick microfilm F4180.

<sup>74</sup> Ernest A. Clarke, *The Weary, The Famished and The Cold: Military Settlement Upper St. John River, 1814-1821* (1981)

<sup>75</sup> Sarah Anderson, "The Humble Petition of Sarah Anderson, Widow", Fredericton, 10 June 1818, Land Petitions: Original Series, 1783-1918 (RS108), Provincial Archives of New Brunswick microfilm F4180.

<sup>76</sup> The National Archives of the UK; Kew, Surrey, England; General Muster Books and Pay Lists; Class: WO 12/11145 covering 25 Dec 1814 to 24 Mar 1815, image 15 of 578, line 7, and covering 25 March 1815 to 10 April 1815, image 71 of 578, line 6, which states David Anderson was "Dead", Ancestry.com, accessed 8 Aug 2020.

<sup>77</sup> "Was not the Petitioner's husband frequently warned that He was on another man's land?" "Yes". Questions (and answers) appended to Sarah Anderson, "The Humble Petition of Sarah Anderson, Widow", Fredericton, 10 June 1818, Land Petitions: Original Series, 1783-1918 (RS108), Provincial Archives of New Brunswick microfilm F4180.

<sup>78</sup> The National Archives of the UK; Kew, Surrey, England; General Muster Books and Pay Lists; Class: WO 12/11145 covering 25 Dec 1814 to 24 Mar 1815, image 15 of 578, line 7, and covering 25 March 1815 to 10 April 1815, image 71 of 578, line 6, which states David Anderson was "Dead", Ancestry.com, accessed 8 Aug 2020.

<sup>79</sup> Claude Boudreau and Pierre Lepine, "Bouchette, Joseph", Dictionary of Canadian Biography, [http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/bouchette\\_joseph\\_7E.html](http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/bouchette_joseph_7E.html) accessed 15 Aug 2020.

<sup>80</sup> "Sir George Prevost", The Canadian Encyclopedia, <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/sir-george-prevost>, accessed 15 Aug 2020.

<sup>81</sup> Don Macpherson Lt. Comr late 4<sup>th</sup> R.V.Bn to His Excellency, Library and Archives C-3158, "C" Series, RG8, vol. 623, pp. 51-2.

<sup>82</sup> SD Street adds a character reference to Sarah's 1818 petition that confirms she "lived servant" at his family's home the past



winter (1817-1818) "and appeared to be a very deserving honest and respectable woman in her Station, ... I have good reason to believe the Facts stated in [her] Petition". Compare the signature below the character reference on the petition to a signature on Samuel Denny Street's daughter's marriage certificate, found at the New Brunswick Archives website. Street's biography is at [http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/street\\_samuel\\_denny\\_6E.html](http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/street_samuel_denny_6E.html)

<sup>83</sup> An index entry for Sarah's 1818 petition at the New Brunswick Archives website

(<https://archives.gnb.ca/Search/RS108/Details.aspx?culture=en-CA&Key=1150>) refers to Kings County, but an online biography says Mr. Street built a home, "Elysian Fields", at Burton, which is in Sunbury County.

<sup>84</sup> Sarah Anderson, "The Humble Petition of Sarah Anderson, Widow", Fredericton, 10 June 1818, Land Petitions: Original Series, 1783-1918 (RS108), Provincial Archives of New Brunswick microfilm F4180.

<sup>85</sup> Henry E. Clopper, *Commissariat Record Book at Presque Isle 1818-1819*, MG24-F82, R6253-0-1-E, pp. 33 and 60, Library and Archives Canada, <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/CollectionSearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=104204&new=-8586046557597525795>, accessed 8 Aug 2020.

<sup>86</sup> "has not the Petitioner and children waived rations ever since the death of her husband?" "Yes". "Questions" (and answers) appended to Sarah Anderson, "The Humble Petition of Sarah Anderson, Widow", Fredericton, 10 June 1818, Land Petitions: Original Series, 1783-1918 (RS108), Provincial Archives of New Brunswick microfilm F4180.

<sup>87</sup> Henry was 13 and a half on 1 May 1814, and William was 12 and 5 months. Therefore in June 1818 they would have been 17 and 16 with their birthdays coming late in the year. See Don Macpherson Lt. Col. Com.g.10th RVBn, "Return of Men, Women, and Children of His Majesty's 10th R.V.Battalion Supposed to Be Selected to go down the Country to occupy stations on the Saint John River", Quebec, p. 5, 1 May 1814, Library and Archives, Ottawa, Canada, C-3158 or C series, RG 8, vol 620.

<sup>88</sup> "Are any of the Sons old enough to cultivate land?" "Yes". "Questions" (and answers) appended to Sarah Anderson, "The Humble Petition of Sarah Anderson, Widow", Fredericton, 10 June 1818, Land Petitions: Original Series, 1783-1918 (RS108), Provincial Archives of New Brunswick microfilm F4180.

<sup>89</sup> Some other military settlers (Royal West India Rangers) within the same 1826 land grant that the Andersons sons appear within were known to be on their lands after the winter of 1819-20. See for example Richard W. Dixon, *George Dixon and His Descendants*, (2007), pp. 13-26.

<sup>90</sup> Cleadie B. Barnett (transcriber) "Grantees of Kent Parish 1822 – State of the Military Settlement in the Parish of Kent on the River Saint John – July 1822" <http://sites.rootsweb.com/~nbcarter/Cleadie8.htm>, accessed 22 Aug 2020.

<sup>91</sup> Kate A. Foster, *Our Canadian Mosaic*, (Toronto, Young Women's Christian Association, 1926), p. 62.

<sup>92</sup> <https://open.library.ubc.ca/collections/bcbooks/items/1.0379686#p65z-5r0f:whitehead%20>, accessed 22 Aug 2020. My mother, born in Ortonville in 1926, said Whitehead Flat (the name the area was known by in her childhood) was often under water when the Saint John River would rise.

<sup>93</sup> Franklin Lawson and Mori Hillman, "Private Henry Merritt: Veteran of the War of 1812", *Generations, The Journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Inc.*, Spring 2016, vol. 38, No. 1, pp. 6-11; and "Who was Mary Emily (Anderson) Merritt?" *Ibid.*, pp. 11-14.

<sup>94</sup> Ancestry.com. *New Brunswick, Canada, Marriages, 1789-1950* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2017. 004146248, p. 205. Original data: Provincial Archives Of New Brunswick, New Brunswick, Canada. Accessed 15 Aug 2020.

<sup>95</sup> George Manzie and 144 others, Land Grant, Kent Parish, York County, New Brunswick, Volume 9, Number 1949, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick film F16312. Index entry is at Archives of New Brunswick website, accessed 8 Aug 2020.

<sup>96</sup> Woodstock Anglican Parish Registers, 1791-1970, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick film F-1094, including items #560, 652.

<sup>97</sup> 1850; Census Place: *New Limerick, Aroostook, Maine*; Roll: 248; Page: 46B, *Ancestry.ca*, accessed 24 Aug 2020.

<sup>98</sup> Woodstock Anglican Parish Registers, 1791-1970, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick film F-1094, including items #560, 652.

## New Brunswick Strays

*contributed by Marianne Donovan*

PAULEY, Andrew 'Andy' Ivan - Andrew 'Andy' Ivan Pauley passed away on Wednesday, July 8, 2020, at the age of 63. He will be deeply missed by his wife Jackie (née Armstrong), and his three children, Shaun (Eunju), Kendra (John), and Rachael, and his three grandchildren: Claire & Elijah Pauley, and Kellen Ennis. He will also be missed by his mother, Isabel Pauley, of Port Elgin, New Brunswick; his two sisters, Sharon (David) Trainor and Cindy Blacklock. Andy was predeceased by his father, Ivan Pauley, and his nephew, Nathan Trainor, both in 1998. Andy was born on Dec. 1, 1956 in Sackville, NB. [www.westviewfuneralchapel.com](http://www.westviewfuneralchapel.com) (London Free Press - July 11, 2020)

# Timothy and Margaret Hourihan of Woodstock NB

Franklin Luke Lawson

The following article was written by Frank A. Hourihan, a former resident of Newburg in Carleton County, who now lives in Portland, Maine. It first appeared in the *Church World*, a weekly paper published in Portland. In forwarding the article to us Mr. Hourihan pointed out that his parents were married one hundred years ago - in October 1866 - and that our paper carried a picture of 6-month old James Francis Hourihan, a short time ago. James was a fifth generation and his great-grandfather was Charles Hourihan of Woodstock, a brother of Frank Hourihan. (The *Sentinel Press*, Woodstock, N.B. 01 December 1966.)

In the year following Confederation in 1867, my parents, Timothy and Margaret Hourihan, and baby John came up the St. John river in a boat from Sussex and settled at Woodstock, N.B. They were married in Sussex one hundred years ago in October, 1866. My father worked the intervale farm beside the river just above Woodstock for the late Peter Fisher, now memorialized by his native town.

After eight years and with five children, my parents moved to The Hill, in Pembroke, about six miles northeast of Woodstock. The farm at that time consisted of a small cleared spot grown up in bushes, and the rest of the hundred acres was a heavy forest of tall trees where, in my father's words, "You couldn't see the blue sky over your head." My parents were real pioneers.

An old log house on the clearing was cleaned up for temporary living quarters, and my father built a new log house, in which were born the next two members of the family. He also built a log barn for the horse and the two cows. When the bushes were cut on the old clearing, they had grass and hay for the animals.

My father cleared the woodland bit by bit by chopping down the big hemlock and spruce and maple, and piling them up and burning them. After the rush of the first year or so, the chopping could be organized so as to save the timber; but the urgent need was to get some land cleared to grow food for the family and stock. He would sow oats and wheat and buckwheat in the rich soil among the stumps, and sow grass seed with the grain. The grass would grow up with the grain and make good stock food, when the grain was threshed. Next year that patch would be left for hay, and a new patch would be cleared and sowed.

He threshed the grain on a canvas, with a flail, and the boys could help in cleaning the grain, by holding the grain up high in a bucket and pouring it down on the canvas, so the wind would blow away

the chaff and bits of straw. That process would be repeated over and over, until the grain came out clean. My brothers and sometimes my sisters would take the wheat and buckwheat to the grist mill to be ground into flour -- the wheat for bread and the buckwheat for pancakes. The bran (now sometimes called the best part) would be fed to the pigs and calves. That was a job for the youngsters, and the animals probably laughed at us while they gulped it down.

My father had a wonderful teammate. I have heard my mother say that when my sister Alice was three weeks old (89 years ago) she would put her to sleep on a pillow in the newland, while she planted potatoes among the stumps, by hacking the ground with a newland hoe.

John was ten years old at that time, and with willing hands he would follow his mother's instructions for planting corn and peas and beans, by putting so many seeds in a hill, and making the hills so far apart in a row, and trying to keep the rows straight at a good distance from each other. With a hop and skip, John set off with the seeds and hoe, and his eager little brothers and sisters joined with excitement in the garden planting. On another day his mother would explain how to plant the tiny carrot seed and beet seed and lettuce seed. And again, how to plant pumpkin and squash and cucumber seeds and onions; and how to set out the cabbage plants and tomato plants.

Lo and behold! A whole garden planted by young hands in its rich soil among the black stumps. Lo and behold! In a few days the seeds were growing up through the ground, with excited youngsters proud of their own work. Soon beans and peas in the pod -- ooooo! We had to wait a few weeks for corn-on-the-cob and juicy tomatoes; but when they did come -- O boy! John was ten years old at that time, and at 16 he was chopping cordwood, chopping down maple and birch trees

and splitting them into cordwood to be hauled to Woodstock in the winter for sale.

After the emergency of the first year or so, the work could be organized and planned ahead. My father and the older boys would cut down hemlock trees, in the late spring or early summer, and peel the hemlock bark, and stand the bark up or pile it loosely to dry. In the winter months the hemlock bark would be hauled to the tanneries for tanning hides for leather; and the peeled hemlock logs and spruce and cedar logs would be hauled in bobsleds down the creek road to the sawmills to be sawed into boards and shingles. My father was a skilful axeman, and with 225 pounds of muscle his rhythmic swing, as I remember it, would "sink the axe to the eye."

The woodland contained a variety of woods -- hemlock, spruce, maple, birch, ash, pine, cedar and nut-bearing trees -- a fine place for squirrels and little boys. The youngsters with baskets and buckets would gather up the beech nuts and oak nuts and hickory nuts and chestnuts and butternuts and walnuts and hazelnuts, and bury them in the ground squirrel-fashion to ripen and sweeten, giving them yum-yum taste.

The Shaw Creek ran past our farm, the larger branch just about forming the rear boundary of the farm, and the smaller branches cutting through the farm, making a section of about 20 acres between the two branches -- when my brother John chopped cordwood at 16 years of age. The Shaw Creek road through the woods was a favored winter road for marketing timber, avoiding three hills in a two-mile stretch, and avoiding drifting snow. It became a winter market road for the vast lumber crop of Newburg farms, with thousands of what a lumberman might call graceful spruce logs, and many loads of clean maple cordwood. With resounding horse bells echoing through the woods, my father and brothers would join the log and cordwood parade, the cordwood to be hauled to Woodstock for sale, and the logs to be taken to the river bank, to be rafted in early summer and floated down the St. John river to market.

The crop-growing season was usually from three to five months, from May through September, sometimes seeding taking place in the latter part of April, with harvesting of the potatoes and root crops running into October. After the seeding and planting, came the cultivation of the hoe crop, particularly the potatoes and beans and turnips, and the work of insect control, spraying the apple

orchard and potato crop. The hay crop would be gathered in July, followed by the grain harvest in August and September, and later the root crop. It was nice to see the barns bursting with harvest. It was nice to feel the freshness of summer, when the apple blossoms filled the air with fragrance, and later came the sweetness of new mown hay. No wonder I was accused of getting up out of bed before sunrise and wandering the dew-drenched grass in my nightshirt picking flowers, a three year-old with the hay tops higher than my head.

The hay and grass crops would be marketed in the winter months, as well as the pork and beef, and turkeys and geese and chickens and butter in bulk. But the apple and potato and turnip crops would be taken to market in the fall before the cold weather came. During the summer the youngsters would pick strawberries and raspberries and take them to town for sale, along with eggs and butter and green vegetables.

We all, in our turn, walked a mile and a half to the Pembroke school, by the St. John River, and we all went through the excitement of seeing the river ice break up in the early spring, with huge blocks of ice rolling and tumbling and crushing up the banks by the force of the rushing waters. Now, the Pembroke school is closed, and the children are picked up here and there and taken by bus to the large consolidated school at Woodstock. On the third Sunday of each month the youngsters would walk three miles to St. Joseph's church in Newburg - either walk or take the double team. My parents and the wee ones would ride in the buggy or pung.

Never any problem to break in a colt. That was done before it was six months old by hitching the colt to the handles full of kids. Young colts were a part of the family, and the bossies and lambs and baby chicks. Sharp minds are always willing to learn, and young hands can be helpful. That's how it came about that the girls were adept in their work, and could knit a sock before they were ten years old. The ambition was to turn a heel and knit a thumb, and they did it before giving up. A little later they would "make a buttonhole with their eyes shut."

(My sisters Blanche and Alice worked for their room and board in Woodstock while learning the fine art of sewing and dressmaking.)

The girls (any one of them) would harness a horse and take the wool to the carding mill to be

made into rolls, and they would spin the rolls into yarn, and knit socks and mitts and sweaters and oversocks, sometimes coloring the yarn with various dyes, including boiled butternut bark. And so with the washing and churning and the making of butter, and filling the cellar storeroom for the winter with preserved strawberries and raspberries and plums, and preserved green beans and peas and beets and corn, along with cucumbers and green tomato pickles. Their energetic hands would relieve their mother who spent many a midnight hour at the loom weaving cloth to make clothes for the growing family. The youngsters would bring in buckets of red raspberries from the fences and hedges, and the girls (any one of them) would turn out big bulging pies - the juicy kind, filling the kitchen with sweetness. The vigor of youth was in the air. Energy to spare. Even on frosty moonlight nights boys and girls would pile on a bobsled, with the pole back over the bench for steering, and sail down the hill over the snow on the hard crust. Up - and down again. Wow!

In 1882 (six years after coming to The Hill), they built the big frame house, in which were born the last five members of the large family of twelve. The house was painted a cream color, with red trimmings and red roof, with the summer "sun rising and setting in the front door." The frame of the house was all sawed, except for the sills and floor stringers, which were hewed by my father, and which were "sound as a nut" after more than eighty years. (And the two cherry trees in the front lawn planted by my father still bearing cherries, and the apple orchard still bearing apples after 71 years.) The nearby spring was ever full of clear soft water bubbling from the ground, and trickling down the drain through the field.

From the front porch there was a sweeping view, taking in Moose Mountain in Johnville and Mars Hill and Mount Kathadin in Maine and the sparkling water of the St. John river several miles upstream; and taking in also a vast array of fruitful meadows converted from the woodlands - the work of worthy hands.

My five sisters were all older than myself, and they were all my guardians - "Nothing could be sweeter where the River Shannon flows."

Chopping a farm out of the woods is a continuing process over many years. Not only do fields have to be cleared one by one, the stumps

removed by tearing them out root by root and burning them; but the fields have to be kept going in a series of crops, keeping step with new methods in crop management; and along with the development there must be grown up a series of stock - cows and beef animals, and pigs and sheep and hens and geese and ducks and turkeys and horses all with young ones coming on year by year. And along with this increasing process is the change of tools or implements - the sickle and scythe and cradle giving way to the mowing machine and reaper and binder; and the flail replaced by threshing machines which themselves gave way to the Little Giant dated 1887 (my year). The labouring washboard was thankfully replaced by the washing machine; and the dog-powered churn gave way to the cream separator and the creamery processing plants for making butter and cheese. The ox-cart is no more, and I have seen worthy senior citizens taken to their graves with automobiles on paved roads. It is nice to see progress; but progress could not come without the hard toil of the hands that prepared the foundation for progress.

One farm is but a part of the surrounding community; and as the farm develops, so does the entire community develop. The experience of my parents was much the same as that of other good settlers in the surrounding communities up and down the river, and they lived to see the result of their united efforts in producing one of the finest agricultured districts in the St. John Valley.

The family of Timothy Hourihan and Margaret McGinn Hourihan:

My Parents 2

Children 12

Grandchildren 61

Great-Grandchildren 183

GGreat-Grandchildren 270

Including Spouses 112

The Family (100 years) 640

Seven of my brothers and sisters have families running into the fifth generation, and I have been "Uncle Frank" to more than 500 precious souls, including spouses.

Frank A. Hourihan Portland, Maine

# Anglican Registers Project: A Proofer's Perspective

Pamela J. Fulton

*Pamela provides an entertaining account of her experiences of proofing Anglican Register transcripts (also known as "piles of rocks").*

## A Family Tragedy

Parish of Burton and Maugerville Burials: April 30, 1854

Ludlow Horton son of Ebenezer of Burton, farmer

Joshua Horton son of Ebenezer of Burton, farmer, buried at same time.

May 4, 1854 (four days later)

Nelson Horton son of Ebenezer, 18

Mary Emma Horton daughter of Ebenezer, buried at the same time.

At the same time? Twice? What tragedy could lead to the burying of four of your children within five days? Infection? Accident? Fire? This is where proofing morphs into research to substantiate facts. Only two of the children's ages are known. There is no record of them in the Federated Data Base at PANB. Nothing. I turned to the 1851 Census for Burton and found Nelson Horton aged 14 and Ludlow aged 4 but no mention of Joshua or Mary Emma who must have been born after the census. All I could glean about the life and death of these three brothers and their sister was from the Census: "Anglo-American. Born in Colony." They were probably of Loyalist ancestry and born in New Brunswick. (According to Esther Clark Wright there were four Loyalist Hortons, one of whom went to Burton.) You see how far off the task these meanderings take you? Digressing even more, I Googled 'NB 1854 epidemic' and came up with the cholera epidemic in Saint John in 1854 that killed 1500 people in that city, brought by a ship in April with sick and dying passengers on board. Possibly I had my answer. Mindful of my main task as proofer, not general historian, I again set my nose to the proofing grindstone.

Volunteering to work on the Anglican Church Records Project / Anglican Parish Register Project meshes my abilities to read spidery handwriting with an almost obsessive bent for pointing out typographical errors in newspapers, printed place mats, menus etc. At the age of eight I learned running writing at school with a nib dipped in an inkwell, blotting paper at the ready, the teacher calling out "down-up-down-over" while she banged out

the rhythm on her desk with a ruler, as we put the heavier emphasis on the down stroke in our copy books. I learned to make "r" both ways, cross my "t"s without lifting my pen, and write the capital "Q" like the number 2. I have also dabbled in calligraphy where one never makes an upstroke: all letters and numbers are formed by down strokes. A zero is made by joining two curved down strokes (), hence I was able to correct many number sixes that were mis-transcribed. I have researched original documents in Archives in Canada, Australia, England and the United States for the last forty-five years and can recognize a serif, the curled back tail of a "d", and a "j" following three "iii"s in lower case Roman numerals, meaning 4. My Master's thesis, which was published, is a transcription of a surgeon's journal 1798-1800, and I transcribed a blacksmith's account book 1824-1846 as well as old family diaries. I'm completely at home with old handwriting but I can't text to save my life. Also, in my professional career, observation was a crucial element so I feel perfectly suited and inclined to be a proofer. A transcriber-typist? Never! I came to it too late. I'm a real duffer and get very frustrated.

## Variety of Parishes

To date I have proofed twenty-nine parish registers from Northern, Central and Southern New Brunswick, most areas I have visited and some I know intimately: communities along the Bay of Chaleur – Addington, Bathurst, Campbellton, and Dalhousie; down the St John River Valley – Glassville, Prince William and Dumfries (together), Southampton and Queensbury (together), Fredericton (both Christ Church Cathedral and the Parish Church), Burton and Maugerville (together), Gagetown, Petersville, and Hampton; Central New Brunswick – Canning and Chipman, McAdam, Northumberland, and Sussex; and in the South and along the Bay of Fundy – Campobello, Grand Manan (and Deer Island), St Stephen, Musquash, Springfield, and Westmorland, with St Martins next in line. As well, I proofed several registers in Saint John including Carleton, St John Baptist, St John Stone Church, St Jude's, and St Mary's.



The registers are usually sent to me to do the baptisms first, followed by the marriages, burials, confirmations and lists of communicants. I find it more difficult to deal with the baptisms first as you have a triple whammy of the child's, the parents', and the sponsors' new given and surnames all at once, and I sometimes spend a lot of time deciphering the spelling as well as the new handwriting; how each scribe makes his "R" and "B", "T" and "J", "S" and "L" in his own distinctive way, and distinguishing the curls on the "M"s from the "W"s. Is it the letter "u"? Or does the scribe never close his "a"? Sometimes a series of "munum-rurn"s look like nothing more than continuous waves and crests.

If one is lucky enough to proof all the registers in a parish, the questionable letters and names are repeated, sometimes over and over on the yearly list of communicants, and often as witnesses to marriages and sponsors at baptisms (godparents). This allows the spelling of an unusual name, like Inazephronia, to be verified. And you need the patience of Job to figure out if a given name is Daniel or David with the final "d" not properly closed. I copy down every single page and if any name is even slightly illegible I circle it and keep on copying. When I proof that page, that's when I go searching for other examples in the Archives or a census, and if I have the other registers of that parish I may be able to prove it beyond a doubt.

### Spelling

I realize many names were spelled differently by the person who filled in the names in the marriage registers (probably the Rector which can be verified by his signature, his assistant, or a Parish Clerk) than by the bride and groom who signed the register. I assume they knew how to spell their own names correctly (except those who signed with an X) so I always use their signed name as their true name (while also checking it against their marriage and birth certificates at PANB). New rectors may consistently change the spelling such as Mawhiney for Mawhinney. Vital Statistics and the Federated Data Base at PANB require the exact spelling of names that are on their documents but you can play around with spelling variations if you click on Name Search under Vital Statistics. I subscribe to ancestry.ca and can find spelling variations including gravestone inscriptions (which you can also find at PANB on the Federated Data Base but must have the exact spelling). Danny Johnson's Vital

Statistics from Newspapers at PANB is also very useful.

### Spelling Variations in the Musquash Register

Here are many examples from 1883-1949 which I list in detail to show how commonly this occurs.

Balcam-Balcom; Snyder-Snider; Shadey-Shedda; Shephard-Shepherd-Sheppard; Tears-Teare; McGuire-Maguire; Pricilla-Priscilla; Mace Bay-Mace's Bay-Maces Bay; Merryweather-Merriweather; Leahey-Lehey; McGowen-McGowan-MacGowan; Tatten-Totten-Tattern; Longeil-Longille-Longueil-Longuel; Hazard-Hayard; Gaultine-Garcelon-Garford; Millin-Millen; Gilbraith-Galbraith; Hargrove-Hargrave; Lizzy-Lissy; Gamble-Gamil-Gammil-Gamill-Campbell-Gamal; Isabella-Esabella; Corscadden-Corscaddon-Kiscadden-Corscaden-Cascorresdon; Randolph-Fitz-Randolph-FitzRandolph; Winn-Wenn; Trynor-Tyner; Reed-Reid-Read-Ried; Brine-Bryan-Bryne; Caffery-Caffrey; Matitall-Matattall-Mattitall-Matattall; Daley-Daily-Daly-Dayly; Hatheway-Hathaway-Hatherway; Wolfred-Woolfor-Wooford; Henegar-Hennegar-Hennigan-Hannigin; Arkealis-Archellis-Archilles; Knewks-Knowks; Inazephina-Isazehina; Janes-Jeans-Jones.

### Unusual Names

Occasionally I've had to research the spelling of an unusual name such as the baptism at Christ Church Cathedral in Fredericton on May 12, 1873 of a child named Capel Hanbury Mesham son of Charles and Ellen Caroline Mesham, Gentleman (the father). There is nothing in Vital Statistics but the Federated Data Base gives us a couple of references to Charles Mesham, Lt. HM 62<sup>nd</sup> Regt who married Ellen Caroline Jervis in St John's, Nfld by the Military Chaplain on January 1, 1862. I found Capel in the 1881 Census for Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England: Chas Mesham 44 Retired Military Officer, Lieutenant, born Bedford, Bedfordshire, his wife Ellen C 38 born St John, New Brunswick, their daughter Margaret E 16 born Newfoundland, daughter Edith 9 born Fredericton, New Brunswick and Capel H (found him!) 8 born Fredericton, New Brunswick, plus four other children born France and Ireland. Further research (not required for my proofer's job but enticing) shows Capel died in Bombay, India in 1902 aged 29. You couldn't make this up! If I expanded a search like this on even a fraction of the interesting names I come across I would have to live to be

seven hundred years old in order to finish my proofing, and mentor, Don Oliver, would hang me out to dry. If it weren't for these diversions I would feel like a prisoner breaking a pile of rocks into smaller stones (the mundane, repetitive checking). And just when I finish breaking apart the last stone (finish a register), they dump another pile of rocks in front of me to start again. It's fun following these leads, mentally stimulating, a coffee break – like being a detective without the danger.

### Immigrants

In larger centres on the coast such as Saint John (consistently spelled "Saint" only since 1925 and the river keeping the abbreviated "St") there are more immigrant names in the parish registers, probably due to the shipping; especially the marriage registers whose spelling variations can be a nightmare to check. An example from the Marriage Register of the Mission Church St John Baptist, Saint John from as recently as 1941: John Kyriakakos, a restaurant proprietor, was married to Mildred Maliorio/e/a in the Admiral Beatty Hotel by Rev Dionyssios Mavrreas DD of Trinity Greek Orthodox Church in Montreal. One of the witnesses was M Papadometriou and the other two witness signatures are indecipherable. Also, there are folks from Norway, Estonia, Bulgaria and New York: Manilka Stoganova Lazarova or is it Mariika Stajanova Lazarova? Sylvio Del Vecchio; Arthur Arneburg Burgesen of Sigerfiord, Norway; and Alexander Kodvilmann, a widowed seaman who married Marta Pitsal, both Lutherans. There was Achilles Coloumbrides of Cyprus; Eloferios Lignos of Saint John; Lazarios Andronikos of Athens, Greece; and Nicholas Kidonis of Saint John who is to be found under the spelling Niklas Kosidonis. Another example of being tripped up by the spelling: on 19<sup>th</sup> of February 1890 John Blomqvist or Blornqvist aged 30 born Helsingfors, Finland and a resident of Campbellton was buried at Athol House. And what is Athol House? Blinkers on, Pam – keep your mind on the proofing.

### Copying Errors

Apart from spelling variations made by the original scribe, I found seventy-three copying errors by the ?Rector in thirty-three images in the Marriage Register from St Mary's in Saint John where the names of the brides and grooms are different to the names they actually signed: Mable instead of Mabel, Blanche instead of Blanch, Hen-

ton for Hinton, Johnson for Johnston, Elizabeth for Louise, Sharkey for Starkey, Richie for Ritchie, Frazer for Fraser, Donna for Donna Marie, Roy for Ray, March for Marsh, Vanbuskirk for Van Buskirk, Jessie (a female name) for Jesse, Rushtin for Rushton, and Doughtwright for Douthwright. Given the emphasis on primary sources over secondary sources, one has to wonder at the veracity of the rest of the registers if so many inaccuracies can be found in just one.

### No Room for Error

Sometimes, hand-written or typed sheets of paper are glued into a register or were probably put loosely in the back. One rector mentions he tried to fill out the register but it may not be in order due to the numerous slips of paper. The only register people signed on the day was the marriage register: the groom, bride, witnesses and officiant. You can imagine the officiant at a baptism or burial jotting down particulars, asking this one or that the age, date of birth, and the sponsors' names. Later, back home or in the vestry, the rector would copy all the information carefully, and column after column in the same hand: same ink, same size letters, same slope and formation. There are also instances where people have written to the rector stating there is an error in a baptism. This may seem trivial to us today but a person's baptism may be the only evidence of their date and place of birth, the names of their birth parents, their legitimacy, their adopted parents, or father's occupation. They may need legal help or a passport later in life and the record of their baptism may be the only proof they have. I have come across requests for the rector to forward an exact copy of the baptism to parents, individuals and lawyers. Proof of birth may be advantageous; or a disadvantage, as in the case of New Brunswick residents who live on Campobello Island whose mothers drove across the bridge to give birth in the nearest hospital in Maine. Now these "Canadian" children have discovered they are, in fact, citizens of the United States of America, not even dual. Raised New Brunswickers, with only a short drive up the coast to re-connect to the Province by road (US1), Islanders thought nothing of it until 9-11. Now, with Covid, easy access to their own province is cut off. The border is closed.

### Bishops

Confirmations are always performed by the visiting Bishop of the Diocese of Fredericton which

encompassed the whole province. I came to realize that bishops have a right to call themselves the name of the diocese, hence the signature: John Fredericton in many registers. No matter which bishop from which era, they were commonly referred to as "The Bishop of Fredericton" or simply "Bp Kingdon" or "Bp Richardson". Some bishops (always referred to as 'Right Reverend') consistently signed Fredericton as a surname and one needs to keep a reference sheet handy if there was more than one John. I came across a history of Christ Church Cathedral and, together with consulting the Internet, now keep the following list within easy reach. They remained in office until they died.

John Medley 1845-92

Hollingworth Tully Kingdon 1892-1907

John Andrew Richardson 1907-38

William H Moorhead 1939-56

A Henry O'Neil 1957-71

Harold L Nutter 1971-89

George C Lemmon 1989-2000

William C Hockin 2000-2003

Claude W Miller 2003-2014

On occasion, in the Grand Manan Confirmation Register, the Rt Rev Oliver L Loring, Bishop of Maine, acted for the Rt Rev WH Moorhead, Bishop of Fredericton. Confirmation candidates were entered in long lists of males and females, often by descending age, having "been prepared" by the local rector, with their ages and often date and place of baptism, and by whom, all written in the same hand which makes letter comparisons easy. Sometimes there is also a list of Vestrymen and Wardens (the more names the better).

### Other Clergy

As well as the list of Bishops of Fredericton I have come to appreciate over the months (now going on years) the list of Anglican Clergy supplied by master mentor Don Oliver to help transcribers and proofers decipher some almost impossible signatures that consist, at times, of nothing more than a series of circles or an almost flat wavy line. Searching down the list time and time again for a name that may have a double "l" in it or is short and might start with a "W" or "M" you sit up and take notice when you recognize a name you've seen often, like Wilfred Langmaid whom I came across in the Musquash Register baptized at the

same time as two brothers and a sister on November 7, 1926; likely the father of the Rector who became a priest in 1990 and is no doubt the same who was a regular *Daily Gleaner* contributor.

I've found marriages, baptisms and burials of several other clergymen and their families. In the Dalhousie Burial Register we find on August 12<sup>th</sup>, 1880, "Theodore Sweet 12 hours, John Hales Sweet and Evelina Janet Sweet, Clerk in Holy Orders and Rector of Dalhousie". Maria Louisa Spike, wife of the Rev Henry Spike, the incumbent at Musquash, died in 1884 aged 56 and was buried in St Anne's Churchyard there. This burial was unusual because three other clergymen assisted at her burial: George Schofield, Richard Mather, Le-Baron Fowler and her husband Henry Spike. Quite a mark of respect. And on October 14, 1904 Henry Mitchell Spike died, aged 83, and was also interred in St Anne's, Musquash by FMW Bacon and R Mathers. The Clergy List gives the year of death as 1905 which proves that everything that is written is not necessarily true, and that is why sources should be acknowledged to allow cross-checking. The Clergy List also informs (in pencil) that Spike was at Musquash from 1872-95, at Mission and St Jude's, Carleton 1893-1903 and in McAdam the summer of 1903. The List sources the Synod Journal of 1905 for this information. I also came across the marriage of Roy Baker Evans in the Springfield Register who later became Rector of Gagetown, and in 1983 I approached him to baptize my own two children aged six and two who were born in Ontario, because nineteen of their ancestors had been baptized, married or buried at St John's, Gagetown over the centuries.

Interred at St Anne's Churchyard was Ernest Shepherd, aged 23 years, 3 months and 21 days, of Musquash who died September 4, 1913 and was buried the same day. The exact detail of his age and the fact he was buried the same day led me to investigate at PANB where his Death Certificate states he died on the 14<sup>th</sup> at his father's house in Musquash – a Divinity student at the University of King's College in Windsor, NS of Diphtheria one week. This Return of Death was made out by the Lay Reader in the Parish who not only gave a different date of death but a different age, 23 years, 3 months and 17 days. The Church does not seem to have an assigned Rector at the time (visiting clergy and the same lay reader performing burials before and after Ernest's) and the actual burial was conducted by a Rector in Saint John). How many lives

lost before that to Diphtheria? Or since? I then went searching for the Diphtheria vaccine which I discovered was developed in 1923. Now back to the proofing, unless ...

From the Burton and Maugerville Burial Register: January 31<sup>st</sup>, 1859: "Rev Gilbert Charles Wiggins late Rector of the Parishes of Greenwich and Petersville in Kings County and Eldest Son of the Rev Dr Wiggins, Rector of this Parish was buried at Hyeres Var France on 31<sup>st</sup> Jan 1859 age 26 years by the Reverend Robert Allan Bloomfield Chaplain to the English Residents at the place in the Cemetery of Hyeres Var France." Death Certificate (in French, inserted in the Register): Extract of register of civil estates in the archives of the mayor d'Hyeres, Arrondissement de Toulon, Department du Var: 30 Jan, 1859, 10 am Gilbert Charles Wiggins single Profession: Pasteur protestant age 24 born Maugerville Nouveau Brunswick American English. Declaration made by Edward Patterson aged 57 agent d'affaires living at Hyeres . . . signed by the Mayor of Hyeres 27 March, 1859.

Occasionally you come across names of renowned New Brunswickers as in the Baptism Register at Christ Church Cathedral in Fredericton June 10, 1882 Goodrich Edward Athelstane Roberts son of Charles GD and Mary Isabel Roberts by John Medley. Charles GD (later Sir Charles), poet and author had been married by his father, Rev G Goodridge Roberts to Mary Isabel Fenety in the Cathedral on December 29, 1880 according to the newspapers. Bishop Medley also officiated at other Anglican (previously known as Church of England until 1955 in Canada / "C of E" in the censuses / Episcopalian in the United States) clergy's ceremonies such as the baptism of Mary Hanington on August 16, 1869 at the Cathedral, daughter of Edward A W and Margaret Susan Hanington of Prince William, Clerk in Holy Orders.

### Terminology

It is not necessary for a transcriber or proofer to understand the terminology used by those who made entries in the registers but I wanted to know more about what I am proofing than just blindly comparing words and phrases. In Christ Church Cathedral in 1896 I came across "clinical confirmation", "hypothetical confirmation" and "provisional confirmation". "Conditional baptism", I believe, is the term used when it is unclear if a person has been baptized previously, as in the case of some of the Middlemore children who were sent to

New Brunswick from England. In principle, no one can be baptized more than once but you cannot be Confirmed unless you have proof of baptism. The date and place of baptism and by whom is often included in the Confirmation lists. Roman Catholics and Greek Orthodox Christians on Confirmation lists are not Confirmed with the others. As Edward Hailstone, MA, Rector, wrote in the Christ Church, St Stephen Register on April 14, 1937, "The following persons baptized and Confirmed within the Church of Rome have been admitted according to the prescribed form into Communion with the Church of England."

The Baptism Register of Addington, which includes Campbellton, stands out in my mind because of the high number of "emergency Baptism"s performed at the Soldiers' Memorial Hospital in Campbellton: 1931, 1942, 1943, 1948, 1949 x 2, 1952 x 2, 1952 died next day, 1953, 1953 x 2 died following day, 1954, 1954 died next day, 1955 x 3, 1955 child died, 1956 x 2, 1957 x 2 – and these are just the Anglicans!

There was a man buried at Wilsons Beach on Campobello "unbaptized", and I came across a child buried outside the (consecrated) churchyard because he had not been baptized. And from the Restigouche Burial Register in 1880, a woman was "probably buried without services the following Sunday".

### Digressions / Interesting Tangents

I will admit I have digressed at times – breaking away from tedious but necessary comparisons of every letter, every word, every date (which I read out loud for better accuracy as you hear an error as well as see it), delving into Archives or on-line or into old atlases in order to better understand a family's chronology, the geography of an area such as "backlands", checking alternate spellings or even changes in place names. Lakeville Corner where I live was once called French Lake (and the "Corner" was added because there already were two other places called Lakeville). French Lake still exists in Sunbury County but is now on the other side of the St John River. Sorry, Don, I've probably held up the Project but I am going to elaborate on some of my "finds". History can be so fascinating.

### Campobello

I never realized that Campobello Island was once privately owned which explains the note on the

flyleaf of the first Register which is not entered on the spreadsheet as it is not a baptism, marriage, confirmation, communicant list or a burial. "Presented to St George's Church by William FitzWilliam Owen, The Proprietor. 15 November 1835." The Owens were from Wales and he was orphaned at the age of four but rose to Rear Admiral in the British Navy. He secured title to Campobello, which had been granted to his father, and brought over many tenants from Wales with names like Evans, Jones, Williams and Morgan with Welshpool no doubt reflecting their Welsh heritage. He was Justice of the Peace and Commissioner for Solemnizing Marriages in Charlotte County, marrying several couples on Campobello along with the first missionary Jerome Alley. He administered Campobello from 1835 until 1857, and was a Member of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick. Knowing all this really helped me make sense of the early registers. But there's more. He had two daughters, Portia and Cornelia and both marriages are recorded in "my" Register. Cornelia married Lieutenant John James (known as JJ) Robinson, also a Commander in the Royal Navy. John James Robinson and Cornelia Owen had four children: Owen Campobello Robinson born 1840, Portia Robinson (named after Cornelia's sister) born 1842, John Hemery Robinson (whose middle name often ends up as Herbert or just the initial H) born 1845, and Cornelia Ramsay Robinson born 1847.

Portia FitzWilliam Owen married a wine merchant, Clement Hemery (hence her nephew's middle name) from St Helier on the Channel Island of Jersey. They did not have any children and she died on Jersey. Her nephew Owen Robinson aged 10 was captured in the 1851 Census there. It is noted in the Register she was seventeen and one third years old (he was twenty-one and they were married by her father WFW Owen, Justice of the Peace for Charlotte County. One of the witnesses at Portia and Clement's wedding on Campobello was a Mary Blamfried/Blampied, a name also to be found in the Jersey Census. It's hard to imagine someone sailing across the North Atlantic in 1836 just to attend a wedding. When William FitzWilliam Owen died, his son-in-law JJ Robinson and daughter Cornelia owned the island and by the terms of the will, John James assumed the surname Robinson-Owen from that point on.

These are the fascinating tangents I've had to put aside to keep my nose to the grindstone in order to

get these registers proofed but to complete the FitzWilliam Owen and Robinson-Owen vignette, Robinson-Owen put Campobello Island on the market in 1872. There were no buyers. He died and his wife administered the island until 1881 when a group of Americans, including James Roosevelt, bought the Owen property, and Roosevelt built a summer home there. This was the very first register I was given to proof, where half the people married were from Maine: Trescott, Eastport, Lubec (across the present bridge), Calais, Boothbay Harbour etc. as well as from New Brunswick communities on Deer and Grand Manan Islands so I had to go fairly far afield to verify spellings. In this I found the 1830 and 1840 US Censuses very helpful (Canada's start in 1851).

### Maugerville

Other digressions included finding a history of the Parish of Maugerville on image 57 of the Maugerville and Burton Register after the last burial of 1878 and Confirmations in Christ Church Maugerville in 1872, and before the list of Burton Communicants on 58 dating from 1857 – a page of notes not included in the spreadsheet:

#### Parish of Maugerville

Founded 1783 under Rev John Sayre of Fairfield, Connecticut, a Refugee, who died the following year Aug 5, 1784.

The Rev --- Beardsley succeeded him, and was removed about 1800.

The first Church was consecrated Easter Monday March 24, 1788.

The Rev James Bissett came in 1802 and was inducted July 5, 1803. In his time (about 1802 or 3) the first Parsonage House was built. He died (insane) in 1812 and was succeeded by

The Rev Raper Milner, in 1814. The Glebe House was enlarged in 1822. He died April 11, 1843.

The Rev John Mayne Sterling was inducted June 18, 1843.

The Parsonage House was destroyed by fire on the morning of February 9, 1845. Mr Sterling died June 1, 1850.

The Rev AVG Wiggins LLD came into residence in July 1851 and was inducted May 16, 1853. He left the Parish in November 1860.



The Rev Henry Pollard of St Augustine's College, Canterbury, England, who was appointed in March 1861.

New Church built in village of Oromocto in 1863-4, consecrated October 26, 1864.

### **Christ Church Parish Church Fredericton Lists**

Christ Church Parish Church, Fredericton, is unique because the Register contains seven different lists. On the flyleaf of the Register (once again not captured on the spreadsheet) the Rev James DeWolfe Cowie writes in 1910 that when he came to Fredericton in 1906 his eighty-three year old father compiled a list of families, a Religious Census of the Parish of Fredericton and St Margaret's totalling 1050 people to which he will add. It comprises a list of Communicants in addition to those confirmed by Cowie during his incumbency for the 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Parish in August 1911. The list includes some from the Normal School and some from the Cathedral.

Also included in the seventh alphabetical list is a list of visitors from other parishes including Minerva O Bailey and Mrs GS Branscombe from the Parish of Canning, Catherine Clarke from the Parish of Woodstock and Pte Henry McBurney S John. There is a list of "The Kingdom" subscribers for 1911 with street mailing addresses as far afield as Providence RI, Calgary Alberta, Reigate Surrey England, and Mass, NJ and NY. There's Ethel and Marion Anderson's list, Miss Taylor's list, Mrs Barker's list, Esther Painter's list, Mrs Warren's list, Miss EP Hunter and Miss GH Davidson's list and Miss Addie Brannen's list.

### **Military**

In the Register of Baptisms in Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton in 1869 Charles C Coster, Garrison Chaplain, baptized several family members of military men stationed in Fredericton, especially those belonging to the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment. They include children of Privates, Drum Majors, a clerk in the militia office, a Captain, and a Sergeant – names that may not be associated with Fredericton such as Howell, Hather, Cain, Beach, Hewitson, Parry, Street, Compton, and Ellis (from Queens-town, Ireland). In 1915 at the Cathedral there were several Confirmations "From the Batteries" many who were born and baptized in England and Scotland with the surname Jack, Allan, Neild, Smith, Illingworth and Wandless.

At the back of the Sussex Register there are two pages headed "Gold Brooches Account" and "Sterling Silver Account": Money Collected from Sales where large 14K 15.00 each, and small 14 K 8.00 each were sold to Majors, Captains, a Colonel and a Lieutenant, including cap-size and lapel-size as well as scarf, loose links and safety.

James Aylett 66 Retired Officer HM Forces of Glebe Tide Head was buried May 23, 1882 at Athol House Burying Ground. Internet research (I had to know more) turned up Captain James Aylett of British 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment, born India who fought in the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny. On retirement he bought 1000 acres on the Restigouche River four miles from Matapedia and received a land grant at Tide Head. In the 1881 Census he was living in Campbellton (and his son's name on the next page of the Census was spelled Eylett). See? I think it was a worthwhile tangent. In reference to the Crimean War (the charge of the Light Brigade) I must admit that one of my greatest thrills was when I was researching one of my agricultural labouring ancestors in Cambridgeshire, England and came across the death of the landowner he worked for in the Burial Register, a Mr Jenyns Esquire. A full half page of the Register was given over to this man, including the phrase "one of the 600".

### **Communicant Lists**

Apart from being just a list of names, lists of Communicants can be very informative. One can learn a lot from "Remarks". The lists are usually a yearly attendance roll, sometimes with ticks under each Sunday the Communicant attended Church. Sometimes people appear on the lists repeatedly, year after year, with no hint of their activities. At other times, folks' movements are noted:

Moved to the USA / Gone to Australia

Left congregation / left Church / away (often during wars) / gone 1898

Salvation Army / Reformed Episcopalian

Suspended

Removed to Calais / Saint John / country / Amherst / Hampton / Montreal / Vanceboro / BC / Christie Ridge UCC / West / Norton / Cambridge, Mass / to Lower Cove and attends St James Church / Boston

Died / RIP / at rest / deceased

Married and removed to Nova Scotia / married now Mrs -----

Restored

Attending Boys' School at Rothesay / Attending  
Kingshurst Girls' School

Crippled girl at Alms House / Orphan Asylum /  
Municipal Home

Moved to Manor

ill

The word "Removed" in these registers means moved away to some other location, not removed from the list of Communicants. Occasionally more detail is added which really assists the researcher such as, "Mr and Mrs Alexr Stewart Removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1882 from Dalhousie". In 1883 Francis Roberts attended only once and "said to be 103 years old".

Some other gems from Dalhousie: there are eight women in 1873 who "Refused to be Confirmed", including a Stranger; and Mrs WS Smith was Suspended September 7, 1873. One male Communicant had "lapsed" but Mrs Andrina Ruttan had attended six times (her father, twelve times); several people lived across the Bay of Chaleur in Bonaventure, Quebec; and Charles Murray of Campbellton was "doubtful".

In 1889 you only made the Communicant list in Prince William and Dumfries if you attended at least three times a year (more than fifty attended once a month) but you couldn't escape humiliation because those at the bottom of the list, from numbers 57-65, "the following fitful Communicants" attended less than three times per year. One woman came twice and "has never been Confirmed some say she's an old woman"; and one man "came once just for Confirmation".

### Restigouche Tangent

In the Restigouche Marriage Register for 1871 on 19<sup>th</sup> of August Henry N Ruttan, bachelor, Civil Engineer, of Dalhousie, son of HJ Ruttan, Gentleman married Audinia Barbarie (whose name turned out to be Andrina, the "u"s and "n"s being very difficult to distinguish). I twigged to the name Ruttan as Captain Peter Ruttan was one of the Loyalist captains of the 4<sup>th</sup> New Jersey Volunteers in whose Company my husband's ancestor, Philip Hanselpecker, was mustered on Staten Island January 6, 1788. (Peter Ruttan and his family settled in Ontario but there are still Ruttans in Maine today). The search for the correct spelling of Andrina's name continued with the list of Communi-

cants' names in the Dalhousie Register. In 1871 I found Mrs Ruttan among other Barbarie women. In Ontario Deaths on ancestry.ca I found Andrina Barberie (note the spelling) Ruttan, widow of Henry Ruttan, born New Brunswick August 28, 1847 daughter of Andrew Barberie, moved to Winnipeg, and died in Halton, Ontario 31 August 1941 aged 94. Tangents! Tangents! I can hear Don saying, "Stick with the proofing".

### Strangers

Often there are references in the registers to "strangers" or "a stranger". At the end of the Musquash Register there is a "Register of Strange Clergymen officiating in the Parish or Mission". This meaning of "stranger" is 'visitor' and visitors are usually entered at the bottom of communicants' lists. In 1884 the Dalhousie Register lists the Rector of Moncton, one stranger – a Miss Montgomery of Brooklyn, "Lady McDonald and 11 other strangers of both sexes". The Rector of Moncton turns out to be "Rev Dr Manning, late Rector of Chester" who went to the District of Algoma. In 1882 there were twenty-two visitors at Church services in Dalhousie, fourteen in 1885 and eight in 1896.

Sometimes people are mentioned who really are strangers, as from the Burial Register we learn that "Charles Mitchell, Sailor, Campbellton" was buried October 19, 1884. "Some doubt exists as to the real name of the person. A stranger, born in New Mexico, USA, away from his friends. No one ever knew anything of him. WN tattooed on his arm". These anecdotes, all true, transport you to a very thoughtful place.

### Very Early Registers

Very early registers give us insight into life in the infant province of New Brunswick. I found these early names in the Register of Baptisms in Mauderville and Burton from 1787 when the Province had been in operation for only three years: Treadway Thomas Odber Miles, Dow Vandine, Samuel John Austin and George Hayward. Other well-known surnames include Hoyt, Underhill, Wayman, and Ryerson in 1787; Seley, DeWitt, Camp, Earl, Bailey, and Moors in 1788; and Segee, DeVeber, Mersereau, Phillips, Vail, Tompkins, Diblee, Fowler and Ingraham in 1789.

From what I have read, approximately 3000 free blacks or former slaves came to New Brunswick in 1783 with the Loyalists, as well as 1200 slaves of

white settlers. By the time slavery was abolished in New Brunswick in 1834 (British possessions) there were no slaves here. Many of those who had been freed could not make a living on their own and became indentured servants. The state of affairs in the late 1780s and early 1790s in New Brunswick is reflected in this Baptism Register where a fair number of black people are specifically mentioned: 3 in 1787, 8 in 1788, 2 in 1789, 9 in 1790, 13 in 1791, 3 in 1792, 7 in 1793, and 9 in 1797.

On September 14, 1788 baptized Cesar Broadstreet, servant to Peter Ryerson, Nathaniel and John (no surnames) servants of Capt Miles, Scipio Africanus (named after the great Roman general who defeated Hannibal) and Susannah Africanus, Edward Ludlow servant to Mr Carman, and Margaret Alison servant to Mrs Allison. The word 'servant' may have been a euphemism which is strengthened by the entry "John – Black Servant child of John Simonson". There is also, "Cato – Roose and Pompey Black Children" (Cato and Pompey certainly named after Romans). In 1794 "buried Rachel – a black woman servant of Willm Hubbard Esq."

On October 3, 1797 "Ann Simonson and Mary Ann Simonson – Mr Simonson's black children and the next day, the 4<sup>th</sup>, Elizabeth, Black Adult of Mr Lawton and Easter, Black Adult of Mr Longmuir". In the latter entries, the "of" seems to imply more possession or ownership than a contractual wage agreement.

#### Middlemore Children

Between 1885 and 1916 5000 or so poor, orphaned or destitute children from workhouses, reformatories, and from the streets of Birmingham, England, were first housed in Sir John Middlemore's Children's Emigration Home in Birmingham and then sent to Canada. 3000 were sent as domestics or farm labourers to the Maritimes and about half that number ended up in New Brunswick, mostly in central New Brunswick and along the river valley. I first heard of these "Home Children" from my friend, and Middlemore scholar, Dr Patricia Roberts-Pichette who spent years researching her book *Great Canadian Expectations*. Children were brought over from England and placed with families who had applied for them and agreed to educate and raise them (Church of England families seemed to be preferred). I first came across these children in the Prince William and Dumfries Registers, especially if it was uncer-

tain whether they had been baptized before or never. Sometimes the emigration experience went swimmingly, and the children were adopted by their host families. Sometimes it didn't, and children, adolescent boys in particular, would run away, some crossing the US border and making a life in New York or Connecticut where I tracked them down in the census. Albert Shaw, 16 when Confirmed on September 2, 1917, Baptized October 12, 1901 in England (born August 1901), came to Canada in 1910 (1911 Census) and was adopted by Roy and Bertha McMullen. Others returned to England as young men under their own steam and about half the boys, still being British, signed up with the Canadian forces and went overseas to fight in World War I. But I digress, as ever. Here are some of my gleanings from the Prince William and Dumfries Registers: (All listed together in the same order as here)

Confirmations June 8, 1898

Arthur Edward Ashton Balmer 19 baptized England

Edmund Cecil Balmer 16

William Drinkwater 16

Herbert Endall 14

Thomas James Nickless 13

Joseph Nickless 12

These boys were all baptized in England, and a little searching in the 1891 Census of Edgbaston, Warwickshire, New Brunswick, and arrivals in Canada shows Arthur Balmer aged 12 and Edmund Balmer 9 were living in the District Middlemore Home for Emigrating Waifs and Strays in Birmingham. William Drinkwater was living with Witter Ellegood in Dumfries as a Domestic Servant born February 14, 1881 England arriving Canada 1890. In the 1911 Census of Kingsclear, New Brunswick we find Herbert Endall was born in Leamington, Warwickshire in May 1884 (WWI Attestation Papers), arrived in Canada in 1896 and married Jessie Collett (PANB). In the 1901 Census of York County, New Brunswick, Thomas Nickless was living with the Lawrence family as a lodger and labourer born September 22, 1884 England. He and his brother, aged 12 and 10 at the time, arrived Halifax July 1897 on the *Assyrian* from Liverpool with 60 other boys and 35 girls, probably also from the Middlemore Home.

### The Burial Registers

Ah, the burials. Burials tell a tale. Baptisms are formal and full of hope. Marriages flesh out the Baptized and Confirmed young people, and sometimes widows and widowers having another crack at life but the burials can tell the story: the sum of hopes and ambitions if only a few extra words are noted in the Register. These can be elaborated by newspaper accounts and, I believe, can be educational for the reader or researcher, certainly creating empathy for those left behind whether it be simply the young age at which too many died – 2 months, or 4 days, 5 years 7 months even if no remarks are added. There is even more of an impact when the cause of death is recorded as exemplified in the Burton and Maugerville Burials:

August 19, 1859 Sarah Ann Miles, widow of the late Thomas Odber Miles Esq. of Maugerville 69.

August 11, 1862 Martha Hanson wife of ---- (a Norwegian) 40. Burying Ground Geary Settlement and Sermon in School House.

June 6, 1864 Robert McCleeve son of Jas. 7 Oromocto. Drowned.

August 12, 1865 Matilda Bryson daughter of Wm, 3 Oromocto, Drowned in well at shipyard.

September 7, 1868 Mr Shaw native of Nova Scotia shipbuilder 66 Died travelling through the Parish.

Contagious diseases could also explain why some families had several children baptized at once. In the Burton Register William and Margaret Ladds had seven children baptized on February 14, 1862 "In the house, one of them sick with the scarlet fever and others taking it". One son, Henry, aged two and a half, was buried five days later. The chances of having so many children dying may be the reason families had many children.

### Fire

I first came to know Joseph Patch and his wife Ann through the Campobello Baptism Register. He was a fisherman, born in Nova Scotia, and several of their children were baptized. I found them again in the Marriage Register, and I anticipated meeting them again in the Burial Register, unless they had moved off the Island. Yes, I finally came upon their burials. This was only to be expected. But both buried on the same day? Joseph Weeks Patch 81, and Agnes Patch 83. That's unusual. Maybe something awful happened. Digressing from my

proofing, I consulted the Federated Data Base at PANB, and the newspapers told the story: lightning had struck their house at Snug Cove on Campobello at 5 am and caused a fire. Both Joseph and Ann jumped 30 feet to the beach below but were badly burned. He died 6 hours later. She died 26<sup>th</sup> the next morning. If we are to learn anything from the past, it may be this: make an escape plan from your own house in case of fire, and practise it.

### Mortality Variations

Some parishes seem much healthier than others where most of the parishioners live to a ripe old age. Take the Parish of Springfield in Kings County where I found the majority of burials were old people in their seventies, eighties and nineties. Other parishes have an extraordinary number of infants and young children who perished, while other parishes bury most of their people between their teens and their forties. These variations could be caused by epidemics, industrial accidents in industrial centres, or more drownings in coastal parishes due to storms and shipwrecks. These registers really are a demographer's dream.

### Causes of Death

While some burial registers do not list the cause of death, many do. Consider these examples from Grand Manan: In 1900, "stomach trouble – Beautifully Pious"; a sailor who was "non-member of a church"; a 96 year old, "Oldest woman on island"; a fisherman "poisoned at Eastport. Took overdose drug"; in 1901 "Accidentally killed"; "one year old child, cholera"; "Old Age Helpless 10 years"; "La Grippe" (influenza); "apoplexy" (stroke); "consumption" (TB); "unbaptized Baptist"; and "infantile paralysis" (Polio). In 1913, "age 34 born Birmingham, England. Lock Jaw" (Tetanus) – "result of cut in foot 7 days"; a 16 year old "accidentally drowned getting Lilies in 1916; in 1917, "Alcoholic poisoning"; on June 1, 1917 "Samuel Cronk 93 born Nova Scotia Old Age – Oldest person on Island"; and in 1919 "Rose, age 5 (no surname) An illegitimate child, never spoke, imbecile, never baptized". In 1920 "Insanity"; a 27 year old wife died of "wood alcohol burns and fumes"; a woman who "died in Lubec, USA on Wednesday came on the boat this afternoon". Others from Grand Manan died in Boston, Exeter NH, Denver, and Chicago, which indicates how far they had to go to make a living. A fisherman died "by suicide Shot himself"; a 24 year old in 1924 was "killed in automobile

accident. Very large funeral"; a twenty year old died of Scarlet Fever; a 78 year old was buried on Good Friday; and a woman who died in 1930 was "taken away from the Island".

Sometimes causes can never be known unless recounted down the generations as family stories: "She went to the outhouse one night in February, slipped on the ice and broke her hip. She only lasted a week before she died." Or in the Restigouche Burial Register for April 20, 1872: "John Disbrow 24 son of Noah and Isabella Doctor of Medicine" was buried in Campbellton. There is no death for this surname this early in Vital Statistics. The only reference I could find other than the Burial Register was from the *Newcastle Advocate* and *The Daily Telegraph* Saint John, April 27, 1872: "We are sorry to learn that Dr John Disbrow died at Campbellton (Rest. Co.) Thursday 18<sup>th</sup> inst."

From the Prince William and Dumfries Register: in June 1888 three Vance children, Minerva Jane 11, Annie 9, and Ethel Lucretia were buried in All Saints Church Yard, Upper Magaguadavic with scanty information in the Register. Their births (at Vital Statistics) show that all were the children of P and S Vance, aged 9, 12, and 7. A newspaper states: "There is diphtheria in this settlement in some 3 or 4 houses. Patrick Vance lost three children in about 10 days". Particularly poignant, from another parish, was the burial of eight month old twins who died within hours of one another of Whooping Cough. Their death certificates both record the contributing cause of death as "Exhaustion from coughing". The take away from all this is: Make sure you and your family's inoculations are up to date. These diseases are now preventable.

#### Footnote

On image 39 of the Restigouche Burial Register, Elizabeth 5 months daughter of Charles Frederick and Maude Arnold Loasby was buried on July 31, 1883. At the bottom of that page is "Footnote: Maude Arnold wife of Frederic Loasby died at Campbellton on the morning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> April [probably 1884]. Their daughter Maude aged 3 years, died 6 hours earlier. Both bodies were removed to be buried at Hopewell in the County of Albert." I was impelled to follow this one up. There are no death certificates in Vital Statistics to tell the cause but from a couple of newspaper accounts we learn little "Maude Alice and her mother, Maude Arnold Loasby, aged 23 wife of Conductor Fred Loasby and daughter of OA Bar-

barie Station Agent ICR died on the morning of April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1884 and in the evening of the 2<sup>nd</sup> at 9 o'clock her daughter Maude Alice, and that their remains were placed in one casket and will be interred at Hopewell Hill on arrival of the train on Saturday 5<sup>th</sup>." There is another reference to a court case revolving around the remaining child, Gertie, but I must keep focused on my proofing.

#### Shock and Sorrow

Saint John January 3, 1949. Unidentified body of a man found at Indiantown January 1<sup>st</sup> possibly been in water one year. In 1950 a 30 week foetus aged 2 days prematurity. I thought I could give a few moments more to this child so consulted PANB for his Death Certificate which clarifies he lived in the Province "All Life" which totalled 10 hours and 21 minutes.

In 1898 a 75 year old man was buried in All Saints Churchyard with a comment in the Register: "died about June 24<sup>th</sup>. Lost and died in the woods." That's something all of us dread – being lost in the woods. I thought I would down tools and follow this one up. The newspaper gave a grimmer account: "Cut his throat on morn 24<sup>th</sup> in his camp on the west side of Magaguadavic Lake".

In 1903: "Name unknown. The remains of this unknown person were found at Cranberry Brook and were buried by me in the Church Yard – All Saints." CH Fullerton.

Then I came across the burial of infant twins who didn't die way back in antiquity but in the mid 1960s. This entry in the Register reminded me of the opening line of Ford Maddox Ford's *The Good Soldier*: "This is the saddest story I have ever heard." I found the death certificate of the little boy in Vital Statistics, named after his father, Larry, who lived one day, 6 hours and 13 minutes but could not find the name of his sister Laura. I felt I owed this little mite a few minutes of my lifetime and went through twenty-three pages of their surname until I found her listed under her mother's two given names, not Laura, the name written in the Register. Somebody made a mistake. Was it the Clergyman or the person who filled out the Death Certificate? The little girl lived 2 days, 1 hour, and 41 minutes. I think of these two little lives who were intimate *in utero* for less than nine months but never conscious of the love and sorrow their brief lives wrought.

Now I MUST get back to my pile of rocks. Don has just dumped another load.



# 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.

**Q5734-ALEXANDER:** Veterans Affairs Canada is looking for a photo of  
**Private Charles Alexander**  
DOD: April 9, 1917  
Service Number: 444952  
Age: 29  
Force: Army  
Unit: Canadian Infantry (New Brunswick Regiment)  
Division: 26th Bn.  
Born: May 15, 1887, Newcastle, New Brunswick  
Enlistment: June 15, 1915, Sussex, New Brunswick  
Spouse of Mary Jane Alexander of Newcastle, New Brunswick.  
**Attestation papers**  
Trade: labourer

Mother pre-deceased him. Step father James Paul, St. John, NB. Son Peter Alexander. Sailed on Oct 30, 1915. Arrived in England SS Corsician Nov 9, 1915. April 15, 1916 transferred to 26<sup>th</sup> Battalion France.

Priscilla Giroux  
Program Officer, Commemoration

Veterans Affairs Canada / Government of Canada  
[priscilla.giroux@canada.ca](mailto:priscilla.giroux@canada.ca) / Tel. 902-394-2632

**Q5735-ALWARD:** I have been look for proof of lineage connecting Anne Alward d/o Oswald Alward & Mary ??? (Bergman) 1st wife of Oswald. I have all the connections from Anne to my husbund and everything from Oswald back, plus gave Dominion copies of the archives first families and such but they will not accept these as proof, they say I need a family bible or a birth certificate.

Can you help me, I would like to get my father in law his UE status for his birthday this December, he will be 86 and it would be nice for him to have something to talk about in the nursing home. We are in Ontario.

Mary Melvin [Ravan@execulink.com](mailto:Ravan@execulink.com).

**Q5736-ARBOUR:** Just wondering if ANYONE has information to these two "Arbour"s (I here suspect are actually Arbo/Arbeaus). Looking for other official or familial references. The petition mentions the three KNOWN Arbos/Arbeaus of the period John, his brother Joseph and Joseph's wife Amy.

M. Sean Chapman [ancluain@iname.com](mailto:ancluain@iname.com)

**Q5737-BOYCE:** I am interested in researching my grandmother's family genealogy, her name was Elizabeth Boyce and she was born on March 4th 1904 and died on November 23rd 1973. I am very interested in trying to find out more information about her parents, grand parents and great great grand parents.

Elizabeth Boyce's parents were (father) John Wesley Boyce born 1876 in Harcourt (Kent) county NB. and died in 1954. Elizabeth Boyce's mother's name was Susan Selena (nee Donald) Boyce and was born in 1879 and died 1954

Janice Ballance [jballance@bell.net](mailto:jballance@bell.net)

**Q5738-CAMERON:** Veterans Affairs Canada is looking for a photo of Private James Cameron and information on his life before and during his enlistment in the First World War. I searched your site under Restigouche branch, he was born in New Mills, NB.

**Private James Cameron**

## Queries and Answers

DOD: April 9, 1917  
Service Number: 709705  
Age: 24  
Force: Army  
Unit: 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles (Quebec Regiment)  
Born: February 5, 1893  
Attestation papers  
Born New Mills, NB, Feb 5, 1893  
Father Joseph Cameron. Active Militia before enlisting. Mother was dead at time of enlistment.  
Trade: labourer  
Enlisted November 11, 1915, Sussex, NB. Departed Halifax June 28, 1916 SS Olympic. Arrived July 5, 1916, Liverpool. In the field, France Nov 29, 1916.  
Foster mother Mrs. Isabelle Gournaville Issac, Bonaventure County, QC  
  
Priscilla Giroux  
Program Officer, Commemoration  
Veterans Affairs Canada / Government of Canada  
priscilla.giroux@canada.ca / Tel. 902-394-2632

**Q5739-ESTHEY:** My ancestor Mary Elizabeth Estey born September 6th 1800 and died March 8th, 1864 and was married to the Reverend Samuel Hartt (a prominent Baptist minister). They're both buried in the Lower Waterville United Baptist Cemetery. I have a family history book that states she was taken care of by her Aunt Ruth Estey Everett and Mary was the granddaughter of John and Molly Hartt Estey who resided in Kingsclear in York County. Her parents are a complete mystery. Do you have any source that states Mary was raised by her aunt Ruth and she was related to John and Molly? I can't find anything in the Provincial Archives or Probates that connects Mary to any of her relatives besides her husband and children. Any help would be appreciated.

Amy Brooks aksiems@gmail.com

**Q5740-HAMILTON:** I am searching John Hamilton b: 1811 Ireland and wife Christiana b: 1815 Ireland. They died in Carlton Co. NB in 1889. I believe they came NB in 1837 and bought a farm. Do you know anything about them or any one who is also searching this family.

Barbara Richards barich131@aol.com

**Q5741-HARTT:** I've searched and searched, but I can't find anything that proves my ancestor Tho-

mas E. Hartt (born August 22, 1823 and died March 2, 1885, married to Mary Jane True ) was the son of Reverend Samuel Hartt Jr. and Mary Estey Hartt. I did find a NB census from 1851 that lists Samuel and Mary's other children, but Thomas was already married and had his own separate household when the census was taken, so he wasn't listed under his father's household. If anyone can help me prove Thomas was Samuel and Mary's son, I would be so grateful.

Amy Brooks aksiems@gmail.com

**Q5742-HOWELL:** Bass River, Kent County, New Brunswick. The church burnt years ago, thus no records.

Brothers and sisters of Asa Howell are: William, John, Joseph, James, George, Annanias, Annie & Mary.

Asa Howell m Eliza (McDougall) Campbell – lived in Bass River, Kent Co, NB. She had Campbell children (Husband died) previous to marrying Asa Howell.

Children of Asa & Eliza Howell:

1. Mildred Matilda Howell d 1969 m Ezekiel Nickerson d 1963

2. Isaac Wilson Howell b 1887-1950 m Grace Annabella McKnight 1871-1979 (Petitcodiac, NB)

3. Charles Nickerson Howell d 1975 m Gladys Seymore d 1986 (Havelock/Cornhill, NB)

Sharon Connors csconnor@nb.sympatico.ca  
506-532-3379

**Q5743-KIERSTEAD:** I was looking for - "The Descendants of William Robert Kierstead and Susanna Milton". I am looking to do an United Empire Loyalist application based on Isaiah Kierstead, but I cannot seem to find an online document to tie Isaiah to his son Gilbert Lester Kierstead. I have tied all other links together with documents online from Gilbert Lester through Christopher Wilson to William Robert to Roy Edward to my mother Constance Allison to me. Any assistance in clearing up this final hurdle would be much appreciated.

Gordon Miller grmiller115@shaw.ca

**Q5744-LANGILLE:** I am researching information on the Roma Langille murder/suicide in Bayswater, near Grand Bay 1976. Jean Vair, my

## Queries and Answers

grandmother, passed away a few years ago in Sudbury, Ontario. She had two children (twins) with Arthur Langille. They are still living so I hesitate to post their names. They were adopted out when Arthur died. Not sure when though. One of the twins found Jean many years ago and that is how I came to find this part of my family tree. Jean had a child in 1942. A girl named Roma. She died August 1976. When she died she went by the name of Roma Silver. She was involved in a murder suicide in Bayswater, New Brunswick. Maurice Hoar was the gentleman that died along with her. I only have a newspaper clipping on the incident and know no further details than this. I am wondering if Arthur Langille was the father of Roma. It makes sense since they married the same year. Jean was 19 and Arthur was 64. I would love to find out more about Roma. I wonder if she had children? My cousins would be older I believe but not by much. I am 38. I do know that Roma lived in Saint John in her teen years. I am not sure who raised her but she did know who her mother was.

Valerie Henley-Newell valhenley@yahoo.ca

**Q5745-LIND:** I as a Swede trying to find a long lost relative who was living in NB for some time be a member to get some info or advice. I am looking for GUSTAV LIND b. 1893 in Sweden and His wife Teatsie FENERTY b. 1899 in Halifax. They married 1919 in St John then I just know that Teatsie lived in Montreal 1940 and remarried and died in 1964 in Montreal. Someone has told me they had two Children: Stewart or Stuart b. 1925-1930 and Marian a little younger. I assume they were born in NB. They were not born in Montreal.

Ann-Marie Resman annmarie.resman@gmail.com

**Q5746-MCCAUSTLIN:** I recently found out through DNA testing, that my biological father was from St. John, New Brunswick. His name was Edward Leo McCaustlin [1902-1969] and he seems to have lived all his life in St. John except for when he served in the Carlton and York regiment of the Canadian Army in the Second World War. For a while he was stationed in England, where I was born in 1943. I believe that after he came home from the war, he lost a leg, whether it was through an accident or through an illness I do not know. He died in 1969 in D.V.A. Lancaster Hospital in West St. John where he had been for 1 year, 3 months

and 25 days. I have been able to find his birth, marriage and death certificates and also where he is buried, and I have sent off for his army service records, but because of Covid there is no telling when I will receive them. Through Ancestry.com I was also lucky enough to get in touch with, and visit [before Covid], a niece of his in BC.

I am planning a trip to New Brunswick soon, probably in 2021, and want to arm myself with as much information about him as I can before I get there so that I can visit some of the places where he lived and worked. So, I was wondering if any members could offer me advice on where to go and what to look for in my search once I get to New Brunswick.

Malcolm McBain  
mlmc bain@sasktel.net

Calgary, Alberta

**Q5747-NAKAYAMA:** I am trying to locate some information on a New Brunswick resident Chunin Hideyoshi Nakayama. Nakayama is the family name. My understanding is that he passed away some time in 1999.

I am hoping to discover the burial location of my martial arts instructor's Teacher, he started training with this man from the age of 6 and was essentially like a father to him, and it would mean a lot to him to be able to go and pay his respects. I'm hoping that someone from your organization might be able to help me.

Dan Deschambault  
DanDeschambault@gmail.com.

**Q5748-PRICE:** Looking for the parents of William Thomas Price of England 1799-1884 Canterbury, NB. Married Lydia Wott Grant 1824 Northampton, Carleton, NB.

Barry Price prishep@telus.net

**Q5749-QUIGLEY:** I am Dennis Murphy of Alabama, USA. I am researching the Quigley side of my family.

In his book, *Old North Esk on the Miramichi*, W D Hamilton mentions that my John Murphy married a Mary Quigley from the Newcastle Parish.

His book (I have the first edition only) states that church records say the Mary was from the Newcastle Parish. As his book was focused on Old North Esk on the Miramichi, he did not go into detail.

## Queries and Answers

In our family oral history, there is a story of a letter Mary Quigley Murphy wrote to a grandchild in Pennsylvania, USA. In that letter she wrote that her brothers had sent for her in an arranged marriage with John Murphy of North Esk. After she arrived she found out that John was 13 years her senior, an old man as she put it. Mary was in her early 20's, John was about 36. Mary also said that he brothers came over in the company of the Murphy brothers.

Oral family history places them in County Wexford, as relayed to me by my grandfather James Stanley Murphy Sr. James Stanley is a grandson of John Murphy.

I have found only one Mary Quigley in County Wexford who was baptized 24 JUN 1810 in Wexford. There is only one Quigley family in County Wexford at that time.

She arrived in new Brunswick about 1832/3 and was married in a Catholic ceremony in 1833.

The Murphy & Quigley brothers, if they came together, would have arrived about 1817 according to legal documents available. I would like to know more about the Quigley's of Newcastle in that era

Dennis Murphy twilight.breath@gmail.com

**Q5750-RASLEY:** I am looking for a longlost ancestor from Sweden and it would of great help if I could get the Death of his mother-in-law. Her name was MARY RASLEY (married FENERTY) she was born 5th of AUGUST 1870 or 1869 in Halifax. She died in Saint John as she lived with the other daughter after she was a widow in 1908. She was alive in census 1921 so her Death date must be after 1921.

Ann-Marie Resman                      Ystad Sweden  
annmarie.resman@gmail.com

**Q5751-WALKER:** David Walker was born in Molus River, Kent, NB around 1860. I believe the civil parish was Weldford. His wife was Mary McCarthy nee McDougall. I believe they were Presbyterians. David's father John died after 1860 but before 1891. David Walker died after 1911 while his wife died on 5 April 1940 in Molus River. His mother was Elizabeth to husband John. The goal of my research is to find a place of birth overseas for John Walker.

Michael Brophy

198 Patricia Drive  
Abington MA 02351  
781-738-2671                      mbrophy@brophygen.com  
www.brophygen.com

**Q5752-WILSON:** My grandmother was born in St Stephen, in 1872. I would love to obtain a copy of her birth certificate.

She was a fascinating woman – she married the son of one of the founders of the Prudential Insurance Company, Edgar Percy Ward. After Edgar died at age of 44 she took her daughter, my Mother, to France, Switzerland and Italy where she lived as a single and well-off woman between the great wars. She died in 1948 and is buried in the in Rome, Italy. I would be most fascinated to obtain a copy of her birth certificate. Unfortunately birth certificates are not available online prior to 1892. The only details I have are Laura Edith Wilson, Born 1872.

Charles Darwall  
2653 Reese Avenue  
Evanston, Illinois, USA  
charles@charlesdarwall.com

**Q5753-WORRALL:** I am currently researching my family tree and have hit a huge brick wall in regards to the family of my great great grandmother, Mary Jane Worrall. I am looking for any information on a merchant who I believe was George Worrall and lived in St John in the early 1800's up to about 1840. His wife's name was Elizabeth but I do not know her maiden name. They have for sure two children, George born in 1821 (was a merchant in his own right in St John on Duke Street and died in 1872) and Mary Jane born in 1824 in St John, Mary Jane married my Great great grandfather, Arthur Daniel on August 7, 1849 in St John. Arthur is the younger brother of Thomas W. Daniel who managed a major store in St John, Daniel & Boyd. Arthur was a mill owner and his mill was Kirk and Daniel set in Portland beside St John. However, I am stumped on the **Worrall** side of the family. All efforts to locate or even find information on this line has hit a dead end. Can you provide any information on obtaining perhaps marriage, birth or death records for the Worralls. I have searched all on line database for New Brunswick but they do not go far enough back and are to no effect. Dates I have are as follows:

## Queries and Answers

- Mary Jane Worrall - Born 1824 in St John (Can I get a certificate for this?) Died 1894 (obtained the burial certificate, no parent names)
- George Worrall Jr. - Born 1821 (Can I get a certificate??) Died 1872 (Can I get a certificate for this??)
- Elizabeth ??? married name Worrall - I found she was born in Nova Scotia in 1792 but have no name to search Death 1874 St John (Can I get a burial or death certificate?? So far no luck)
- George Worrall Sr - Complete mystery. I do know he was merchant and believe he had ships that sailed out of St John in the 1830's but can find nothing else

Barbara Musgrave      bmusgrave@rogers.com

### Q5754-UNMARKED GRAVE PROGRAM :

My name is Paul Gallinger, I have been tasked to search for the names and locations of all eligible Canadian and Allied Veterans who have died five or more years ago, and lie in unmarked graves. In March of 2019, the Indigenous Veterans Initiative was launched in an effort to commemorate and honour the memory of over 18,000 Indigenous Veterans, many of whom are thought to lie in unmarked graves.

In June 1996 the Last Post Fund (LPF) created the Unmarked Grave Program whose objective is to provide a permanent military marker for eligible Veterans who lie in unmarked graves.

This program is available to veterans whose grave has not had a permanent headstone or foot marker for five years or more, and who have not previously received funeral and burial funding from the LPF or Veterans Affairs Canada

### Indigenous Veterans

The LPF introduced the Indigenous Veterans Initiative which has two components:

To provide grave markers to Indigenous Veterans deceased for five years and lying in unmarked graves,

To add traditional names of Indigenous Veterans to existing military grave markers.

Both of these initiatives components require research and community support from members of Indigenous communities throughout Canada.

Paul Gallinger  
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Oromocto, NB E2V 2H3  
gallinger19@gmail.com      (506) 357-9604

## New Brunswick Strays

*Contributed by Marianne Donovan*

DOIRON, Jeannette (nee Gallant) - Peacefully, on Saturday, May 30th, Jeannette Marie Doiron passed away after a long and courageous battle with Progressive Supranuclear Palsy. Jeannette was a faith-filled, kind, generous and caring woman, always putting the needs of her family at the forefront. Born in Shediac-Cape, New Brunswick on March 16, 1943, predeceased by her parents Elzear and Corinne Gallant. Beloved wife of the late Peter Doiron (2019) for 54 years. Devoted mother of Liane Allen (Steve), Peter Doiron (Sheryl), Judith Gallo (Matteo) and Joanne Couto (Tony). Dear Memere of Hailey, Katie, Stephanie, Nicole, Christina and David and grand-memere of

Brody. Survived by her siblings Aline Babineau (Henri), Irene Scholten, Lea Scholten (Tony), Leonard Gallant (Jeannitta), Elzear Gallant (Ruth) and Pierre Gallant (Marilyn). Loving sister in-law of Jane Lockhart (Danny), Robert Doiron (Pam) and Christine Doiron all of New Brunswick and Michael Doiron (Dianne Barr) of Baltimore, MD. Loving aunt to many nieces and nephews. Predeceased by Alex Scholten (brother in-law), Cheryl Doiron (sister in-law) and Pat Doiron (brother in-law). Cremation has taken place. A Celebration of Life and Memorial Mass for Jeannette will take place at a later date. (John T. Donohue Funeral Home) London Free Press - June 5, 2020.



**MEMBERSHIP ENROLMENT FORM**

For the year ending: December 2021

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# Rural St Andrews circa 1805

William D. Romanski (Copyright 2018 boombridgegenealogy.com wdromanski@hotmail.com)

After the arrival of the loyalist refugees in Charlotte County, the rural part of the parish of St Andrews, among other locales, was granted to the Penobscot Association. Fort George at Penobscot was populated by mid-coast Maine settlers who removed to Castine to be under the protection of the

British, and the 74th Regiment of Foot (Argylshire Highlanders) who were stationed there. So it should come as no surprise that the settlers of the Penobscot Association Grant were primarily from Maine. How many of the grantees settled their farm lots? How long did they remain? Who were subsequent settlers of the area, and where did they come from?

Between the Town of St Andrews and the Waweig River there were 46 farm lots laid out to be granted. Of those, 2 were reserved, and 1 was not granted. Soon after the original grant in 1785, there were at least 25 families living on 22 lots, leaving 21 lots vacant. (See Table 1.) All had come from Penobscot except Edward Ross, who apparently was from Portland. Only one was not on his grant, Ebenezer Greenlaw who purchased another lot and would later claim his grant was of too poor quality to use.

Twenty years later in 1805, there were at least 25 settled lots—counting the 2 lots Samuel Johnson owned, and the 2 lots that Neil McCurdy owned—occupied by at least 360 families, 180 or more people. Only 9 of those lots were worked by original grantees. So out of 43 farm lots granted in St Andrews from the edge of town to the Waweig River, 25 of those lots were immediately settled by the grantee, and only 9 of those grantees were there a generation later.

Most of the occupied lots had more than 1 family living on them in 1805. In each case where multiple families lived on a single lot, these families were always related. So each lot can be considered a family unit, despite there being several heads of household. Of the 23 of these families, 17 were Loyalists refugees, arriving in 1783. The other 6 families were:

Samuel Connick, whose family was in Charlotte County during the Revolution

William Budd, a British soldier who came from Nova Scotia about 1802

Samuel Johnson from Balltown, Maine

Nehemiah Gilman, a Loyalist who arrived in 1785

John Simpson from Machias, originally from London

Nicholas Johnson from Scotland.

We can only speculate why these folks decided to settle this area. Connick was a settler well before the rest arrived. Budd, Simpson, and Nicholas Johnson were simply taking advantage of the growing population and economy of the area. Gilman was a Loyalist who stayed in New Hampshire for a few years after the war, but finally left for the closest British province. Only Samuel Johnson had a previous connection to the Penobscot Loyalists.

There were transplants from within Charlotte County too: David Eastman, the Bradfords, and Martin Carlow. David Eastman, a mariner from Harpswell, Maine, sold his grant in St Stephen and moved downstream, no doubt to be closer to the sea.

The Bradfords were a special case. They lived in both St Andrews and St Stephen. Benjamin Bradford was granted Lot 61 in Bayside with the other Penobscot Loyalists. He soon purchased another lot across Oak Bay. Despite owning two farm lots on the water, Benjamin made his farm across the river on Oak Point, now called Todd's point, the site of the Ganong Nature Park. Benjamin ran a ferry from Bayside to Oak Point as early as 1807, put probably before. It is possible that he had intended to run the ferry to his lot on Oak Bay, but the more direct route between St Stephen and St Andrews surely was through Oak Point. The ferry probably ran across the St Croix to Maine too. And it is certainly no coincidence that several of his children settled in Robbinston, across the river from St Andrews.

By 1805, three of Benjamin's children (Anna m William Eary, Daniel m Jane Lunt, Mary m Thadeus Sibley) has begun their own families, and one more would in a couple years (Benjamin m 1807 Lucy Russell). Mary moved to Robbinston. Anna, Daniel and Benjamin crossed the river to make their farms in Bayside. They apparently lived on Benjamin Sr's original grant, Lot 61. Brothers Benjamin and Daniel bought nearby lots of their own. The Earys moved eventually to Oak Point. And Benjamin Sr sold his original grant in 1804.

Benjamin may have lived on his grant until 1804, but was on Oak Point in 1807. In any case, his family was on Lot 61. His sons were to eventually possess Lots 57, 58, and 59. So even if Benjamin was in transition to settling on Oak Point in 1805 when Samuel arrived, his family was still a presence in St Andrews.

Martin Carlow was the most interesting late arrival, as far as Samuel Johnson's story goes. Martin was born in Pownalborough, the place where Samuel Johnson's parents were married, and perhaps where Samuel was born. Martin and his brother John were among the very few Loyalists of mid-coast Maine during the Revolutionary War. Martin and John, along with William Cookson and two Turner brothers, are known for their adventure from Maine to Nova Scotia to join the British. The rest of the Carlows remained in Pownalborough during the war and after. There were 3 Carlow sisters, who married men who were apparently rebels. There was a political rift in the family, but it wasn't unbridgeable.

Despite his harrowing journey to Halifax, Martin returned to the lion's den in 1781 to marry Margaret Turner. He and Margaret were both living at Balltown at the time of their marriage and stayed there until the end of the war. John remained at Penobscot. By 1784, both Carlow families were in St Stephen. St Stephen wasn't the end of the road for the Carlows though.

The Turner farm in Balltown was a refuge for the few Loyalists of the area. Richard Turner had come from England in 1774, settling on a 1000 acre tract of land in Balltown. Richard had acquired some money, due to his wife's family's wealth, and came to America to settle. The rumblings of revolution began soon after their arrival, but the Turners remained Loyal. Richard appears to have stuck it out the war on his farm, not taking refuge at Penobscot like other Loyalists of the area.

After the war, Richards sons Thomas, James and Nicholas, as well as his son in law John Bailey, all received grants of land in Charlotte County. Only James seems to have claimed his grant, and even if they left the country, Thomas and Nicholas soon returned to Balltown. John Bailey may have spent a short time there, as his son Thomas Turner Bailey is said to have been born in Saint Patrick. The Baileys returned to Maine and settled in Pittston.

William Cookson married Elizabeth, another of Richard Turner's daughters. Elizabeth died in

1776, apparently during the birth of her fifth child. William has a sizable tract of land in Balltown, but abandoned it and took refuge with his children at Penobscot. William removed to Charlotte County, where he was granted land on Oak Bay. With his several children it's a wonder that he took so long to remarry, but he did, either at Penobscot or in Charlotte County, to Honor widow Davis. William and his now large family settled on Honor's grant in St Andrews. William was the tether that kept Martin Carlow in the orbit of St Andrews.

Martin and his family returned to Balltown by 1790. Both his and his wife's parents were aging, and they were likely to have wanted to see them again. All four were to die before 1800. No doubt he also sought to take advantage of the wealth and stability of the Turner farm, instead of struggling in the wilds of the newly settled Charlotte County. They stayed in Balltown for at least 13 years, and returned to Charlotte County by 1805. That year Martin bought 3 adjacent farm lots in rural St Andrews, near his brother in law William Cookson.

William had a good sized estate in Balltown near his father in law's before the war. He ended up abandoning it, moving to Penobscot then St Andrews. It was resurveyed and sold to John Duley. His son Richard quit his claim to the land to John Duley in 1795 for 100 pounds, probably for Duley to avoid any lawsuits. Richard was one of William's 4 children who returned to Maine. All 4 were Elizabeth Turner's daughter. All of William's children with Honor wid Davis stayed in St Andrews.

The last record of Martin Carlow in Maine was a deed in 1802, selling his 300 acres in Balltown to his brother in law Thomas Turner. With Martin Carlow's return to St Andrews, a small migration from Balltown began. John Bamford came in 1802, settling in St David. Samuel Johnson came in 1804. Leavitt Vining came in 1805, settling in St George. Leonard Bartlett arrived in 1806, his brother Caleb in 1809. And Samuel McCurdy came about 1810, by way of Lincolnville. Besides these Balltown transplants, there were numerous other mid-coast Maine folks who came to Charlotte County. But Martin Carlow may have been the impetus for Samuel Johnson's removal.

Samuel Johnson first showed up in St Andrews in 1804, but may have even traveled there as early as 1802 with Martin Carlow, who had likely known Samuel's family for many years. When he

## Rural St Andrews circa 1805

got to St Andrews, he met William Cookson, who had certainly known his father 20 or 30 years before. John Rigby, who might have lived at Newcastle, Maine, may have known his father too, since his father had lived in Newcastle before settling in Balltown. Samuel didn't leave his home in Maine and blindly travel to New Brunswick, but rather he used his connections to chose a place to settle. A place that was, at the time, more stable than mid-coast Maine. His choice was likely influenced by Martin Carlow and John Bamford, who traveled at the same time. So we may have them to thank for our very existence!

A Note on John Bamford: John Bamford's wife was Mary Averill, daughter of Enoch Averill and Ruth Hilton. Enoch died at a fairly young age, leaving his wife with many young children. In 1788, widow Ruth remarried to Samuel Waters who had recently lost his second wife, and also had

several small children. Waters hadd come from England and settled in Newcastle before 1765. He eventually moved into the wilderness of Balltown, like many others from the coastal towns of that era. Waters was a cooper by trade. Did Samuel Jr learn his trade from Water? Was Samuel's father also a cooper?

The tables below give information about the families in rural St Andrews in 1785 and 1805. I divided the inhabited part of rural St Andrews parish into 4 maps, each with remarks. Accompanying each map is a small amount of information about the families residing there circa 1805. The asterisk indicates those who were not original grantees of the lots. (The original grant maps can be found at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick website. <http://geonb.snb.ca/GRP/index.html>)

**Table 1**

### Families in Rural St Andrews from Town to the Waweig c 1785

Edward Ross	John Nason	Finlay Malcolm
Benjamin Pomeroy	Benjamin Bradford	Lachlan McCurdy
Michael Ryan	Honor Davis	John Trott
John Rigby	Timothy Roix	Daniel Grant
Patrick Callahan	William Cookson	Prudence wid Samuel Trott
Alexander Greenlaw	Timothy Roix Jr	Ebenezer Greenlaw
Matthew Lymburner	Maurice Hanley	James Russell
Jonathan Greenlaw	John Roix	
George Wisely	Joseph Smith	

**Table 2**

### Lots Settled in 1805

#### Lot number & Settler

27	Samuel Connick	50	Martin Carlow
76	Edward Ross	47	John Rigby
75	Michael Ryan	46	David Eastman
71	William Budd	45	Alexander Greenlaw
70	Samuel Johnson	44	Jonathan Greenlaw
69	Samuel Johnson	43	Nicholas Johnson
67	Nehemiah Gilman	42	William Cookson
64	John Simpson	41	Neil McCurdy
59	Daniel Bradford	40	Neil McCurdy
57	Benjamin Bradford	39	Lachlan McCurdy
56	Jonathan Greenlaw	38	Daniel Grant
54	Mercy Greenlaw	25	Ebenezer Greenlaw
53	James Russell		



# Rural St Andrews circa 1805

**Table 3**  
**Original Grantees on Their Lots 1805**  
**Lot # & Grantee**

76 Edward Ross	44 Jonathan Greenlaw
75 Michael Ryan	42 William Cookson m Honor wid Davis
53 James Russell	39 Lachlan McCurdy
47 John Rigby	38 Daniel Grant
45 Alexander Greenlaw	

**Table 4**  
**Families in Rural St Andrews c 1805**

	Lot Owner	Individuals	Families	
Pre-Loyalist Grantee	Samuel Connick	5	1	
	Edward Ross	5	2	Edward Ross m Margaret Jane Ross d Edward m Donald McLachlan
Grantee	Michael Ryan	5	1	Michael Ryan m Esther
Loyalist	William Budd	5	1	William Budd m Elizabeth DeWitt? d
Grantee	Samuel Johnson	3	1	Samuel Johnson m Sarah Greenlaw
Loyalist	Nehemiah Gilman	11	1	Nehemiah Gilman m Margaret Lymburner
Settler	John Simpson	10	2	John Simpson m Mary Cook William Simpson m Mercy Cook
Loyalist	Daniel Bradford	3	1	Daniel Bradford m Jane Lunt
Loyalist	Benjamin Bradford	6	2	Benjamin was not yet married Anna Bradford m William Eary Brother Joshua was probably also here
Loyalist	Jonathan Greenlaw	5	1	Jonathan Greenlaw m Sarah Greenlaw
Loyalist	Mercy Greenlaw	7	?	Was her family here this early?
Grantee	James Russell	7	1	James Russell m Lydia Perkins
Loyalist	Martin Carlow	8	1	Martin Carlow m Margaret Turner
Grantee	John Rigby	17	3	John Rigby m Ann Elizabeth Rigby m Amos Hitchings John Rigby m Rebecca Greenlaw
Loyalist	David Eastman	15	4	David Eastman m Mary Elizabeth Eastman m William McCann Mary Eastman m Levi Handy Robert Eastman s David
Grantee	Alexander Greenlaw	11	2	Alexander Greenlaw m Hannah Nason Abigail Greenlaw m James Greenlaw
Grantee	Jonathan Greenlaw	11	2	Jonathan Greenlaw m Elizabeth Lamb Thomas Greenlaw m Elizabeth Davis
Settler	Nicholas Johnson	7	1	Nicholas Johnson m Mary Tibbetts
Grantee	William Cookson	4	1	William Cookson m Honor Bradford?
Loyalist	Neil McCurdy	9	1	Neil McCurdy m Ruth Avery
Grantee	Lachlan McCurdy	9	1	Lachlan McCurdy m Nancy Wilkinson
Grantee	Daniel Grant	11	1	Daniel Grant m Mary
Loyalist	Ebenezer Greenlaw	20	5	Ebenezer Greenlaw m Eunice Dunham? Ebenezer Greenlaw m Ann Elijah D Greenlaw m Sarah Smith Abigail Greenlaw m Walter Greenlaw

## Rural St Andrews circa 1805

Joanna Greenlaw

Total

187 individuals

36  
families

## Maps with Notes



**Samuel Connick erects mill 1802/3**

**Edward Ross family (Loyalist)**

**Michael Ryan family (Loyalist)**

**William Budd by 1802/3.  
Daniel Hill bought half in 1806.**

### Samuel Johnson 1804

**Nehemiah Gilman as early as 1804. Deed 1822.**

27 John Jones Lot: \*The Connicks were living in Charlotte County before the arrival of the Loyalists. Brothers Samuel and James built a gristmill on this lot in 1802 or 1803, which Samuel still owned at his death in 1835.

76: Edward Ross was born in Scotland and lived at Portland before the War. Perhaps he is related to the

William and James Ross living in Robbinston. He died before 1817 when his wife sold the lot.

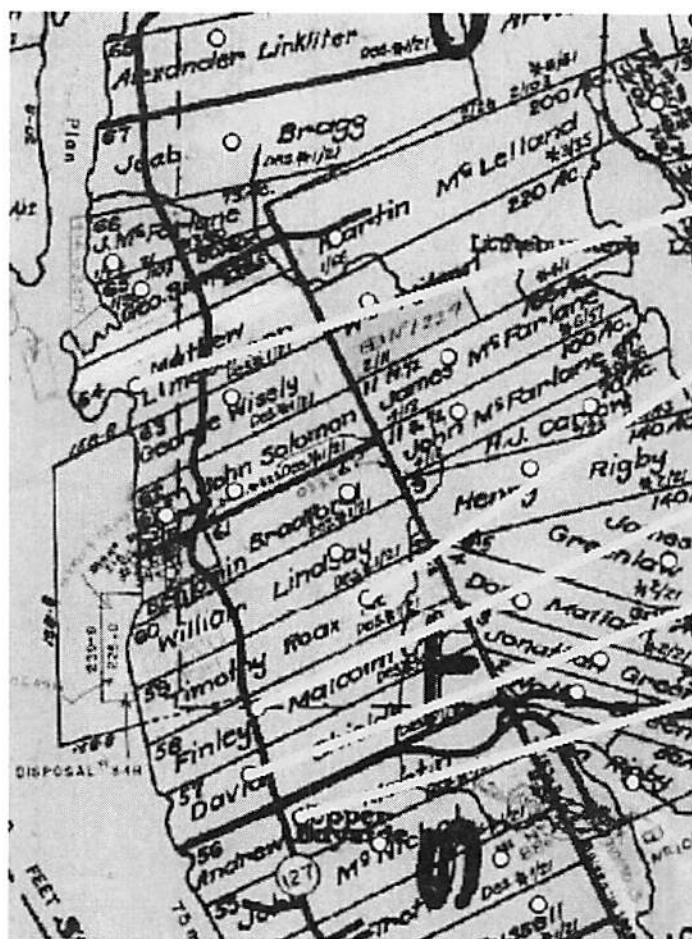
75: Michael Ryan a Penobscot Loyalist was possibly born in Scotland. He was dead by 1807, but his family remained on the grant for several years.

71: \*William Budd was a Revolutionary soldier born in New York. He seems to have remained in

the military, and was stationed at Fort Cumberland, Westmorland, NB when he married Elizabeth DeWitt in 1796 or 1797. He came to St Andrews in 1802 or 1803, perhaps settling on 71. Daniel Hill bought part of the lot in 1806, but appears to lived in St David.

69 & 70: \*Samuel Johnson was born in Newcastle, Maine, moved to Balltown with his family, and came to St Andrews. He apparently married Sarah a daughter of Ebenezer Greenlaw. Ebenezer sold Samuel the two lots in 1804.

67: \*Nehemiah Gilman was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, and came to Charlotte County in 1785. He married Margaret Lymburner in the early 1790s and settled on 67 around 1804.



**John Simpson 1800**

**Daniel Bradford 1799**

**Christopher Young bought 1803. Joshua Bradford by 1809? Deed 1811**

**Benjamin Bradford 1803**

**Jonathan Greenlaw 1791. To Chamcook 1807. To Ebenezer Greenlaw 1819.**

64: \*John Simpson purchased this lot in 1800. His brother William was granted the right to improve the lower half of Lots 65 and 66, and conveyed the land without right, moving to Digdegash. The brothers lived at Lubec before coming to St Andrews. The Simpsons were from London.

59: \*Daniel Bradford was the son of Benjamin Bradford m Martha Studley. The family lived at Friendship and Waldoboro before going to Penobscot. He purchased the lot in 1799.

58: \*Joshua Bradford brother of Daniel was married in 1809 and bought the lot in 1811.

57: \*Benjamin Bradford brother of Daniel and Joshua, bought the lot in 1803.

56: \*Jonathan Greenlaw s Ebenezer Greenlaw m Eunice [Dunham?] bought the lot in 1791, but had moved to Chamcook by 1807. He sold the lot to his brother Ebenezer in 1819, but he too may have been living at Chamcook by that time.



- Mercy Greenlaw by 1817
- James Russell family (Loyalist)
- Martin Carlow 1804
- Martin Carlow 1804
- Martin Carlow 1804
- John Rigby (Loyalist)
- David Eastman 1787
- Alexander Greenlaw (Loyalist)
- Jonathan Greenlaw (Loyalist)
- Nicholas Johnston 1807
- William Cookson (Loyalist)
- Neil McCurdy 1806
- Neil McCurdy 1791
- Lachlan McCurdy (Loyalist)

54: \*Mercy Greenlaw lived here by 1818. The original grantee seems to have abandoned the lot, the lot becoming an escheat of the Crown. It was granted to the Justices of Charlotte County, held in trust, and leased to Mercy Greenlaw. It is unclear when she and her family took up here. Her husband had died in 1810 or 1811.

53: James Russell was born in Scotland, lived at Penobscot, and died 1800. His family remained on the lot. His daughter Jane married Benjamin Bradford.

50, 51, 52: Benjamin Pomeroy from Pownalborough was granted Lot 50. He lived on half until about 1791, and Timothy Roix from Georgetown, downstream on the Sheepscot River, on the other half until around 1787. \*Martin Carlow was born at Pownalborough, lived at Penobscot, and bought the lots in 1805. He lived on Lot 50, and later sold the other two. After selling his grant in St Stephen, he and his family returned to Maine settling at Balltown for 10 or 15 years. He and William Cookson married Turner sisters. His brother John also removed to Balltown, but eventually returned to New Brunswick, settling in Saint John.

47: John Rigby may have been born in Nova Scotia, and was a Penobscot Loyalist. His descendants married into the Greenlaws, McCurdys and Bradfords. There was a James or Robert Rigby who

lived at Newcastle, Maine, around 1800. Was this another son?

46: \*David Eastman was born in New Hampshire or Massachusetts, lived at Harpswell and went to Penobscot. He was living at St Stephen when he bought the lot in 1787.

45: Alexander Greenlaw was born in Scotland, and lived at Deer Isle before going to Penobscot.

44: Jonathan Greenlaw was born in Scotland, and lived at Deer Isle before going to Penobscot.

43: \*Nicholas Johnson was born in Orkney. He was said to have been at Penobscot, but there is no evidence. He was in St Andrews by 1789, and bought the lot in 1807.

42: \*William Cookson was born in England, lived at Balltown, and was later at Penobscot. His first marriage was to a Turner, sister of Martin Carlow's wife. He married the widow Davis, grantee of the lot, after their arrival in New Brunswick. Son Richard returned to Balltown, and daughter Mary to Palermo. Daughter Ellen married William Cressey in Newcastle, and eventually settled in Boca-bec. Daughter Elizabeth married and remained in Balltown. William's in-laws the Turners were also Loyalists. Some remained in Balltown; some returned to Balltown after receiving grants in Charlotte County.

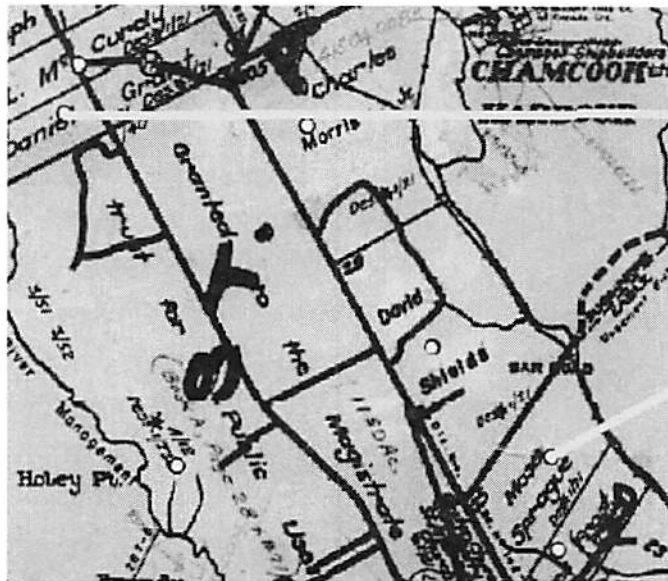
## Rural St Andrews circa 1805

Honor Davis's husband's origins are not known, but he may be related to: 1 James Davis m Hannah Cressey, the same Cresseys who married Cooksons; 2 John Davis m Sarah Bradford; or 3 Patience Davis m Cornelius Bradford. These two Bradfords are siblings of Benjamin Bradford, who was said to be the uncle of John Davis, a presumed son of Honor wid Davis.

40 & 41: \*Neil McCurdy was born in Antrim, lived at Halifax, went to Penobscot, and initially

settled on Campobello. He bought Lot 40 in 1792, and 41 in 1806.

39: Lachlan McCurdy, possibly a brother of Neil, was also at Penobscot. According to a petition made by the Hansons of Bocabec, Lachlan was said to have been granted a lot on the Bocabec stream, and sold it. If so he apparently didn't live there and chose to settle on the St Andrews lot.



**Daniel Grant (Loyalist)**

**Ebenezer Greenlaw 1785**

38: Daniel Grant was born in Scotland and went to Penobscot. He was not married until coming to New Brunswick. He probably began to improve the lot soon after his grant.

Moses Sprague: Ebenezer Greenlaw found his grant to be ill-fit for cultivation. So he purchased this lot from Sprague in 1785. He remained there until his death. It appears that Ebenezer's lot was the most populated when Samuel Johnson ar-

rived. The crowded lot, Samuel's young son George in tow, and the apparent recent death of his wife all likely contributed to Samuel's purchase of the lots 69 & 70 from Ebenezer and the marriage to his daughter. Samuel didn't fly too far from the poverty of his family in Balltown. He quickly found the poorest family in rural St Andrews, and married in.

### Sources

Consult files of named individuals for sources and rationale. See also: boombridgegenealogy.com

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<https://archive.org/stream/collectionsofpro02prot#page/328/mode/2up>



# My Ancestor Was In Service

Book Review by Mark W. Gallop

*My Ancestor Was In Service*, Pamela Horn, Society of Genealogists Enterprises Limited, London, 2009

I was bitten by the genealogy bug well before the advent of the internet. As a consequence, much of my education in the field came from tutorial guide books. A couple of these still sit on my shelf, not because I expect to consult them again, but as a reminder of that exciting time when I first pried open a door into the hidden world of my ancestors' lives. I know that family history how-to guides are still being published, but I now turn to websites, blogs, or webinars if I need instruction. However I recently stumbled across a copy of *My Ancestor Was In Service* and was reminded that there are times when a longer read of an engagingly-written survey of a narrow subject is a pleasure in the printed form.

*My Ancestor Was In Service* is one of more than two dozen books in the *My Ancestor Was...* series published by the venerable Society of Genealogists in England. The majority of titles cover specific occupations, but also include some eccentric topics such as *My Ancestor Was a Lunatic* and *My Ancestor Was a Felon*. These are available at reasonable prices (most under £10) from the society's website ([www.sog.org.uk](http://www.sog.org.uk)). The author of the *In Service* volume is Dr. Pamela Horn, a social history lecturer who wrote extensively about English country house life, both above and below stairs.

While one branch of my family was fortunate enough to employ domestic staff, far more of my ancestors or their siblings were in service themselves for at least part of their working lives. Statistically this is not surprising, especially for the women as it was one of the few occupations available for them outside of the home. Dr. Horn tells us that indoor servants was by far the largest category of worker in England in the 1881 census, exceeding the number of agricultural labourers by fifty percent. Also, for all of the girls aged 15 to 20 enumerated in that census, one third were in domestic service. Canadian records from that period tell a similar story.

Even at the beginning of the nineteenth century female domestics outnumbered men in service and the gap grew over the ensuing decades. According to *Immigrant Domestic Servants in Canada*, a booklet published in 1991 by the Canadian Historical Association, in the 1820s about one third of

servants in British North America were men, but this proportion dropped to one in ten in Canada by the 1890s. For the very rich, the continued employment of men in indoor service roles such as footmen and valets became a sign of conspicuous consumption. The low social status and constrained working conditions of live-in servants meant that domestic service was the lot of those with fewer options for employment. The Industrial Revolution provided a rapidly expanding demand for workers, initially for men, but then also for women and girls in the factories and mills of northern England. While we now think with horror of stories of working conditions in Victorian mills, this was still thought by many to be preferable to the constrained lives of female live-in servants.

Dr. Horn's sections describing the division of labour on the large landed estates of Great Britain make for engaging reading and clarified the knowledge I had gathered through years of reading period novels and watching mini-series and films. (The murder-mystery movie "Gosford Park" remains a personal favourite.) However, beyond Rideau Hall in Ottawa and the households of the industrial barons of Montreal's Square Mile, these multi-servant households were rare in Canada. According to the 1901 census in New Brunswick, the households of both Premier Lemuel Tweedie and Lieutenant-Governor Abner McClellan sufficed with two live-in female domestics each, although they likely supplemented with day servants.

Even in England the majority of domestics worked in one- or two-servant households, and this was also prevalent in Canada. The working lives of these women as maids-of-all-work were quite different from and often more difficult than those on the large estates where the division of labour was more clearly defined. They were usually the daughters of labourers, small farmers, and craftsmen who came to their situations with little knowledge of household management. With few or no other servants around to advise them, they were at a disadvantage to their employers in defining the conditions of work.

Dr. Horn draws a clear distinction between indoor and outdoor servants. The latter remained predominantly male and were mostly gardeners,



## My Ancestor Was In Service

grooms, and coachmen. The social standing of the outdoor staff was generally higher as facility with plants and horses qualified these occupations at least as semi-skilled.

Although her book is subtitled, "A guide to sources for family historians", those with ancestors in service will be fortunate indeed to find details specifically about their forebears in service beyond the sort of information found in census returns. Most of the instruction and sources she provides will give a general, rather than specific, sense of the lives domestic servants lead.

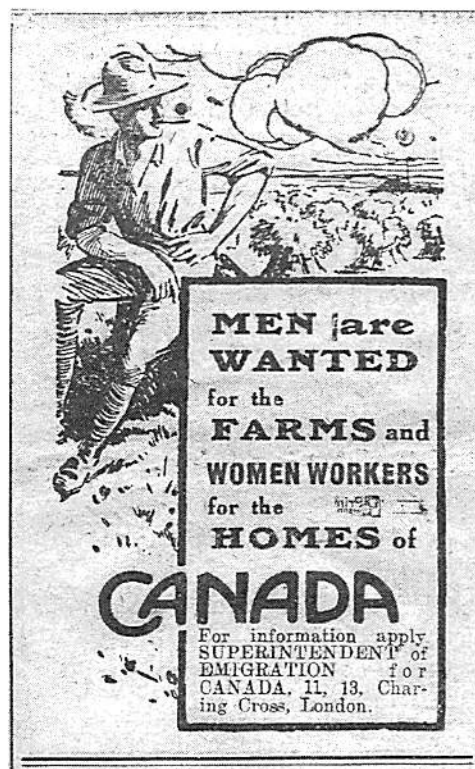
*My Ancestor Was In Service* prompted me to critically examine the information I had already gathered about servants within my family tree and to think about how I could expand my knowledge of their lives. The following vignettes from Victorian Fredericton, Edwardian Montreal, and mid-twentieth century New York City tell their stories and of my research.

### JAMES LYNN (1843-1926) – COACHMAN

I had heard a family story from an early age that James Lynn, my great-great-grandfather, was the coachman for John Fraser, the Premier of New Brunswick from 1878 to 1882 and the province's Lieutenant Governor from 1893 to 1896. Having disappointed my great-aunt Shirley by disproving another family legend about James, that he had been a Sergeant-at-Arms of the New Brunswick Legislature, it would be gratifying to confirm the connection by way of service to this New Brunswick dignitary.

James was indeed a coachman. He appears in the 1871 census at the age of 24 as a "teamster" (a driver of a team of animals) in the household (see cover picture) of William Fowler, a prosperous Fredericton lumber merchant. Also in the household was his eventual wife, Johanna O'Donnell (enumerated as O'Donald), a 25 year-old "servant-maid". Three years later James, with a listed occupation of "groom", and Johanna signed a marriage bond now in the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick.

I have not yet found direct confirmation that James worked for Premier Fraser. What I do have as indirect evidence is the choice of the name for his youngest son, born in 1889: Fraser Lynn. I was



also contacted by a distant relation (a fourth cousin) who found my researcher contact post on James's 1901 census entry on the AutomatedGenealogy.com website, and her branch of the family have passed down the same stories of James, as coachman to the Premier and naming a son in his honour.

If I have any hope of finding direct evidence of the connection it will likely come by devoting time to deep research into the records in the care of the Provincial Archives.

### JAMES BELL (1861-1911) – COACHMAN

This is the situation where my ancestors were the employers rather than the employed. However, James Bell and his extended family had a profound influence on my grandfather's family, as evidenced by the stories still told around our dinner table more than a century later.

Originally from Newfoundland, James was listed as "coachman" in the 1901 census in the household of my great-grandfather A.P. Willis, the Pictou County, Nova Scotia-born founder of Willis Pianos. James's role was much more than that to the family, as described in the *Westmount News* after his sudden death: "Deceased, who was fifty years of age, had been in the employ of Mr. Willis at his

## My Ancestor Was In Service

residence for sixteen years and in that time had made himself invaluable, by the way in which he managed the multitude of affairs entrusted to him, both here and at the summer home in Lacolle. His loss is deeply felt by every member of his family and also by those by whom he was employed. He was ever a kindly man and his sympathetic nature led him to many a bedside with good cheer in the shape of flowers or plants, the raising of which he was passionately fond and adept.”



James Bell at Willis Country property Lacolle  
QC 1910

James died just before the 1911 census enumeration but his widow, Mary, was listed with the Willis household as a “domestic”.

Mary’s relative (likely a nephew), William Summerton, also from Newfoundland, succeeded James as coachman. Although the first motorised vehicle appeared in Montreal in 1899, A.P. Willis did not favour new technology so the family were slow to consider an automobile. It was not until 1917 that a McLaughlin Buick touring car was acquired and William transitioned from coachman to chauffeur. This is how he was listed in the Willis household in the 1921 census. James and later William lived with their families in the coach house at the rear of the Willis property.

The connection continued into the next generation because James and Mary’s only daughter, Agnes, was a paid caregiver to my mother in her infancy and childhood in the late 1930s and 1940s. I remember visiting Aggie (as she was known) in my childhood and my mother maintained their connection until Aggie’s death at 93 in 1985.

While my family’s oral history, supplemented by genealogical research, has given me a wealth of knowledge about the contributions of the Bells and Summertons, it is a one-sided view. Delving further would require tracing living descendants to hear their side of the story, assuming tales of working for the Willises were passed down.

### STELLA HERDMAN (1886-1960) – HOUSEKEEPER

My Fredericton-born great-grandmother, Stella, was James Lynn’s daughter. She moved to Montreal as a young woman and met her husband, Lorne Herdman, while working behind the hat counter at Ogilvy’s, a fashionable department store. Three daughters came from the union, my grandmother being the eldest, but it was otherwise not a happy marriage. Lorne was a dreamer and his entrepreneurial schemes frequently failed. Money was a regular worry. In the mid-1920s the couple separated and Stella moved to the United States to provide a stable stream of income to pay for boarding school for her daughters. She initially managed a small restaurant in Connecticut, but later settled into domestic service as housekeeper for several prominent New York City families.



I heard stories of Stella’s work in the U.S. from my grandmother, as well as from a memoir written by my great-aunt Shirley, who died in 2017 at the age of 101. But as with the family myth of James

## My Ancestor Was In Service

Lynn as Sergeant-at-Arms, could I take these tales as the whole truth? So far in my search, the answer has been “yes”. The Vermont St. Alban’s Canadian Border Crossing records (1894-1954) available on FamilySearch.org have been particularly useful. The earliest of these for Stella is from 1927. It references an earlier sojourn in the U.S. as a tea room manager in New Haven and that her “husband was a former member of the Montreal Stock Exchange but lost his business”.

There may have been other jobs (her occupation in the 1940 census for New York City is difficult to read but my interpretation is that it references selling cosmetics at Macy’s department store), but according to Shirley, the first of two long term posts as housekeeper was for a family that owned a Chicago department store chain. Two border crossing records for 1941 and 1945 gave me confirmation. These list her destination and employer as Mrs. Diego Suarez at 435 East 52<sup>nd</sup> Street, a prestigious Manhattan co-op apartment. Google provided a wealth of information on both the people and the address. Diego Suarez was a well-heeled Colombian diplomat and landscape architect. Mrs. Suarez was even wealthier because she was the divorced first wife of Marshall Field III, which provided the link to the Chicago department store chain. The *New York Times* reported in 1930, that the former Mrs. Field would receive alimony payments of a million dollars a year. The art deco apartment building overlooking the East River included a pier where residents could moor their yachts, until that feature was lost to the construction of the F.D.R. Drive.

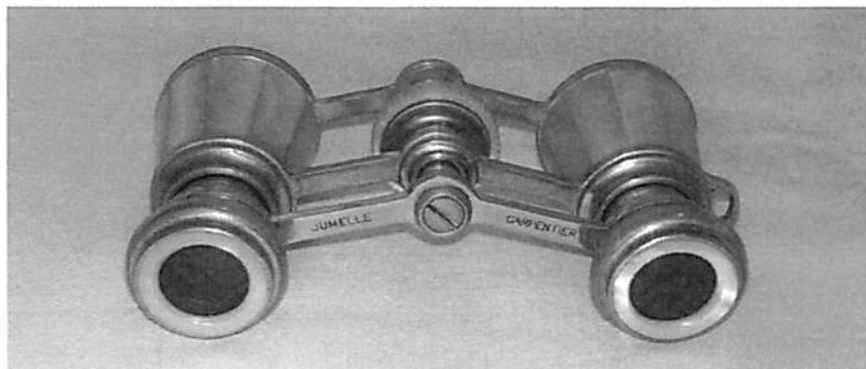
The second longer-term post for Stella was as housekeeper to the David Rockefeller family at their Manhattan townhouse. The youngest son of John D. Rockefeller Jr., David was a banker with

Chase Manhattan Bank during the period Stella worked for them, becoming its president in the year of her death. I have stories from my mother of Easter visits to New York City, when they visited her grandmother at the Upper East Side townhouse and where she remembers being introduced to Mrs. Rockefeller.

Because they were so prominent, I have been able to read a great deal online about the lives of Stella’s employers, and David Rockefeller wrote a weighty autobiography. I can also peek into their, and Stella’s, living spaces as they were featured in interior decorating magazines and websites. David Rockefeller was almost an exact contemporary of my great-aunt Shirley and also died recently at 101. Following his death, the townhouse was listed for sale (it sold in 2018 for \$20 million), with much resulting publicity. These included a floor plan and I particularly noted the five staff bedrooms on the top floor, one of which was presumably occupied by Stella.

While knowing more about her employers does help me understand Stella’s life, I can only extrapolate so far from this information. When the servant-employer relationship is at its best, it is frictionless and leaves almost no mark in the historical record. The Rockefeller Foundation funds the Rockefeller Archive Center in Sleepy Hollow, New York. While its focus is on philanthropy, it also houses the personal papers of David Rockefeller and other family members. It is possible that I could find traces of Stella there, but if she was good at her job, I expect mentions to be rare.

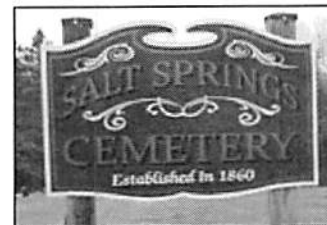
I do have a physical reminder of her time in service: mother-of-pearl theatre binoculars that were gifted to her, and have been known in our family since my childhood as the “Rockefeller opera glasses”.



# Salt Springs Cemetery Part 17

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 # 75 4 lot plot family stone Pearson

1. Victor Henry William Pearson was born 20 July 1919 189 Sydney St., Saint John, NB and died 4<sup>th</sup> Dec 2005, age 86 at the Sussex Health Centre. He is buried in Salt Springs in the family plot.

His parents were Sgt. Major Henry William Pearson and Mildred Blanche (Stackhouse) (Otis) (Pearson) Hamilton. They were married 6<sup>th</sup> Sept 1916, at 94 Wall St., Saint John, NB. His father is buried in the Field of Honour, Fernhill, Saint John, NB. His mother is buried in Salt Springs, Row # 11 Plot # 72

Victor Henry William Pearson and Evelyn Frances Reinhart were married 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1939 The Baptist Manse, 92 Main St., Saint John, NB.

2. Evelyn Frances Reinhart was born 19<sup>th</sup> Aug 1921 106 Metcalf St., Saint John, NB and died 19<sup>th</sup> Nov 2013, age 92 at 89 Third St., Sussex, NB. She is buried in Salt Springs in the family plot.

Her parents were William Obediah Reinhart and Alma Frances Oram married 18<sup>th</sup> June 1910 at Douglas Avenue Christian Church, Saint John, NB. They are buried in Cedar Hill Ext., Saint John West, NB.

3. Barbara Frances Pearson (Gillies) Pearson, daughter of Victor H.W. Pearson and Evelyn Frances Reinhart, was born 21<sup>st</sup> Dec 1940 Saint John General Hospital. (Living)

She married Crailey Hadden Gillies 3<sup>rd</sup> Sept 1960 at the Anglican Church of the Good Shepherd, Saint John West, NB. Crailey H. Gillies died 14<sup>th</sup> May 2010 buried in Union Cemetery, Belleisle Creek.

Children of Barbara Frances Pearson and Crailey H. Gillies:

4. Glenna Diane Pearson (Gillies) (Brodhagen) Gyurko born 16<sup>th</sup> March 1961 Saint John General Hospital. (Living)

5. Crailey Hadden Pearson Gillies (Jr.) born 12<sup>th</sup> Dec 1963 Fredericton, York Co., NB (Living)

Other Family Members Related to Victor Henry William Pearson in Salt Springs Cemetery: The Floyd families are all cousins as well as the Mercer families.



Victor and Evelyn (Reinhart) Pearson  
Salt Springs Cemetery Dec. 2013



Evelyn and Victor Pearson 1989  
8<sup>th</sup> Hussars Rink



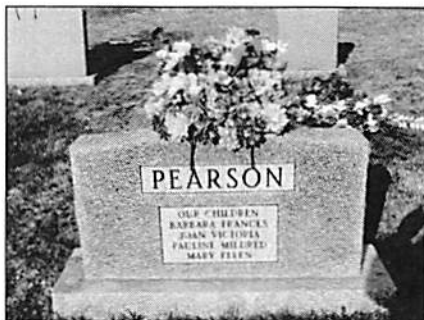
## Salt Springs Cemetery Part 17



Inspector Victor H.W. Pearson Saint John Police  
Dept 1943-1976



Pearson Family Stone Salt Springs Front



Names of children Back of stone

**Row # 11 Plot # 76** New Plot marker stone  
Wanda Esther Monahan

1. Wanda Esther Monahan was born Sept 4<sup>th</sup> 1961 in Titusville, Kings Co., NB (Living). Her parents are Russell Gordon Floyd and Mildred Yvonne Smith. They were married 11<sup>th</sup> May 1955 at the United Church Manse, Norton Parish, Kings Co., NB. Her father Russell Gordon Floyd died 30<sup>th</sup> Aug 2016. He is buried in Salt Springs in Row # 11 Plot # 68.

Other family members buried Salt Springs:

Sisters Deborah Esther Floyd and Valerie Juanita Floyd Row # 11 Plot # 68

Grandparents Harold Wentford Floyd and Lila Maude Campbell Row # 11 Plot # 71

Floyd Uncles Adolphus, Donald, Harold, George, Percy, Earl and Cecil Floyd

Floyd Aunt Lucy Maude (Law) Row # 13 Plot # 101



Floyd Uncles and Aunt

**Row # 11 Plot # 77** Marker

Gary and Maryin Kyle New Plot (Living)

**Row # 11 Plot # 78** Marker

Andrew Davidson New Plot purchase. His parents are Arthur Davidson and Mary Lou Land Residence Salt Springs, Kings Co., NB

Family members buried Salt Springs:

Grandparents Gordon Ivan Davidson and Dorothy Phyllis Logan married 28<sup>th</sup> April 1956 105 Chesley St., Saint John, NB. Buried Salt Springs Row #12 Plot #84

Gr Gr Grandparents William and Georgianna (Sherwood) Davidson married 1<sup>st</sup> Nov 1883 Hammond, Kings Co., NB.

Gr Gr Grandfather William Davidson buried Salt Springs Row # 1 Plot #5

Gr Gr Grandmother Georgianna (Sherwood) Davidson b. St. Martins, St. John Co., NB

**Row # 11 Plot # 79** Marker New Plot Purchase Davidson

Arthur and Mary Lou (Land) Davidson (Living). His parents are Gordon Ivan and Dorothy Phyllis (Logan) Davidson married 28<sup>th</sup> April 1956 105 Chesley St., Saint John, NB. They are Buried Salt Springs Row # 12 Plot # 84

## Salt Springs Cemetery Part 17

Gr. Grandparents William and Georgianna (Sherwood) Davidson married 1<sup>st</sup> Nov 1883, Hammond, Kings Co., NB.

Gr. Grandfather William Davidson buried Salt Springs Row # 1 Plot # 5

Gr. Grandmother Georgianna (Sherwood) Davidson b. St. Martins, St. John Co., NB

Row # 11 Plot # 80 New Plot Purchase Marker Rodgerson

1. Jane Rodgerson and husband (Living). Her parents are William Thomas Rodgerson and Hazel Iris Kennedy. They were married 20 Dec 1950 St. John's Church, Gagetown, Queens Co., NB. They are buried in Salt Springs Row # 12 Plot # 95

## Book Announcement: Remember Us: lost and unusual graves in and around York County, NB

Barb Allen

In the Fall 2017 issue of *Generations*, I submitted an article about my search for old graveyards and family plots. Since then I have had so many people ask if I was going to write a book that I have finally given in. For six years I tramped around York County and beyond hunting for graves and collecting stories.

Listing grave sites in a binder was one thing, but forming them into a book, was quite another. I decided to present them as found along the three main river valleys of York County: the Saint John, the Madam Keswick, and the Nashwaak. Then I chose to list those along various rural routes. Any stories I gleaned from folks, I have included. Among the lost graves are a few current cemeteries with interesting stories to be told as well.

Finally, I decided to write a small section about the cemeteries that had to be moved because of the

*Macataqua Dam Project, 1964-68*. As I began to search at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, I was overwhelmed at the amount of information that the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission had supplied. So, of course, this section grew rather large as I copied information and then set out to talk to people who had lived through this trying time. I hope that I have brought the story to life for those who are too young to remember.

My book is called *Remember Us: lost and unusual graves in and around York County, NB*. It is going to print shortly and will be available only from me. Because of its size (288 pgs), the price is set at \$25.00. For anyone interested my contact information is: [barballen340@gmail.com](mailto:barballen340@gmail.com) or 1-506-363-5202.

## Follow up to the Walsh Article

Marilyn Creamer-Fowler

I received the Summer Edition of *Generations* and wanted to tell you how much I enjoyed the article on Perley and Julia Walsh. I grew up hearing stories about the Hutchisons and about Julia in particular. I lived next door to Delia (Dee) Hutchison who was married to my uncle, John Creamer, and to John Hutchison, married to my aunt Mary Creamer. As a result, I came to know many of the Hutchison Family when they visited next door. I also knew most of Perley Walsh's family, at least

by sight, as we attended the same church in Bridgetown.

One of the things I remember in particular was the night Julia was dying. Since Dee had no phone, the call of her death would come to us and we would relay it to Dee. Before the phone rang, there were 3 knocks on the door. Dad went to answer the door and no one was there. Then in true Irish fashion, it was declared that Julia had died. Shortly after, the phone rang announcing Julia's death. (What do you think of that?)

# One Ward Family of Oromocto NB

Earl Ward (eward.1@rogers.com)

I will attempt to give a brief outline of my Ward line of Oromocto, Sunbury Co. NB, of which 2 family members achieved some fame for the era in shipbuilding.

I had little idea of the Ward connection to New Brunswick, as it was seldom mentioned, and by the time I had any interest in my heritage, my father had been dead for 29 years. My mother, being a War bride, had little information on his family, and only one brother remained in NB his entire life.

The entire family consisting of my Grandmother Alma (Ring), Grandfather, Garnet, and 4 of their 5 boys are buried in the Greenwood Cemetery, West St. John. Earl, who I am named after, was a pilot and died in WW2, buried in England.

I spent some time researching before I found William Ward, arriving 1818 in Oromocto NB, in *First Families*, researched by Robert Fellows. I had never heard of Oromocto, and certainly did not expect to find it on a map!

In 1818, William would have been 20 years old. The 1818 arrival date and Ireland connection comes from an 1820 land petition ("...George & Michael McKinney and William Ward, natives of Ireland"). This Land Petition also connects him to the Kimballs as Richard and Samuel Kimball are mentioned in it.

His wife Elizabeth Webber is also a granddaughter of Richard Kimball Sr through her mother Sarah (Kimball) Webber m James Webber. Also Richard Kimball Jr, was married on the same day, same church, as William and Elizabeth, and both William and Richard witnessed each others wedding.

I would be curious to know if any other family of the era has a mention of them. It came close in the 2015-2019 *Generations* series on the Tredway Odber Miles diaries where it mentions Miles' connection to the Webber family mentioning James Webber's funeral, Elizabeth's mother Sarah, and a birth of a child to one of Elizabeth's sisters, either Ruth Hatch or Mary Ann Dow.

So William Ward has connections to the Kimball, Webber, Hatch, Dow and McKinney families of early Oromocto, Maugerville.

William Ward – b. 1798 d. 1847 m. 1826 Elizabeth (Webber) b. 1810 d. 1868. William was a Catholic, Elizabeth a Methodist.

In 1835 William & Elizabeth bought from James Drake of Fredericton, 125 acres in Oromocto West fronting on Waasis Rd. (present day Restigouche Rd. business area)

They had 8 children, 5 boys (James, John, Charles, William, and George) who all survived to a mature age, and 3 girls, one died at birth, and 2 at a very early age. All the children, and Elizabeth were baptized Catholic at St. Dunstan's Catholic Church in Fredericton.

Upon his death in 1847, Elizabeth and her younger children converted to Methodist, the 3 older boys, James, John, and Charles remained Catholic.

James Ward became a Shoemaker, John and William remained farmers, Charles, and George were both farmers, shipbuilders, and involved in the Oromocto lumber mill.

Charles Ward b. 1831 – d. 1912, was shown on an early Oromocto Website, in a list of Oromocto shipbuilders and the ships that they built. That list was also on display in the early Oromocto Town Hall on MacDonald Avenue, and was lost in the move to the present location. His name and occupation as a ship and bridge builder of the area appears in a few limited publications of Oromocto.

Charles had 21 children with 3 wives, his last wife, Alice was 19 years old and he was 60 when they married! He had 8 of the 21 children with her...4 after he was 70, his last when he was 78!



Hugh Havelock McLean



## One Ward Family of Oromocto NB

On Charles' death, Hugh McLean, who became the Governor General of New Brunswick, wrote a message to Charles' wife Alice Ward, expressing his admiration of her husband.



St. John, N.B. Feb. 10th, 1912.

Dear Mrs. Ward:-

Please accept my sincere and heart felt sympathy in the great loss you are called on to bear in the death of your husband.

As a youngster, I lived in Oromocto your husband was then one of the big men of the place. At that time Oromocto was a great ship building place and your husband was in charge of one of the yards. You and his family have the satisfaction of knowing that he was respected by all who knew him he was an upright and just man, and <sup>has</sup> all his life been a good citizen.

With my kindest sympathy, I am,

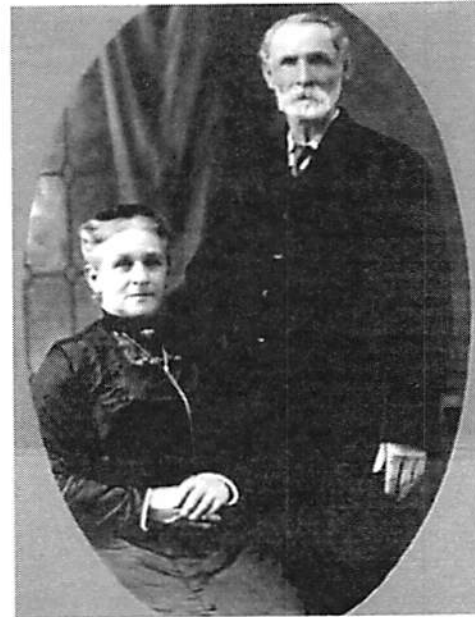
Yours faithfully,

*Hugh McLean*

Well after his death, Alice Ward sold their property in West Oromocto, and bought a house in town off of MacDonald Avenue, where there is now is a Ward Court. In my research with Fred Hackett, local historian working for the town, stated that most street names were taken from early settlers, ship builders, and ships built in Oromocto, and that most likely Ward Court was named after

him, as they bought the land where it is from Alice Ward, Charles was an early settler, and he was also a renowned shipbuilder. (adjacent to Ward Court, is Kimball Court also named after a prominent Oromocto family who owned property next to Alice).

George Ward b. 1842 – d. 1916 m. 1864 Amelia Caroline Hubble



George and Amelia Ward  
50th anniversary photo (1914)

He lived and worked in Oromocto, Blissville, and Fredericton as a wheelwright and millman. With the decline of shipbuilding in the 1870's, he and his family moved to Westminster BC, then to Kamloops in the early 1890's where he achieved his claim to fame as a shipbuilder.

Kamloops Daily Advertiser, Wed., June 20, 1934. "Captain George Barker Ward: 1842-1916"

"Born at Oromocto, New Brunswick, July 16th, 1842, and received his schooling there. He followed the shipbuilding and lumber business mostly, up to the year 1890, then his wife and family (two sons and a daughter) came to B.C. via C.P.R. railway and settled first in New Westminster. The Steamer "Sunbury" was built there and later operated between ports on the lower Fraser and Gulf Waters: - Vancouver, Howe Sound, Squamish and other places around the Coast. This boat was sold in 1895, then Captain Ward and his family came to Kamloops, arriving in April, 1895. The following summer the hull of the single propeller Steamer "Fawn" was built at Tranquille and in the fall before the machinery was installed, this boat was sailed up the Kamloops Lake and Thompson River to Kamloops under canvas (a make-shift sail) making the run under a strong, fair wind without a stop. The next spring the upper works were completed and machinery installed just in time for a big excursion to Savona on May 24th. Several photographs of this excursion are in existence in Kamloops. This steamer was operated regularly on the South Thompson River and Shuswap Lake, and Kamloops Lake. Later she was sold and shipped to the Arrow Lakes on two flat cars. Old-timers have many pleasant recollections of these boat trips, picnics and excursions to Savona, up the South Thompson and Shuswap Lake.

## One Ward Family of Oromocto NB

Soon after, the stern-wheel Steamer "Ethel Ross" was built and finished in 1897, operating for about two years, then sold to the Arrow Lakes Lumber Company. Next the stern-wheel Steamer "Andover" was constructed. She plied the local waters for a time, being in turn sold to the big mill company here.

The last large steamer built by Captain Ward was the C.R. Lamb. This boat was built by the Arrow Lakes Lumber Company. After this, Captain Ward built a few smaller boats and launches at Kamloops.

The machinery for all these boats was supplied by Coast firms. The steamers were all in operation on local waters, both in passenger and freight services and the fares and freight charges much less than that charged by the railroad and during those years considerable shipping business was carried on from Kamloops between the settlements and farmers and business men of this city. The passenger traffic was quite an item, too, and many citizens took advantage of the delightful trips and excursions on the river and lakes adjacent to Kamloops. Excursions were run quite often and well patronized. But, alas, owing to the shortness of the operating season on account of low water in the river in early fall, and the long winter when boats were laid up, it was finally decided to discontinue the steamboat business by Mr. Ward at Kamloops. All of Mr. Ward's boats were built and operated practically wholly by Captain Ward and his two sons: Elmer Ward and A.B. Ward.

Captain Ward was a very careful navigator, as well as a wonderful mechanic. He was noted for his honesty and straightforwardness and was highly respected by all who knew him. He passed away in this city on January 13, 1916, at the age of 73 years and six months."

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If anyone has more info or connection to the Wards I would love to hear about it.

## Thomas Quilty aka James Ryan

David Bell

1

*Researchers of the Quilty family may be interested in this except from some unidentified Saint John newspaper that I picked up in the Salem (Mass) Gazette for 12 Nov 1824*

An Old Offender: At a late Circuit Court at Kingston, King's County, last week, James Ryan was fully convicted of burglary, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday last, on which day he was executed. He was about 40 years of age, and had according to his address to the surrounding spectators to his awful end, led a dissolute life of which he warned both old and young to be governed against. He appeared to be quite collected in his last moments, viewing the fatal tree with seeming indifference, and giving direction as to the mode of affixing the rope, etc preparatory to being turned off.

To Mr. Anthony Holland, printer, Halifax

Sir: I send this letter to inform you, that I am the man that robbed your store at the Nine Mile River, and that I am now in Kingston jail, under sentence of death, for another crime of the same nature. And I beg for God's sake, as I am now about to suffer for all the sins I have committed against and man, that you will grant me your forgiveness for the same - for I could not die easy if I did not make the confession to you for the injury I have done.

And I do ask and request of you, to let Mr. Francis Stevens know, that I do ask his forgiveness for

the orders that I forged on him in the name of "John George Dunn".

I have also to request that you will have the kindness to call on Mr. Simpson of Dartmouth, and let him know that I am the man that broke open and robbed his store twice - and in God's name, to grant me his forgiveness.

I write this to you at an awful moment - the night previous to my conviction. For God's sake let those people know as soon as possible - for me, poor, miserable sinner, I will be in my cold grave before this reaches you.

I went by the name of "James Ryan" but my right name is

Thomas Quilty

(St. John's NB paper)

*Editor's note* - from Daniel F Johnson's New Brunswick Newspaper Vital Statistics: Volume 3 Number 235; *City Gazette* (December 30 1824).

Executed Friday, Kingston (Kings Co.) James RYAN, age 40, convicted of, hanged for burglary. (see original)

# Earl George Price - Distinguished Flying Medal Recipient

*Barry Earl Price*

PRICE, Earl George Flight Sergeant, No. 158 Squadron, R84592 Distinguished Flying Medal RCAF Personnel Awards 1939-1949

## Description

PRICE, Flight Sergeant Earl George (R84592, later J37115) - Distinguished Flying Medal - No. 158 Squadron - Award effective 21 January 1943 as per London Gazette dated 5 February 1943 and AFRO 757/43 dated 30 April 1943. Born 7 September 1921 (birth date on MI.9 report). Home in Canterbury, New Brunswick; enlisted Moncton 7 January 1941 and posted to No. 1 Manning Depot. To No. 1A Manning Depot, 21 January 1941. To No. 16 Explosives Depot, 20 March 1941. To Sydney, 13 May 1941. To No. 1 WS, 24 May 1941; promoted LAC, 26 June 1941. To No. 1 BGS, 12 October 1941; graduated and promoted Sergeant, 8 November 1941. To "Y" Depot, 9 November 1941; to RAF overseas, 12 December 1941. To No. 2 Signals School, 20 January 1942. To No. 19 OTU, 2 March 1942. Promoted Flight Sergeant, 8 May 1942. To No. 158 Squadron, 20 May 1942. Reported missing, 5 August 1942 on Halifax W 1215 (the family actually received a message, quoting a German source, that he was dead); reported safe (evader), 7 November 1942. Promoted WO2, 8 November 1942; repatriated 9 December 1942. To No. 3 ITS, 22 December 1942. To No. 4 EFTS, 17 April 1943; to No. 8 SFTS, 26 June 1943. Commissioned 15 October 1943 but did not graduate as a pilot until 29 October 1943; to No. 3 Flying Instructor School that date. To No. 1 Flying Instructor School, 12 November 1943; to No. 2 SFTS, 14 January 1944. Promoted Flying Officer, 15 April 1944. To Release Centre, 9 January 1945; released 23 January 1945. Living in Pembroke, Ontario in 1949. Served on Pembroke City Council and was news announcer at CHOV. Died in Pembroke, February 1979.

"member of aircraft crew...displayed great gallantry and determination in attacks against targets in enemy occupied territory." Ian Tavender records, in *The Distinguished Flying Medal Register for the Second World War* (London, Savannah Publications, 2000) the following recommendation as found in Public Record Office Air 2/4937; it noted that Price had flown five sorties (24 hours 24 minutes).

Sergeant Price was Air Bomber in an aircraft which took off from Eastmoor at 2230 hours on 5th August 1942 to bomb Bochum. After completing the operation, the crew were forced to bale out. Sergeant Price landed in a field by a small road feeling slightly shocked but otherwise unhurt. By a display of great courage and determination, he evaded capture and eventually arrived safely in this country. I recommend the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.

Public Record Office WO 208/3311 has MI.9 interrogation report based on interview of 8 November 1942; he had left Gibraltar and arrived at Portreath on 7 November 1942.

"I took off from East Moor at 2230 hours on 5 August 1942 to bomb Bochum. After completing the operation we were attacked and I had to bale out, landing four or five miles southwest of Zwolle, Holland, at 0200 hours on 6 August 1942.

The rest of the crew were:-

P/O Phillips

P/O Harvey (navigator)

Sergeant J. Byrne (second wireless operator)

Sergeant Furness (engineer)

Sergeant Thompson (first wireless operator) and one other Pilot Officer (name unknown)

I am sure that four reached the ground safely, but I have no further news of them.

I landed in a field by a small road, feeling slightly shocked but otherwise unhurt. I consider that I must have been west of the Yser River since I never crossed any such river in the course of my journey. I hid my parachute and Mae West in a ditch and made off approximately southwards along the road. After two miles I entered some woods where I took off all my flying kit and hid it. At dawn I continued south, without any idea where I was, until I came to a railway by a small station. Here I hid for the rest of the day in a clump of pine trees. At dusk I continued south feeling now certain that I was in Holland, after finding some German propaganda leaflets printed in Dutch and after hearing the sound of sabots [wooden shoes] on the ground.

There was a German camp in the vicinity and I walked along a German military road until 0700 hours (7 August), after which I went off through the woods, living on the chocolate and the

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Horlick's tablets in my aid box, using also two of the "nerve" tablets but suffering from thirst since there was no water to be found anywhere. I continued all night and came to a small village in the morning. After watching for a while I hailed three young men who were about to discover me. One of them spoke English and I declared my identity to him. He went off to get some money, a pair of shoes, some hot cocoa, and some quite inedible brown bread; also he informed me that four members of the crew had landed.

In the evening I went on until I had crossed the road Apeldoorn-Amersfoort at about 0600 hours. This road was marked with signposts, so I checked my position. I had become very weak and thirsty; I therefore approached a farmer to ask for water. He gave me a drink, but was too nervous to give any further help. After this I followed a road until I reached Hoenderloo, eight miles south of Apeldoorn at 1230 hours. Here I went to the back door of a house and asked for a drink. An old lady gave it to me in the presence of her family. Nothing was said, and I had moved on a short way when I was followed by the old man of the house. He proved very friendly, and persuaded his two sons that I was not a German. I slept one night in the forest near their house, receiving food from them, and on the next day I moved into the house.

These people deal largely in the Black Market and the food which they gave me was very good. They immediately made arrangements with a man from the Dutch East Indies to test me for my identity. They provided me with a Dutch overall and cap and a military ground sheet cape; they even went so far as to buy a radio costing 400 gulden for my benefit. They informed me that two Canadian airmen had been captured by the Germans two weeks previously after hiding for a fortnight in the woods. My host's son-in-law, who spoke good English, came to stay at the weekend and promised to make enquiries about an organization but I left before anything came of this. While I was staying here, I noticed that there was heavy German interference with short-wave BBC broadcasts in Dutch.

A bicycle was constructed for me from spare parts, and on about 18 August the elder son cycled with me to Hertogenbosch, south of Utrecht. I was wearing a Dutch overall over my uniform and a cap. We travelled via Ede and crossed three large streams of the Rhine by ferry without any

difficulty. At Hertogenbosch he left me, having given me some food to be taken along. I continued south on the bicycle, keeping to secondary roads, since there were a good many patrols in the vicinity. From midnight until 0400 hours there is a curfew on all movements along the country roads. On 19 August I came slowly into Eindhoven and turned right via Oirschot to Hilcarenbeek (15 miles northeast of Turnhout, Belgium). In an attempt to gain information about crossing the Belgian border I went to a house on the outskirts of the village.

A woman showed me a map and sent me off with some fruit; I went on south to Esbeek where I turned off right onto a farm track. I then declared myself to a farmer who arranged contact with a Dutch Customs officer and all allowed me to sleep in a barn that night. The Customs Officer knew all the movements of the German Cyclist frontier patrols, and he informed me that he had helped many escapers across the border. He accompanied me on 20 August across the border via Poppel (Belgium) to Weelde before he left me. I arrived at Raevels alone at 1100 hours on 21 August. I was still clad in a Dutch overall and cap and soon became aware that I was an object of interest to all whom I passed. Two Belgian Customs officers questioned me in the town. I declared myself and they let me go with a warning that there were Gestapo men near by.

Soon I met a group of youths who gave me some food and took me to a smithy's shop, where they gave me some soup and fixed up my bicycle, which was by now in a bad way. Continuing my journey, I skirted Turnhout, following a canal to the left of the road through to Arendonck where I saw a man fishing. I declared my identity to this man gave him my cycle, which had now become useless. He advised me to clear out of the district as soon as possible since the canal was strongly patrolled by the Germans. I therefore went off southwestwards at right angles to the canal, until I struck a main road north of Gheel, near to a village where I saw a priest standing in front of a well-to-do house.

Shortly afterwards a girl came cycling out of the drive, and after speaking to him she came up to me and asked me if I was English. When I replied "Yes", she took me in and gave me food. I then continued on between Herenthals and Gheel, striking the Albert Canal near Oevel and crossed it in a ferry without difficulty. I declared my identity

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to the Ferryman. Soon after I left them, a man overtook me on a bicycle and told me to hide for three days in a field while he found help for me. During that time he brought me civilian clothes.

I went on without waiting via Westerloo to Hersheelt, picking up a fugitive Frenchman on the way. This man had me put up in a hotel where I established contact with an organisation."

Public Record Office Air 40/258 has a report made by him of the circumstances of his being shot down. It gives the takeoff time as 2030 hours.

There was no incident on the outward journey to the target, the run on to which was from the south east, and the seven 1,000 pound bombs were released from 15,000 feet by TR.1335 through 10/10 clouds.

Immediately after the bombs exploded, a heavy flak barrage met the aircraft, and a few searchlights managed to penetrate through patches in the cloud. As far as was known, the aircraft was not damaged.

Some 15 minutes after leaving the target, and whilst the Flight Engineer [Sergeant D. Furness, RAF] was dropping "nickels", the starboard inner engine exploded and the aircraft tilted to 80 degrees and returned to the horizontal.

The cause of the explosion is unknown, but Sergeant Price suggested it may have been the result of a flak splinter over the target or to night fighter action, but no fighter was seen.

The pilot, P/O [C.] Phillips, was on his 16th/17th operation and remained very cool.

The engine burst into flames, and was not extinguished when the fire extinguisher was operated. The flames increased in intensity and spread towards the fuselage. The aircraft was slowly losing height and the pilot ordered the crew to bale out.

This was Sergeant Price's 6th operation and when the order to bale out was given he found it took him twice as long as usual to leave the turret, and found that the Navigator [P/O Harvey] had opened the escape hatch. The 2nd WOP [Sergeant Byrne, RAF] had his parachute on and baled out, while the navigator and Sergeant Price put on theirs. Sergeant Price was the third to leave the aircraft, which he did at about 10,000 feet, by which time the flames had spread to the fuselage.

While parachuting to earth, he noticed the aircraft break in two at about 2/3,000 feet, and the

flaming mass crashed 8-9 miles south-west of Zwolle. He himself landed about three miles south of the aircraft, his the parachute in a ditch and the Mae West under some bushes.

Notes: Application for Operational Wing dated 18 August 1944 he listed the following sorties: 23 July 1942 - Duisburg (4.45) 25 July 1942 - Duisburg (3.45) 26 July 1942 - Hamburg (5.10) 29 July 1942 - Saarbrücken (5.15) 30 July 1942 - Düsseldorf (5.15) 5 August 1942 - Bochum (3.30, shot down)

Assessed at No.2 SFTS, Uplands, 1 March 1944 - "This officer carries out his duties as an instructor in a capable and satisfactory manner. Recommended for retention in the Service and appointment to Temporary Flying Officer." (S/L J.A. Boyle).

He was shot down in Halifax W1215. His service file contains some correspondence re the circumstances of being shot down, there being some question in 1942-1943 as to whether the pilot (P/O Clive Henry Phillips, RAAF) had survived (he had in fact been killed). As of March 1943 (having been interviewed at No.3 ITS) he provided the following statement:

I baled out at approximately 13,000 feet, a few minutes after the starboard engine caught fire. The aircraft was, at that time, in a gentle dive. This dive was maintained until approximately 4,000 to 5,000 feet when the starboard wing broke off.

The escape hatches were all open and the pilot, Pilot Officer Phillips, was not wounded to the best of my knowledge. It is possible that enemy fighter made a second attack after I baled out, but this is not considered probable as I would have heard the action.

In my opinion there is every possibility of Pilot Officer Phillips being alive, as he was considered cool, collected and resourceful. I believe the possibility of his escape good. To support this contention the following information is submitted.

The Mid Upper Gunner, who occupied a very difficult position so far as breaking away is concerned (and in this case complicated matters for himself by panicking) managed to bale out and is now a prisoner of war. The pilot's position is also much nearer to an escape hatch than the M.U.G.

I consider that the aircraft was manageable and that the pilot's seat should have been considered safe from fire for at least two or three minutes, and

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would have given ample time for the pilot to bale out.

In consideration Pilot Officer Phillips was exceptionally cool and I firmly believe that he is alive today.

Another document on the file gives a rather different picture of the events of that night. In Stalag Luft III, Wing Commander Day (the Senior British Officer) obtained a statement from the navigator, P/O L.V. Harvey (RAAF) POW camp, as follows:

"On the night of the 5th August, my aircraft was attacked and the rear gunner F/O [J.E.] Marshall was very badly wounded. As the aircraft was on fire the captain, P/O Phillips gave individual orders to abandon aircraft. These instructions were answered in the affirmative except by P/O Marshall, who stated that he could not move as he was hopelessly wounded and he asked the Captain to 'abandon', leaving him in the aircraft, but the Captain did not answer. The aircraft was by that time heavily on fire. Four of us managed to leave - Sergeant Thompson and Sergeant Furness from the

rear escape hatch and the Wireless Operator, Sergeant Burn [sic - J. Byrne, who was mid-upper gunner] and myself from the front. All four of us landed safely and uninjured. The last impression I received was that the captain was still in his seat and seemed to have no intention of leaving, and Sergeant Price was ready to go but the flames were impassable and had reached the petrol tanks. As soon as I was clear of the aircraft it exploded and the starboard wing blew off. Three people were therefore trapped in the aircraft - P/O Phillips, P/O Marshall and Sergeant Price. The Germans confirmed that three bodies were found in the wreckage but they could only identify P/O Marshall. I was informed that they would be buried with military honours at Oldenbroek in Holland. The Burgomaster said that their graves would be marked and looked after by the Dutch people."

*Special thanks to Earl's son Mike Price, Chuck Tolley, Walter Noordman and Rolph Walker*

*And to all of those freedom fighters who helped my Uncle with his evading the enemy.*

## New Brunswick Strays

*Contributed by Marianne Donovan*

DONOVAN, Norma Agnes (nee Northrup), daughter of William Murray and Blanche (nee MacKenzie) Northrup, passed away peacefully in her ninety-third year on Thursday May 28, 2020 at Earslcourt Village in London, Ontario. Born in Moncton, NB in 1927 and a Maritimer forever, Norma was a lover of mystery story "cozies," Monty Python, and above all else her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Wife to Thomas Donovan (deceased), Mom to Wendy (Jim), Brian (Freda), Terry and Kevin (Kelly); Nana to Christopher (Loan), Tony, Sonya, Michael, Jack and Riley, and Great-Nana to Julia and Lily. Sister to Janet, Russell (deceased) and Audrey "Nod" (Deceased). Cremation at Woodland Cemetery and Crematorium has taken place. (London Free Press - June 4, 2020)

MacNEILL, Michael Edwin - In the early morning hours of July 2, 2020, after a short and courageous battle with cancer, Mike in his 72nd year, has left us to join his parents, Ron and Ida MacNeill along with his sister Gayle Pope. Mike left behind many family and friends including his wife Susan from London, his step son Matt Boom (Candice) from London, his step son Chris Vens (Tracy) from Toronto, his step daughter Cindy Boudreaux (Mike) from Bermuda, his sister Theresa Henry (Tom) from Lambton Shores and his brother Ron MacNeill (Linda) from Barrie, his beloved grandchildren and numerous nieces and nephews. Mike was born in Saint John, New Brunswick, but lived most of his childhood and adult life in London, Ontario. (London Free Press - July 10, 2020)



# Nashwaak Soldiers Part 2

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 1 was in the Fall issue.*

## James Sansom WW2



The following is the citation of the award of the Military Medal to G5099 Sgt. James Sansom. The Royal Canadian Artillery.

"**Sgt. Sansom** has served with the 7th Canadian Anti-Tank Regiment since it was formed in January, 1942. His conduct has been exemplary and he has on numerous occasions performed acts far beyond the call of duty. On the 15th September 1944, the 104th Anti-Tank Battery was placed in support of tanks and infantry which were attacking the BASIL FEATURE some miles west of Ravenna. (Italy). Sgt. Sansom was troop sergeant of "D" Troop of his battery. Under cover of darkness D Troop moved forward and took up positions to protect the STRAT LINE. With dawn the attack moved forward and crossed a small stream at the base of the FEATURE, leaving the guns deployed under direct enemy observation. Heavy mortar and machine gun fire was brought down by the enemy and the leading self-propelled gun was hit, killing two of the crew and wounding two others. (MacAfferty and McFarlen were Killed, Bdr. Leblanc and Sgt. Bruce M. Stewart of Taymouth were wounded.)

Sgt. Sansom ran forward from his carrier across the fire-swept ground and dragged the wounded into shelter of a nearby building. Having rendered first aid, he then moved the wounded to his carrier

and had them evacuated. Returning to his position, Sgt. Sansom found that the other three guns had moved forward with the attack, leaving the knock-out self propelled gun behind. The driver was still with the gun, so Sgt. Sansom took over command of it and assisted only by the driver, moved forward to the attack and to join the other guns.

By his prompt and courageous actions Sgt. Sansom not only saved the lives of his wounded comrades but also was an inspiration to those going forward to the battle. This non-commissioned officer during subsequent service in the North West European Theatre had continued to exhibit dash and leadership of high order, and by his efforts had contributed in no small measure to many successes of his troop against enemy armour."

When I interviewed Jimmy he stated: "*Their were men who did far more than I.... I don't know why they gave it to me....I was no more deserving of the metal than any of the others who served over there..... I didn't do anything they wouldn't have done. Everyone deserved a metal.*"

Wilmot Ross: "*Knowing Jimmy he deserved his metal.*"

Ravenna was taken on December 4th and in February 1945 the 1st Canadian Division was withdrawn from Italy and went to re-join the main Canadian field force in Northwestern Europe and join in the drive for Germany and Holland and share in the final operations of the war in that area. Over 92,000 Canadians served in Italy 5,764 men lost their lives and 26,254 became casualties of war.

## Kenneth I. Stewart - Prisoner of War

### The longest Home Run In History

**Kenneth I. Stewart** G 50685 of the Royal Hamilton Regiment, enlisted in the Canadian army at the age of 16 after falsifying his birth certificate. He was trained and at the age of 17 on a draft list for overseas duty when his true age was discovered. He was sent to Newfoundland until he turned 18, at which time he was sent overseas as a ma-



## Nashwaak Soldiers Part 2

chine gunner fighting in various battles, then on Aug. 19, 1942, 19 year old Ken Stewart fought in the raid on Dieppe, here he witnessed the massacre of many of our Canadian soldiers. June 6, 1944, D-Day Ken landed on the beach of Normandy and later helped in the seizure of Antwerp.



On Oct. 17, 1944 Ken's division drove hard for Bergen-Op-Zoom, Holland. While trying to get a parachute drop there Ken's unit was cut off from the rest of the army as German troops dropped in behind. Surrounded and under heavy fire they held off for eight hours before 65 were taken prisoner and the rest left for dead in the field.

Ken had been fired on by an enemy tank hitting his machine gun which exploded and left 45 pieces of shrapnel in his legs. Taken prisoner Ken was given a roll of paper to bandage his legs, then he and the other prisoners were herded like cattle to a train and taken to Arnhem then on to a prison camp 53 Stalag X1B at Luger-Bezeichnung just outside Berlin.

Ken Stewart: *"We had board beds...one for each person, they were stacked three high..the bottom a middle and one on top, they were just wide enough for you to lay in...no blankets or pillow just boards."*

Here he was put to work in an munitions factory, and was caught putting the gun powder (that he was supposed to be putting in shells) down the cracks of the floor. Caught in the act his guard busted Ken's hand with the butt end of his rifle.

Ken Stewart: *"They couldn't hit you with their fist it was in the Genova Convention, so they hit you with their rifle butts."*

While at 53 Stalag X1B, Ken attempted to escape but was caught and held down by two German soldiers while a third drove his knife up Ken's foot to his ankle. This he was told would be his only warning the next time the German guards would aim for the red star that was sewn on the back of his prison cloths.

Ken was then sent to work in the salt mines at Fallingbrostal, a holding camp Stalag 11B.

Ken Stewart: *"we went to work in the salt mine at 4:00 in the morning and worked 12 hours before returning for the 4:00 meal the next afternoon for our meal. The meal consisted of turnips and water and a slice of black bread."*

His legs were still open and draining, his feet slashed, and receiving only one meal a day turnips and water at 4:00 in the afternoon, Ken had dropped from 189 lbs to 114 lbs. He was weakened an experiencing dizzy spells, still the urge to escape had not left Ken, and he and 45 others devised another plan for escape.

Across from the holding camp outside the prison fence was a large field. Ken was sent to ask the guard for permission to play baseball in that field. When asked how many players it took to stage a game, Ken replied one hundred and ten aside. The German guard questioned this but Ken informed him that was how it was played in Canada. The guard decided he had enough men to guard the ball players and let them onto the two acre field with woods bordering the outfield, and an extremely weird ball game began.

The men who wished to escape, (those who had not been in long enough to give up hope) played the outfield. The game had not been long in progress when the chance they had been hoping for came in the form of a long fly ball hit directly towards Ken. Instead of catching the ball, he let it bounce out of his hands over his head towards the woods, all the outfielders promptly ran after it, Ken had to kick the ball three times before it landed in the woods.

Ken Stewart of Taymouth, N.B., Andy Campbell of Saint John, N.B., a Mr. Scott from Nova Scotia and a Mr. Keetch from Hamilton Ontario, simply kept going when they reached the woods.

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The rest of the ball players brought the ball back into play and the German guards did not miss the escapees until two hours later when the game was over.

Ken and his companions were now the hunted. For seven days and nights they travelled on roads by night and in the woods during the day knowing they would be shot on site.

Ken travelled with wounded feet in wooden shoes, his legs open wounds that had not received medical attention and would not heal. After seven days of running, and stealing food from farmers fields they reached the British lines in Hanover a distance of approximately 100 miles. The Germans and British were in battle, Ken and his companions lay in a ditch and covered themselves with branches and debris, remaining hidden until the Germans retreated, moving back beyond their ditch. The four Canadian prisoner's of war then gave themselves over to the British, who took them prisoner until they could verify there stories.

On April 7, 1945 Ken finally made it back to England and was sent to a military hospital where the shrapnel was finally removed from his legs. He was unable to keep down solid food do to the treatment he received in the prison camp and was therefore put on a diet of milk and pills.

### Alive or Dead - A Family Waits

Ken was a survivor, he was alive but for over a month his next of Kin, his sister Florence Cass of Taymouth did not know if he was dead or alive on November 1, 1944 she received a telegram form the war office it read:

"Minister of National Defence deeply regrets to inform you that G-50685 Private Kenneth Irvine Stewart has been officially reported missing in action seventeenth October 1944 Stop. When further information becomes available it will be forwarded as soon as received."

Towards the end of November Florence received a letter from Edna Johnson of Birmingham England, it read:

"Dear Madam

I picked up a message on the radio tonight (October 24), so I am passing it on to you; it may ease the suspense of that awful missing, it was from Private K. Stewart. G. 50685. to "Dear Florence, I am quite well, don't worry, hope all are O.K. at home, A Merry Xmas." It is difficult to catch all the words on such a remote station, it sounded like

Florence, and I did not catch his name at the end, but I am quoting all I heard; I listen each night for my nephews name on the P.O.W. list; sometimes there is a message, but some nights it is hopeless to catch any words. I do hope this will ease your anxiety a little, it is a long way for your boys to come to fight; but you do know he is safe now, Goodnight, and Good luck,

Yours Sincerely

Edna Johnson"

Florence Cass: *"I'll never forget the letter, from a good Lady in England, telling me that my brother Kenneth was taken prisoner. Cold chills went through me in waves as I held the letter in my hand, thinking of the treatment POW'S suffered at the hands of the Germans. I wanted to enlist, to kill. The current song went through my mind, "Remember Pearl Harbour as you sight down the barrel of your gun." What was happening to me was I going over the edge?*

When Florence forwarded the letter to the war department she received this reply:

"Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 24th instant stating that you had received a letter from Mrs. Johnson, informing you that your brother, G 50685, Private Kenneth Stewart, was a prisoner of war.

In reply please be advised that these short-wave broadcasts from Berlin form part of the enemy propaganda and are treated as such by this Directorate.

I am sure you will appreciate the fact that as your brother is supposed to be in Germany, being at war, we are unable to contact him. However, usually these names given out over short-wave broadcasts are eventually confirmed officially as being prisoners, and you may be assured that when this Directorate is notified that such is the case, you will be immediately informed by telegram.

(C.L.Laurin) Colonel

Director of Records,  
for Adjutant-General "

November 1, 1944 brought fear and worry for Florence and her other brothers and sisters, Ken was always in their thoughts, what had become of him? On January 15, 1945 the suspense ended Florence received official notification that Ken was a prisoner of war in Germany.

Florence Cass: " *The horrifying thoughts of what could be happening to Ken in that POW camp were worse than even I could imagine. Eight traumatic months passed before we heard of Ken's death defying escape and of his being in England.*

*He had come from the edge of death and wanted to go back to the front, but they sent him home.*

Other families were not as lucky, for they received telegrams or personal notification that their loved ones would never be seen again. KILLED IN ACTION.

## Osborne family of Ferrybanks, near Wirral

Thomas M. Osborne Jr. ([osborntm@stthom.edu](mailto:osborntm@stthom.edu))

My genealogical researches have shown where my own family was connected with a settlement that was established precisely to avoid the spread of contagion in a city, but then suffered from a later pandemic. My great-great grandfather James Osborne (1852-1923) settled in Ferrybanks, which was near Sand Brook and Wirral. According to Harlan Nason, this area "was settled about 1870 by several families who left Saint John to escape flu epidemics that had caused much sickness in that city" (Harlan Nason, *Back Creek and South Branch Settlements* (Wirral, N.B., 2000), p. 42). Nason states that this settlement was named after the Baptist minister who led the group. It burned in 1903.

Ann Elliott, a relative who was living a few years ago in Wirral, indicated that the family later suffered from the Spanish Influenza. In 1918, James Osborne's son, my great-great uncle George, died from it in nearby Pleasington. James, who had moved to Wirral, lived for a few more years and is buried in its United Baptist Church Cemetery. When I last visited some years ago, the Elliots were still living on the family property in Wirral. It would be good to know if anyone has more information about the initial settlement of Ferrybanks, or about the antecedents of this James Osborne.

## New Brunswick Strays

Faye Baisley

HOUNSOME, Jean Ann (WALSH) (d. Jan. 18, 2017 – age 84) Passed away peacefully with her daughter Ann at her side at Royal Rose Place on January 18, 2017 at the age of 84 after a long illness fought with great courage and dignity. Beloved wife of the late Stan HOUNSOME (2000). Loving mother to Ann (Brian) MAROTTA of Welland, and Marilyn (Pat) MAZZOTTA of Mississauga. Loved by her grandchildren Jeff, Laura (Scott), Patrick (Magda), Chrystal (Anthony) and Amanda (GP). Loved by her four great-grandchildren Connor, Chase, Xander and Drezden.

Will be sadly missed by her sister Ruby CHISHOLM, many nieces and nephews and by her spe-

cial friends June, Florence and Donna. Predeceased by her son Daniel REGAN and by her parents Harry and Mary WALSH, brothers Freddy, Edward, Harry and sisters Kay, Dorothy, Peggy and Carmel.

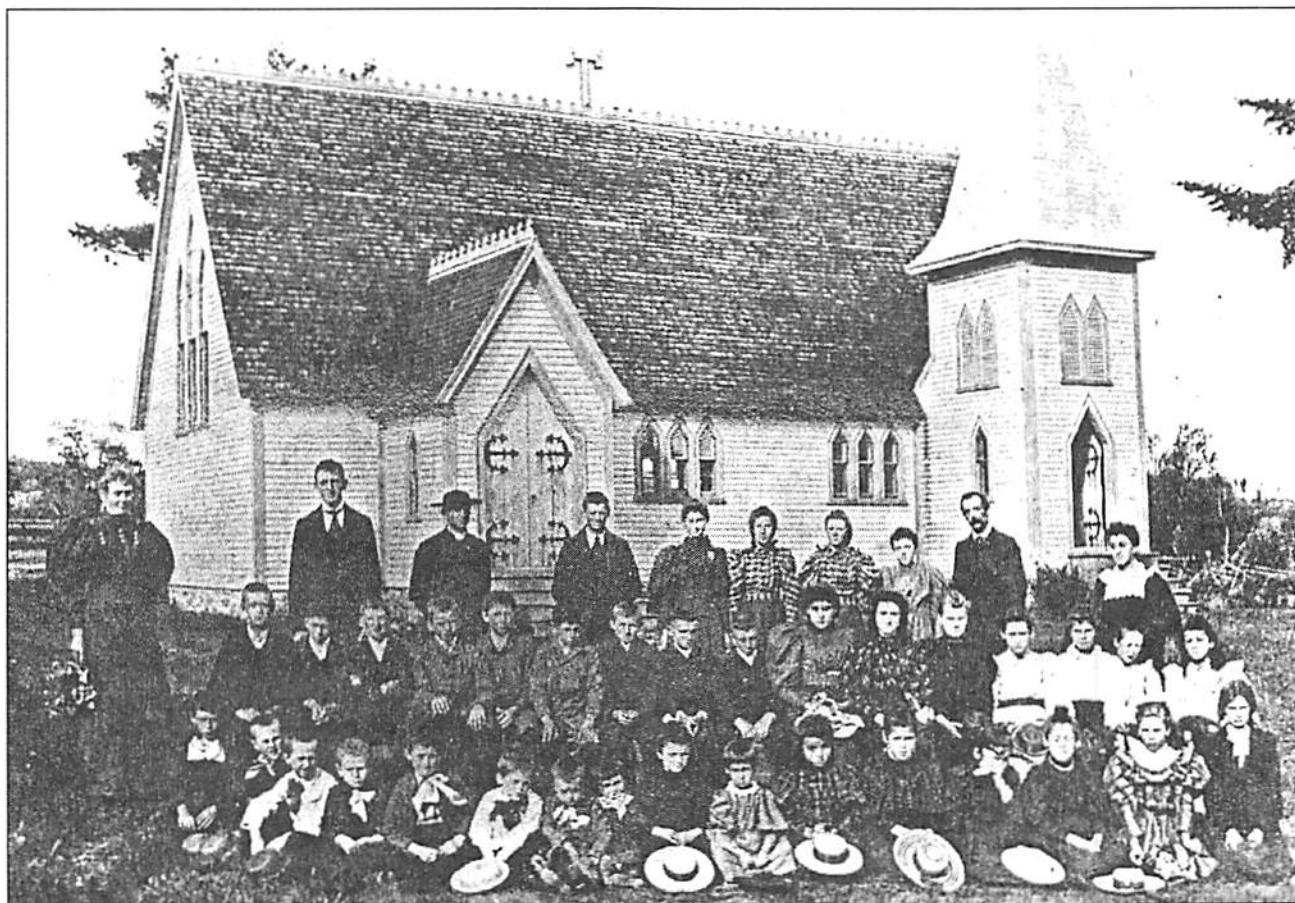
Cremation has taken place. Visitation will take place at the H.L. Cudney Funeral Home, 241 West Main Street, Welland on Monday, January 23, 2017 from 11 AM to 12:30 PM. A Memorial Service will be held beginning at 12:30 p.m.

Source: [www.cudneyfuneralhome.com](http://www.cudneyfuneralhome.com)

NOTE: Jean is the daughter of the late Harry and Mary (Waye) Walsh of Wayerton, NB

# St. Simon and St. Jude's Anglican Church Sunday School Picnic in 1897

Barb Pearson



St. Simon and St. Jude's Anglican Church Sunday School Picnic in 1897 at Belleisle Creek, Kings Co., NB.

**Front Row:** L to R Trevor Dibblee, Jim O'Neill, Fred O'Neill, Billie Long, Ernest Scovil, Louise Scovil, Clarence Muir, Walter Scovil, Hilda Cresswell, Polly Scovil, Charlotte Scovil, Louise Scovil, Minnie Muir, Lizzie Muir, Janie Muir, Muriel Huggard, Mandy (Pearl) Long

**Second Row:** L to R Unknown, Rob Chambers, Howard Long, Billie Huggard, George Muir, Stanley Muir, Ed Scovil, Hewlett Scovil, Unk. Long, Ellen Dibblee, Emma Long, aude Northrup, Beatrice Huggard, Myrtle O'Neill, Amy Scovil

**Back Row:** L to R Irene Helen Northrup, (Teacher), Harry Scovil, Rev Amos Cresswell (Minister), Jim Northrup, Mary Ann Northrup, Amy Huggard, Twin Huggard, Lottie Scovil, Walter Hambury, Fannie Marven.

The beginnings of the congregation of St. Simon and St. Jude's Church are described in the 1868 Annual Report that Rev. George Rogers gave to the Diocesan Church Society.

"It is with much pleasure that I have witnessed in one part of my mission the steady increase of a congregation of devout worshippers. Nearly three years ago I commenced a service in a school house at Centreville (the present Belleisle Creek School). The number was small, not large enough to justify

me in going more than an occasional service. From a request made to me by a few persons I consented to give a service every third Sunday. The result has been during these three years a steadily growing number of earnest and I trust, sincere worshippers. The school house, which is rather over the ordinary size of such buildings, is always so crowded at the time of my reaching it, that I often found it difficult to elbow my way through to the desk! The last Sunday I officiated several persons were unable to



## St. Simon and St. Jude's Anglican Church Sunday School Picnic in 1897

gain admission. I have urged upon them the necessity of erecting a suitable building. I earnestly hope, therefore, that during the next winter logs for a frame will be cut and hauled out for a church, and that another year will afford us the opportunity of assembling in a building at least comfortable during hot days such as the past few Sundays have been."



Rev. George Rogers

But, in spite of Mr. Rogers' urging, no Anglican Church was built at that time. For many years services were held in the Methodist Church, but difficulties arose, and the Anglican services were held in the Temperance Hall near the railway station. An old picnic ground site was eventually chosen on the farm of Isaac Crawford, and it was decided on April 18, 1882, that God willing, they would go forward with the church. The sale was signed and sealed in the presence of J. W. Freeze, and registered on Oct. 23, 1882 for the sum of \$400. The Church was built under the guidance of carpenter **Jesse Albert Northrup** of East Scotch Settlement Road, for the sum of \$830, but much voluntary labour was given.

The Church was consecrated on October 29<sup>th</sup>, 1883 by the Right Rev. Hollingsworth Tully Kingdon, Bishop Coadjutor, and named in honour of St. Simon and St. Jude. The first confirmation at St. Simon and St. Jude was June 24<sup>th</sup> 1884 with 22 candidates receiving. The first baptism was that of Robert Frederick Redstone on Oct. 4, 1885. There was a large Sunday school in the early days. The

teachers were: Thomas Scovil, John H. Northrup, Amy Scovil, and later, Mrs. Timothy Scovil and Winslow Raymond. People in the outlying areas had no means of transportation to church if they had neither horse nor buggy. Oxen were their work animals. It is said that George H. Northrup, when he had no horse, drove a bull to church at St. Simon and St. Jude's.

Rev. Mr. Amos Cresswell was a role model for many young men in his congregation, and as a result, seven men offered for the ministry during his tenure. On Jan 1, 1899 the parishioners of St. Simon and St. Jude's collected the sum of \$100 for the purchase of the ground adjoining the Church for a cemetery. The Women's Aid Society, through their fund-raising projects, was able to purchase an organ, carpet, and lamps, and a furnace for the Church. In 1899 St. Simon's and St. Jude had a flourishing Sunday School and weekly services were being held. The envelope system for givings had been adopted.

The congregation had installed a good furnace due to contributions of funds and volunteer work. The pie social was a popular event to raise funds for the Church.

Source - Graham, Ernest G. C. *A History of the Anglican Church in the Parish of Springfield* pp 216-18



Jesse Albert Northrup born 27 Mar 1853, Bull Moose Hill, Kings Co., NB with wife Margaret

## St. Simon and St. Jude's Anglican Church Sunday School Picnic in 1897

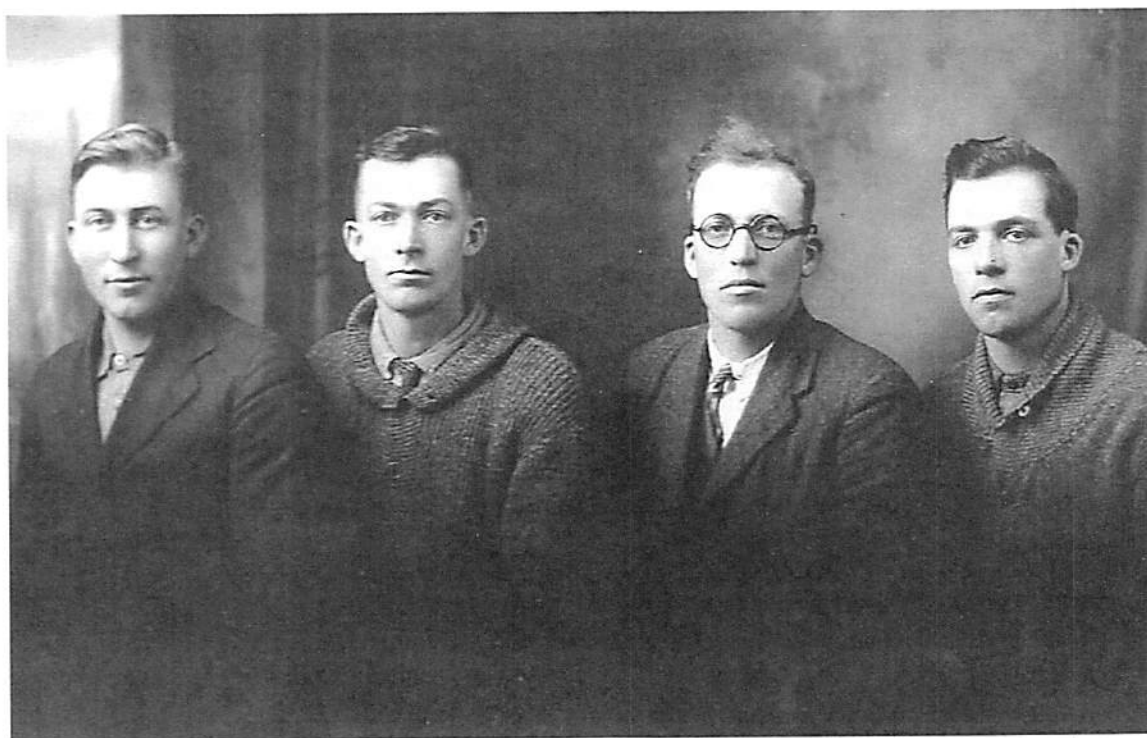
Wilson Northrup, born 26 Nov. 1858, Belleisle Creek.

Jesse Northrup worked as a carpenter in the building of the Anglican Church at Belleisle in 1883. Jesse and Margaret attended the Methodist Church in Belleisle.

*Author's note:* Jesse Northrup was the architect for the Anglican Church. He was a first class carpenter. Jesse is buried in Union Cemetery, Belleisle, close to my ggrandfather, William H. Stackhouse. They worked together on many jobs in the Belleisle area.

## The Lawson Brothers of Bull Lake (1918 or 1919)

*Franklin Luke Lawson.*



**L-R:** Guy Marshall Lawson (1899-1984); Thomas Luke Lawson (1892-1975); William Arthur Lawson (1894-1932); Sterling Spurgeon Lawson (1896-1979).

The men in this photograph were sons of Luke Lawson (1855-1910) and Harriet Rebecca "Hattie" (Cheney) Lawson (1867-1940) of Bull Lake, Southampton Parish, York County, N. B. The sweaters worn by Thomas and Sterling in this photograph appear to be military issue. Each served in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in Europe during WWI, 1914-1918. The lives of these men and their siblings were documented in *Generations*, Volume 40, Number 1, Spring 2018, pp. 25-35.

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## Book Announcement

### Canada's Irish Pioneers: Their Story



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CAMPEY**

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