

# DOWNLOAD PDF A LETTER TO MR. STICKNEY, OF HOLDERNESS, ON EMIGRATION TO CANADA

## Chapter 1 : Fort Amanda - A Historical Redress

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Details on how to purchase a copy of my book, click on the "Favorites" button. Odds are the "fish pots" used at Ft. Amanda was made there by the men of the company. The smaller basket was slid into the larger basket and lowered into the river. The large opening in the smaller basket allowed the fish to swim on through and out the smaller end. To check to see if there were any fish in the pot, a man would simply take hold of the side of the larger basket and raise it up out of the water. The excess water would run out of the space between slats and the fish would be at the bottom of the cage. Typical Fish Pot Later that afternoon, four men from Ft. Jennings came to the fort on their way home. All may have been sick with the measles and because their tour of duty was going to end in less than a month away, they were probably discharged and going home. Unfortunately it would have been a wet trip as thunderstorms moved into the area during the afternoon. Meigs, but rather they would attack Cleveland to destroy the boat building operation there as well as capture an enormous supply of flour stored there as well. Harrison went directly to Cleveland and built a small defensive post. To keep the British from capturing the boats, Harrison had them sunk as soon as they were built in the deep part of the Cuyahoga River. No 4th of July Celebration at Ft. That was the scene at Fort Meigs. During his speech Johnson claimed that the militia troops were only "satisfied with going to the boundary line and looking at the enemy while he refused to cross and fight them. Despite their differences, that was all put behind them on this day because this day was to be a celebration. They fired their 6 pounder canons, pistol and rifle shots and drank lots of whisky. By the time Col. Johnson got up to give his rousing patriotic speech which as one witness described created a "great harmony and enthusiasm," many in his audience were already drunk. The scene at Ft. Amanda was degrees opposite. Most of the men were just lounging around, or were pent up in their darkened cabins suffering from the measles. So many men were sick that day, celebrations were cancelled. He took a horse and rode to St. Marys so he could join in the festivities there. The only thing that made the day even tolerable was what Schillinger wrote about the weather. July 5, - Monday A few of the men who had been sick were recovering however, another large number will still sick with the measles. Kerchard, a courier, from Ft. Meigs arrived at the Amanda with the good news the British and the Indians had left the area. Benaugh had gone to St. Marys the day before to celebrate the 4th of July because there were too many sick men at Amanda for any kind of celebration. He returned to Amanda that day accompanied by Doctor Lewis. Lewis had come to the fort to treat the soldiers suffering from the measles. More on Lewis in the Biography section July 6, - Tuesday The weather that day was clear and pleasant. Lewis was administering to the sick men was working as Schillinger wrote "our men recovering. Around noon, General Wingate and his senior staff came to the fort. He was from the town of Hamilton in Butler County, Ohio. He was probably on an inspection tour of the forts along the Auglaize. Later that afternoon, Dr. Lewis returned to St. Shortly before noon, 6 ox teams on their way to Ft. Jennings to pick up some Indian goods, arrived at the Amanda As one of the teams coming through the new southwest gate it ran into the gates framework and broke an axle. A carpenter was assigned to repair the damage. Wagon with a broken axle tree Axle Capt. Hosbrook and some of the others in the company were feeling somewhat better that day however as Schillinger noted, others were still "quite sick. Luckily the weather was clear and pleasant again this day making life a little easier. July 8, - Thursday It was a clear and warm day. Most of the men in the company were on the mend. With the axle on the ox cart repaired Sgt. Bradbury, Isaac Covalt see Biography and 12 other men were sent along to escort the wagon train 17 miles to Ft. It is 17 miles to Ft. Jennings from Amanda and traveling at 4 miles per hour, the wagons would have arrived at Jennings around sunset which on this date was around 8: Click here for more information: Fort Jennings Marker Ft. What his illness was is unknown, however, judging by the fact that he had been gone for nearly 4 months could be an indication that it was of a serious nature. Tiberghien returned to Ft. The letter contained the welcome news that all was well at home. It was a pleasant sunny day that

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Friday. The good news was that more men were recuperating from the measles. The bad news was that an event was taking place between the fort and Wapakonetta that had serious trouble written all over it. As it turns out, the story was only partially true. The incident took place the previous fall and it was the white man who killed the Shawnee Indian. Why he killed the Indian is unknown. Coincidentally, the white man who murdered the Indian was traveling with another Shawnee companion to Wapakoneta and they had stopped at Ft. Amanda on their way. At some point during the day, the white man and the Shawnee started south toward Wapakoneta. As they were traveling, the white man confessed to his Indian companion that he was the one who had killed the Indian near St. Hearing this, somewhere between Amanda and Wapakoneta, the Indian killed his traveling companion. Turns out the Indian the white man had killed was a close relative of the Indian he was traveling with. Pay Back Time When news of the murder reached Ft. Amanda, Major Kain, immediately assembled a group of soldiers and started for Wapakoneta. In the meantime, the Indian who killed the white man had been bragging to his fellow tribesmen about the killing the murderer of his relative. When Major Kain and his men arrived at Wapakoneta he demanded that the murderer be turned over to him. The Indians refused so, Kain immediately took 4 Shawanoe Chiefs into custody including the great warrior chief, Black Hoof. Kain warned the others that they would stay prisoners until the murderer was turned over to him. Undaunted, Kain continued with his threats and as he did, Black Hoof, became more and more agitated telling Kain that large numbers of Indians had been killed by whites since the beginning of the war, yet no one seemed to take notice, and now one white man had been killed and the Army was making unjustified demands and threatening them. Black Hoof told Kain that if that happened, they would fight to the end and die like men, rather than be subjected to such injustice. Tired of arguing, Kain immediately took Black Hoof and 3 other Chiefs into custody and brought them back to Ft. Chief Black Hoof Jailed at Ft. Stickney then informed General Harrison of the details. Amanda and held prisoner there until the issue was resolved. That resolution came in 5 days. Harrison dated July 18, reads: Three Indians came in today from the west, who inform that some 7 or 8 days ago, a white man and a Shawanoe Indian, were passing from Fort Amanda to Wappancannatta in company, and that the Indian killed the White man. That the Commanding officer at Amanda immediately took into Close Keeping four of the Shawnoe Chiefs - Black Hoof was one of them and declared he should hold them answerable for the murder, unless the murderer was given up. This, those who remained in the village refused to do. The Indian confessed he had killed the man, and assigned as his reason for so doing, that the white man on the way, had told him that he the white man was the person who wounded the Shawanoe at Loremy last fall, who died of his wound, and that he the Shawanoe was a near relation of his, and that he considered it his duty to kill him the white man as just revenge for killing his friend. It was said that on this ground the Shawanoe refuse to give up the murderer; and adding that a number of cases of Indians being killed and wounded by our people since the War had commenced, and that little or not notice has been taken of it, and therefore such a demand upon them now, was highly unjust. The Indians were further told that a Military force was coming on, who would be at Piqua, in a certain number of days. If the murderer should be given up before that time, it would be well otherwise, they would fall upon them, and destroy the whole of them. The answer was that we will defend ourselves as long as we can, and when that can not be done any longer, we will die like men - we will not submit to such injustice. An express had gone to Mr. Johnston when the last came from Wappancannatta but no return from him. This has produced much commotion among all our Indians. There are discrepancies as to Chief Black Hoof birthdate. Some say and others If his birthdate was , he would have been 54 at Fallen Timbers and was 73 years old at the time of the incident which seems more plausible.

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### Chapter 2 : A Letter to Mr. Stickney on emigration to Canada: racedaydvl.com: John Mewburn: Books

*A Letter to Mr. Stickney, of Holderness, on Emigration to Canada, by John Mewburn, of Niagara, Upper Canada, and Late of Whitby, Yorkshire Author Mewburn, John.*

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desire to leave his quarters in a hurry! In many places, the "back settlements" especially, his ears will be shocked with horrid disgusting language, interlarded with oaths the most awful and extraordinary, and should the parties "shew fight," let him avoid the slightest interference. The roads are very bad, but it is said an improvement will be shortly made: There seems a perfect recklessness and indifference to life among those in authority in this country, perfectly astonishing to a stranger, or the roads and bridges would not present so many appearances of danger, which at the cost of a little labour might soon be repaired. One of the greatest troubles and vexation which an emigrant meets with on his arrival in the country, is the want of accommodation for his family: The most serious mistakes which are made by emigrants, are in the amount of money or capital, which they are told, by those interested in misleading them, is necessary to bring with them: Labour was not in the demand, nor wages so assisted by the charitable donations of the rich the poorer emigrants were distributed to those places where their services were required. I therefore advise from those who were persuaded to try their fortune in the Farminir pursuits may be conducted in this country to a great extent: Make enquiries of all and look well around. This is my honest conviction, and I recommend those who follow, to adopt my advice I sincerely hope, the candid statement here offered to those in the old country, whose means of subsistence and capital are fast decreasing, and who have families to provide for, will induce them to prefer the beautiful and happy province of Upper Canada for a permanent residence, to dependence and want at home. If the wife only is persuaded that by some severe privations, vexations, and sacrifice of feeling in separating from her near relations and friends, she can prosper. There are few I think would hesitate to make the change. For myself and family, I can truly say, with some sorrowful and distressing exceptions, but to which we have endeavoured to submit in patience and resignation, though the trials have been severe and heart-rending indeed, we have reason to be well satisfied with Upper Canada. In a beautiful healthy village, amid excellent society, and kind friends of the most respectable class, we observe little difference, between our present situation, and home. If my sons are industrious, there will be little fear of their future success, while for myself, I have strong reason to believe, I shall do well in this "land of promise. Having thus described, in truth and sincerity, the "bitters and the sweets" of emigration, I have only to express my desire that I may not be misunderstood:

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### Chapter 3 : RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: SHEPERD FAMILY-HOLDERNESS, ENGLAND TO HOLD

*Get this from a library! A letter to Mr. Stickney, of Holderness, on emigration to Canada. [John Mewburn].*

There were 6, British Columbians who died in the First World War but the lucky ones - those who returned to their families - had interesting stories to tell. One such story is told by Reta Stickney Frost in the book Coquitlam: Reta Stickney, as she was known at the time, was in high school when the war began. Her sister, Laura, was corresponding with and sending food parcels to a Canadian prisoner-of-war named Fred Frost. The correspondence continued for quite some time. Finally, in , the end of the war came, and with it celebrations, parties and fireworks in Coquitlam for Armistice Day. As life settled down, Fred came to B. But by the time Fred came to meet her, she was already engaged and so it was Reta who kept Fred company. He found work at the Vancouver Golf Club and soon after bought property in the area. By , the two were married and Reta Stickney became Mrs. Not all stories from those living in Coquitlam during war times ended so happily. Gunvor Locken Wenman was a student at Millside school in the late s. Being an international school, there were students from many different cultural backgrounds. She had many Japanese-Canadian friends but sadly lost touch with them after the Pearl Harbour attack and xenophobia took over in the form of internment camps. Since Fraser Mills was a protected industry in B. This does not mean, however, that men did not volunteer or were pressured to do so. Some of those who did not leave the home front decided to help in other ways so that they could contribute to the war effort. As a part of this organization, men and women were trained in first-aid and in how to properly use a gas mask. In , he joined the army and met Doreen Thorpe, who would soon become his wife. He brought his young bride home after the war and they settled in Burquitlam. We remember and are thankful for the fallen from wars past, let us also remember that despite war not being fought on Canadian soil, wars directly impacted Canadian lives and shaped Canada as a country forever. This article was provided by the Coquitlam Heritage Society [www](http://www).

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## Chapter 4 : Ship Arrivals Canada August-October

*A letter to Mr. Stickney, of Holderness, on emigration to Canada [microform] of Holderness, on emigration to Canada [microform] by Mewburn, John,*

Containing an Account of Its Settlement The surface presents great diversity being divided by numerous ridges into high and low lands. The soil in the central and eastern portion is a sandy loam, interspersed with numerous swamps adapted to hay growing, where also are found extensive cranberry marshes. The soil of Trempealeau Valley is especially rich and the home of many of the wealthiest farmers in the county. The entire region is abundantly supplied with water, while numerous streams furnish complete drainage; the Black River and its tributaries draining the eastern and southern parts, Trempealeau and its affluents the western and northern districts; Black, Trempealeau, Beaver and Beef rivers each having its course through the valley lands and each separated from its neighbor by a series of ridges, forming divides, four in number, which are tillable only to a certain extent. The county is about equally divided into land susceptible of the usual cultivation, that adapted to hay growing and cranberry culture, and a portion that is a sand bed. The first is productive of all the cereals of the latitude, especially wheat, with quantities of rye, oats, barley, hops and potatoes. Grasses grow luxuriantly, while clover, wild and tame hay return large crops. Apple, peach and pear do not flourish in this region, but small fruits and vegetables grow in abundance. In later years the finer breeds of horses, cattle and hogs, have been introduced into the county, and considerable interest has arisen in that direction. All kinds of game is found, and wolves are occasionally captured, whereby sheep-folds are less liable to be visited by these mutton-loving animals, and premiums are secured for the scalps of the carnivorous beasts. Railroad facilities are good, there being the St. It enters centrally on the east, and describing a curve two miles to the north, enters the Trempealeau Valley; passing thence southwest it departs at a central point on the western limit. The junction of the two roads is at Merrillan. The only one of the Lower Silurian formations occurring in Jackson County is the Potsdam sandstone, which forms the basement rock of the southern portion, the Archaean rocks rising to the surface in the northern portion, and the bed of Black River. The peculiar irregularities of the line of junction between the two formation, the extension southward along the stream valleys of long strips of crystalline rocks, the corresponding northward extension, along the divides of the sandstone and the difficulties met with in tracing the boundary are very apparent. The larger portion of the sandstone area in eastern Jackson County is within the region of heavy timber, chiefly pine. In the western part small pines mingle with the small oaks that are characteristic of nearly all of central Wisconsin, the growth of timber in nearly all of these portions being scant and small and associated with a loose sandy soil. On the Northern part of the divide between Yellow and Black rivers, however, the sandstone is deeply buried beneath clay drift, as a result of which excellent clay soils, and a heavy growth of hard wood timber are to be found. Usually the sandstone of Jackson County is but a thin covering upon the crystalline rocks, which appear in all of the deeper stream valleys. High bluffs of the sandstone, however, occur, carrying its thickness up in to the hundreds of feet, and bearing witness to the great thickness which once must have existed. Along Black River, from Neillsville to Black River Falls, sandstone is quite frequently exposed in or near the banks of the river, the bed of which is on the crystalline rocks. On the southwest quarter of Section 3, Township 24, Range 2 west, west of the river, is a sandstone outlier feet high, and about one-third of a mile in length, the upper portions of which are perpendicular ledges of bare rock. The sandstone is heavily bedded, indurated, coarse grained and light colored. From the summit of the bluff a number of other similar outliers can be seen, dotting the country to the west and south and one or two to the north. At Black River Falls, the crystalline rocks are largely exposed, the river passing through a gorge in the gneiss and granite. The ground rises rapidly from the river on both sides, especially the western, and on both sides the granite and gneiss are overlaid by sandstone. At the top of the hill on which the High School building stands, wells pass through eighty feet of sand and gravel into sandstone. The sandstone here is the usually coarse crumbly rock and includes layers of greenish

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and reddish shale, the lowest layer being a fine conglomerate eight inches in thickness. Near the railway depot on the west side of the river is a quarry in the sandstone layers belonging just above those exposed at the mill. The quarry face is fifteen feet high and traversed by strong vertical joints. The stone is heavily bedded, much indurated, of a light color, and composed of alternating very coarse and finer grained layers, all being composed of rolled grains of glassy quartz. Some of the layers show cross-lamination. About a mile southeast of the depot is a very bold sandstone outlier, rising about feet above its base. In the lower slopes the sandstone is mostly concealed. Above is a perpendicular, jagged crest, over feet high, the prevailing rock, on which is a white to buffcolored, fine grained, firm sandstone, composed of subangular to rounded quartz grains, and containing near the top numerous iron stained impressions of *obolella polita*, but no shells. About one mile west of Black River Falls, on the road westward to the Trempealeau Valley, is an exposure of thin bedded, coarse, brownish, crumbling sandstone, with numerous white fragments of shells, which, in some of the layers, make up most of the rocks. The outcrop appears to be to feet below the *obolella* sandstone of the bluff near the depot. In the various exposures in the vicinity of Black River Falls we have a total thickness of sandstone of about feet, with two fossil horizons made up, one and the other feet above the gneiss base upon which the pile rests, and both showing *obolella polita*. Near the summit is exposed a horizontally and very plainly bedded, hard, white quartzite which rings like steel when struck with the hammer. The layers are alternately thin and thick, and brownish weathered, and include interstratified layers of variable sandstone. The quartzite shows distinctly lines of lamination, and has a very plain granular texture, being composed of grains of vitreous quartz which appear as if fused together, and is quite translucent. Following the bluff along the brow of its southwest face, the quartzite layers are seen to continue for about a third of a mile, when a sudden rise in the bluff of eighty feet exposes thin bedded, firm, dark reddish brown, highly ferruginous sandstone, of a medium grain, and composed of rounded grains of glassy quartz, which are stained, both externally and internally, by iron oxide. On the north flank of the hill, at the same elevation as the quartzite on the opposite side, an eight-inch layer of hard white quartzite is seen between heavy beds of white or variable sandstone. Like most other Indians, but little is known of their origin and history. They are supposed to have come from somewhere on the Pacific coast, and during their progress eastward, encountered hostile tribes, with whom they engaged in war until their numbers were reduced to less than 2, In , they were visited by Nicollet, on the shores of Green Bay. They afterward occupied the country about Winnebago Lake, the Wisconsin and Black rivers. In , a small portion of them participated in the Black Hawk war. In , they were removed to Minnesota, from Iowa, but afterward became possessed of a reservation in Blue Earth County, Minn. They were well satisfied there, and made considerable improvement, but the massacre of the whites, in , by the Sioux, put a veto upon their progress. About this time, the antipathy and indignation of the whites against all Indians, caused the Government to repossess itself of lands, and remove them to Crow Creek, in Dakota. In , a memorial was presented to the Wisconsin Legislature, asking for the removal of Indians remaining in Wisconsin to their reservation. Some are engaged in agricultural pursuits, while others secure a precarious existence by the sale of berries, fish, etc. The number, however, is diminishing annually, and within the next quarter of a century it is believed the race will become extinct. Legendary lore asserts, that as early as , an expedition was fitted out at Prairie du Chien, under the direction of a French trader named Rolette, and after many adventures by flood and field, succeeded in reaching the present site of Black River Falls. At that time the territory bordering on, and contiguous to Black River belonged to the Indians, who held title until , when the same was ceded away. The Winnebagoes claimed the land from the east fork of Black River west? The Menomonees were located on the east side of the last named river, and the Chippewas occupied a vast extent of country north of the Winnebagoes and east of the Mississippi. From this date there was no attempt made to effect a settlement at the Falls for a period of twenty-one years. In the early Summer of , an expedition was organized at Prairie du Chien for the permanent settlement and improvement of the water-power at Black River Falls. Knight, Levi Tyson, Joel Lemon and John Angle Millerâ€”seventeen in allâ€”arrived at the Falls, August 27, of that year, and commenced the building of a sawmill, which was

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completed and began operations the succeeding Winter. Jacob Spaulding and the Woods were partners, the remainder who came with them being employes, and many with Mr. Spaulding continued in the country. Prior to the building of the mill, which stood on Town Creek, very near the point where the bridge now spans it, the company began the erection of, and in a short time completed, a double log cabin, located on the south bank of Town Creek, north and a little east of the present site of the Freeman House, on Water street. Wood and Spaulding, however, continuing to Warsaw, Ill. These were obtained, and a start made for home; but upon reaching Winnesheik, the boat was frozen in, and Spaulding made his way to the Falls on foot. Here he rigged up what were called "moose sleds," in those days, calculated for a single ox, and returned to Winnesheik, where, procuring the cargo fast in the ice, he once more started for the Falls, reaching there in due time without serious delay. Shortly after his return, Menomonee, with a party of forty bucks, arrived at the Falls, for the express purpose of forcing the whites to yield their claims and depart. They remained quiescent, as it were, for a few days, living off the whites, but finally peremptorily demanded that Spaulding and his comrades should vacate their claims and leave. The latter, however, had made up his mind to stay, and managing to get the Indians in one part of the double log-cabin, by strategy, armed his companions and ordered Menomonee with his band to evacuate, which he did without delay, and was afterward a firm friend of his whilom foe. About the last of February, , the supplies ran out, and Robert Wood, accompanied by the " hands," sought the lower country, leaving Spaulding alone in the wilderness. He was determined that his claim should not be abandoned, and, with his rifle, supplied himself with what meat was necessary to sustain life, dieting upon upon game, until the 21st of March. The country was overrun with elk and deer, the creeks were dammed by beavers from source to mouth, and no difficulty was experienced by the self-imposed hermit, in procuring that which he sought. The river opened in March and the Woods brothers returned with a party of eight men, including William Paulley, who shot Moses Clark some years after, at Neillsville. Soon after the arrival of this assistance, the mill on Town Creek resumed operations, and the Woods, concluding to dispense with the services of Spaulding, ejected him from possession and interest in the venture. The latter, however, proceeded to Prairie du Chien, where he procured legal process, and, returning with the Sheriff of Crawford County, was again placed in possession as joint tenant. Robert and Thomas located a farm in the present town of Melrose and commenced putting in a crop—the first farm opened, and the first crop raised in Jackson County. The next year, Andrew Sheppard, with John Valentine, arrived and commenced lumbering operations below the Falls, and in the Fall Spaulding and the Woods raised the frame of their second and larger mill on the present site of the saw-mill of D. The Woods then left the country, and were no more heard of, except in connection with subsequent attempts to regain the property thus transferred. She was, presumably, the first white woman to settle permanently in Jackson County, and her daughter, Mary J. Spaulding, who was born the same season, was claimed as the first birth; but this is an error. She still lives, the wife of S. Jones, one of the prominent merchants of Black River Falls. The advent of settlers into this almost undiscovered land, as elsewhere in northern Wisconsin, was not frequent in those early days, and improvements kept pace with the arrivals. But the high price of pine lumber became an inducement in time, and to this, more than the excellent farming lands in the eastern and western portions of the county, is the building up of the county to be attributed. The first birth is claimed for the wife of William Douglas, who accompanied her husband on a raft down Black River. When they reached Snake Bend, she was taken ashore and made as comfortable as the circumstances would admit, when the child was born, its advent being witnessed and the mother congratulated by a number of Mormon women who came up the river at the critical moment, and, landing, contributed their services to the occasion. This was, doubtless the first death in the county, though it has been heretofore supposed that the decease of Harrison Gillette, who resided up the river from the Falls, in the Winter of , was the first. Early in the Spring of this year , these identical Mormons from Nauvoo, under the charge of Elders White, Curts and Miller, came to the river to obtain lumber for their temple, and a claim of Jacob Spaulding was unceremoniously jumped by them. Upon being informed of the summary procedure, Spaulding secured a force of twenty men and came up with the interlopers after they had felled not less than trees. Upon interrogating the

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Elder as to his rights on the premises, the latter responded that he would cut when and where he pleased. Spaulding replied with equal emphasis, and marshaling his forces, gave the Mormons ten minutes to vacate their occupation. When this was brought to the knowledge of the Mormons who were located on Nichols Creek, and had purchased the interest of Horatio Curtis in the mill there, they became exceedingly wroth, and sent a messenger to Nauvoo for men and guns. Spaulding hearing of this, communicated with the commander at Fort Crawford in person, and asked for assistance in case of trouble with the Mormons. He was assured of aid in the anticipated emergency, and the Mormons hearing of this, suspended preparations for war, and engaged in the more remunerative pursuits of peace. It consisted at that time of the little mill on Town Creek, the cabin first built, a large mill, built, but not furnished, a small frame boarding house, one other log cabin which stood on the corner of Main and Front streets, and a blacksmith shop. These " Latter Day Saints" were very devout it is said in all the outward observances of their peculiar religion, and had preaching every Sabbath, at which all the sect and many strangers were in attendance. Upon one occasion, Paul Knight, a well-known Gentile millwright, considerably intoxicated, strayed into the church at the exact moment when Elder Lyman White promulgated as his ultimatum that he "would rather go to hell willingly, than be forced into heaven.

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### Chapter 5 : New England Planters in New Brunswick | Miner Descent

, *A letter to Mr. Stickney, of Holderness, on emigration to Canada [microform] / by John Mewburn [Darlington, Ont.?*  
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Trinity Episcopal Church records, p. He married Hannah Goss. After his death some of his sons and their mother went to Pembroke. In his will dated 18 Dec , she mentions the following children: He was the father of Elisha and Daniel Piper. William Piper married Susanna, daughter of John Shepard. William and Susanna built cabin in , thus began the actual settlement of Holderness, New Hampshire. William Piper of Stratham, yeoman. One of the original grantees was Hon. He was one of the original grantees of the township of Holderness, and by purchase gradually became the proprietor of nearly two-thirds of its territory. Livermore took his family to his wilderness home. This was in the year His settlement was made, however, in that portion of the town since set off to form the town of Ashland. The next to follow was Charles Cox Emigration was slow, however, for between that time and , only seven other settlements were made, vis.: In the town had a population of souls, and in the population had increased to souls. The first child born in the town was Nathaniel Piper, upon what is now known as the Drake place, on road The second birth was that of Caleb Smythe, at the same place. The first town clerk was Samuel Shepard, who held the office for forty-one years. Robert Fowle was the first minister presided over the Episcopal church. His great granddaughter Mrs. Vinal[Laurentina Sawyer] of Cambridge, Mass. Pease, at that time she was 92 years old. In this letter she tells a tale of her grandmother, Susan Piper Sawyer, often told her. The settlers had built a garrison [there was a strongly fortified cabin on the shore of White Oak Pond] at White Oak Pond because at that time the Indians were a menace in which for safety the bulk of their provisions were stored. Here there was a large oven for baking. Suspecting the Indians were near and might see her, she crawled half a mile on her knees and dragged the beans after her. The settlers kept their cows at the stockade to protect them from the wild animals. They were fed there so that they would return there for their owners to milk. At every alarm announcing the presence of Indians, refuge was immediately sought at White Oak Blockhouse, as the shelter was known. The forest, the giant oak, the blockhouse and the Indians have disappeared long ago. They had a lean-to for the oxen, horses and two cows. The first fort, like a blockade house, was most directly across from Pipers on the shore of White Oak Pond. William Piper was listed in the Census at New Holderness, his family consisting of three males over 16 years, two males under 16, and five females. John, Nath, Nath Jr. New Hampshire - Lists the following Pipers [all of Stratham]: Numbers in family are Piper William first settler who came in , N. Piper Nathaniel son of Wm first child born in town; B. Piper Benj son of Wm. Piper son of Wm. Typical First Home - Because of the harsh climate that the settlers encountered, the location of their first shelter was paramount. Building materials were not a problem in the dense virgin forest. The first shelter that was built was usually a crude and cramped log cabin. It was built of newly felled trees, which were still covered with bark. Oxen were used to haul the heavy logs into place. When the walls were up, the roof was set in place. Basswood logs, split in half and easily hollowed, provided the best means of weather protection. They were placed overlapping, with one level curved up, the next curved down so that they fit together like tiles. Openings between were packed with moss, then plastered with mud or clay. This type of roof shed the water perfectly. Moss and clay were also used to fill the spaces between the logs forming walls. Inside the cabin, the floor was earth. At the north end of the cabin, a chimney of fieldstone chinked with clay was built. A large open fireplace furnished a place to cook. The same fire would keep the family warm during the cold winter months. One window was always set to the south for warmth and light from the sun. Crude shutters closed the opening. If panes of glass had been brought, then one or two windows would have them. Every bit of wood brought by the settlers on their journey to the new land was used to make furnishings. These were roughly made, often by unskilled hands. A primitive table of boards, supported by crutches driven into the ground, began the furnishings. Next was the bed, which was set in the corner and supported by cut poles driven into

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the earth floor. Elm bark, stripped from the trees into proper widths and woven around the poles rather like a basket, completed the structure. This piece of furniture was called a "catamount bedstead" and had storage space underneath. Any bedding brought by the settlers was then used. Several Rangers were among the petitioners of the new town. The Pease Estate was owned for many years by Madge Pease. The house that Edward built was the original part of the Pease Inn or boarding House, greatly remodeled by Mr. All three houses are long gone, and were about? William Piper, the first settler, lived? His first home, near White Oak Pond, was a log cabin and was built about or This may have been the log hut where the three families lived the first winter. The first fort, like a blockade house was most directly across from Pipers, on the shore of White Oak Pond. Report - in the Troubadour July , by Mrs. May 25, born Holderness Jan 15, Piper and great grand dau. Piper, 1st settler of Holderness. Had 2 brothers, R. Bruce Piper who died July 31, and 1 who died young. Her mother was Janny Lineburuer. They were married 23 Dec by Elder Thompson. Bureau of the Census, Washington,

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### Chapter 6 : A letter to Mr. Stickney, of Holderness, on emigration to Canada [electronic resource] / - CORE

*A letter to Mr. Stickney, of Holderness, on emigration to Canada [electronic resource] / By John Mewburn. Abstract.*

It was a question with me whether to print only the results of my researches into our family history, or to tell something about how the results were obtained. It seemed to me that perhaps it would give more of a human interest and a personal touch to pursue the latter course, and that it would also add considerably to the pleasure of reading this volume. This latter course has been chosen, partly because many of my correspondents have written, "How did you learn of our family history? It had always been said by my people that our ancestors were of Holland origin, and that in early times they spoke Dutch in this country, and that great grandfather Kuykendall spoke English with somewhat of an accent. I knew that both my grandfather and great grandfather and their brothers had lived in Virginia, that grandfather was born there, but whether great grandfather was born there or somewhere east was not known certainly by me. Grandfather Henry was the youngest of the four brothers. I had understood that he was with Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, which was fought in the fall of Great Grandfather John died before his sons left Virginia, and when grandfather was a small boy. When young I had heard grandmother tell of happenings in the Revolutionary war, and of persons, events, and certain things, in a way that I knew she must have heard these things from older ones of the family, and that our people must have lived near to some of the scenes of that war. She told of the Tories, British and the Hessians, and of the brutalities of the soldiers of the British, and I was very much impressed by her accounts of early Indian atrocities. I can remember in my childhood, that grandmother and the older ones of the family, when wanting a term to express the utmost depths of human depravity and meanness, would say "as mean as a Hessian," and this was supposed to be about the utmost limit, because the Hessians were the hired minions of the British in the Revolutionary war. At first I did not know the exact year of birth of my great grandfather John, but knew it was along somewhere about Still back of this there was the Our own family records had been destroyed by fire, and the further back records of grandfather had been lost or destroyed. The most valuable sources of information to be found were old court records of the counties where the Kuykendall people had lived, such as deeds, wills, contracts and property inventories. The next valuable perhaps would be the family records of the oldest living descendants of our forefathers. With the undertaking before me as here outlined, the work was begun in an extensive correspondence, in the endeavor to reach as many people of our name as could be found. Thousands of letters were sent out to different parts of the country, some to the addresses of Kuykendalls I had been able to locate, and others to various county seats, to county recorders, asking for recorded data concerning any of our people whose names appeared on the county books, on deeds, wills, voting lists, or any other papers that might give information of a valuable nature. Editors of newspapers were written to, notices were inserted asking for information, and by these various means, information began to accumulate. I was brought into touch with many Kuykendall descendants of whom I had never before heard. I had an aged uncle, the only living brother of my father, who was very much interested in the past history of our family. He was well along toward eighty years old. By correspondence with him, it was found that he was able to give me a great many facts and helpful suggestions. He said that our ancestors were from Holland, that they came to this country at a very early date, landing somewhere near where New York City now is. The date of their coming he could not give, but it was while New York was still under Dutch rule. That they lived in that state for years, but that they became dissatisfied with conditions around them. A little later they heard of a beautiful valley out West in Virginia. Some of the Kuykendalls and their neighbors fitted out an expedition to go west and explore this new country. The expedition returned with a glowing account of finding a most beautiful valley, where the soil was very productive, but that it was far out beyond the frontiers among the Indians. This led a number of the Kuykendalls to sell their property in New York state and strike out for Virginia. As to the date when this took place, or what route they took he could not tell. They made the journey over the wilderness country and settled somewhere on the Potomac river, in a very beautiful valley.

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The country was very new and the date so early that our Kuykendall people were among the first settlers, and consequently had first choice of the lands. He said they had to fight Indians every summer for years, and often had to carry their rifles when out at their farm work, and that they built forts into which they collected in times of Indian outbreaks. He seemed to have remembered remarkably well the traditions of the family. This was very interesting to me. I was staring into a study of the family history just a little more than a hundred years after they left Virginia. One of the most discouraging things one meets in correspondence to get genealogical information from people in regard to their ancestors is the general apathy and indifference of the average person in matters of this kind. As a rule, however, our people were interested and glad to cheerfully co-operate, and wrote kind and appreciative letters expressing their interest and a wish for my success. In the course of my correspondence articles and notices were sent to newspapers, making inquiries in regard to any Kuykendalls that might happen to see them. These brought many replies and much information. Correspondence was extended to librarians of the great libraries of the country, to state archivists, historians, genealogists, historical societies and various sources of information. It is a pleasure to note the fact that courteous replies were received, and a real interest was manifested by persons of learning and culture who had no interest in the matter other than a desire to be helpful to a fellow seeker after information. This society has for its object the collection and preservation of all information attainable, relating to the early history of that state, particularly while it was under the rule of the Dutch. The Kuykendalls having been pioneers of that state this society was evidently a favorable place to seek information. I found that Mr. Dingman Versteeg, the genealogist for the society, had discovered records of the Kuykendall family, in the old Dutch records of New York, going as far back as 1614. This was the first definite information received by me reaching so far back, and I was very much gratified, feeling that good progress was being made. Versteeg was employed to look the matter up and report to me. I was now anxious to learn the date of the first appearance of our people in Virginia, and wrote to the United States Census Bureau, asking the director for information. It was found that the census for Virginia, of the first United States Census was destroyed by fire, at the time of the capture of the city of Washington, in the year 1862, but there had been a census taken by the authority of the State of Virginia in the years 1783 and 1784. These returns show that there were no Kuykendalls enumerated in Virginia, anywhere except in Hampshire county W. Correspondence with the descendants of some of the Kuykendalls who now live in Hampshire county, showed that they are descendants of the same stock, the ancestors of those who came there in very early days from the Delaware valley and settled, some as early as 1682. While this was developing, Mr. Versteeg, of the Holland Society, was working on the old Dutch baptismal records, and soon sent me a copy of the registry of Kuykendall descendants in the Reformed Churches of the Delaware and Hudson valley, going back to 1639. The data received from Mr. Versteeg showed that the first ancestor in America lived at Fort Orange, N. It was shown also that his son, the first American Kuykendall, had lived in the Hudson river valley, near Kingston, that he married there and had a large family, the records of whose baptisms were found, in the Dutch Reformed Church registers. All this was very interesting and marked decided progress. Soon after beginning with my correspondence, my attention was drawn to the various ways the correspondents spelled their names, among them appearing Kuykendall, Coykendall, Cuykendall, Kirkendall, Kikendall, Curkendall and Kuyrkendall. The difference in all cases being in the first syllable of the name, there being only two exceptions to this; one family in North and South Carolina, some of whom were found in Texas, spelled the last syllable dal, omitting one l. Another family spelled the last syllable dol. The fact was disclosed that those who spelled the name Kuykendall, are found more in the west and south, while those who sign their names Coykendall or Cuykendall are found in New York and New Jersey, or are from ancestors who lived in times, not far back, in regions not far from Port Jervis, N. Quite a number of families supposed their own branches represented a distinct people from the others. Correspondence with people of our descent in New York, soon brought me into touch with some of them who were very much interested in the family history. One of these in particular, had made quite thorough researches, and with valuable results. This was a lady, Mrs. Frisbie, of Roscoe, N. She is a descendant of the "Wilhelmus" branch. So far as I have been able to learn, all of this

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branch retain the original spelling, Kuykendall. Great credit is due her for her intelligent, persistent and earnest efforts. Her work, however, was almost exclusively limited to her own branch of the family. The work of Mr. Versteeg, of the Holland Society, proved to be very satisfactory, as he was very familiar with the Dutch language and the genealogy of a large number of the old New York families of Holland descent. Nearpass, then Mayor of the city, who is one of the best informed men in all that country, on the history of the Dutch Reformed Church and the pioneer families in that part of the Delaware valley, and also the families of the Hudson valley about Plat of Old Minisink Village, Made in Kingston. He published also brief historical notes and sketches of the old Dominies, elders, officers and leading members. In response to my inquiries, Mr. Nearpass sent me a number of his papers, and among these was one that contained a genealogy of the Kuykendall family, and their connection with the Reformed Church, both in the Delaware valley about Port Jervis, and in the Kingston regions, on the Hudson river. He wrote me many letters afterwards, and sent me a tracing of a plat of the ancient village of Minisink, adjacent to the "Big Minisink Island," a few miles below Port Jervis, on the Delaware river. There appears on this plat the names of Jacob and Mattheus Kuykendall, who were owners of land there at that time, and who were interested in the founding of the old village, in On the plat the name is written Van Kuykendall, showing that our people at that time yet recognized the Dutch form of the name. About that time I came across some of the writings of Mr. Stickney, on the early settlement of that part of the Delaware valley, and was much interested in two series of articles published by him, in the "Wantage Recorder," a newspaper of which he was and is yet owner and publisher. Stickney kindly sent me a number of the papers on the "Old Mine Road," one of which contained a brief sketch of the Kuykendall family as connected with the township of Wantage and the Sussex county regions, in early pioneer days, and of their neighbors who lived near to and traveled along that old highway. This old road was so intimately connected with the history of the family Kuykendall, that it deserves more than a passing notice, and if space will permit something about it, as related to our people, will be given elsewhere. For the present it may be said that the old mine road is a very ancient highway running from Kingston on the Hudson, N. As nearly all the members of the first American Kuykendall family were born and raised in the vicinity of Kingston, and the family all migrated along down the old mine road and settled near it in the Delaware valley, anything about this old road very much interested me. It was much satisfaction to definitely locate exactly the home and scenes of our very early forefathers. It was learned by me that a gentleman named J. Van Sickle lived within a very short distance of the old home of Jacob and Mattheus Kuykendall, and that he was an authority on certain phases of the early history of that country and its pioneer settlers. He was written to, and he sent a very courteous reply, in which he gave some of the very information of which I had been in search. This proffer was accepted gladly. It would perhaps be interesting to quote here some excerpts from Mr. It was built about , and is in a fine state of preservation. You should have a picture of this house. It might be that the Historical Society of Port Jervis has secured it. One of the old Ancient Stone House Built about on Lands once owned by Matthew Kuykendall Westbrook or Kuykendall houses is still standing, that is referred to in the deal made for the cemetery purchased in Also the fort, built by the state of New Jersey colony , in Pictures of these houses and some landscape views you should have for your history.

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### Chapter 7 : Haunted Places in Holderness, New Hampshire

*a letter to mr. stickney, of holderness, on emigration to canada, by john mewburn, of niagara, upper canada., and late of whitby, yorkshire.*

Among his many achievements, Mr. Stickney played a significant role in keeping Toledo in Ohio during the dispute between Ohio and Michigan known as the Toledo War. On the other hand, Ohio almost lost Toledo because of Mr. If that sounds confusing, then you have some idea of the man himself. He was brilliant as well, and a man of numerous talents. Justice of the peace. Stickney, who played a role in the starting this newspaper, was all of those things and more. Stickney died of an apparent heart attack on the front porch of a North Toledo business on Jan. Still, a major street, a school, a hall, and an auditorium were named for Mr. Stickney, raising the question: Why do we know so little of a man who did so much? Things were moving too quickly at the time to take time out to recognize [people like Stickney]. Also, newspapers served different functions back then and there were no magazines, so there is a lack of a written record. Dickson, a year old history buff, such an effort is a no-brainer. Dickson retired last year from Bowsher High School, where he spent 31 years teaching math. He lives in a two-story Point Place home on Maumee Bay that resembles a ship. The water - the Great Lakes in particular - always has been his first love and the subject of most of his writings, but once he started looking into Mr. What I always heard about him was couched in negative terms. The more I found, I learned he was a fascinating person. Stickney was a prolific writer who often penned five to six letters a day to various friends and fellow intellectuals, much of his writings are scattered. His early and later work cannot be found. This has made Mr. Dickson and research conducted by The Blade have produced this picture of Mr. He was born around in Pembroke, N. His mother, Ruth Brown Coffin, was a favorite niece of Benjamin Franklin , whom she named her son after. Legend has it that Mr. Research conducted by the museum, and uncovered by Mr. Dickson, found that the tankard was made in , seven years after Mr. The tankard, which used to be on display at the museum, has since been relegated to storage, according to museum officials. Stickney is believed to have been a farmer in his early adulthood, though there is no concrete proof available. Dickson recently uncovered information that placed Mr. Stickney in Washington social circles in the early s, which would mean he came from a more prominent family than had been previously thought. In , at the then advanced age of 29, Mr. Stickney married Mary Stark, daughter of Gen. John Stark , a notable Revolutionary War figure. The marriage had a significant impact on Mr. Five years later, he penned an article on his father-in-law, which became the definitive biography of the man and gained Mr. Stickney a measure of notoriety. Stickney to sneak into Canada and scout the strengths and positions of British and Canadian troops. Madison had already assumed: By the time he arrived in Fort Wayne, Mr. Stickney already had fostered a reputation as an odd personality and independent thinker. The eccentric rap came largely from Mr. His apparent reasoning, according to legend, was that the boys could name themselves when they grew older, but they never did. Stickney had wanted to name his three daughters after states, but his wife forbid it for the first two. He won out after the birth of his last child, born at Fort Wayne in He called her Indiana. War broke out shortly after Mr. Stickney arrived in Fort Wayne, where he was given the unofficial rank of major, a title he kept the rest of his life. He helped defend the fort and then traveled with U. During these travels he visited the Maumee Valley for the first time. At that point, he was at odds with most of his colleagues, who tried to get him removed from office by raising bogus charges against him involving fraud and deceit. Stickney was exonerated at a court hearing and retained his position - but not for long. While he had few friends among the whites, Mr. Stickney disdained the practice of selling liquor to the Indians. After he learned that liquor sales were largely controlled by a Native American named Jean Baptiste Richardville , Mr. Richardville never forgot it and used his considerable influence to have Mr. Stickney removed from office. In , in an article published in Western Spy, Mr. Stickney claimed that by flooding a seven-mile low-land prairie between the Wabash and Maumee rivers, it would be possible to sail from the St. You have extended my project miles.

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Stickney was named subagent for the Ottawas. He had already become involved in real estate two years earlier when he bought property in Port Lawrence, one of two settlements that now comprise downtown Toledo. The Port Lawrence settlement initially stagnated, so Mr. The area was then wooded and wild, but Mr. In time, the area became a village known as Vistula. In , Vistula merged with a revitalized Port Lawrence to form the city of Toledo. Stickney continued his work with the Ottawas, the Wyandotes and other tribes. He even mastered their languages. Stickney knew 20 Native American dialects. Noted in his writings, he authored dictionaries on the Ottawa and Wyandote languages, which Mr. Dickson has been unable to locate. Stickney wrote a history of the Ottawas which was lost for years until Mr. Dickson and his wife, Bonnie, found it in at the Massachusetts Historical Society. It eventually became clear that the likely terminus would be at north Toledo, which would greatly enhance the value of Mr. Stickney, who had considerable influence over the people in his then-Swan Creek neighborhood, decided that resulting state taxes would be prohibitive. Stickney concocted a scenario that determined that Toledo and everything west of the city on a straight line to the southern end of Lake Michigan was actually in the Michigan territory, where they would not have to pay any taxes. Stickney sold the idea to his Port Lawrence neighbors, who agreed to unofficially secede from Ohio in He then had himself named a Michigan justice of peace over the newly seceded territory, which covered square miles. By , however, Mr. Stickney began to change his mind. He had envisioned Toledo becoming the key port in southeastern Michigan, but he discovered that the citizens of Monroe had no intention of letting that happen. Then he found out canal officials, peeved at the rebels for snubbing the state, had decided to built the terminus at Perrysburg. Stickney, a man with considerable panache, asked Port Lawrence residents to change their mind and return to Ohio or lose the canal and all the revenue it would bring. The resulting aye vote ticked off the Michigan territory authorities and launched a squabble that lasted 13 years. The bickering intensified in the mids as the canal construction neared. Although no fighting ever took place, the pesky Michigan militia made life miserable for Toledoans beginning in summer, They arrested scores of Ohio sympathizers and carted them off to jail in Monroe. Stickney, who had become justice of the peace for the disputed territory in , was arrested on several occasions himself. Wood attempted to arrest him. Wood was not seriously hurt. Two Stickney fled to Columbus. Meanwhile, Benjamin Stickney worked to solve the border dispute, largely through a lengthy letter-writing campaign. He persuaded the Ohio Legislature to create a new county in the disputed territory - it was named for then Gov. Robert Lucas - and helped guide the process that resulted in Ohio gaining official jurisdiction over the county. Stickney was present in Washington in when Congress ruled in favor of Ohio, settling the dispute for good. To appease Michigan authorities, the territory got the Upper Peninsula and statehood the following year. Stickney began living in Washington. He returned to his Toledo home only in the summer to escape the oppressive heat there.

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### Chapter 8 : Full text of "A letter to Mr. Stickney, of Holderness, on emigration to Canada [microform]"

*Correspondence of, and concerning, Emigration Agents and letters of application from prospective settlers to Australia and Canada. Series Description This series contains correspondence relating to British settlement in North America and Australasia, and to Indian indentured labour in the West Indies.*

These strict Puritans were overwhelmed when the Loyalists arrived in . Approximately 11, Acadians were deported by the British. Over the next forty-five years, the Acadians refused to sign an unconditional oath of allegiance to Britain. The British sought to eliminate future military threat posed by the Acadians and to permanently cut the supply lines they provided to Louisbourg by removing them from the area. In the first wave of the expulsion, Acadians were deported to other British colonies. During the second wave of the expulsion, these Acadians were either imprisoned or deported. Thousands of Acadians died in the expulsions, mainly from diseases and drowning when ships were lost. They pillaged and burned the village of buildings, including two Mass-houses and all of the barns and stables. They burned a large store-house, and with it a large quantity of hay, wheat, peas, oats, etc. The rangers also scalped six Acadians and took six prisoners. There is a written record of one of the Acadian survivors Joseph Godin-Bellefontaine. He reported that the rangers restrained him and then massacred his family in front of him. There are other primary sources that support his assertions. The scalping of Acadians in this instance was unique for the Maritimes. New Englanders had been scalping native peoples in the area for generations, but unlike the French on Ile Royale, they had refrained from authorizing the taking of scalps from individuals identified as being of European descent. John , where the British built Fort Frederick. There were about Acadian families on the St. John River, with a large concentration at Ste Anne. According to one historian, the level of Acadian suffering greatly increased in the late summer of . Many fishermen especially wanted to move there because they were already fishing off the Nova Scotia coast. History of the River St. John River, Charles Lawrence issued the first of his celebrated proclamations, offering favorable terms to any industrious settlers from New England, who would remove to Nova Scotia and cultivate the lands vacated by the French, or other ungranted lands. The proclamation stated that proposals on behalf of intending settlers would be received by Thomas Hancock at Boston, and by Mesrs. This proclamation had the effect of directing attention to the River St. Young and adventurous spirits soon came to the fore anxious to be the pioneers of civilization in the wilds of Nova Scotia. But first they wished to know: What terms of encouragement would be offered? How much land each person would get? What quit-rents and taxes would be required? What constitution of government prevailed, and what freedom in religion? In answer to their inquiries a second proclamation was issued, in which it was declared that townships were to consist of , acres about 12 miles square and were to include the best lands, and rivers in their vicinity. The government was described as similar to that of the neighboring colonies, the legislature consisting of a governor, council and assembly and every township, so soon as it should consist of fifty families, would be entitled to send two representatives to the assembly. As yet no taxes had been imposed or fees exacted on grants. In the years to , some fifty-four new towns were established in Vermont, one hundred in New Hampshire, ninety-four in Maine, and fourteen in Nova Scotia. Land scarcity was the principal cause, free land the attraction, while the defeat of French power in North America, achieved in , explains the timing. The latter influxes greatly diminished the Planter political influence in Nova Scotia. He paid 12 shillings passage money from Newburyport to St. Many moved from Maugerville due to the annoyance of the spring freshets. Some went across the river to the township of Burton. She and my grandfather went on a trailer trip to the east coast and New Brunswick and Ontario. In New Brunswick she found the custodian of the land grant records who was a gold mine of info. They came from Massachusetts and brought their wives with them. They immigrated to New Brunswick between and , about the same time as the Estey clan. John died before Nathaniel Gallup was born in in Boston, Mass. His parents were Nathaniel Gallop " and Dorcas Collins " He first married before to Hannah Parent b. Nathaniel Gallop, from Coveget, has a wife and 7 children, been

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on about 3 years. Has a log house and about 8 or 10 acres of cleared land. Claims by possession and purchase of improvements.. Newcomb and his wife aided in the organization of the 1st Church in Cornwallis. The town is located on the west bank of the St. John River, across from Maugerville at the mouth of the Oromocto River, approximately 20 kilometers southeast of Fredericton. Enoch worked with his father, brother Nith and cousin William as lumbermen. In , he loaded a large flat bottomed boat with all their belongings and poled up St. John river from Maugerville to Canterbury,, leading 20 families upriver and founding Dow Settlement on his land grant, 2 miles of river front and 4 miles deep. After land was cleared, he helped to build a church and Dow Cemetery. At that time, there were no roads, only a trackless wilderness forest and the river. The Majorfield [Maugerville] colony had a hard time. All the clearing and the homes were close to the River. The industry was in floating timber to tidewater and selling it. Three times the Spring freshets assumed great proportions and swept away all the homes in Majorfield. Thereupon the colonists became utterly discouraged. Nith Dow, William Dow and others returned across the border. Enoch DOW decided to remain and formulated a plan to move upstream to a safer shore and used for his purpose the Canterbury land grant. A dozen or so families went with him. They built a large flat boat and poled it up the river. The forest was trackless and so remained many years. The migration was in 1783 this date is positive.. About miles north they stopped and chose the right bank for the new settlement. Still another 4 miles up, the land was settled, another Dow home. Some remembered Enoch Dow as an outspoken Tory during the Revolutionary War, although he was part of the group to settle in New Brunswick with the Massachusetts firm of Simonds, Hazen and White headquartered in Newburyport, where the Dow clan originated which settled in the area as early as before his father settled there. His name is listed among those granted land. There is even proof of an Enoch Dow that served in the rebel army of the time. He was a Baptist. In , he moved from the original Majorfield settlement to form Canterbury, after several floods destroyed the houses of Majorfield.. The name was changed to honor Joshua Mauger , a native Jersey who established himself as a merchant in Halifax during the period . Later he became the agent for Nova Scotia in London. In he was successful in securing for the New Englanders along this stretch of the river formal title to their lands. Thus the community was re-named Maugerville in his honour. The Maugerville settlement was successful because it was formed by a closely knit group, with religious ties, and experience in a not dissimilar environment. Maugerville Potato 1783 Mr. Francis Peabody and William McKeen. Thence to the upper boundary of the township, a distance of two miles, there were at first no settlers, but in the course of time Richard Barlow, Nehemiah Beckwith, Benjamin Atherton, Jeremiah Howland and others took up lots. Studholm sent a party of four men up the river from Fort Howe with instructions to determine who was settled upon the lands in various townships and what title they had to those lands, if any and details about numbers in each family, length of settlement and amount of land cleared. When the decision was taken by England at the close of the Revolutionary War to evacuate New York, several thousand Loyalists were shipped to Nova Scotia, which then included roughly the area occupied by the present provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In , that part of Nova Scotia which lay north of the Bay of Fundy was set off as a new Province of New Brunswick, the dividing line being established at the Isthmus of Chignecto just north of the present town of Amherst. Raymond, in The River St. Greene Crabtree, proved the most unwelcome and rapacious visitor that had yet appeared. Many of the settlers fled to the woods to escape the vandalism of his crew. From the store at Portland Point 21 boat loads of goods was taken. The plunder included a lot of silver ornaments, fuzees and other articles left by the Indians as pledges for their debts. Small, of the Royal Highland Emigrants, accompanied him to Halifax and by their united efforts the British government authorities were convinced of the necessity of immediate action. A considerable body of troops was ordered to the mouth of the river with directions to repair Fort Frederick, which the Rebels had burned in , or build a new fort. General Massey chose Maj. Guilford Studholm as commander of the expedition. He was a capable officer and had previous experience as a former commander of the Fort Frederick garrison. His knowledge of the St. John River and its inhabitants, both whites and indians, made him particularly well fitted for the post.

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### Chapter 9 : The British of Iowa

[ more information about the emigration of this family might be found in "A Letter to Mr. Stickney, of Holderness, on Emigration to Canada. By John Mewburn, of Niagara, Upper Canada, and late of Whitby, Yorkshire.

Almost every week for a number of years they chronicled the arrival of immigrants from England and introduced them by name to the Yankee inhabitants of city and country. Thus, in the spring of came a "jolly company of young men": One interesting account, "Immigrants in Broad cloth", reads as follows: A rare sight indeed is the Lemars depot on the arrival of fresh accessions to the English Colony. The new comers confound all our knowledge and established traditions of immigrants, for immigrants in deed they are. They descend from the recesses of the Pullman palace cars dressed in the latest London and Paris styles, with Oxford hats, bright linen shining on their bosoms, a gold repeater ticking in the depths of their fashionably cut vest pockets and probably carrying in their hands the latest agony in canes. If ladies accompany the party their graceful forms are shrouded in the most elegant of cloaks or dolmans, their heads being surmounted by the most coquettish of bonnets and their fresh countenances beam with the ruddy glow of health and good nature. The children, too, look as if they had just stepped out of a band-box and nowhere among young or old is there a hint of travel-stained weariness or poverty. The scene at the baggage car is as peculiar. Stout Japanned and heavy leathern boxes and trunks are tossed on the platform by the inveterate. Box after box, trunk after trunk, until a miniature mountain has been built on the platform. We recall an instance last summer of a single family that had eighty-two pieces of baggage, all of the strong and desirable variety. They are by no means so dainty as they seem. In a day or two the men are seen on the streets with the plainest of stout corduroy suits, with knee-breeches and leather leggings. Great, strong, hardy-looking fellows they are, and though most of them are fresh from the English schools and universities, they have plenty of muscle and snap. We doubt whether any little town in the great West, since its settlement began, ever received any considerable installment of such "immigrants" as may be seen almost any day dropping off at the union depot in Lemars. The question will be asked, What kind of settlers for a new country do these dainty and wealthy looking persons make? Newspapers throughout Iowa contributed plenty of publicity to the subject; nor were they careful to omit an element of exaggeration, as the following illustration bears witness: So great has become! The caste feeling is said. Any number of Lords are now scattered over Plymouth and Sioux counties. If they all have [the] energy and vim of the Close Brothers they will make northwestern Iowa blossom like the rose. A large proportion of the settlers are English - drawn from the great middle classes of the mother country - men of brawn and brains, of cash and credit, of labor and life. These people are settling here by scores, hundreds and thousands. They all have money, and are all enterprising, shrewd, and full of resources. In a short time they will own the whole country, and under their hands it will blossom like a garden. The most notable feature of this place is the incessant flow of foreign immigration to it - English, Germans and some Hibernians, too. It is a sight as amusing as it is novel to our natives, who have never been abroad or spent any time in any of our principal seaport cities, to witness those people as they alight from the trains at the depot move through the streets in groups and congregate around the hotels and public places distinctly exhibiting "by the cut of their jib" their respective colors nationality, with leather leggings of the Englishman, and the Teutons. I saw one of the latter, who had room enough in the seat of his pants, if such they might be called, to hold a fair sized balloon, and as he exposed himself to the fresh breeze that was blowing, I thought of him only as a balloon and the perilous ascent which he might suddenly be called upon to make, much against his will and far above his ambition. But his covering was too open all around for dangerous inflation so he did not go up but stood safely anchored to the ground with a monster pair of wooden shoes. With his toggery and the habiliments which covered his wife and four children he could furnish sail enough for a small sized ship, and I am sure their wooden shoes would answer the purpose of life boats in an emergency. Yet with all their grotesque appearance one of them is worth more in the market of utility than a ship load of your fashionable society folks who would not be taught the

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noble art of production while they are self taught and excel in the simple knack of consumption. Yes, these same Teutons are welcomed settlers here, and are just the kind of material to develop a new country. The English colony in town and country now numbers between four and five hundred against less than two hundred one year ago, and it is thought will reach a thousand before another year shall have expired The growth of this town is remarkable. Its population has increased over thirty per cent since the last government census was taken, and should it continue at this rate for another year, and, it is believed it will, the population will not fall short of four thousand. Paul, Minnesota, made its readers well acquainted with "the New England of the Northwest" not only by reason of rail connections, but also because the settlers of that part of Iowa were expected to look to St. Paul as a market for their cattle and grain and to its merchants for their supplies. The Pioneer Press took especial interest in the tide of emigration to Le Mars, and its fame among the better classes of Old England which had contributed men of known character and large resources such as "Capt. Potter, the son of the president of the Cobden club, and others of equally honorable connections and high blood. With his wife and daughter "The Thunderer ", as he was called,, had attended a party given at Le Mars by Fred Brooks Close on the evening of October 5, , in honor of his marriage with Miss Margaret Humble. Speaking to English farmers on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Abingdon Agricultural Society, he mentioned the names of the gentlemen who had emigrated to Iowa because he was "firmly persuaded that America will become more a field of enterprise for thousands of young English gentlemen farmers and other classes of people. The Le Mars Sentinel in reprinting his article and referring to his "calm and judicial language" declared editorially: Plymouth county is rapidly arresting the attention of men everywhere, and those who examine it most minutely are best satisfied that it is the most desirable region of cheap lands in America, for investment and settlement. When the leading magazines and journals in the world are presenting its claims on the attention of both capital and labor, we may rest assured that it has merits of no ordinary character. He who owns a farm in Plymouth county owns a fortune, and there are still fortunes in Northwestern Iowa for , enterprising families. But they are being rapidly appropriated and they who would have them, must secure them soon. During its "boom" days Le Mars claimed the unique distinction of being better known in Great Britain than any other city of the United States. This resulted, of course, not only from the fact that the Close brothers and their fellow colonists were men of high social position in the old country, but also from the wide publicity given to their enterprise. The pamphlet printed in, several editions by the Closes found its way to the best circles; while letters to the editors of well-known English newspapers and articles in; magazines gave the "Gateway", as Le Mars was called by its American denizens, a fame out of all proportion to the number of Britishers who had availed themselves of residence within its borders. Writing for an English magazine, Robert Benson informed the English people of the success. After alluding to the university and public school men who had followed the lead of the Closes, Benson frankly pointed out some of the discomforts which necessarily attended settling in a new country: It is not everyone, for instance, who can endure with equanimity the complete absence of good servants unless imported from England, or not to have his boots blacked except for an extra payment often cents, or to get nothing but tea and coffee to drink, and that none of the best, and only salt pork badly cooked to eat, when off the beaten track. Moreover, the natives of the country, when travelling, whether to inspect land or to buy stock, and stopping for the night, as the custom is, at the nearest farm house, for a charge of 25 cents, as if it were an inn, sleep two in a bed, and do not wash; and an Englishman would give great offence who refused to conform to the first part at least of the custom, if the lack of accommodation made it necessary. Nor again does Iowa enjoy the equable cold of the "isothermal" region. It does not matter how many degrees below zero the thermometer is, if only it is perfectly still, and the sun is shining. But Iowa is liable, occasionally in the winter, to wind and low temperature combined, and then if one be delicate, there is nothing f or it but to stay in houses which are well built and warm. Benson, a partner of the Close brothers in England, sent a lengthy communication to a Manchester newspaper playing up the remark able advantages of English emigration to Iowa, his object being to illustrate what could "still be done by people who go out prepared to put their hearts and heads into farming in Western America. To that

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you get used. Also in hotels all dine together, the working man and the swell. To us English it is wonderful how civil all Yankees are, nothing could be too good for us. They opened doors for us, carried our bags and never took a "tip" during our travels; but there the English, as a rule, carry revolvers and now and then use them, which creates respect. Walter, after a visit to his countrymen in Iowa, did not hesitate to acquaint everyone with what he saw. In the course of an after-dinner speech Mr. And what I want to impress upon you is that it is exceedingly desirable in the interests of agriculture generally that in all the English counties there should be a certain body of men able to advise neighbors who are about to start for that part of the world. If there be any here who would be the Caleb and Joshua, I should be very glad to give them hints. That, I believe, is what Mr. Pell and his friends who went out to America a few years ago are doing. You may depend upon it that any Englishman going there who is a good judge of land, who is steady, and industrious, and not afraid of a rigorous climate, may commence a course of life which will make him prosperous and wealthy before he is 50 years of age. It presented a half-page cartoon depicting two handsome maids in the midst of preparing a meal in the kitchen. One of them holds an uncovered steaming sauce pan and the other is tending a leg of mutton suspended in a high round stove which stands over hot coals on the floor. To the right are two athletic men just coming in from work, with shovels, picks, and spades upon their shoulders: Under the cartoon heading, "Colonising in Iowa, U. The following dialogue ensues: Lady Maria --How late you are, boys: So look sharp and clean yourselves, and then you can lay the cloth, and keep an eye on the mutton while Emily and I are dressing for dinner. Lord John --All right. How many are we to lay for? Lady Emily - Eight. Paul Pioneer Press, July 31, Robert Benson, a brother of Constantine W. Benson who was a partner of the Close brothers, is to-day the head of Robert Benson and Company, financiers in the city of London. Paul financed the Chicago and Great Western Railway system. These electronic pages are posted for the benefit of individuals only who are researching their family histories. These electronic pages may NOT be reproduced in any format for profit or presentation by any other organization or persons. Persons or organizations desiring to use this material, must obtain the written consent of Gayle Harper.