

Rural St Andrews circa 1805

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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 his 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 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 had 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.

The original grant maps can be found at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick website.

<http://geonb.snb.ca/GRP/index.html>

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.

Consult files of named individuals for sources and rationale.

See also:

boombridgegenealogy.com

Charlotte County Registry Books

Downeast Ancestry

December 1983

Volume 7 Number 4

Penobscot Loyalists: A Bicentennial Tribute

Robert C. Brooks

The Artificers and Inhabitants who Built Fort George, Penobscot, 1779-1780

Robert Carver Brooks

Maine Genealogist

May 2004

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

The frontier missionary : a memoir of the life of the Rev. Jacob Bailey, A.M., missionary at Pownalborough, Maine; Cornwallis and Annapolis, N. S.; with illustrations, notes, and an appendix by Bartlet, William S. (William Stoodley), 1809-1883; Protestant Episcopal Historical Society
Publication date 1853

Table 1

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

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

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		

Table 3

Original Grantees on Their Lots 1805

Lot # & Grantee

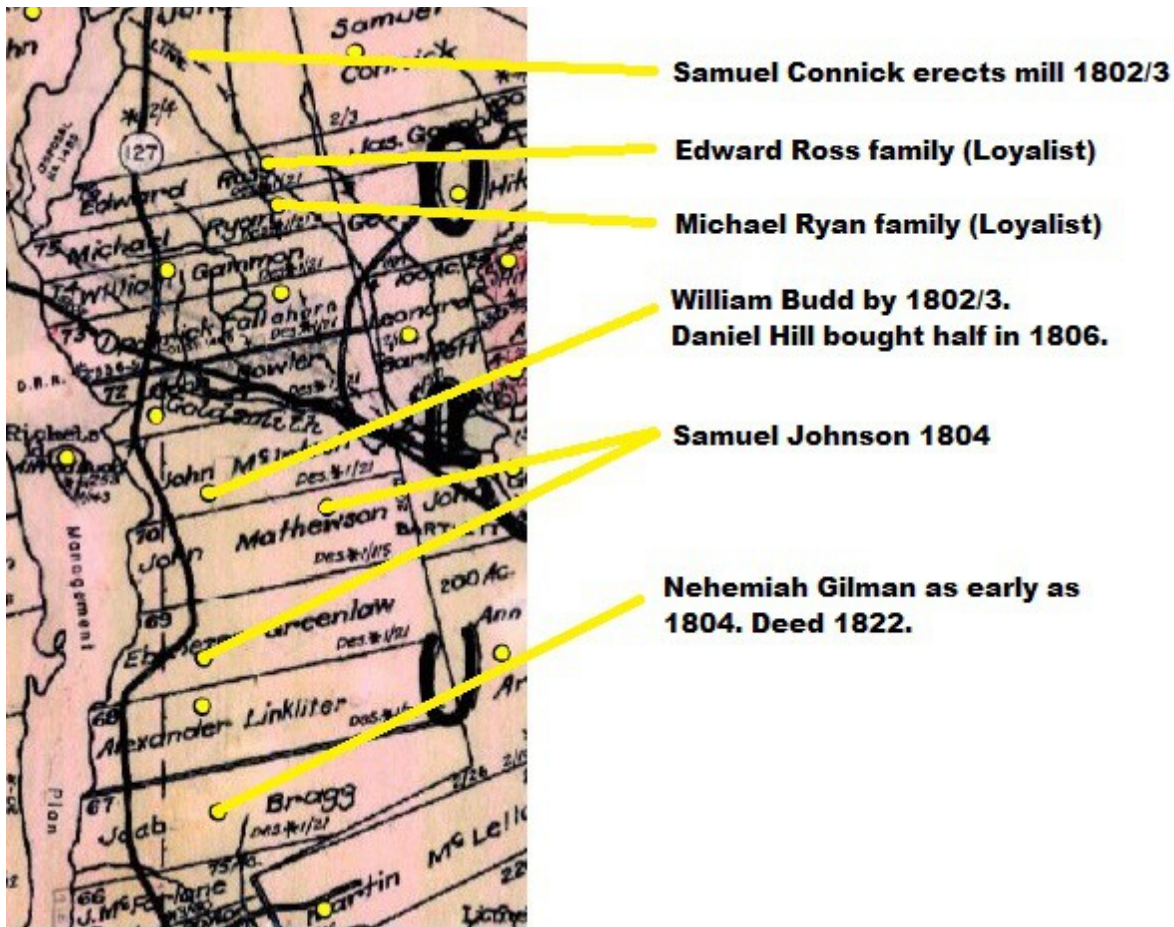
76	Edward Ross
75	Michael Ryan
53	James Russell
47	John Rigby
45	Alexander Greenlaw
44	Jonathan Greenlaw
42	William Cookson m Honor wid Davis
39	Lachlan McCurdy
38	Daniel Grant

Table 4

Families in Rural St Andrews c 1805

	Lot Owner	Individuals	Families
Pre-Loyalist	Samuel Connick	5	1
Grantee	Edward Ross	5	2
			Edward Ross m Margaret
			Jane Ross d Edward m Donald McLachlan
Grantee	Michael Ryan	5	1
Loyalist	William Budd	5	1
d Grantee	Samuel Johnson	3	1
Loyalist	Nehemiah Gilman	11	1
Settler	John Simpson	10	2
			Michael Ryan m Esther
			William Budd m Elizabeth DeWitt?
			Samuel Johnson m Sarah Greenlaw
			Nehemiah Gilman m Margaret Lymburner
			John Simpson m Mary Cook
			William Simpson m Mercy Cook
Loyalist	Daniel Bradford	3	1
Loyalist	Benjamin Bradford	6	2
			Daniel Bradford m Jane Lunt
			Benjamin was not yet married.
			Anna Bradford m William Eary
			Brother Joshua was probably also here.
Loyalist	Jonathan Greenlaw	5	1
Loyalist	Mercy Greenlaw		?
Grantee	James Russell	7	1
Loyalist	Martin Carlow	8	1
Grantee	John Rigby	17	3
			Jonathan Greenlaw m Sarah Greenlaw
			Was her family here this early?
			James Russell m Lydia Perkins
			Martin Carlow m Margaret Turner
			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
Grantee	Jonathan Greenlaw	11	2
			Alexander Greenlaw m Hannah Nason
			Abigail Greenlaw m James Greenlaw
			Jonathan Greenlaw m Elizabeth Lamb
			Thomas Greenlaw m Elizabeth Davis
Settler	Nicholas Johnson	7	1
Grantee	William Cookson	4	1
Loyalist	Neil McCurdy	9	1
Grantee	Lachlan McCurdy	9	1
Grantee	Daniel Grant	11	1
Loyalist	Ebenezer Greenlaw	20	5
			Nicholas Johnson m Mary Tibbetts
			William Cookson m Honor Bradford?
			Neil McCurdy m Ruth Avery
			Lachlan McCurdy m Nancy Wilkinson
			Daniel Grant m Mary
			Ebenezer Greenlaw m Eunice Dunham?
			Ebenezer Greenlaw m Ann
			Elijah D Greenlaw m Sarah Smith
			Abigail Greenlaw m Walter Greenlaw
			Joanna Greenlaw
Total		187 individuals	36 families

Maps with Notes



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.

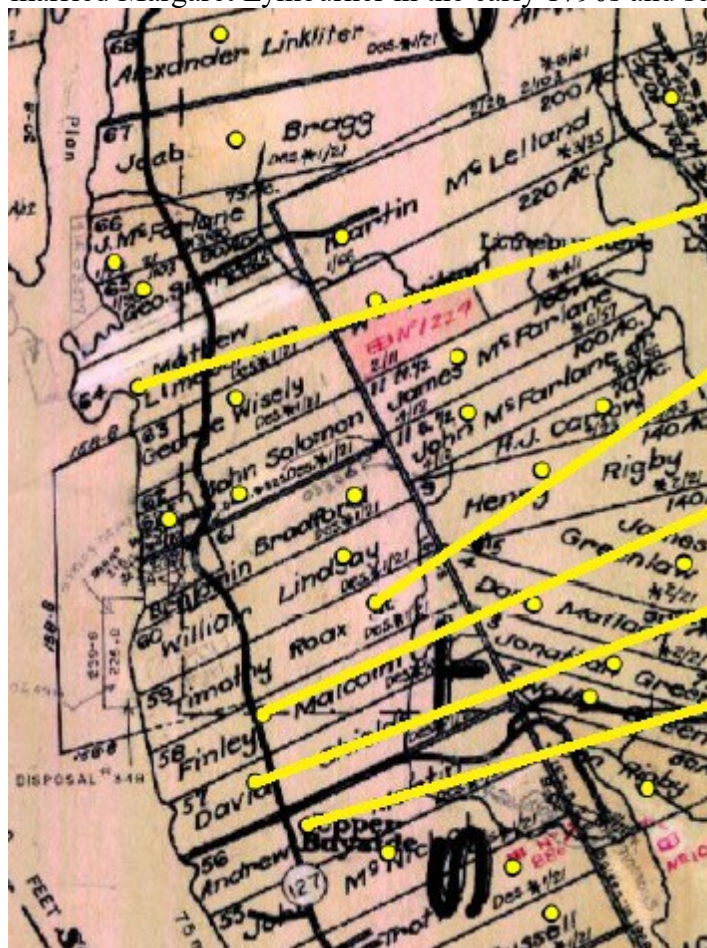
75: Michael Ryan a Penobscot Loyalist was possibly born in Scotland. He was dead by 1807, but his family remained on the grant for several years.

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 Digdeguash. 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.



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 Bocabec. 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.

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 from Sprague in 1785. He remained there until his death. It appears that Ebenezer's lot was the most populated when Samuel Johnson arrived. 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.