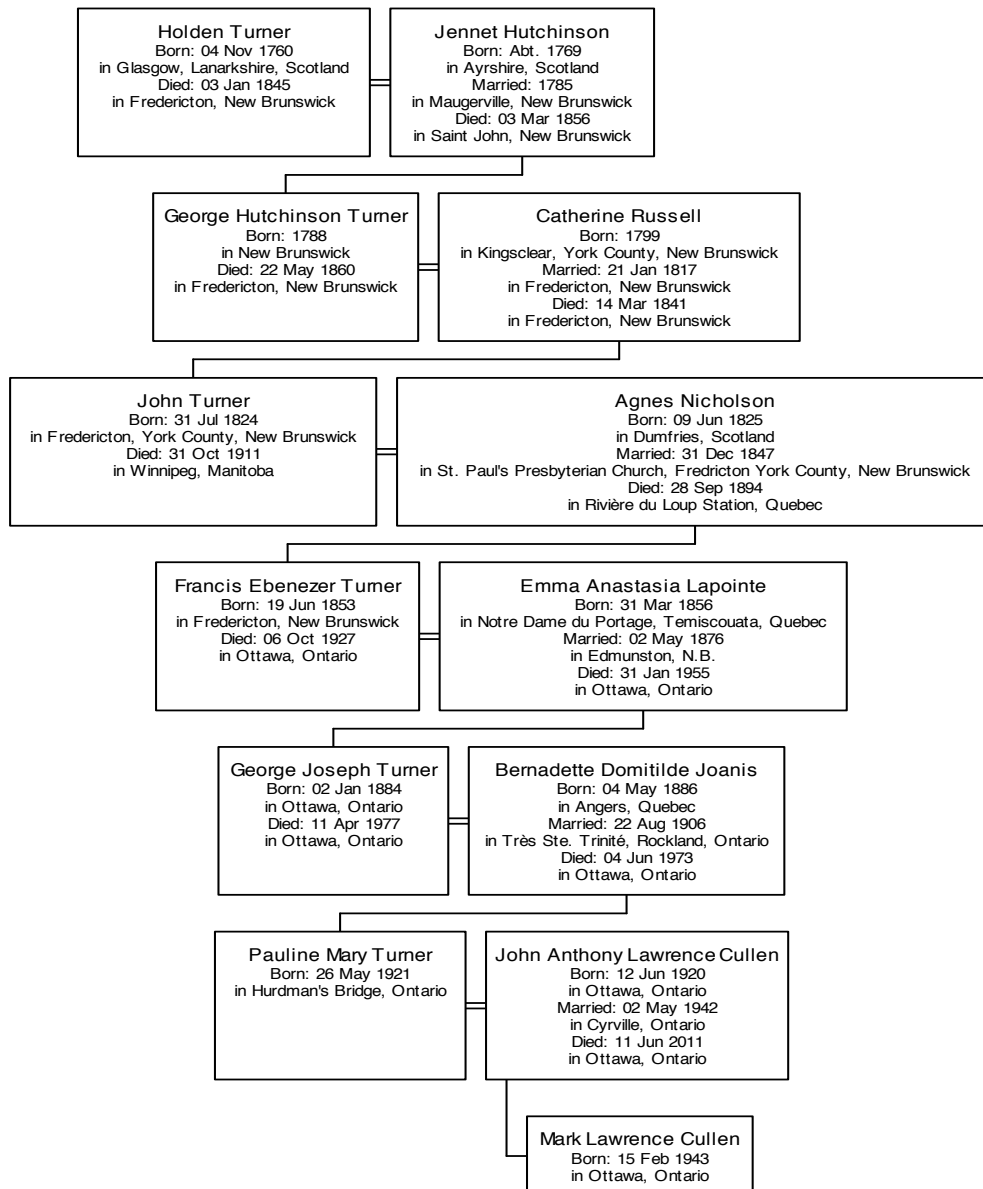


## Structure

Volume 1 covers my direct Turner descendant line from Holden, our first Turner to settle in Canada. While summary family trees are presented for each generation, the focus is on the generational parents. Some vital statistical data and other information for children are also presented. More detailed information can be found on my website.

### Direct Descendants of Holden Turner





## Chapter One

### HOLDEN TURNER

#### Early Days in New Brunswick

A young Scot, perhaps a cordwainer's apprentice, turns 18 and joins the British army. What were the circumstances? What were the reasons for leaving home with the clear prospect of going off to war? Was it wanderlust, a desire to see the world, to leave a difficult family situation, unemployment? Or was it a familiar case of Scottish perseverance to better oneself?

As is the norm in researching early ancestors, there is a lack of information. But the one thing we do know is that our first "Canadian" Turner must have possessed considerable ambition and determination to succeed, for he passed down a tough entrepreneurial spirit to his many descendants.

Holden Turner, our 4<sup>th</sup> great grand-father, was born in Glasgow on November 4, 1760.<sup>1</sup> He was the fourth of five children of Robert Turner and Janet Boyd. Holden's ancestors on his father's side have been traced back to his great-great grandparents Robert Turner and Agnes Anderson<sup>2</sup>. On his mother's side, we have only been able to discover his grandparents, William Boyd and Joan Steel, and there is still some question about them. Scottish records indicate that Holden's ancestors were from Lanark and New Monkland in Lanarkshire, suburbs of today's



Map of Scotland courtesy Google Maps

Glasgow. His parents were married in 1750 in Glasgow where they raised their family. His father, Robert, is described as a "workman" in Holden's baptism record, and it is likely that the family was drawn to the larger centre for better job opportunities. By the mid-1700s Glasgow had become a major international port with the principal commodity being tobacco from Virginia. By 1780 the population had increased to 42,000 and the city was an industrial and manufacturing centre of linen, cotton and other textiles.

Nothing further is known about Holden's ancestors or about his early life. In the Scottish quest for excellence in education, Holden would have been schooled, at least at the elementary level, in Glasgow and may have worked as an apprentice to a cordwainer, his later occupation in New Brunswick.

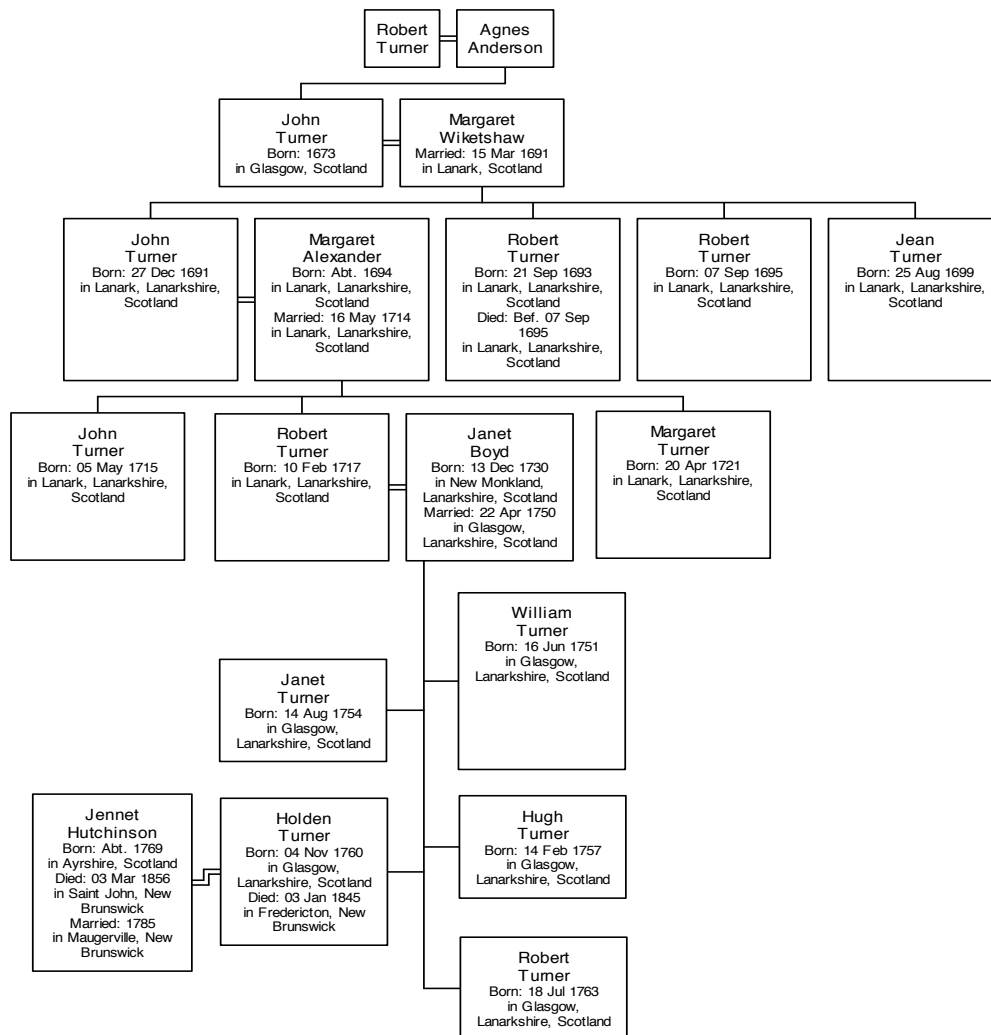
#### *Holden's Army Service*

Through research by Ralph Turner, a descendant of Holden Turner through his son Robert, we know that Holden was recruited into the British Army in October 1778 by Ensign Joab Aked of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Foot, an infantry

regiment. The American Revolution was in full swing at this time and the British were in need of recruits. Scotland was known for producing good fighters and the British had recruited there since the 1760s. A number of Scottish Highlander regiments were already a part of the British Army, and former Scottish soldiers who had settled in America were now playing an important role in defending the colonies. Perhaps the glory of army life and the steady pay as an infantryman appealed to Holden. Another reason may have been the promise of land in North America as an incentive to new recruits.

In his research, Ralph connected with Don Hagist, an American bookseller and Revolutionary War expert who was researching the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment. Hagist had discovered Aked's journals and Holden's name in British army records and he thought Holden was particularly interesting because he was one of the few soldiers for whom a post-war history was documented. A summary of Holden's army service from the journals and other army records follows. More details are found in the communications between Hagist and Ralph Turner included in Appendix 1.

### Holden Turner's Ancestors



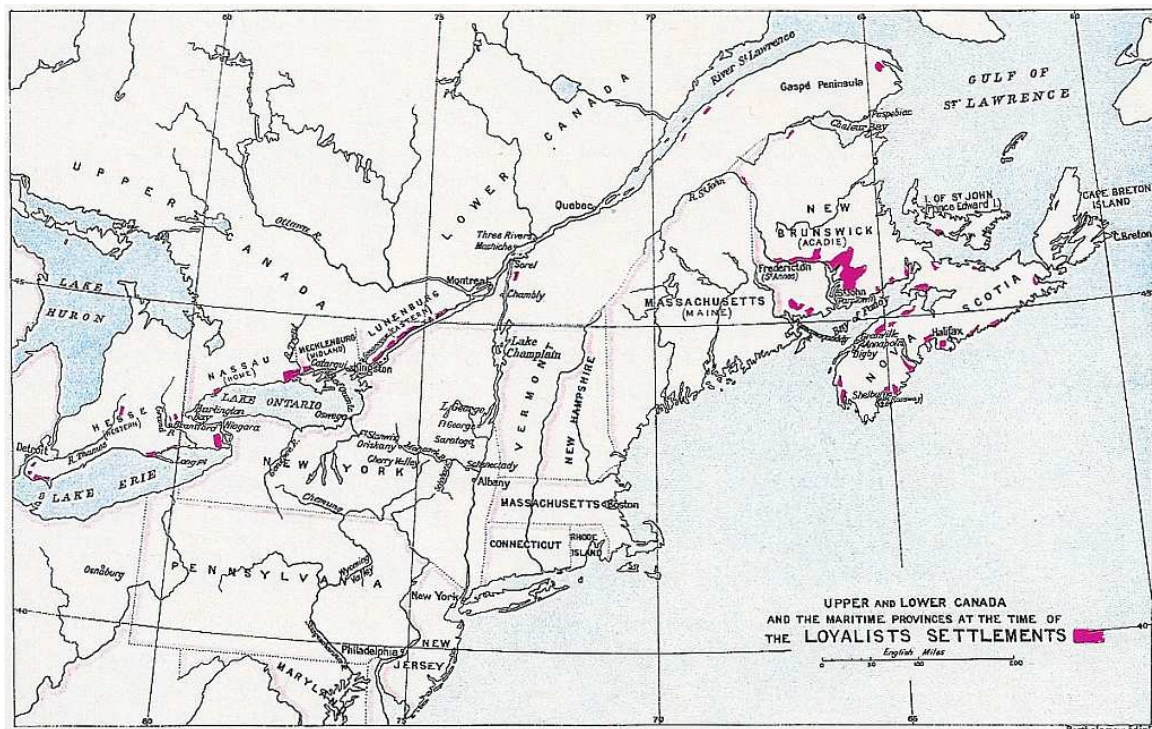
Holden commenced his service the week of his 18<sup>th</sup> birthday, perhaps the youngest age for induction into army service. Aked's files for the week of October 31 to November 6, 1778 show that Holden and the other recruits were paid 3 shillings 6 pence per week, less the cost of food, clothing and other expenses.

Holden's name next appears on weekly pay notes for Aked's party at Chatham Barracks from May 22 to May 28, 1779. Chatham Barracks, located in Kent, east of London, was a central training depot for army recruits. He remained there until June 1780 when, as a member of a group of 90 recruits, he boarded a transport ship and sailed to Portsmouth.

In August they sailed for America and the Revolutionary War, and disembarked on October 17<sup>th</sup> in New York. Holden served initially with Capt. Robert Lindsay's Company in New York. In October 1781 he transferred to Lt. Col. William Crosbie's Company with whom he likely sailed for Virginia as a member of the re-

lief force for Cornwallis' army at Yorktown. However, on the 26<sup>th</sup>, while still at sea, word arrived that Cornwallis had surrendered, and the relief force returned to New York. Holden served the balance of his service with Crosbie in garrison duties in locations around New York, including Long Island and Staten Island. In the summer of 1783 peace negotiations concluded giving the colonies independence. Holden was discharged from the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment on November 20, 1783. He had just passed his 23<sup>rd</sup> birthday.

According to Hagist, Holden's discharge date may reflect "the date through which he was paid; it was quite common for soldiers to be paid through a date later than the time that they actually departed from their regiment – sort of like severance pay". In fact, Holden was passenger #466 on HMS Clinton which left the East River in New York on November 14, 1783 and arrived in Port Roseway (now Shelburne), Nova Scotia on December 13<sup>th</sup>.



Loyalist settlements in Canada and the Maritimes after the Revolutionary War



Holden had spent five years in the army, had arrived in the war zone just after his regiment's last major battle of June 1780, and likely never did see action in battle. Yet he had been well trained and had learned many of life's lessons while in the military, almost certainly a positive experience for a young lad from Glasgow. With this background, he would have been eagerly looking forward to a new life in Nova Scotia.

### *The Loyalists<sup>12</sup>*

Loyalists were American colonists who remained loyal to the King during the Revolutionary War. Many were driven from their homes by the Patriots and fled to the British lines for protection. These Loyalists, known as "Refugees", stayed mainly in New York for the duration of the war where they worked in a variety of capacities in support of the war effort. Others formed volunteer corps known as British American Regiments, and fought the Patriots alongside British army regiments. They were known as "Provincials".

After the war ended, the British decided to reward Loyalists. They attempted to have the States agree that the Loyalists would retain their American citizenship and have their confiscated properties returned. However, the Patriots ignored this request and continued to treat Loyalists as traitors. "Those who tried to return to their homes were thrown into gaol, whipped,

tarred and feathered, or otherwise insulted and ill-treated."<sup>3</sup> The British then offered relocation to all Loyalists and most chose to go to Nova Scotia. Some chose Canada, and others Britain and other British Empire locations.

In the fall of 1782 agents were sent to Nova Scotia to locate land tracts for Loyalists. They scouted the Annapolis and Saint John River areas, and on their return, recommended free passage, a grant of 300-600 acres per family, one year's provisions (clothing, medicines, hardware for building a home, etc.), land for clergy and schools, guns and powder and cannon for defence. In mid-1783 agents were sent to scout lands on the Saint John River for the Provincials, and blocks of lands along the River from Sunbury County north were set aside for them. The mass exodus from New York occurred throughout 1783. Although there are no precise numbers, it is estimated that about 35,000 set sail from New York. Others went overland to Canada. The Saint John River area attracted about 14,000, including about 10,000 Loyalists (men, women, children and servants), 3,500 Provincials and 500 discharged army regulars.

### *Creation of New Brunswick and Fredericton<sup>4</sup>*

This large-scale immigration was the impetus for partitioning Nova Scotia and creating the new colony of New Brunswick in August 1784. It also resulted in St. Ann's Point being renamed Fredericks Town after the King's son, and named the capital of the new colony. Fredericton was deemed less vulnerable to an American attack than Parrtown (Saint John), would facilitate communication with Canada via the Saint John River to Lower Canada, and, being more central than Parrtown, help to open up settlement in central and northern New Brunswick. The first Governor was Colonel Thomas Carleton.

Fredericton became an instant village of log homes, businesses, and military barracks – a unique melting pot of seasoned, educated, well-to-do military, conservative Loyalists and local civilians. As W. G. MacFarlane wrote in 1893,



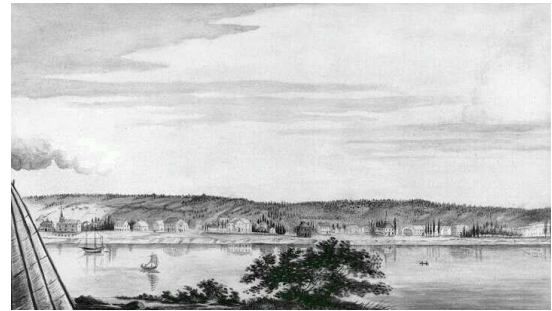
Loyalists drawing tickets for land grants

Into a community of drowsy denizens of the forest and primitive French peasants of the cleared lands with their simple ways and uncoloured existence had been suddenly thrown two other classes of people, one a gaily-garmented, light-hearted soldiery from the metropolises of Great Britain, the other a body of tory New Englanders, pompous and ceremonious, who had come from the battlefield to fill the government offices and the professional and business ranks of the new town.<sup>5</sup>

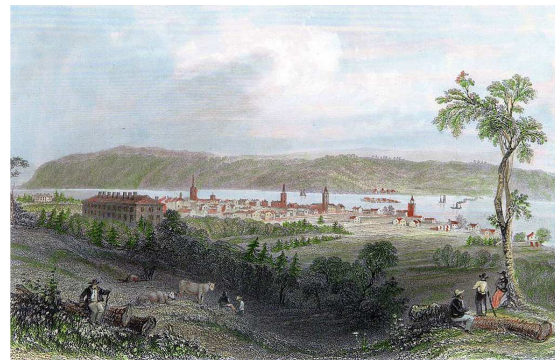
Loyalists and Provincials were granted lands in surrounding townships where they mostly became farmers. Fredericton Township started at Old Mill Creek about one mile south of the point, continued north for 12-15 miles, and extended inland about three miles. The village was officially created in early 1785. A survey of the town was conducted with a plan layout of 1/4 acre lots, 66'x165' in size; lots were drawn and winners were granted licences to settle with an official grant forthcoming when conditions were satisfied. Typically the conditions included some clearing of land and the building of a log house at least 16'x20' in size. Two official grants were issued in early 1788 to evidence lands occupied in Fredericton town and surrounding lands in Fredericton Township.

#### *Land Distribution<sup>6</sup>*

The original surveys in 1782 provided officials with the means to assign blocks of land to Loyalists. Some were assigned to individuals, others to individuals on behalf of others and in anticipation of further distribution. In other cases a lottery system was used. Loyalists would put their names into the lottery, or in many concurrent lotteries, hoping to be selected. Many were not selected, and kept trying. Others may have been selected in more than one lottery, then, deciding which lands were the best, abandoned the others. Some Loyalists were not interested in settlement, but rather in land speculation, and used the system accord-



Fredericton before 1820



Fredericton 1842 William Bartlett

ingly. Overall, land distribution created much confusion, frustration and disappointment.

For Provincials, suggested land allotments were 300 acres for a private, 350 for a corporal, 400 for a sergeant and at least 500 for officers. Disbanded regular army troops were to be treated similarly. In the end, some received these allotments, some less, some more, and some no land at all.

#### *Holden's Relocation*

According to the Winslow Papers, Holden was in Halifax for a period in 1784 before relocating to the Fredericton area. He may have been involved there with Captain Alexander Leslie, Jr. of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, who had also left New York on the same HMS Clinton sailing. Initially Holden settled on the Maryland Loyalists' Block on the east side of the Saint John River south of the Nashwaak River. This is documented in a list of settlers as of January 1, 1785 prepared by Captain John Sterling. Holden was single at the time.<sup>7</sup> See Appendix 1.

With his army experience, Holden would have featured prominently in the local militia, in which all settlers age 16-60 were compelled to be members, in support of defending their territory should hostilities with America recommence. Holden would have been an active participant for more than 30 years.

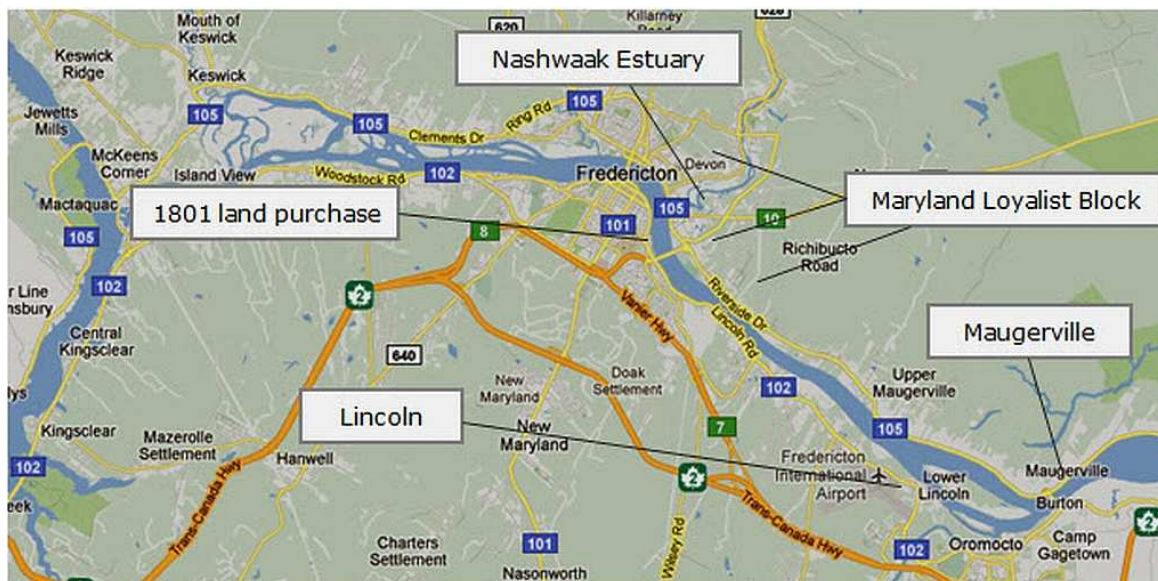
There is no record of a land grant to Holden in the Maryland Loyalists' Block, and in a later petition for land, he declared that he had not previously received a grant. Nor is there a record of the exact location of his first property in the Fredericton area. He likely leased or purchased land from another settler or grantee. Isabel Louise Hill, author of *The Old Burying Ground Fredericton N.B.*, states that Holden was an original grantee of land in the Hedden grant, five miles below the town of Fredericton.<sup>8</sup> This is probably a mix-up of facts as Holden was not granted land. But one of Isaac Hedden's grants was located just south of the Nashwaak River estuary. This may be the location referred to by Captain Sterling or it may be that Holden settled on Sterling's lands below the Nashwaak. Hill's reference to five miles below Fredericton may also refer to his 1801 land purchase about one mile south of Fredericton, or to his subsequent residence in Lincoln, both

of which are described below.

Why Holden did not receive a land grant is unknown. As a disbanded army private he was entitled to free land. It may be because he was in the last wave of Loyalists and soldiers to leave New York and, by the time he left the army and resettled in the Fredericton area, all the available land had been allotted. Whatever the circumstances, we can imagine Holden's frustration and disappointment.


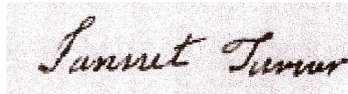
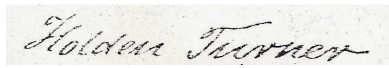
### *Jennet Hutchinson*

In 1785 Holden married Jennet Hutchinson, probably in the Anglican Church in Maugerville. No record of the marriage has been located, but the year was confirmed in a petition by Jennet in 1845.<sup>9</sup> Marjorie Waters identified Jennet's father as Robert.<sup>10</sup> As a result of later research, she discovered a birth record for a Jennet Hutchinson, born in 1776 in Peterhead, Aberdeenshire to parents Robert Hutchinson and Ann Finlay. However, a death notice in 1856 says Jennet was a native of Ayrshire, and was age 86 at death. And according to the 1851 census, Jennet's age then was 84 and her date of entering the colony was 1776. The author has conducted extensive research in Canada and



Fredericton area where Holden Turner lived c1784-1845 c Google maps





Signatures of Holden (1820) and Jennet  
(1845 & 1855)

Scotland as to her origins without definitive results. A summary of the research is included in Appendix 1. For purposes of this book, we have accepted the circumstantial evidence that Jennet's father was Robert Hutchinson; also, that she was born in Ayrshire.

The couple may have met in Halifax where Holden and Jennet's father were temporarily stationed, then married in 1785 after resettlement in New Brunswick. Robert Hutchinson's name is also on the same list of settlers on the Maryland Loyalists' Block document cited above. His notation is "1 man, 1 wife, 2 children (over age 10); 82<sup>nd</sup> Reg't in Halifax"; a further note states that he "transferred to the District of Ste. Ann's [Fredericton], March 20<sup>th</sup> [1785]"

The name Jennet is the Scottish feminine form of John, and means "God is gracious." As the signatures above indicate, there is some question about the spelling of Jennet. We have used the usual spelling "Jennet" throughout.

### *Land Transactions*

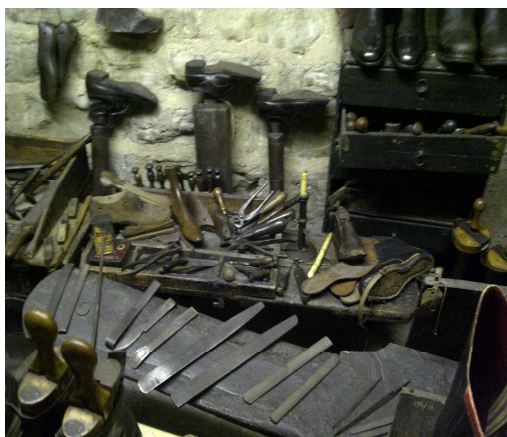
It is not known how long Holden and Jennet resided south of the Nashwaak. We do know they relocated to Lincoln sometime before 1801. In that year Holden purchased from Phillip Shea, river frontage on the south-eastern approach to Fredericton. The price was £30. The location would have been between Mill Creek and Fredericton. Mill Creek enters the Saint John River just north of today's Princess Margaret Bridge. In the document, his residence at the

time is listed as "Lincoln in the county of Lincoln". Lincoln was then located at today's Lower Lincoln, about 10 kms further south on the same side of the River south of Fredericton airport. See Appendix 1 for a copy of the document.

The land consisted of two tracts fronting the Saint John River, about 20 acres in total, with one tract containing a log house. One tract is identified as Lot 10. The specific locations are identified in relation to neighbouring landowners. One tract was bounded by Daniel Lounsbury on the north, by the river on the east, by Garret Clopper on the south, and on the west by a road leading to Fredericton; the other was bounded by John Segee on the north, by the river on the east, by Jesse Hicks on the south, and by the road to Fredericton on the west. The agreement was witnessed by Stephen Miller, Justice of the Peace, and Robert Hutchinson (likely Jennet's father) and registered on November 5, 1801.<sup>11</sup> Messrs. Lounsbury, Clopper and Segee were part of the original 1788 land grant to Isaac Hedden and others in Fredericton Township, below Fredericton.<sup>12</sup>

*Waters* states that Holden did not move to Fredericton until the 1820s. It is puzzling to this researcher that he would buy prime land with a house close to Fredericton, and his family would not take up residence. There is no evidence that he was a land speculator as there have been no other land purchase or sale records located. He was only 41 at the time, in his prime working years. Furthermore, living so close to Fredericton with its well-paid citizenry and likely strong demand for his services, would almost certainly mean a higher living standard for his large family. I have therefore assumed that Holden and family moved to their new lands.

Unfortunately, the New Brunswick Archives experts were unable to shed any light on subsequent transactions involving these lands. A search of various registry and probate files found no trace of Holden transferring the land he acquired in 1801. This area was originally granted in large allotments to many people. As



William Hornby's Cordwainer Shop  
York, England

a result there weren't individual lot plans or numbers assigned to the land, making it difficult to track moving forward in time. When subsequent sales or subdividing occurred after the initial grant, there was no method, until many decades later, to identify the individual lots, other than by who bordered them. Also, in some cases, lots in that area were reassembled at a later date into large blocks, further confusing the transactions. Probate records for Holden's death might have offered some answers to land ownership, but a search failed to show any estate filings.<sup>13</sup>

Holden did petition the crown for land in 1820<sup>14</sup>. On May 6<sup>th</sup> of that year he requested a grant of 300 acres of vacant Crown land in the Geary Settlement lands in Burton Parish, Sunbury County, south of Lincoln. In his petition,

Holden declared "That your memorialist Holden Turner is a native of Scotland, and has been an inhabitant of this province for nearly thirty-six years, is a married man, of the age of fifty nine years, and never received any lands from the Crown..."<sup>15</sup>. Holden's petition was recommended on August 31, 1820 by A. Lockwood, Assistant Surveyor General, but no evidence of a grant has been found in the Archives. At the time of the petition, Holden was living in Lincoln Parish. Perhaps retired, he had moved away from Fredericton, maybe realizing capital from his real estate holdings for retirement assistance. The petition is included in Appendix 1.

### *Occupation*

In his 1801 land purchase contract, Holden's occupation is identified as "cordwainer". Originally, the term cordwainer was used for one who worked with cordovan, special leather from Spain. In Holden's day it applied to a shoemaker of high quality shoes, boots and other articles from fine soft leather, as distinguished from cobblers who merely repaired shoes. He may have apprenticed in the trade in Glasgow before joining the army, or perhaps learned the trade in New Brunswick. [Alexander, the other strong possibility as his father-in-law, was a cordwainer. See Appendix 1]. We don't know. But, the fact is that he needed a viable trade to support his expanding family. As the seat of government, Fredericton prospered and one can imagine that Holden's products would have been in demand and permitted his family to live comfortably. The picture left shows a typical cordwainer's shop of the Victorian period<sup>16</sup>.

There are no other references to Holden's occupation. Did he evolve from cordwaining to horse drawn transportation? He may have had something to do with horses, as at least two of his sons were in horse-related businesses. Many of his descendants became prominent in land and water transportation in New Brunswick, Maine and Prince Edward Island, and, in later generations, transformed into railroading. In

Holden's day, Fredericton would have provided many opportunities for public works, mail, messenger and other service requirements for transportation. It would have been a bustling place.

Several other references to Holden have been found. By 1835 he had moved back to Fredericton as he is listed in the local assessment books for 1835-36. He is also recorded as a member of Fredericton's St. Paul's Presbyterian Church in 1843.<sup>17</sup> No specific residence location has been identified.

In 1836, at the age of 76, Holden petitioned the Legislature for financial assistance. In 1837 the Government agreed to provide "To Holden Turner, a meritorious old soldier of the revolutionary war £10 to assist him in his present distressed circumstances".<sup>18</sup> Holden was one of the war veterans who spurred the government in 1839 to enact legislation granting annual assistance to all Old Revolutionary Soldiers and their widows. Accordingly, Holden was listed in 1840 as a Revolutionary War veteran who received "relief under the Acts for the Relief of the Old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War and their Widows". He received an annual amount of £10 until his death. These payments were evidenced annually by approvals in the House of Assembly.<sup>19</sup>

Holden died on January 3, 1845 and his death was reported in the Fredericton weekly, *The Head Quarters*. He was buried in the Old Burial Ground in Fredericton.<sup>20</sup>

The Old Burial Ground is located in downtown Fredericton. "Historically, it is the most important cemetery in New Brunswick, for here are buried many of the families of the Loyalists who founded this province, the government's first officials, the first clergymen, judges, and the founders of Fredericton. Here too are buried members of the families of the English governors, of the British regiments stationed in Fredericton, and of the body of settlers from the British Isles, which make up the back-bone of our people."<sup>21</sup>

On January 27 1845, Jennet petitioned the House of Assembly for continuation of Hold-



Old Burial Ground, Fredericton



The inscription on the cairn is  
"Across this flat lyeth British soldiers who  
died in Fredericton between 1784 and 1860"

On Friday morning last, Mr. Holder Turner, in  
85th year of his age.

The Head Quarters January 8, 1845

At St. John, on the 3d inst., Mrs. Janet Turner,  
native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and for many years  
resident of this city.

Jennet Turner's death notice March 1856

en's annual allowance for his Revolutionary War service, and £10 was allotted to her.<sup>22</sup> She received this amount annually until her death in 1856. Her petition states that she needed relief, "having no means of support whatever, except the kindness of her friends". The statement was probably exaggerated somewhat given the number of children from whom she could look for support.

In 1851 84 year-old Jennet was living as a tenant in a frame house in Fredericton with her daughters, 50 year-old Charlotte and 58 year-old Amelia McGraw, by then a widow.<sup>23</sup> In 1856 she was living with her daughter, Margaret Agnes Stevens, in Saint John, where she died on March 3<sup>rd</sup>.<sup>24</sup> Her funeral was held in Saint John and she was buried in the Old Burial Ground.<sup>25</sup>

### *Children of Holden and Jennet*

Holden and Jennet raised 10 children, six sons and four daughters, who gave rise to thousands of descendants throughout Canada and the United States. They owe a debt of gratitude to Holden and Jennet for the Scottish pride and fighting spirit that have carried on in successive generations.

*Robert (1786-1823)* lived in Fredericton where, about 1812, he married Phoebe Russell, a descendant of Loyalists from Connecticut. In 1817 he obtained a land grant for three roods and 13 perches (about an acre) at the northwest corner of present day Regent and Brunswick Streets in downtown Fredericton. See Appendix 1. Hill says that Robert bred horses and was well off financially. He was described as a yeoman, which might have referred to him as a landowner. Robert died in Fredericton in 1823 at age 37 and was buried in the Old Burial Ground.

*George Hutchinson (1788-1860)*. See next chapter for his biography.

*John D. (1790-1824)* lived in Fredericton. He served in the New Brunswick Volunteer Militia Rangers in 1808 with Asa Cromwell. In 1813 he married Asa's sister, Alithea, in Fredericton. He submitted land petitions in 1813 and 1817 and moved to Miramichi in 1818. John and Alithea had five children; he died in Miramichi in 1824.

*Jane Mary Amelia (1794-1879)* married Richard McGraw, a blacksmith, about 1815 and moved to Miramichi. He died before 1851. In that year Amelia was living in Fredericton with her mother and sister Charlotte. In 1861 she was living in Aroostook, Maine. She died in 1879 in Woodstock at age 87.

*Margaret Agnes (1796-1879)* married William J. Stevens, a clerk, in Fredericton in 1833. Their

two children died young. The family lived in Lancaster, Saint John County, where she died in 1879.

*Isobel (1798-1860)*. Belle married Joseph Bubar about 1831 and they settled in Brighton, Carleton County. By 1850 they were farming in Aroostook, Maine. They had at least seven children. Benjamin, Joseph's twin, and family were neighbours.

*Charlotte (1799-1891)* remained single. She was living with her mother in 1851. She may have been a teacher as there are several references in House of Assembly records of payments in the mid-1800s to a Charlotte Turner, a teacher in Fredericton in the mid-1800s. In 1881 she was living in Saint John, Portland Ward 2 with her widowed brother-in-law, William Stevens. In 1891, just prior to her death, she was living as a lodger in Saint John City, Sydney Ward. Charlotte died at age 92 in Saint John.

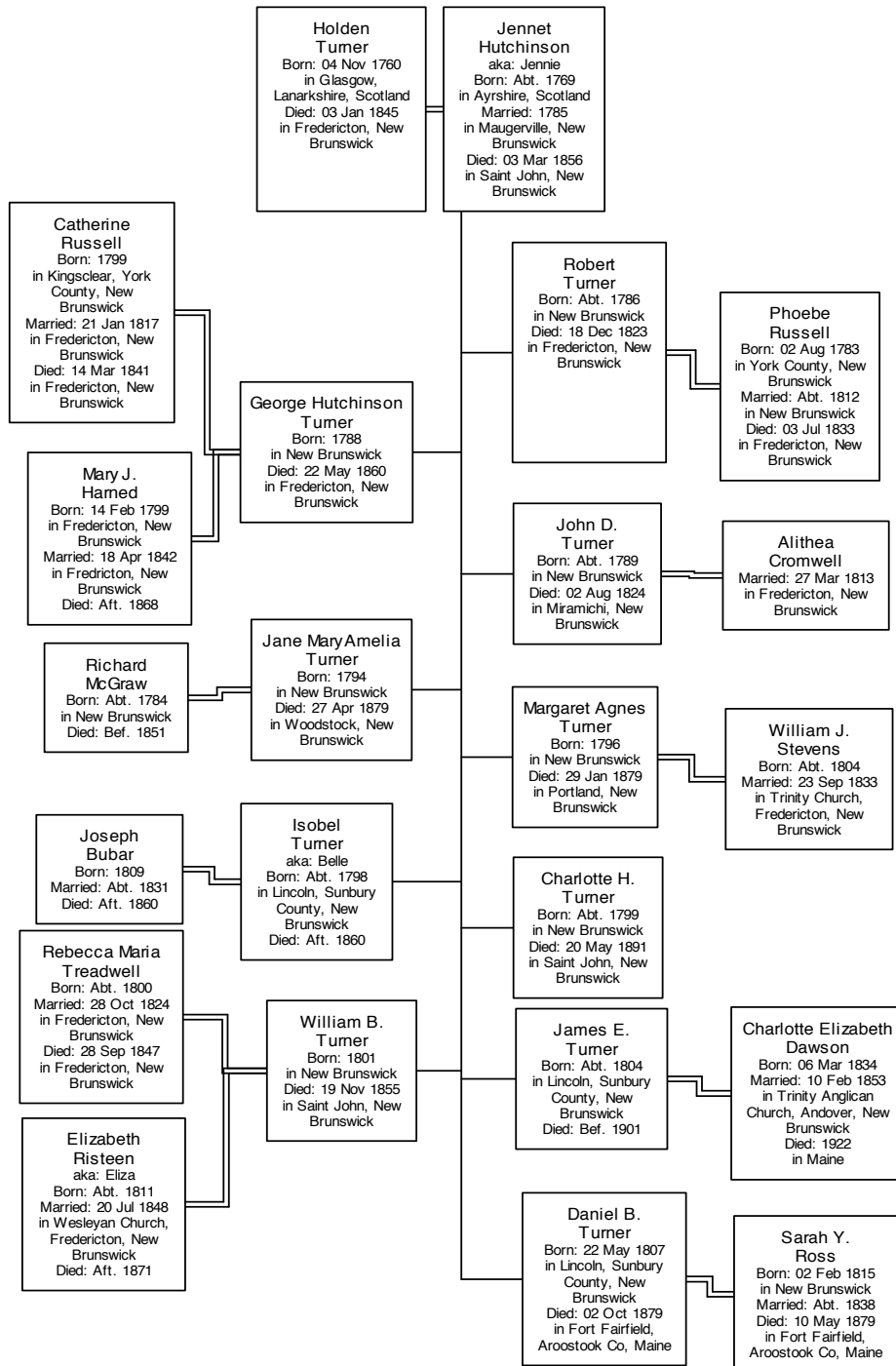
*William B. (1801-1855)* married Rebecca Treadwell in 1824 in Fredericton. They had six children. After Rebecca died in 1847, William married Eliza Risteen. In the 1851 census, he was listed as a proprietor. He died intestate in 1855 at age 54. Eliza remarried before 1861 to John Chambers, a lumberer. In the 1871 census she was living with William and Margaret Agnes Stevens.

*James E. (1804-bef.1901)* married Charlotte Elizabeth Dawson in Andover County in 1853; they farmed in the Grand Falls area all their lives and raised a family of nine children.

*Daniel B. (1807-1879)* married Sarah Ross about 1838. By 1860 they were living in Aroostook County, Maine and by 1870 in Fort Fairfield, Maine, where they were farming. They had at least nine children. Both died there in 1879.



## Children of Holden Turner & Jennet Hutchinson



## COVER PHOTO

- <sup>1</sup> The caption for the Ottawa photo reads: The area north from the Rideau River to and paralleling the Rideau Canal is occupied by railway installations, warehouses and industries which depreciate the values of adjoining lands. The railway lines border the easterly banks of the Rideau Canal, while its westerly bank is bordered by a magnificent parkway, a contrast which shows the possibilities of completely planning both banks.

## VOLUME 1 TITLE PAGE

- <sup>1</sup> The Clan Lamont crest is courtesy scotclans at <http://www.scotclans.com/>; The motto translates to “Neither Spare nor Despise”.
- <sup>2</sup> The Turner coat of arms is courtesy of Celtic Radio website <http://heraldry.celticradio.net/index.php> Celtic states: Turner is a “name of great antiquity in south Argyll, where at one time the chiefs were described as 'Mac Laomain Mor Chomhail Uile' - 'The Great Mac-MacLamon of All Cowal'. Although some believe the name to be Norman or French, the family almost certainly originated in Ulster. Logmaor, meaning, in old Norse, 'Lawman' or 'Law Giver', became in Gaelic 'Ladhman', and it is from a son of the great O'Neill princes of Tyrone that the chiefs are said to descend. The Lamonts were also one time called Macerchar, from Fearchar, the grandfather of the first Ladhman.

## CHAPTER 1: HOLDEN TURNER - EARLY DAYS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

- <sup>1</sup> See Appendix 1 for a copy of Holden Turner's birth registration
- <sup>2</sup> I am indebted to Ralph Turner of Sheridan, Oregon, a descendant of Holden's son Robert, for his extensive work on the Turner family's Scottish origins.

- <sup>3</sup> In her book on our Turners, Marjory Waters speaks of Holden Turner's descendants as potential members of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, which had originally classified Holden as a Loyalist; however, in December 2002, the Association learned that Holden had been a professional soldier in the British Army who had not been settled in the American colonies at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, and consequently, rescinded his Loyalist designation. Descendants of George Hutchinson Turner (our line) may be eligible for membership in the Association through George's father-in-law, Jacob Russell, who is thought to be a Connecticut Loyalist. To date there is not enough definitive information to verify his ancestry. See the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada website: <http://www.uelac.org/Loyalist-Info/detail.php?letter=t&line=240>

- <sup>1</sup> For further information about the Loyalists and New Brunswick, see Esther Clark Wright's *The Loyalists of New Brunswick* (1955) and *The Saint John River* (1949), and W.G. MacFarlane's *Fredericton History; Two Centuries of Romance War Privation and Struggle* (1893).
- <sup>2</sup> The Loyalist settlement map is from Nick and Helen Mika, *United Empire Loyalists Pioneers of Upper Canada*, Mika Publishing Company, Belleville, 1976, page 135.
- <sup>3</sup> Esther Clark Wright, *The Saint John River*, McClelland & Stewart Limited, Toronto, 1949, page 178.
- <sup>4</sup> The two views of Fredericton are (i) “*A view of Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick, before 1820. A quiet town well up the long St. John River*”, after Col. Bradford of the Royal Engineers; courtesy LAC; and (ii) “Frederickton [sic] (New Brunswick)” by William Henry Bartlett, engraving by James Baylis Allen from *Canadian Scenery*, Vol. II, by Nathaniel Parker Willis, London, 1842; Provincial Archives of New Brunswick David Janigan collection: MC2946-MS2C.

- <sup>5</sup> W.G. MacFarlane, *Fredericton History, Two Centuries of Romance War Privation and Struggle*, Non-Entity Press, Woodstock, 1981, page 34.
- <sup>6</sup> The photo is from Mika, *UEL Pioneers*, page 152.
- <sup>7</sup> Capt. John Sterling, *The Winslow Papers, Vol. 5-10; Return of people settled on the Maryland Loyalists' Block from Maugerville to Nashwaak, 1785*, dated January 1, 1785; University of New Brunswick Archives. Edward Winslow was appointed "Muster-Master-General to the Provincial Troops taken into His Majesty's pay within the Colonies lying in the Atlantic Ocean from Nova Scotia to West Florida," in July 1776. In 1883, he was appointed to oversee the disbanding and settlement of the regiments. He first toured the Saint John River area near present day Fredericton, and then went to Halifax. He was an important figure in the post war Fredericton area. His papers have been part of the University of New Brunswick Archives for many years. See website <http://www.lib.unb.ca/winslow/index.htm>
- <sup>8</sup> Isabel Louise Hill, *The Old Burying Ground Fredericton N.B. Vol I*, 1981, page 136.
- <sup>9</sup> Jennet's petition of 27 January 1845 to receive Holden's annual £10 allowance confirms her marriage in 1785; see Appendix 1.
- <sup>10</sup> *Waters*, page 11.
- <sup>11</sup> *Waters*, page 172.
- <sup>12</sup> *Fredericton History*, page 32.
- <sup>13</sup> Email correspondence from Fred Farrell, Manager, Private Sector Records, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick to the author, December 7, 2011.
- <sup>14</sup> Holden's signature on page 6 is from his 1820 land petition (see Appendix 1); Jennet's signatures are from New Brunswick Archives, *Records of Old Revolutionary Soldiers and Their Widows*, Document 1845-Petition-033 page 2 and Document P2-14-1855m.
- <sup>15</sup> *Waters*, page 168.
- <sup>16</sup> York Castle Museum, York, England; This reproduction of William Hornby's Cordwainer shop is part of the Kirkgate Victorian exhibit, a street depicting shops of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Hornby was a Master of the Ancient Company of York Cordwainers.
- <sup>17</sup> *Waters*, page 147.
- <sup>18</sup> *Journal of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick*, December 1836 to March 1837, Fredericton, page 371.
- <sup>19</sup> These documents are available for viewing at <http://archives.gnb.ca/APPS/GovRecs/OldSoldiers/ViewImages.aspx?culture=enCA&Key=315>
- <sup>20</sup> United Empire Loyalists, *The Old Burying Ground, Fredericton 1783-1983*: Holden Turner #138.
- <sup>21</sup> This quote is taken from a folder published by the United Empire Loyalists Association on the occasion of the Loyalist bi-centennial celebration in Fredericton in June-July, 1983.
- <sup>22</sup> *Journal of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick* 29 January to 14 April, 1845, page 160.
- <sup>23</sup> 1851 census, York County, Fredericton City, page 35, Line 34.
- <sup>24</sup> The death notice on page 9 is from *The Head Quarters*, March 12, 1856, page 3; the *Saint John Morning News* of March 5, 1856 also reported her death: "Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> inst. Sarah Turner widow of Holden Turner Fredericton (York Co.) age 86. Funeral from residence of Wm. C. Stevens".
- <sup>25</sup> United Empire Loyalists, *The Old Burying Ground, Fredericton 1783-1983*: Jennet Turner #139

## CHAPTER 2: GEORGE HUTCHINSON TURNER – OUR TRANSPORTATION PIONEER

- <sup>1</sup> *Waters*, page 132; Anglican Church, Sunbury County, N.B.
- <sup>2</sup> The marriage record image is from *ances-*


Robert Turner and Janet Boyd Marriage Record April 22, 1750  
Old Parochial Register Marriages 644/01 0250 0112 Glasgow

Smith	John Smith	Margaret Glen
Early	William Early	Eliz. Mason
Bentley	James Bentley	Isabel Dickie
Bell	John Bell	Marion Boswell
Muirhead	James Muirhead	Isabel Buchanan
Adam	William Adam	Ann Braith
	15	
Bane	Walter Bane	Eliz. Finlay
Muirhead	James Muirhead	Eliz. Clark
McGowan	John McGowan	Marg. McFarlane
Breadmade	James Breadmade	Marg. Sinclair
Watkinson	Geor. Watkinson	Betty Taylor
	22	
Whelan	Richard Whelan	Marg. King
Findlay	John Findlay	Marg. McTearin
Chenelise	John Chenelise	Marg. Chambers
Turner	Robert L. Turner	Janet Boyd
Dickie	John Dickie	Barbara Gray
Craig	John Craig	Eliz. Allan
	May 6	
Stery	John Stery	Agnes Forsyth
Naught	John Naught	Marg. Robison
Angus	Andrew Angus	Kathrin Winning
Handson	William Handson	Ann Dunn
	15	
Patterson	William Patterson	Marg. Dunlop
Wilson	James Wright	Eliz. Spence
	Thomas Wilson	Kathrin McGowan
Jough	John Jough	Janet Pellegrin
Imrie	John Imrie	Marion Caldwell
Whitehill	Thomas Whitehill	Christian Wilson
Armour	Robert Armour	Eliz. Hall
Jefferies	Allen Jefferies	Marg. Maxwell
Park	Alasd. Park	Eliz. McLean
Bulloch	John Bulloch	Isabel Greenlees
Findlay	John Findlay	Janet Douglas
	20	
Finlay	James Finlay	Agnes Walker
Ford	Robert Ford	Kathrin Kiven
Caldor	Alasd. Caldor	Janet Stark
Macanor	Mathew Macanor	Marg. Walker
Bruce	Alasd. Bruce	Ann Davidson
Burman	James Burman	Janet Clark
Wright	Daniel Wright	Marg. Duncan
Batwell	James Batwell	Marg. Small
	27	
McCrae	Joseph McCrae	Janet Miller
Crauth	Samuel Crauth	Eliz. Walker
Lamont	James Lamont	Marg. McFarlane
Cason	Robt. Cason	Jan. Chapman, 4 May



# Holden Turner's Birth Registration 1760

The record is "November 8<sup>th</sup>, 1760 – Robert Turner Workman & Janet Boyd a son Holden, born 4<sup>th</sup> Witnesses Hugh Steel Wright & Robert Wharton Barber"



**Extract of entries in an OLD PAROCHIAL REGISTER**  
Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965, s.47

4525956 CE

Parish of Glasgow

County of Lenark

*Nov<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1760*

*304 Turner Robert Turner Workman & Janet Boyd a L<sup>d</sup> Holden born 4<sup>th</sup> Wit<sup>h</sup> Hugh Steel Wright & Rob<sup>t</sup> Wharton Barber*

*young David Young Skinner & Janet Boyd a L<sup>d</sup> Mary born this Day Wit<sup>h</sup> John Barclay Skinner & Ja<sup>m</sup> Montgomery Coroner*

*Rowan William Rowan Weaver & Eliz<sup>a</sup> Barrie a L<sup>d</sup> Mitchel born this Day Wit<sup>h</sup> John Rowan Taylor & Alex<sup>r</sup> Scott Weaver*

*Murray John Murray Inch Weaver & Katherine Turner a L<sup>d</sup> John born this Day Wit<sup>h</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> & Will<sup>m</sup> Chalmers Inch Weaver*

*Brash James Brash Sawyer & Marg<sup>t</sup> Houston a L<sup>d</sup> Marg<sup>t</sup> born 7<sup>th</sup> Wit<sup>h</sup> John Brash Landlabourer & Joseph Lyon School M<sup>r</sup>*

*Carrick John Carrick Carter & Eliz<sup>a</sup> Brook a L<sup>d</sup> Robert born 3<sup>rd</sup> Wit<sup>h</sup> George Craig Brewer & Ninian Craig Landlabourer*

*9<sup>th</sup>*

*Steimig John Steimig Hammerman & Ann Lindsay a L<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> born 10<sup>th</sup> Wit<sup>h</sup> John Milcan & Peter Wright Hammermen*

*12<sup>th</sup>*

*Witherspoon Gavin Witherspoon Callendar man & Janet Furelairs a L<sup>d</sup> Gavin born 12<sup>th</sup> Wit<sup>h</sup> John Bore Maltman & Ja<sup>m</sup> Buisland Callendar man & Marg<sup>t</sup> Turnbull a L<sup>d</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> born 12<sup>th</sup> Wit<sup>h</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Robertson & W<sup>m</sup> Watson Weavers Will<sup>m</sup> Turnbull Grandfather Sponsor*

*Craig John Craig Baker & Eliz<sup>a</sup> Lawson a L<sup>d</sup> Eliz<sup>a</sup> born this Day Wit<sup>h</sup> Gavin Lawson Mason & George Craig Maltman*

*Tafie Will<sup>m</sup> Tafie Glover & Marriop M<sup>r</sup>giffen a L<sup>d</sup> Archibald born 6<sup>th</sup> Wit<sup>h</sup> John Barclay & Arch<sup>d</sup> Tafie Glovers*

*Maitlan John Maitland Workman & Mary Blair a L<sup>d</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> born 3<sup>rd</sup> Wit<sup>h</sup> Humphry Clechrist Taylor & Ja<sup>m</sup> Wintock Workman*

*Weir Dougal Weir Comb maker & Isabel Reid a L<sup>d</sup> John born 11<sup>th</sup> Wit<sup>h</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Thomson Weaver & John Ferry Comb maker*


*Buchanan Colen Buchanan Hammerman & Janet Glen a L<sup>d</sup> John born this Day Wit<sup>h</sup> Buchanan Hammerman & W<sup>m</sup> Gordon*

*None Letter*

The above particulars are extracted from a Register of **Births & Baptisms**

dated 8<sup>th</sup> November 1760

Given under the Seal of the General Register Office, New Register House, Edinburgh on 29 January 2009



Correspondence between Ralph Turner and Don N. Hagist September 25 - October 25, 2001

September 25, 2001

Dear Mr. Turner,

I came across an inquiry of yours concerning Holden Turner. I have some information on a Holden Turner who looks like he could be the same person.

I am putting together a detailed demographic profile of one of the British regiments that served in the American Revolution, the 22nd Regiment of Foot. A man named Holden Turner joined this regiment; I do not have an exact date of enlistment, but he appears on a pay return of a recruiting party in "North Britain" on 6 November 1778. This puts him in the right place, and at about the right age, to be your Holden Turner.

This soldier was trained with other recruits at Chatham Barracks, and embarked on a transport bound for America in June of 1780. The transports stayed in British waters until sometime in August before sailing for New York, where they arrived in mid-October; the recruits disembarked on the 17th.

Holden Turner served in the regiment until the end of the war; his date of discharge is 20 November 1783. This discharge date reflects the date through which he was paid; it was quite common for soldiers to be paid thru a date later than the time that they actually departed from their regiment - sort of like severance pay. Based on this discharge date, it is likely that Holden Turner was one of hundreds of discharged British soldiers who took land grants in Canada.

Is there anything in this information which conflicts with your knowledge of Holden Turner? Or, anything that confirms that this is the same man? If he is the same guy, I can give you extensive information about the kinds of activities that he was involved in from the time of being recruited through his discharge from

the army; I have a detailed chronology of the service of the 22nd Regiment throughout the war, and am studying the recruiting activities now.

Do you have any additional data about him, such as whether he had a trade? How do you know his date and place of birth? Did he marry after 1783? I look forward to hearing from you.

Don N. Hagist, Bookseller

September 26, 2001

Well this still looks like it will take our information about Holden to a new level. I can't help think of Leslie Turner White's: *His Majesty's Highlanders* (1964) and the recruiting party described there as well as the shenanigans that the hero there got into with borrowing or lending money, etc. as Holden seems to also have done. Now we know that he spent time in Rhode Island, of all places.

Ralph Turner

September 26, 2001

Thank you for your very detailed response.

You have provided every bit of information that I had hoped for, and more that I had not expected.

As I mentioned, I am studying the 22nd Regiment of Foot during its service in America during the Revolutionary War. This grew out of involvement in historical re-enacting during the bicentennial; I and some others began re-creating the 22nd Regiment as it was in Rhode Island for three years during the war. The re-enactment group has grown into one of the

prominent groups active today -see pictures on their web site

<http://h-joswick.tripod.com/22ndregiment>

The original regiment is still part of the British army as The Cheshire Regiment, and the re-enactment organization enjoys ties with the "real" regiment.

My re-enactment experience led me to discover that there is not much literature on the common soldiers of the British army during the American Revolution - and much of the existing literature is quite poor. So I've set out to improve the situation by pulling together every scrap of information that I can find on the regiment and the people who served in it.

Demographics is one of the basic aspects of this research. There are some interesting nuances of the composition of British regiments about which little has been written; for example, in 1776, about 10% of the soldiers in most British regiments in America were Germans - not the 'Hessian' regiments serving alongside the British, but German nationals recruited to serve in the ranks of the redcoats.

There is one set of papers in the British Public Record Office which gives the service record of each man who served in the regiment - the date that he started receiving pay, the company in which he served, the date that he was discharged, and some other details. From this, I know that just over 1,000 men served in the regiment at one time or another from 1775 through 1783. Of these 1,000, about 200 eventually received pensions. From the pension records, we know their age, place of birth, trade, and occasionally such details as height and eye colour.

It is more challenging to find any details about the other 800 or so men - particularly the several hundred who enlisted after the war began, and were discharged when it ended. Very slowly, I am finding bits and pieces from a variety of sources.

This is why I'm so excited about Holden Turner, because he is one of the few for whom we have a fairly complete picture. Holden Turner's service record in the regiment is not remarkable - one of about 90 recruits who ar-

rived in America in October of 1780, and one of the roughly 250 discharged in America at the end of the war.

Early this year, I acquired copies of a batch of papers of an officer of the 22nd, Joab Aked, who was on the recruiting service in the British Isles. Each regiment in America had a few officers and soldiers recruiting in the UK throughout the war. Holden Turner appears on a "Weekly Pay Note of Ensign Aked's Recruiting Party" for the week of 31 October - 6 November 1778, and on a series of subsequent pay notes through February 1779. (I will send specific document references in a separate message, so that you will not have to cull them out of this one).

The next place he shows up is on weekly pay notes for Aked's party "at Chatham Barracks" in May and June of 1779. Chatham Barracks is in Kent east of London, and was a big training depot for army recruits; most soldiers recruited in the British Isles (except for Ireland) were trained there. This was a big military base; for Holden Turner, it must have been much like going to San Diego or Norfolk VA today.

From the PRO documents mentioned earlier, I learn that Holden Turner started being paid as a member of the regiment itself, rather than the recruiting party, on 1 June 1780. By correlating this with a lot of other information, I've found that this is the date that he boarded a transport ship in Chatham, one of a group of about 90 recruits for the 22nd Regiment on the transports Elizabeth and Sally.

They sailed to Plymouth, and remained there for a month or so, presumably waiting for a convoy to form. They sailed for America in August, and disembarked in New York on 17 October 1780. The 22nd Regiment was serving in New York City at this time; Holden Turner and the other recruits set foot in America in a part of the city called the Fly Market, and marched to the regiment. The company officers of the regiment drew names to determine which recruits would go into which company. Holden Turner was drawn by Captain Robert Lindsay, an officer who had served for a long time with the regiment. On 24 October 1781, he was trans-



ferred to Lieutenant-Colonel William Crosbie's company; transfers such as this were quite common, and I cannot offer any particular reason why this one might have occurred.

Holden Turner just missed the last major battle of the regiment, in New Jersey in June of 1780. He was no doubt with the regiment when they embarked to sail to Virginia to relieve Cornwallis' besieged army in October of 1781, only to be recalled when it was learned that Cornwallis had surrendered. The rest of Holden Turner's career was spent in garrison at various locations around New York City, including Long Island and Staten Island.

Holden Turner was discharged in late 1783, and as you know went to Canada. Several dozen men of the 22nd settled in Shelburne, Nova Scotia; these men all received discharges dated in October. Holden Turner is unusual in that his discharge date is 20 November, just days before the regiment sailed from America for the last time. Probably the discharge does not reflect the date that the man actually left the regiment; it was common practice to continue the soldier in pay until he arrived at his destination.

The reason that I found you this week is that I was reading through more of the papers of Joab Aked, and found a mention of Holden Turner in Aked's bank account. Apparently Aked advanced some pay to Holden Turner, and was reimbursed for this. This is very unusual, and I have no idea why it occurred. But it drew my attention to Holden Turner among the thousand men in the regiment. Since the name seemed unusual, I put it into a search engine on the web, and found your query on a genealogy site.

As I mentioned, I have a great deal of information on the service of the 22nd Regiment in America. I will put together some more details on the service that Holden Turner probably saw - where the regiment was posted and on what dates. I am also assimilating the papers of the officer, Joab Aked, and will be able to tell you something of his experiences as a recruit in England. It will take some time, but you'll hear from me from time to time as I get information assimilated. Eventually it will gel into a book, but I

am not working to any schedule.

Within the next couple of days I will send a list of the documents that specifically mention Holden Turner, with the detailed citations.

Again, thank you very much for contacting me and providing the information that you have; knowing Holden Turner's date and place of birth, and occupation, is extremely helpful to my on-going work.

Please do not hesitate to ask any further questions that you have on the 22nd Regiment or on the British Army in America. Also, please forward this information to anyone who might find it useful, particularly other descendants. And of course if you know of any other "old soldiers" of the 22nd Regiment, do let me know.

Don N. Hagist, Bookseller; *dhagist@edgenet.net*

October 25, 2001

I have rechecked my microfilm to be sure that I have the exact references. There are two sets of documents in which I've found references to Holden Turner; each collection includes several pages of interest.

The first set is in the West Yorkshire Archives, Calderdale, Yorkshire. It is an account book kept by Joab Aked, an officer of the 22nd Regiment who was on recruiting service; the call number is SH 7/A/3 This collection includes a set of pages, each titled "Weekly pay Note of Ensign Akeds Recruiting Party" The first one on which Holden Turner appears is the note "Commencing 31st October & Ending 6th Novr 1778" (See below). This note includes 22 men consisting of 4 serjeants, 3 corporals, 3 drummers and 22 private men, of whom 3, 3, 2, and 16 were present with the party; those not present were either absent without leave, recruiting in North Britain, or in prison. Each private man received 3 shilling 6 pence per week; of this, a certain amount was "stopped", or retained by the army, to pay for food, clothing and other expenses for the soldier. If a man was not present, all of his pay was stopped. The pay note



lists the stoppages, and from this we can discern that Holden Turner was present with the recruiting party at this time; he had only 6 pence stopped for the week.

The next several pages of in the collection are similar pay notes, for the following periods:

- 31 October - 6 November (a less detailed copy of the previous)
- 7 November - 13 November
- 14 November - 20 November (no names; summary only)
- 21 November - 27 November
- 28 November - 4 December
- 5 December - 11 December
- 12 December - 18 December
- 19 December - 25 December
- 26 December - 1 January 1779
- 2 January - 8 January
- 9 January - 15 January
- 16 January - 22 January
- 23 January - 29 January
- 30 January - 5 February
- 6 February - 12 February

The next series of pay notes are in a different format (but they follow immediately after the other set), and are headed "Weekly Pay Note of Lieutenant Aked's Party of the 22nd Regiment Chatham Barracks Commencing May 22nd Ending the 28th 1779" On these lists there are typically around 50 men, including Holden Turner, still being stopped 6 pence per week.

Subsequent lists are for:

- 29 May - 4 June
- 5 June - 11 June

The collection then jumps directly to 1784.

The next collection is in the Public Record Office; it is called WO 12/3872, pay lists for the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Foot. The first time that Holden Turner appears is on p.196, the lists for Robert Lindsay's company, New York, 26th December 1780; he is noted as being From the Additional Company, 1 June 1780. Based on information from other documents, we know that this is the date that these recruits embarked on ships at Chatham to sail for America; it is on this date that their company in the regiment is responsible for paying them, even though they would not actually join their regiment until October.

Holden Turner also appears on the following WO 12/3872 pages:

- p. 204 - *ibid*, 7 July 1781
- p. 215 - *ibid*, Paulus Hook, 2 January 1782 "Transferred to Lieut. Cols. Comp. 24<sup>th</sup> Octr. 81"
- p 216 - Lieut.Colonel William Crosbie's Company, Paulus Hook, 2 Jany. 1782 "Recd. Fm. C. Lindsay's 24th Octr. 81"
- p. 229 - *ibid*, Staten Island, 23 July 1782
- p. 231 - *ibid*, 2 Jan. 1783
- p. 241 - *ibid*, 7 July 1783
- p. 257 - Canterbury, 7 March 1784 "Dischd 20th Novr 83"

Don N. Hagist, Bookseller; [dhagist@edgenet.net](mailto:dhagist@edgenet.net)  
An excellent selection of books on the Revolutionary War and related topics! See  
<http://www3.edgenet.net/dhagist>

The heading is "Weekly Pay Note of the Party under the Command of Ens'n Aked Commencing 31<sup>st</sup> Oct'r and ending the 6th of Nov'r 1778 Both Days Inclusive"

Jacob Akeel recasting documents,  
West Yorkshire Archives, Calderdale  
54 7/18/3

Weekly Pay Note of the Party under the Command of Ens'n Aked Commencing the 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct'r and ending the 6 <sup>th</sup> of Nov'r/78 Both Days Inclusive	
To 1 Serjeant & 6 P <sup>r</sup> Week	£ 0.. 6.. 0
To 2 Corp <sup>s</sup> & 10 P <sup>r</sup> Week each	0.. 8.. 0
To 2 Drum <sup>s</sup> & 2 P <sup>r</sup> Week each	0.. 8.. 0
Thirty Drums	
Benja. Craven	
Wm <sup>d</sup> . Cadogan	
Holden Thomas	
Robt. Findley	
Batt. Collins	
Wm. White Son	
Jam <sup>s</sup> . Mainborough	2 3 P <sup>r</sup> Week each
Sam <sup>l</sup> . Smith	2.. 5.. 0
John Williams	
James West	
Wm. White Son	
Will <sup>m</sup> . Harris & Son	Ball <sup>s</sup> of Vast Acct
John Throckmole	2.. 11.. 0
Batt <sup>r</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Mahon	
	£ 3.. 7.. 0
	Ball <sup>s</sup> of Vast Acct
	2.. 11.. 0
	£ 3.. 11.. 0
	Rec <sup>d</sup> . Cash £ 3.. 3.. 0
	Over drawn for M <sup>c</sup> Mahon 3.. 0
	£ 3.. 6.. 0
	Ball <sup>s</sup> due for Mealey 5.. 3
	£ 3.. 11.. 3

The heading is "Weekly pay Note of Ensign Aked's recruiting party commencing 31<sup>st</sup> Oct'r ending 6<sup>th</sup> Nov'r 1778". Holden Turner's entry is No. 7

Weekly pay Note of Ensign Aked's recruiting party commencing 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct'r ending 6 <sup>th</sup> Nov'r 1778.				
Partys Strength	Company	Private	Subsistence Drawn for	\$
Head Quarters	3	2	4 days	80
Abs. without	1	1	3 days	140
Recruiting	1	1	3 days	140
Pay in	1	1	22 Private	140
Pay in	1	1	Pay Sergeant	140
Sub. in the way	1	1	Subsistence	140
Total 140				
Summa				
1	Sgt. Mealey	0	0	
2	Cornet	0	0	
3	Drum	0	0	
4	Capt. B. B. B.	0	0	
5	Drum	0	0	
6	Drum	0	0	
7	Drum	0	0	
8	Drum	0	0	
9	Drum	0	0	
10	Drum	0	0	
11	Drum	0	0	
12	Drum	0	0	
13	Drum	0	0	
14	Drum	0	0	
15	Drum	0	0	
16	Drum	0	0	
17	Drum	0	0	
18	Drum	0	0	
19	Drum	0	0	
20	Drum	0	0	
21	Drum	0	0	
22	Drum	0	0	
23	Drum	0	0	
24	Drum	0	0	
25	Drum	0	0	
26	Drum	0	0	
27	Drum	0	0	
28	Drum	0	0	
29	Drum	0	0	
30	Drum	0	0	
31	Drum	0	0	
32	Drum	0	0	
33	Drum	0	0	
34	Drum	0	0	
35	Drum	0	0	
36	Drum	0	0	
37	Drum	0	0	
38	Drum	0	0	
39	Drum	0	0	
40	Drum	0	0	
41	Drum	0	0	
42	Drum	0	0	
43	Drum	0	0	
44	Drum	0	0	
45	Drum	0	0	
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47	Drum	0	0	
48	Drum	0	0	
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86	Drum	0	0	
87	Drum	0	0	
88	Drum	0	0	
89	Drum	0	0	
90	Drum	0	0	
91	Drum	0	0	
92	Drum	0	0	
93	Drum	0	0	
94	Drum	0	0	
95	Drum	0	0	
96	Drum	0	0	
97	Drum	0	0	
98	Drum	0	0	
99	Drum	0	0	
100	Drum	0	0	



The heading is "Weekly pay note of Lieutenant Aked's Party of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Chatham Barracks commencing May 22<sup>nd</sup> ending the 28<sup>th</sup> 1779". Holden Turner's entry is No. 31, third from the bottom

Weekly pay note of Lieutenant Aked's Party of the 22 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment Chatham Barracks commencing May 22 <sup>nd</sup> ending the 28 <sup>th</sup> 1779				
Party's Strength		Subsistence drawn of Captain Lane by John Montgomery Sergeant for 1 Sergeant & 51 Private		
Names		Subsistence	Names	
John Montgomery Sergeant		Staff		
1. Henry Hatcham	a. 6. 34		George Harrison	a. 6. 34
2. Henry Bridgman	a. 6. 35		Wm Skilling	a. 6. 35
3. Samuel Stornorton	a. 6. 36		Henry Skilling	a. 6. 36
4. Matthew Butcher	a. 6. 37		William Salomon	a. 6. 37
5. James Boyce	a. 6. 38		Joseph Roberts	a. 6. 38
6. William Chambers	a. 6. 39		James Ditch	a. 6. 39
7. Charles Riccio	a. 6. 40		William Death	a. 6. 40
8. William Shipper	a. 6. 41		Thomas Stannard	a. 6. 41
9. Samuel Scott. Senr	a. 6. 42		James Davenport	a. 6. 42
10. James Speece	a. 6. 43		James Dorrell	a. 6. 43
11. John Phillips	a. 6. 44		William Hellingworth	a. 6. 44
12. Joseph Stokroen	a. 6. 45		Thomas Dyer	a. 6. 45
13. James Duff	a. 6. 46		Thomas Cook	a. 6. 46
14. Daniel Moor	a. 6. 47		Samuel Jones	a. 6. 47
15. Clement Park	a. 6. 48		James Cook	a. 6. 48
16. Richard Mallock	a. 6. 49		Robert Cook	a. 6. 49
17. Thomas King	a. 6. 50		Charles Alford	a. 6. 50
18. Robert Fenty	a. 6. 51		Robert Buck	a. 6. 51
19. George Small	a. 6. 52			
20. Dennis Mullings	a. 6. 53			
21. John Burns	a. 6. 54			
22. Conrad Fox	a. 6. 55			
23. Lewis Williams	a. 6. 56			
24. Samuel Lurcott	a. 6. 57			
25. John Macanvay	a. 6. 58			
26. John Clark	a. 6. 59			
27. William Stanhope	a. 6. 60			
28. James Mayo	a. 6. 61			
29. Samuel Scott. Junr	a. 6. 62			
30. James Loney	a. 6. 63			
31. Holden Turner	a. 6. 64			
32. Sebastian Lane	a. 6. 65			
33. Thomas Hurley	a. 6. 66			



Return of People Settled on the Maryland Loyalists' Block South of the Nashwaak, 1785  
 This list of settlers was prepared as of January 1, 1785 by Captain John Sterling, Late of the Maryland Loyalists. The last person on the list is Holden Turner; a single man, he had some connection to Captain Alexander Leslie Jr. in Halifax and belonged to the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment

Capt. Townsend	1	1			Late Mary land Loyalist	
William Savage	1				Do Do Do	
Daniel Lukes	1				Do Do Do	
James M. Comb	1				Do Do Do	
Henry White	1	1			Do Do Do	
Zachariah Bailey	1	1		1	Do Do Do	return between Nashwaak & Madam Keywick.
Hugh M. Donald	1				Do Do Do	
Samuel Woodard	1				Do Do Do	
Josiah Carroll	1				Do Do Do	
Capt. Sterling	1	1			Do Do Do	
Ensign Giff	1	1			Do Do Do	
Leuch Wilson	1	1			Late Garrison Batt.	
Adjutant Bean	1	1			Late Pennsylvania Loyalist	
Robert Hutchinson	1	1	2		82 Regt in Halifax	Transferred to the district of St. Ann's
Jonathan Monday	1	1	1	1	Loyalist	
William Smith	1				Capt. Smith's Company of	
Rob Townsend	1				Late Pennsylvania Loyalist	Now servant to Capt. Townsend.
Moses Hallet	1	1	1	1	Harbour	Has a lot near the Grand Bay is employed at present by Capt. Townsend
Wm Jones	1	1	2		Capt. Riggins Company at	Has not obtained his land means to set the near St. Ann's
Wm Lichles	1	1	2		Capt. Smith's Company	
Abel Gray	1	1	3	3	1st Batt N. Jersey Vol.	
Thomas M. Hally	1	1		3	3rd Batt. Do Do	
Thomas Simmonds	1	1		3		
Jacob Brooker	1				Late P. States Regt	
Holden Turner	1				Alex. Leslie Junior in Halifax	John Sterling Capt. Late Maryland Loyalists
Total	26	15	11	12	Belonged to the 22 <sup>nd</sup> Regt.	

## Jennet Hutchinson's Origins

The search for Jennet Hutchinson's origins has been inconclusive. We have supplemented the information obtained from various New Brunswick sources (websites, archives, etc.) with searches through the Scotland's People website and the familysearch.org website and private genealogy research in Scotland<sup>1</sup>. The following is the best information found to-date and our assessment thereof:

*Birth place:* Ayrshire according to a report of her death in 1856 in Saint John, New Brunswick; this is the only reference we have and presumably the source is Margaret Stevens, her daughter with whom she was visiting or living at the time. This rules out Peterhead, Aberdeenshire as her birth place.

*Birthdate:* unknown; but the 1851 census for Fredericton states her age as 84 (i.e. birth 1766-1767) and three press reports of her death state that she was 86 at death (birth 1769-1770); these dates are frequently inaccurate, but I think we can safely say that she was born in 1766-1770; perhaps as late as 1771.

*Jennet's immigration:* 1776 as listed in her 1851 Census record for Fredericton; this was likely to Halifax. Is this date accurate? I think it depends on who gave the information to the enumerator: yes, if it was 84 year-old Jennet; perhaps, if it was one of her two daughters who were then living with her, Amelia McGraw or Charlotte Turner.

*Date of marriage:* date unknown, but the year was 1785, as confirmed in a petition by Jennet on January 27, 1845, (making Jennet age 15-19); the Winslow Papers show Holden was not married on January 1, 1785; the marriage likely took place at the Anglican Church in Maudserville, a

town located 10 miles southeast of Fredericton; marriage records for this church are not available before 20 February 1787;

*Date of death:* 3 March 1856 in Saint John, New Brunswick

### *Jennet's parents:*

- o Our chronicler Waters initially said the research pointed to Jennet's father as Robert; in later research she identified Robert and Ann Finlay of Peterhead; the latter is unlikely due to location (Peterhead is in Aberdeenshire on the north-east coast of Scotland).
- o There was a *Robert Hutchinson* who served with the 82<sup>nd</sup> regiment; in 1785 he was married and had 2 children over age 10; no record of Robert's wife name has been found; Robert would have been in Halifax in 1784 at the same time as Holden. Members of the 82<sup>nd</sup> Regiment were granted land in Pictou County, NS. Why this Robert did not receive a grant is unknown. Perhaps the newly-established New Brunswick and the attractive Fredericton area lured him. Robert lived for a short time on the Maryland Loyalist Block, but moved to Fredericton in early 1785. Perhaps his occupation (unknown) required a village location. He died in May 1818 at age 73 (which would make his birth c1745); a Robert Hutchinson was a witness to the land purchase by Holden Turner in 1801. There is an apparent disconnect: Robert's being in the 82<sup>nd</sup> regiment with Jennet emigrating in 1776. Further research might provide more information.
- o John McGee, Scottish genealogist and researcher retained by the author, suggests Jennet's parents may be *Robert Hutchinson and Jean Dick* of Mauchline and Girvan, Ayrshire who married in 1771; possible, but

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<sup>1</sup> John McGee of Scotland, Wheech Scottish Ancestry Services  
<http://wheechmcgeenes.webs.com>

with their daughter Jennet's birth in December 1771, she would be 13-14 at her marriage; however, this cannot be discounted as this Robert was born in the same year as the aforementioned Robert and few Robert Hutchinsons of this approximate age were born in Ayr. McGee suggests that possibly Holden and Jennet's first child Robert was illegitimate thus explaining Jennet's young age at marriage. This may be so, yet research indicates Robert was born in late 1786/early 1787, making illegitimacy unlikely to the author.

- o Another possibility is *Alexander Hutchison*, married with 2 children over age 10, who had been a member of the New York Volunteers and was living in Keswick, north west of Fredericton on 2 August, 1785; Alexander was a cordwainer, as was Holden; The NYV was formed in Halifax in 1776 and consisted of loyalists who had left the American colonies for Halifax and immigrants to Halifax who arrived from Britain in that year. A Janet Hutchinson (possibly his wife) died in Lincoln N.B. in October 1831 at age 97. An Alexander Hutchison married Jennet Mair in Galston, Ayrshire in 1755. This family could have emigrated to Halifax in 1776. Other children in the family were Isabel, John and George, all names of three of Holden and Jennet's children.
- o There are several other Hutchison families from Ayrshire who might be our Jennet's parents, but not as likely as the foregoing two.
- o *Andrew Hutchinson*: most likely the son of Robert Hutchinson and Jean Dick and possible brother of Jennet:
  - o Resident of Saint John
  - o Married Elizabeth Stymest c1803; she died in March 1858 at age 73
  - o Died 16 Mar 1831 at Saint John at

age 55; report of death stated he was a native of Mauchline, Ayr; (matches McGee's research)

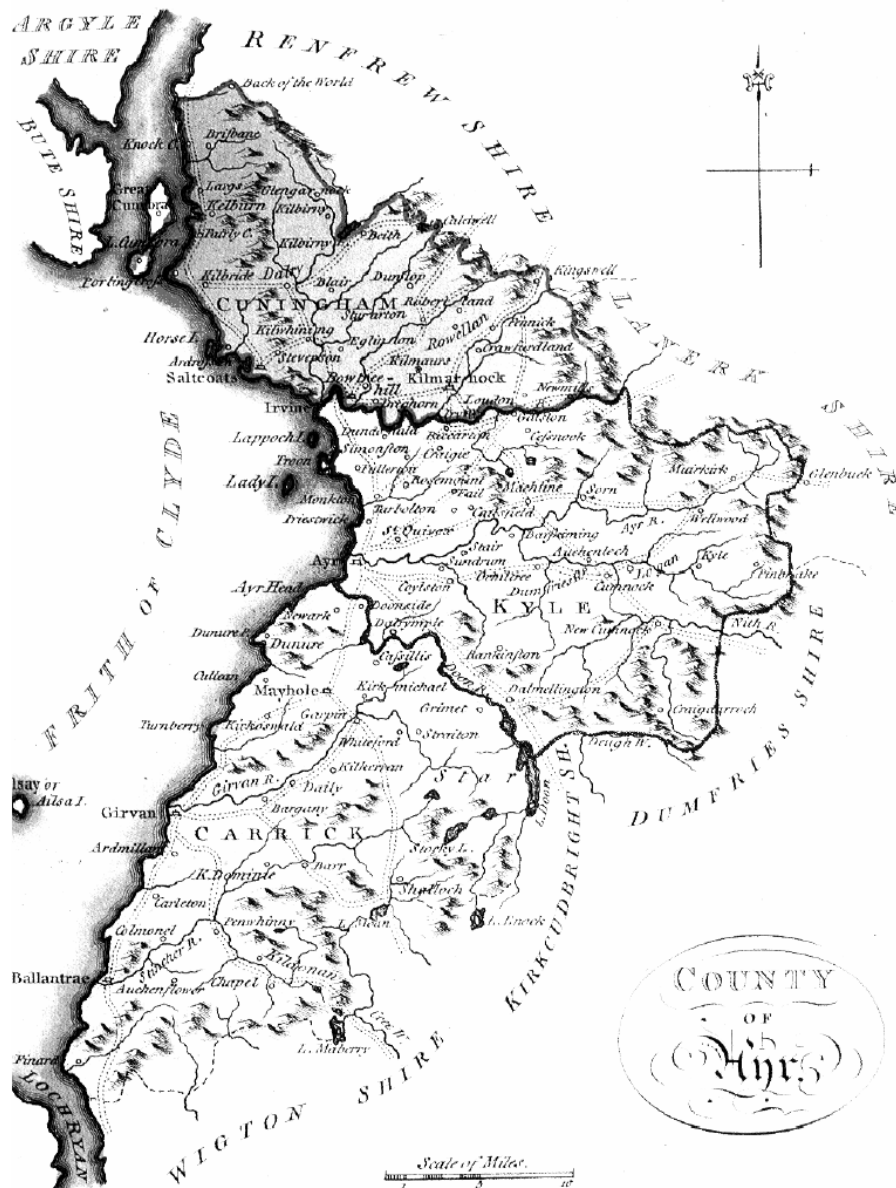
- o Executors were Elizabeth Hutchinson (wife) and W.H. Travis (son-in-law) according to the N.B. Courier of 14 May, 1831; Andrew's will does not include any reference to siblings and, in particular, to Jennet.
- o Andrew and Elizabeth had nine children: *Catherine Margaret* (b. 1806 - died March 1895 at age 91) married W.H. Travis; *George Collingwood* (c1807 - died 21 August, 1828); *Elizabeth Jane* (1809 - died October 1859 at age 54); *Wellington G.* (c1812 - died 30 November 1832 at age 20); *Sarah Ann* (c1812 - died June 1834); *Charlotte McKeel* (1814 - 1904) married James H. Bartlett November 1834; *Robert Stymest* (1816 - Jan 1854) married Louise A. Earle June 1847?; *Valentine Bamford* (1818 - 27 October, 1880); and *Andrew Dick* (1819 - 28 October, 1820)
- o Note that the son Andrew has Dick as a second name, which is a strong indication that his grandmother's maiden name is Dick, making him the grandson of Robert H. and Jean Dick of Mauchline. Stymest and McKeel are also surnames.
- o Of Andrew's children, only George is a name in Holden and Jennet's family. However, his daughter Elizabeth Jane may have been a reference to

Jennet, which is an oft-used substitute for Janet in Ayrshire of the period.

#### Conclusions:

There is a good chance that either the Robert or Alexander described above is Jennet's father.

A County Map of Ayr from November 1777, about the time Jennet Hutchinson immigrated to Canada with her family. The village of Mauchline is to the south of Kilmarnock, Galston is north of Mauchline and Girvan is on the south coast opposite Ailsa Craig



Illus. 1: Map of the County of Ayr, Sayer & Bennett, November 1777.




Holden Turner's Land Purchase 1801 Page 1

Philip Shea - } N. 755 -  
to  
Holden Turner }

To all People to whom these Presents shall come Greeting, Know Ye, that I Philip Shea of  
Frederickton in the county of York, Weaver, for and in consideration of the sum of thirty pounds to me in hand paid  
before the enclosing hereof well and truly paid by Holden Turner of Lincoln in the county of Lincoln Bowdwiner  
the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge and myself therewith fully satisfied and contented, and thereof  
and of every part and parcel thereof do exonerate, acquit, and discharge him the said Holden Turner his heirs  
executors

(365)

executors and administrators forever by these presents have given granted bargained sold aliened conveyed and confirmed and by these presents do freely fully and absolutely give grant bargain sell alien convey and confirm unto him the said Holden Turner his heirs and assigns forever two certain tracts or lots of land in Fredericton being N<sup>o</sup> 10 and N<sup>o</sup> 11 containing in the whole by estimation twenty acres be the same more or less one with a log house thereon bounded Northerly on Daniel Downsbury Easterly on the river Saint John Southerly on land of Barret Blopper Bag<sup>r</sup> Westerly on the road leading to Fredericton the other bounded Northerly on land of John Segee Easterly on the river Saint John Southerly on land of Jesse Hicks Westerly on the road leading to Fredericton the last described tract lot being subject to an annual tax of six pence an acre To have and to hold the said granted and bargained premises with all the appurtenances privileges and commodities to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining to him the said Holden Turner his heirs and assigns forever To him and their only proper use benefit and behoof forever And I the said Philip Shea for my heirs executors and administrators do covenant promise and grant to and with Holden Turner his heirs and assigns that before the sealing hereof I am the true sole and lawful owner of the above bargained premises and am lawfully seized and possessed of the same in my own proper right as a good perfect and absolute estate of inheritance in fee simple and have in me good right full power and lawful authority to grant bargain sell convey and confirm said bargained premises in manner as aforesaid and that Holden Turner his heirs and assigns shall and may from time to time and at all times forever hereafter by force and virtue of these presents lawfully peaceably and quietly have hold use occupy possess and enjoy the said demised and bargained premises with the appurtenances free and clear and freely and clearly acquitted exonerated and discharged of from all and all manner of former or other gifts grants bargains sales leases mortgages wills entails jointures doweries judgments executions or incumbrances of what name or nature so ever that might in any measure or degree obstruct or make void this present deed. Excepting as is above excepted Furthermore Philip Shea for himself his heirs executors and administrators do covenant and engage the above demised premises to him the said Holden Turner his heirs and assigns against the lawful claims or demands of any person or persons whatsoever for ever hereafter to warrant secure and defend by those presents. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-sixth day of October 1801.

Philip Shea 

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of us

Robert Hutchison Stephen Miller

York Is. October 26<sup>th</sup> 1801 Phillip Shea Subscriber to the within instru-

ment personally appeared and acknowledged the same to be his free and voluntary act and deed before me -

Stephen Miller Just. Pacis -

New Brunswick

York County

Registered the fifth day of November one thousand eight hundred and one.

The last Deed Recorded by W. Hadden -

The Memorial of Holden Turner, Nicholas Brown,  
William Turner, and John Hayward, all of the  
Parish of Lincoln in the County of Lindsey.

Sheweth.

That Your Memorialist Holden Turner, is a native of  
Lettiston, and has been an Inhabitant of this Province for nearly thirty six  
years, is a married man, of the age of fifty nine years, and never received  
any Land from the Crown.

That Your Memorialist Nicholas Brown is a native of  
Ireland, that he has now been five years in this Province; and the two  
preceding years in the Island of Newfoundland, is a married man, of  
the age of thirty two years, and has never had any Land from the Crown.

That Your Memorialist William Turner, is a native  
of this Province, a single man, of the age of nineteen years, and has  
never had any Land from the Crown.

And that Your Memorialist John Hayward is also a  
native of this Province; a single man, of the age of twenty one years, and  
has never had any Land from the Crown.

That Your Memorialists, are all Subject to The  
Crown of Great Britain, and of the several ages and situations in  
life above stated; and humbly pray that they may have allotment  
of three hundred acres to each of the married men, and two hundred  
to each of the single, in a vacant Tract of wilderness Land, in the rear  
of Land allotted to George Bone in the Parish of Buxton (in the Green  
settlement so called), and situate about South Easterly from the said  
Bone.



Boone's rear, That they are of sufficient ability and it is their  
intention forthwith, to cultivate and improve the said land  
according to the Royal Instructions, and have not, nor  
have either of them, directly or indirectly bargained or  
agreed for the sale or transfer thereof to any person or  
persons whatsoever.

And as in duty bound will ever pray

Holden Turner

*[Signature]*

William Turner

*[Signature]*

4<sup>th</sup> May 1820

York Is.

Testified May 6<sup>th</sup> 1820

Personally appeared before me, John Jones  
Esquire one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace  
for said County, Holden Turner, Nicholas  
Boone, William Turner and John Hay-  
ward and made oath to the several matters  
in the above petition being first and then

*[Signature]*



Jennet Turner's Petition 27 Jan 1845 to receive Holden's Annual £10 Allowance  
(confirms her marriage in 1785 and that she may have been in financial straits as a widow)

To His Excellency Sir William  
Charles Bean George Catebrook, K. H.  
Lieutenant Governor and Commander  
in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick  
Sea & Vice. To The Honorable The  
Legislative Council and The  
Honorable The House of Assembly in  
General Assembly convened

„ The Petition of Jennet Turner of Fredericton in the County of York  
„ Widow

Humblly Sheweth

That Your Petitioner's Husband  
Holden Turner  
Who died in the eighty fifth year of his age four days before the last January  
Sessions for the County of York served in the Revolutionary War, as a private Soldier  
in the twenty second Regiment of Foot under Colonel Crosby and remained in  
that Regiment until its discharge, at the end of the war, in New York. That  
he never received any land or other compensation for his services; That he received  
the Allowance of ten pounds per Annum, provided by Law for Soldiers of the  
Revolutionary War since the passing of the Act. Annually in the January  
Sessions and was only prevented from doing so for the Year ending in January  
1845 in consequence of his death as before mentioned. That Your Petitioner  
is his widow having been married to him for fifty nine Years and upwards  
and has depended upon receiving the ten pounds to relieve herself, having  
no means of support whatever, except the kindness of her friends

Your petitioner therefore

Jennet Turner's Request to have her Annual £10 Pension paid to her son George 1855<sup>1</sup>

To the Clerk of the Peace  
for the County of York  
Sir Please pay my son George Turner  
the sum of Ten Pounds being  
Amount of my Pension as  
the Warrant from the  
Judge at the last General Session  
of the Peace for York County in  
January 1855 and oblige  
Yours &c  
Jennet Turner  
February 24<sup>th</sup> 1855  
W. H. Brown  
Received this 28 Day of  
February 1855 from Geo. J. Diddle  
Clerk of the Peace York the sum of  
Ten Pounds on the within written  
Order from my Mother Jennet Turner  
George Turner  
Jennet Turner  
Paid Feb. 28/55

<sup>1</sup> New Brunswick Archives, *Records of Old Revolutionary Soldiers and Their Widows*, Document P2-14-1855m, pages 01 and 02

81

Robert Turner, Three Rods and thirteen  
Perches, at the N. E. end of Block No. 14,  
joining the Artillery Ground, in the  
Town Plate of Fredericton,  
County of York.

New Brunswick

913

George the Third by the Grace of God, of the United  
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King,  
Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these  
Presents shall come, Greetings, Know Ye that We,  
of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have  
given and granted, and We do by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs  
and Successors, give and grant unto Robert Turner, his  
Heirs and Assigns, All that Lot or Piece of Land, situate,  
lying and being at the North Easterly end of the Block  
number fourteen in the Town Plate of Fredericton in the  
County of York, in our Province of New Brunswick, being  
bounded South Easterly by an extent of one four pole chain  
and sixty seven links, measured along the Street which  
runs through the centre of the said Town Plate; South-  
Westerly by an extent of five chains along the Lot  
allotted for Military Uses, commonly called the Artillery  
Ground; North Westerly by an extent of one chain and sixty  
seven links along the Street which lies between the Artillery  
Ground aforesaid, and the Drurying Ground, and North Easterly  
by an extent of five chains along the third Street in the  
aforesaid Town Plate; the whole forming an Oblong of five  
chains in Length, and one chain and sixty seven links  
in

in breadth, and containing three Woods and thirteen Acres of improved Land, and also particularly described and marked on the Plot or Plan of Survey hereunto annexed; together with all profits, commodities, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, except and reserved, nevertheless out of this present Grant, to us, our Heirs and Successors, all coats, and also all Gold and Silver, and other mines and minerals. To have and to hold the said Lot or Piece of Land, and all and singular the Premises hereby granted, with their appurtenances, (except before excepted,) unto the said Robert Turner his Heirs and Assigns forever, he the said Robert Turner his Heirs and Assigns, Yielding and Paying, therefore Yearly and every Year forever unto us, our Heirs and Successors, at the Office of our Receiver General of our Quit Rents in the Province of New Brunswick, or to such other Person as shall be appointed to receive the same, the yearly Rent or Sum of one penny Sterling, to commence on the mid-summer day after the expiration of two years from the date of this Grant, and to be paid yearly and every year, on every mid-summer day forever. Provided also, and this present Grant is upon condition, that the same Grant be Registered in the Secretary's Office of our said Province of New Brunswick, to which Registry shall be attached a duplicate of the Plan hereunto annexed, and that a docket thereof be entered in our Auditor's Office, and also in the Office of our Receiver General of Quit Rents within three months after signing the same, otherwise the said Grant shall be void and of none effect.

Given under the Great Seal of our Province of New Brunswick,  
Witness, our Trusty and well beloved Harris William Seales, Esquire, President  
and



and Commander in Chief of our said Province, at Fredericton,  
the seventeenth day of May in the year of our Lord one  
thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the  
fifty seventh year of our Reign.

By command of the President in Council.

No 913

Wm J. Odell

Registered the 23<sup>d</sup> day of  
May, 1817

Wm J. Odell Regt.

66

50 58 6 11  
10 3 1  
44 6 6  
1 10 6  
6

68  
67

33

Robert Turner Land Grant 1817  
Exhibit showing location in Fredericton (Now Regent & Brunswick Streets)

