

Vol III Miscellaneous

Within this volume will be found stories, census details and other odds and ends related to the people in the first two volumes.

PRAYER AND THE BICYCLE

To a ten-year-old boy, there is scarce difference between wants and needs. Thus when my best friend wobbled proudly by on his new bicycle, my want immediately became a need.

With all my persuasive arguments in order, I confidently approached my father. If I had a new bike, I could run errands to the store much more quickly; the daily run to the post office would bring the mail to our door in a more timely fashion; no more dawdling coming home from school for lunch or being late with chores. Not a selfish reason in the lot, I thought with satisfaction.

It did not take Dad long to refute my logic with an illogical statement of his own.

"No money", he said, and went back to carving out an axe handle.

Money? Well, I knew one had to fork over ten cents for a soda pop and chocolate bar at the local store, but that was easy to come by. A couple of empty bottles from the roadside or in the bushes along the stream took care of that need. I didn't recall ever going to bed hungry, voluntarily anyway. A big garden, a porker in the pen, fish from the lake and a deer or two took care of that quite nicely. Nor did I harbor any shame for wearing short pants and running barefoot in the summer or wearing pacs with the tops laced tightly over the legs of my Humphrey breeches in the winter. The house let a fair amount of cold draft filter in, but the wood stoves kept it comfortable. No money for a bicycle? I was astounded.

A quick scan of the Eaton's catalogue confirmed Dad's terse statement. A beautiful balloon-tired bike, double cross bar, light on the fender, motorcycle style handlebars - a boy's dream: \$29.95. Sears and Roebuck had bikes costing less than that but ordering one from there created another problem; how to get it across from Maine into New Brunswick without the local Customs officer knowing it. Obviously, it would take a lot of empty bottles either way.

No use trying to convince dad. He never minced his words. But I had a back-up plan.

Every evening before climbing into the big straw filled tick and snuggling deep beneath the blankets, prayer was mandatory.

"Now I lay me down to sleep/I pray the Lord my soul to keep/If I should die before I wake/ I pray the Lord my soul to take". Then followed a wish for blessing on all the family, aunts, uncles, cousins, the dog and even starving children in Africa, though I privately wondered if that might be wasting a good prayer. Why not substitute them for a small request for me? Surely the Lord would understand my need to be more efficient in my daily chores.

So began a little ritual. Each night I would conclude with asking the Lord to bless all those named, and if he saw fit to bestow a small blessing on me in the form of a bicycle, a better boy wouldn't be found in two counties. Each morning I would arise early and make a complete circle of the house, fully expecting to see a shiny new bike leaning against the wall. Frequently I would take a quick look in the barn or shed just to be sure a little joke was not being played on me.

The summer dragged on without any tangible results. Occasionally mother would inquire into my morning movements, but I sort of evaded the question. Our Eaton's catalogue became a bit dog eared and smudged from so much time looking at that bike, hoping somehow it would jump off the page into our kitchen. I didn't really think it would; but I bet Mandrake the Magician in the weekend comic section of the newspaper could have done it.

Toward the end of August, I was beginning to have some doubts about this prayer bit. I knew the Lord had a lot of requests to look after, but you'd think in a couple of months he might have cleared up the backlog. And I had no other back-up plan.

Imagine my surprise when the man who drove the mail truck stopped at our driveway one afternoon and hauled a big package from the back of his half-ton with the exact picture of that bike in the Eaton's catalogue on the side. It never occurred to me that the Lord would use the mail to deliver a bike. But I was not about to question His method, just revel in the joy of having my prayers finally answered.

It didn't take long to tear open the box and lay out the different parts. Bikes then were much simpler to assemble than today's complex machines, so within the hour it was all together, right down to the light on the front fender complete with batteries. I could hardly wait to show Dad.

When he arrived home, he found a beaming boy standing beside the bike at the end of the driveway. "Now where in the world do you suppose that came from?" he said, scratching his head.

I just grinned. That night after blessing all the cousins, I said, "Lord, I'm sorry I had doubts about you getting around to my request. Thank you very much. And if you can do something about those starving children in Africa, maybe mother wouldn't make me eat all those vegetables on my plate. She says they would love to have them. Well Lord, please take those peas and carrots and turnips and send them to Africa.

Goodnight."

The Smugglers Run

The following is a barebones statement of facts as reported to my supervisor following the close of a smuggling operation at the Port of Centreville/Bridgewater, Maine crossing.

What it doesn't consider is the emotional impact and turmoil during and after the event. The stress nearly destroyed my marriage as well as my health.

Why you might ask. Read through the memo and then I'll try to relate the fallout and splitting of allegiants within the fraternal order of Masons as well as in the Customs hierarchy.

It should be understood that the facts contained herein relating to the smuggling are on public record following the court trials.

MEMORANDUM

TO: R.W. Wright, A/Superintendent
FROM: W.C. Boone
SUBJECT: Illegal Importations of Tobacco
Date: January 4, 1993

The above noted illegal importations were attempted through the Port of Centreville over a two-week period

November 24 - Dec 13, 1992 by an organized group. Their plans were to import sixty (60) cases of tobacco per week for delivery to Nova Scotia. To facilitate their purpose, they were prepared to pay me, a customs officer, a sum of money for not checking the vehicles.

Tuesday, November 24, 1992, at approximately 2100 hours while riding in a vehicle with Carl Bishop on our way from Florenceville to Centreville, N.B., Bishop said he had been approached by a person who wanted to know if Bill Boone was interested in making between \$50,000 and \$75,000 dollars tax free. Somewhat taken aback, I said, doing what? For turning my head at the Border, according to Bishop. He went on to explain there is an effort to import a large quantity of Tobacco from the United States and deliver to Nova Scotia. There would be no drugs. He also said there were others involved. My only response at this time was to say, that's interesting.

Thursday, November 26, 1992 at 1600 hours, I informed R. Wight, A/Superintendent of this conversation with Bishop. I also said because of the mention of others involved, which I took to mean Customs Officers, I felt I had no choice but to speak with the RCMP. Therefore, I arranged to discuss the matter with Phil Doiron, Customs Section, RCMP. Supt. Wright concurred.

Thursday, November 26, 1992, at 1900 hours, Phil Doiron came to the Port of Centreville. I again outlined the conversation with Carl Bishop and after discussing the matter at length, it was decided to let things progress of their own accord to see where they led.

Saturday, November 28, 1992, at approximately 1330 hours, Carl Bishop came by my residence. Eventually the subject of the tobacco importation came up. Bishop informed me the local operation consisted of four people: he would be the general organizer; I would be the Customs Officer clearing the goods; and two couriers. Without actually naming anyone at this point, he described them as the ones owing two 3/4-ton trucks which travel weekly to Boston delivering fish. Apparently, the fish farming operation is in financial trouble and this was seen as a way out. Bishop was obviously referring to Harry Wolverton and Margaret Wolverton. There would be one trip per week of approximately thirty (30) cases of tobacco per load to be delivered to Nova Scotia. I suggested to Bishop that because the risk increased with each load, would it not make more sense to use a tractor trailer and make it a one-shot deal. Unless money was a problem. Bishop said he thought Nova Scotia interests were fronting the money. He said he would check it out.

Sunday, November 29, 1992, approximately 1900 hours - Carl Bishop picked me up to attend a meeting in

Florenceville. He informed me the idea of using a Tractor Trailer would be considered later on; but, for now there would be two trips per week, Tuesday and Thursday nights with thirty (30) cases per load which would be delivered directly to Nova Scotia, actual destination unknown. One vehicle operated by Margaret Wolverton would travel about one mile in front to observe for RCMP. They would be equipped with cellular phones and CB radios. Police Scanners were also a possibility. Advance checking would be done to ensure I was on duty. If my shift did not coincide with a shipment, the goods would be held in a Houlton, Maine, warehouse until I was back on midnight shift. I would be paid \$700 per week to be handed over at the border crossing or be paid by Bishop, whichever I preferred. The first runs would start on the night of December 1/2 or 3/4 if my shifts were compatible. I told Bishop the money to be paid as the goods moved through to which he agreed.

Monday, November 30, 1992 at 1400 hours, met with RCMP officers, Joe Oliver and Phil Doiron, at the Wandlyn Motel, Woodstock, N.B. to update them on the latest developments in the case. They informed me that John Fagan, Regional Manager of I&I, as well as Ted Arnold, had been advised of the situation. I was to await further word from Carl Bishop and made arrangements to keep Joe Oliver informed.

Wednesday, December 2, 1992, at approximately 1745 hours, I travelled to Woodstock, N.B. from Centreville, N.B. with Carl Bishop. During the trip he initiated the subject of importing tobacco by asking if I wanted to make \$1400 tomorrow night which would be Thursday, December 3, 1992. He said two loads, or part loads, of tobacco was ready to roll. He went on to say Margaret and Harry Wolverton would each be driving a truck with an enclosure on back, but only part load so as not to cause undue sagging of the springs. Travelling in front would be a red 1/4 ton to ensure all was in order. Margaret would be next in line, about five minutes behind. She would hand me a plain envelope with fourteen (14) one hundred (100) dollar bills inside in exchange for doing nothing different; that is, casual conversation and no close check of vehicle. Harry Wolverton would be the last vehicle in line. All vehicles would remain in the area until late afternoon on Friday before leaving for Nova Scotia because they did not want to arrive there before dark. I told Bishop it looked like a go at this point and to schedule the run between 0200 - 0300 hours on Friday, December 4, 1992.

At 2230 hours I met with Joe Oliver in Florenceville, N.B. and gave him a recorded statement of the events to date.

Thursday, December 3, 1992 at 1330 hours, Carl Bishop came by my residence. He confirmed the movement of tobacco as earlier outlined. He further stated one Eric Muxworthy would be the advance lookout driving a red 1/4-ton Dodge with a camper on back. He would be clean. Margaret Wolverton would be next with the envelope; and Harry would be last. They would be through the Port of Centreville between 0200-0300 hours on December 4, 1992, as agreed.

At 1700 hours, I met with an RCMP officer at the Florenceville Motor Inn parking lot to sign a release authorizing the RCMP to intercept my private communications.

Friday, December 4, 1992, at 0030 hours, an RCMP officer came to the Port of Centreville, N.B. where I had just come on duty, to have me sign a second form authorizing interception and recording of my private communications. He left in my possession a small tape recorder for the purpose of recording the conversations with the Wolvertons.

At 0217 hours on December 4, 1992, while on duty as a Customs officer at the Port of Centreville, N.B. a red Dodge 1/4 ton N.B. Lic. CBL 999 operated by Eric Muxworthy of Centreville, stopped at primary booth on his way into Canada from the United States. Prior to approaching the window, I activated the tape recorder. Muxworthy identified himself and said he had only been absent from Canada that day. He did not have any goods to declare. He was cleared without further action.

At 0219 hours, a GM 1/2 ton, N.B. Lic F12-019 operated by Margaret Wolverton came from United States and stopped at the Port of Centreville primary booth. Her left arm was resting on the window ledge of the vehicle and in her left hand was a white, folded envelope. After a bit of casual conversation and in response to my question if she had brought any goods back with her, said only a case of Pepsi soft drinks and this is the receipt. With that she handed me the envelope which I laid on a clipboard beside me in the primary booth. She left the Port area continuing on into Canada.

At 0221 hours, December 4, 1992, Harry Wolverton driver and only occupant of a GM vehicle N.B. Lic F12-034 came to a stop at the primary booth at the Port of Centreville on his way from the United States. After commenting on the road and weather conditions, I asked if he was bringing any goods back with him. He said no. He then left the port area continuing on into Canada.

At approximately 0225 hours, December 4, 1992, after all vehicles had cleared the Port area, I used two instruments to open the envelope just enough to see a quantity of one hundred (100) dollar bills inside. I did not count them nor handle the envelope any more than

necessary because of the possibility of destroying fingerprints.

At 0230 hours, December 4, 1992, a person entered the Customs Office, identified himself as John Jucina, RCMP, who had been observing the events of the past half hour from a secluded position. I identified myself to him whereupon he took possession of the envelope and its contents. I also turned over to him the tape recorder with the recorded conversations I had made during the conversations with Muxworthy and the Wolvertons. He left the office at approximately 0250 hours.

Sunday, December 6, 1992 at approximately 1430 hours, Carl Bishop advised me that everything went as smooth as silk on the first run. Plans were under way for a second run for the early hours of Wednesday morning (December 9, 1992). He would confirm and advise me accordingly. I passed this information along to Joe Oliver by phone at 2040 hours.

Monday, December 7, 1992, at 1600 hours, Carl Bishop dropped by my residence. He informed me that Harry Wolverton had left this date with a load of fish for Boston and would be bringing a load of tobacco back. There may be a possibility of a second load. Bishop would know by the afternoon of December 8, 1992. I advised Joe Oliver at 2030 hours.

Tuesday, December 8, 1992, at 1600 hours, Carl Bishop stopped at my residence to confirm there would be two loads of tobacco coming through the Port of Centreville in the early hours of Wednesday morning, December 9, 1992. They would use the same vehicles and sequence of alignment as previous: Muxworthy first, Margaret Wolverton second with the money, and Harry Wolverton last, travelling between 0200-0300 hours. Once again they would be stopping at the Wolverton residence before continuing on to Nova Scotia. Information passed on to Joe Oliver at 1650 hours.

Wednesday, December 9, 1992, at approximately 0045 hours, a member of the RCMP in street clothes came by the Port of Centreville ostensibly seeking directions. He left with me a tape recorder and a never out of the package tape to use for recording conversation with the Wolvertons.

Wednesday, December 9, 1992, at approximately 0155 hours, Eric Muxworthy, driver and sole occupant of 1/4 ton Dodge Ram N.B. Lic CBL-999 approached the primary booth at the Port of Centreville on his way from the United States. Once again the tape recorder was activated before going to the primary window. Muxworthy had no goods to declare. In his right hand he was holding the microphone of a CB radio. He cleared the port area without incident.

Wednesday, December 9, 1992, at approximately 0158 hours, Margaret Wolverton, driver and sole occupant of a GM vehicle, N.B. Lic F19-012, stopped at primary at the Port of Centreville on her way into Canada from the United States. She declared a small amount of groceries and handed me a folded white envelope with a comment about receipts. I asked her how much was in the envelope, and she said fourteen hundred (1400) dollars; there are two loads. In one hundred (100) dollar bills, I asked. She said not all of them; probably five (5) hundreds and the rest twenties (20). I told her to carry on. She said Harry is right behind me, then drove on into Canada.

Wednesday, December 9, 1992 at approximately 0201, Harry Wolverton, driver and sole occupant of GM vehicle N.B. Lic F12-034, stopped at primary at the Port of Centreville, declared a case of pop, and continued on into Canada.

Wednesday, December 9, 1992, at approximately 0210 hours, John Jucina, RCMP, entered the Customs office where I turned over to him the envelope and tape recorder with the taped conversations with Muxworthy and the Wolvertons. I did not examine the envelope's contents on this occasion. He left the office at approximately 0220 hours.

Wednesday, December 9, 1992, at 1900 hours, Carl Bishop asked me if I was on nights next week; that a regular schedule was being set up to move tobacco products across the border. He said so far as he knew everything went smoothly on the second run, but if they were ever stopped no mention of my name would be made.

Thursday, December 10, 1992, at 1700 hours, received a call from Joe Oliver that the Wolvertons had been stopped at Coles Island, N.B. and the loads seized. At 1930 hours, Carl Bishop informed me of the same thing. He said a person on the other end squealed. Harry was supposed to make a drop in Coles Island but had difficulty arranging a meet with his contact. Shortly after a second phone call by Harry Wolverton from a phone booth near McCready's Restaurant, the RCMP stopped and seized all three vehicles. Bishop assured me my name would not be mentioned. He went on to say that about twelve thousand (12,000) dollars' worth of products being held in Houlton, Maine, would have to be returned. No further loads were being planned for now.

During the entire time, Superintendent R. Wright was kept informed of the case, who was involved and what was being said. He made shift changes to allow me to be on duty during the crucial stages of the operation while at the same time offering plausible explanations to the other affected officers. Because of the numerous

lookouts on the Wolvertons, we had to be careful in allowing the other officers to continue as if all were normal while at the same time disseminating information on a need to know basis. This continued for nearly a week after the Wolvertons were caught because apparently they and Bishop still did not know of my involvement. And being unsure of the stage of the RCMP investigation, we did not want to jeopardize any part of the cleanup operation. Only when my involvement was mentioned at a District Manager's meeting on December 17, 1992, did we finally relate to the other Custom Officers at the Port of Centreville what had taken place.

Copious notes were kept in anticipation of possible court action. They remain in my possession.

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William C. Boone A/PM-2
Port of Centreville, N.B.

<End of Official Report>

Although the matter was strictly a law enforcement issue, it overlapped the Fraternal Order of Masons and my personal life.

Carl and I belonged to the same lodge in Florenceville. At the time, he was the Master (or President in common terms) and I the District Deputy Grand Master. While his authority and duty lay within one lodge, I was responsible for seven from Woodstock to Edmunston. In addition, I was secretary of the lodge under Carl's charge.

Many of the official trips I made to those lodge meetings Carl traveled with me. In that regard he could be considered a friend and brother.

No doubt this relationship played a large part in the initial approach.

When Carl posed the question, I was momentarily stunned. Then the 20 years police experience kicked in. At the very least I knew a conspiracy to commit an unlawful act had just been uttered. Thus my non-committal answer. I needed time to sort through this information and decide on a course of action.

What threw me was the statement that "there were others involved".

At first, I took this to mean custom officers. If that were so, who? I couldn't believe that any of the people I worked with would be involved in such a plot, but if I had been approached, why not them?

Years after with the clarity of hindsight, I concluded it was not Customs Carl referred to. Those "others" could have been simply the individuals mentioned in the

memo; or, possibly he meant "others" within the fraternity. I just don't know.

I do know Carl was good friends with the Grand Master of the day, Orville Mason. Orville often spent time at Carl's hunting camp where, along with other Masons, they knocked back a few and maybe did some hunting.

As District Deputy I reported directly to the Grand Master which meant I too was in frequent contact with Orville, although not part of the parties at the camp. I thought we had a good working relationship.

However in April, about two months after the operation ended—during which time I had no contact with the Grand Master—Wilmot Tompkins and I went to St Stephen to attend a Masonic meeting. It would give me the opportunity to speak to him face to face.

Much to my surprise he refused to talk to me. And aside from a cool greeting, kept his distance.

I was angry. On the way home I said to Wilmot, "That SoB got to him!"

During the weeks and months following, I had little or no contact with him and some of Carl's supporters in the Lodge more or less let it be known that I was wrong, not him.

There is a process within the lodge whereby any brother who considers himself wronged by the actions of another may make complaint and have it dealt with. The guilt or innocence is determined by one's peers; that is, the other members of the lodge.

I made the complaint in writing to the then Master who ordered a hearing be held. After hearing the evidence, a vote was taken and the brethren present voted Carl was not guilty of Unmasonic conduct. To my mind it was the same as saying what he did was okay; what I did was wrong.

Jim Page spoke to me after, that I made a mistake in presenting the complaint too soon. He said I should have waited until after the court had dealt with the case. In hindsight, Jim was right. But at the time, burning with rage, I simply said, "Jim, I'm too goddam mad right now to even talk about it."

May of 1993 at the annual meeting of Grand Lodge, Orville was finishing off his second term as Grand Master. His successor was Carr Graham. At that same session, I was elected as the Senior Grand Warden, third highest ranking officer. The Bishop Affair as it became known had not yet spread much beyond the local area. That would change in the coming months.

During the remaining months of 1993, I worked the midnight shift at Customs and worked on building a new lodge building during the day. I had to keep busy otherwise the bottled-up anger would spill over.

I only had one short conversation with Carl about the situation. He said I could have said no when he asked me.

I replied, "Carl, for all the miles we traveled together, you don't know me very well. The kind of money you offered me held no interest. As long as I have a roof over my head, a bite to eat and a pack of smokes, I'm content." I turned and walked away.

Life at home was taking a turn for the worse through 1993. Late that summer, Linda had an appointment re a lump in her breast. She stopped by the building project and asked if I would go with her. I said no.

That certainly did not help our relationship. Nor can I even begin to explain why I refused. Stressed beyond belief maybe? Both of us.

When the Bishop Affair unfolded, I was suspicious of everyone, not knowing who the "others" were. I had no one to talk to. Not even Linda. Not that I thought her part of the plot but that she might inadvertently say something to coworkers or friends. Yeah, crazy thinking I know. But that is the way my mind worked at the time.

I would get calls late at night to meet with Joe Oliver, RCMP officer in charge of the case, to relate the latest information obtained. One such night about 10:30 pm, I was asked to meet Joe at the United Church lot on Burnham Road for a debriefing. I got into Joe's car, said my piece for the recorder, and we parted ways.

Or Joe parted ways. I found I had locked my car with the keys still in the ignition. As much as I poked, pried, pushed or pulled, the damn doors remained locked.

I had a spare set of keys at home. The only option was to walk a few hundred yards down the road to my sister's place, get them out of bed and have them call Linda to bring my spare keys. So much for keeping my movements and meets under the radar.

We hit really hit the rocks in October. I called it Black Friday.

Sitting at the table in our house in Centreville, we were chatting away when she started crying. Mystified, I asked what was wrong. "I didn't want to have this conversation", she said.

I'm completely fogged in. "What conversation"?

"I'm leaving. I can't take any more of this", she said

With those words, I went from wondering to dumbfounded.

For the first time in months we talked. We talked long into the night and again the next day. All her anguish came pouring out. My pain no less but tried to keep the talk rational and not based on pure emotion.

Compounding the problem was the preliminary hearing scheduled a week away. By the time it rolled around, I was a walking bundle of nerves strung tight enough to

play a tune. On the stand I was asked to recount the events leading up to the charges before the court. As usual, I asked the judge if I may refer to my notes, and he refused. What a blow that was. Due to my state of mind, I could barely remember my own name, let alone dates and times 10-11 months past.

But I got through it okay and on the evidence the case was set over for trial.

Linda moved out to an apartment she rented in Woodstock. But she called daily and occasionally stopped by. Really the only thing that kept me going. That and work.

A touching scene unfolded as she walked to the car. I was sitting with my elbows resting on the table, hands clasped, like an upside-down V watching through the window. Our pet Conure, a parrot like bird, was perched on my wrist. He kept an eye on her until she backed out of the driveway, then turned and put the curve of his beak against my cheek and gently rubbed up and down. As if to say, "You still have me, pal".

My colleagues at work took the smuggling event in stride once they heard the details. And my superintendent Carol Shannon had my back all the way. Not so at the District level.

The managers for Investigations were miffed to put it mildly, although there was never a word said to me. In fact the silence from that level was deafening. No pat on the back. No thanks for a job well done. Nothing. Well, almost nothing. About two years later, somebody somewhere decided I should have a plaque to commend me for the job well done. It was left for the superintendent to give it to me. I looked at it and said they can shove it up their ass. Since that isn't likely to happen, I threw it on top of a cabinet in the office.

Yes, I was still burning with anger over the whole *()@#\$\$%^ situation.

Customs Investigation felt they should have been the ones to which I should have gone rather than the RCMP. My explanation that other customs officers may be involved carried no weight. To my way of thinking if the RCMP had wanted Customs Investigations involved, they would have had them involved beyond just telling them an operation was underway. It was obvious to everyone except Investigations that they didn't have the manpower or the expertise to front the investigation.

Once the logistics had been worked out, and the timetable established, the operation started.

That first run occurred on wet, snowy night in December. I had been furnished with a portable wire to record any conversation and was told I would be under surveillance by a member from somewhere outside the customs building.

My nerves were jangling. Could I pull this off without blowing it? We'll soon find out. At precisely two a.m. headlights approached from Bridgewater, ME. It was the lead car checking to see if all was clear. Then followed the first truck with the second one close behind. The female driver of the first truck handed me an envelope saying it contained the "receipts" for the goods claimed. I laid it to one side.

After all the vehicles had cleared, John Jucina, the RCMP officer assigned to me entered the office. He was covered in mud from head to toe. The customs building is built on a flat piece of ground gouged from a steep hillside. In trying to find a suitable spot to observe me and to record by camera, he slipped and slid all over the face of the slopes.

I turned over the envelope and tape recorder and he left.

The same operation was repeated two nights later on Thursday. It was the plan that two trips a week would take place with a \$700 payment for each load; 4 loads a week, \$2800 per week.

What the smugglers didn't know was the loads were under constant surveillance from the time they crossed the border until they delivered it in Nova Scotia. Unfortunately due to a unexpected glitch in Coles Island during the second delivery, the tailing team thought they had been burned, so arrested them.

It turned out the tail hadn't been seen, but the scheduled delivery to a person in Coles Island went off the track. The smugglers doubled back to a pay phone to make contact making the officers think they had been spotted.

Over \$200,000 worth of alcohol and tobacco were seized. Makes my \$700 pittance look small.

I was glad it came to an end. I don't know how long I could have kept up the act. What I didn't know the worst was yet to come and it had nothing to do with Customs.

The case came to trial in early 1994. The Crown Prosecutor, Peter Crocco, a member of Woodstock Lodge, established my credentials—34 years in law enforcement—then for 5 ½ hours I responded to the Crown and the Defense.

At one point the defense counsel, Richard King, now a Judge, asked if I considered Carl a good friend and brother, to which I replied that my friendship with Carl Bishop did not give him the right to ask me to break the law. Peter nodded; Richard left that line of questioning.

The smugglers line of defense was that I had set up the whole thing. When Harry Wolverton was asked by Crocco, if that were so, why didn't you go to the police? Harry responded, "If it ever happens again, I will".

At the end of the trial, the judge in reviewing the evidence said, "I find the Customs Officer an honest man". To me, that one simple statement said it all.

The accused were found guilty and sentenced to terms from six months to 15 months. Carl received one year.

Never in my wildest dreams did I think a case of bribing a peace officer would ever have the effect and fallout like this. My wife left me. I was a pariah in the Masonic fraternity. I was stressed to the max. And more to come.

The 1994 annual session of Grand Lodge was scheduled for May. In February, I asked Bill Balsler, who was Junior Grand Warden behind me, what his plans were for the upcoming elections. He said he might run for Senior Grand Warden. Okay, I said. I think I'll make a try for Deputy Grand Master. He said go for it.

When I arrived at Grand Lodge in May, I saw Bill's name posted along with mine for Deputy. Instantly I knew it was a lost cause for me.

Earlier I had drafted a letter to the Grand Secretary outlining a complaint against Carl Bishop for all his violations of the Constitution. To this day, nearly 30 years later, I have never received a response. Nor is there any record of that correspondence anywhere in the Grand Secretary's office.

Just before the elections, I asked the Grand Master Carr Graham the status of my complaint. "I'm looking after it", he said.

Bullshit! He lied to me. Balsler lied to me, or at least didn't have the guts to tell me to my face he was running against me for Deputy Grand Master.

And so it came to pass. Balsler was in. I was out.

I was so fed up, I quit the lodge.

By now the stress was really affecting me. I went to the doctor. When she asked me what was wrong, the usual opening question, all I could get out was "stress". And I cried like a baby for five minutes. All during this time, she said nothing. Then softly, "want to talk about it"?

She offered me some sleeping pills but I have never liked pills and didn't take them. I needed rest. Carol put me on sick leave for a while.

After leaving the doctor's office that day, I dropped in on mother and dad whom I hadn't seen for quite some time. I know mother had been concerned about my health and state of mind thinking I had some terminal illness.

As I sat in the chair near the table, she walked over, stood in front of me and asked what the matter was. I blurted out that Linda had left me and started crying again. She just clasped my to her stomach and said nothing.

Dad, who was hard of hearing, sitting off a bit, observed this little interaction before he said, "Not feeling well?"

No I'm not dad. By this time I had stopped sniffing. Still curious, he continued, "Any pain?"

"Dad", I said, "You wouldn't believe the pain".

"Yup", he said. "I know just what you got. Had the same thing myself".

Oh my Gawd. I needed that laugh. Best medicine in the world.

Over time I healed. Linda came back home; we worked through the issues and came out stronger and more committed to each other than ever before. As I write this, we are approaching our 44th anniversary.

I continued work as a Customs Officer until I retired in August 2000 at age of 63. Never regretted a minute of retirement.

I rejoined the lodge. The first time I made application I was turned down. Then a year later was asked to apply again. There was still that faction within the lodge who

thought I did the wrong not Carl. But they would accept me if I raised no objection to Carl coming back too.

I really had no issue or ill-feelings toward Carl He paid his money and took his chances. We nodded a greeting in passing but never again became friends.

I continued my Masonic journey beginning in 2001 traveling with the Grand Master of the day, Wayne Hitchcock, a fellow customs officer. Got elected to Deputy Grand Master in 2005 and then Grand Master in 2007.

It was a long, twisting road, filled with more ups and downs than an elevator in a high rise.

Most of the principals involved in this little narrative have passed to the Great Beyond: Orville, Carl, Carr, and others. May they rest in peace.

The Fosterville Murders

Late in the afternoon of November 26, 1924, in the quiet, close-knit community of Fosterville, two young girls met their death at the hands of their mother's half-brother.

It was a crime that outraged the citizens and shocked the province. The victim's uncle, Claude Peck, one of the party who arrested the accused, Harry Williams, said that had he found him during the night there would never have been a trial. Peck merely stated flatly what everyone thought: an eye for an eye. However, common sense prevailed and the justice system of the day took over.

The subsequent trial occupied a large amount of space in the provincial papers, notably the Daily Gleaner of Fredericton, and the two Saint John papers. Several reporters covered the event, often repeating or summarizing the preceding day's coverage thereby making it difficult to let the stories flow in their natural progression. Most reporters had trouble initially with the correct spelling of "Neccia."

The newspaper reports are included here not only for a fuller explanation of a crime that shook the Parish of North Lake, but because it also includes the names of residents, provides some insight into their every day lives and thoughts, describes the community, and gives form to raw statistics gathered nearly a century later.

It is interesting -- and frustrating -- now, in 1995, to note that not a single official document except newspaper accounts can be found regarding the crime or trial. No court records, no Coroner files, booking sheets, nothing. The Provincial Archives have nothing. The Court of Queen's Bench has no transcript of the trial. Judge LeBlanc's diary may be in private hands, but its

whereabouts is unknown. Fredericton lawyer, John Warner, a son in law of Peter Hughes, who prosecuted the case, has Mr. Hughes files, but they contain nothing relating to Williams. Walter Limerick, the police magistrate who held the preliminary hearing in his court in City Hall, is deceased and his office now owned by Lawyer Eugene Mockler. Whether any files from this era exist is unknown. Retired Supreme Court Justice Charles Hughes article with his uncle, Peter Hughes, but recalls nothing of the case. What became of Fred Peters' files is unknown and few of the present-day lawyers I spoke with remember him.

The only thing remaining is Williams' army medals. They were given to Thomas Dorherty Jr., son of Virginia Foster, sister of the two victims, who donated them to the Canadian Legion in Fredericton where they are on display. Tom has a deep interest in the events hereafter described. When a young boy and walking with his mother on the lake shore where Harry Williams' camp was located, he asked her about it. Her reply was somewhat vague. But it piqued his curiosity and he later haunted the Archives in search of information. Tom had no better luck than I.

The following then is how the Daily Gleaner recorded the event and the evidence given at the trial.

The Daily Gleaner, Fredericton, N.B. November 26, 1924

Fosterville, N.B., Nov. 26 — Cynthia Foster, aged 14, and her younger sister, Olivia Foster, aged 10, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ward Foster, were found bound, gagged, and brutally murdered with rifle shots through their heads about 11 o'clock last night in a camp on the shores of North Lake, the furthest north of the ChipuneticookLakes, a chain of lakes which form the international boundary between Canada and the United

States.

The camp has been the hermit-like home of Harry D. Williams, a halfbrother of the girls' mother, and after an all night scouring of the woods by an armed posse he was finally taken into custody this morning by Councillor Arthur Wetmore, Warden of York County, who in addition to being Fosterville's postmaster and merchant, is also a constable. Williams had spent the night in the woods and apparently was driven back to the settlement by the cold and lack of food.

Up to the time he unexpectedly appeared near John Foster's home, not far from the scene of the double crime, it was believed that Williams had crossed the lakewhich would have landed him upon United States soil. But he is now being held here pending the arrival of



Sheriff John B. Hawthorn and Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders of Fredericton, who will take him to the York County jail, where he is expected to be safely lodged by to-night.

"This is an awful crime you have committed," Magistrate Foster is said to have remarked to Williams after he

had been taken into custody. "Oh, not much of a one," is said to have been Williams' reply, made in an off-hand manner. This conversation has led to the belief that Williams must have been mentally deranged when he committed the crime and that he had not recovered his sense this morning.

Evidently rational but apparently tired after being out in the North Lake woods all the previous night, and with a heavy beard which gave him an unkempt appearance, Harry D. Williams, charged with the first double murder ever committed in York county, who gave himself up to an armed posse who had been scouring the woods along the international boundary at the Chiputneticook Lakes for him, was brought here last night from Fosterville and lodged in a cell at the city police station.

Williams wore an old brown striped mackinaw coat, a brown cap, a blue shirt with collar attached open at the neck, a pair of ragged khaki fatigue trousers and soft brown boots similar to those worn by lumbermen while in the woods. His hands were manacled together while under his mackinaw coat he wore a sleeveless sweater and grey mittens on his hands. The prisoner was in

charge of Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders, who was accompanied by his son, and they reached the police station a few minutes after the City Hall clock had boomed out the hour of 9 from the tower immediately above the police station.

Simultaneously with Williams' arrival at the police station, where he was for the first time since the crime faced with the actual iron bars, a large audience in the Opera House above was enjoying the initial presentation of Sick-a-bed. While hundreds were thus in the immediate vicinity of the police station, Williams' arrival was unnoticed except by the officers on duty and one or two people who noticed the automobile carrying the party pull up at the police station entrance. Deputy Sheriff Saunders had with him a 38-55 Winchester rifle belonging to the prisoner, and which had been found in the woods where Williams spent Tuesday night.

After his 81-mile automobile drive, with one stop at Canterbury Station, Williams was turned over to the temporary custody of Chief of Police Nathaniel Jones after the handcuffs had been removed from his wrists, and was permitted to warm himself at the guard-room stove following his 81-mile automobile ride. He appeared to be fatigued and when questioned about the weather assented that it had been a "long, cold road."

"Any harm to smoke here," was Williams' first voluntary utterance after he had warmed his hands a moment at the stove. He was granted this liberty and produced a package of cigarette papers and a tin of tobacco with which he proceeded with cold-stiffened fingers to roll a cigarette. Meanwhile, a parcel of clothing which the prisoner had brought with him was unrolled, displaying a blue suit, a white shirt and soft white collar, a pair of socks and garters.

While the clothing was being searched by the officers, Williams asked if there was a bath around in which he could take a bath before changing his clothing. Chief of Police Jones suggested that it might be better for him to retain the clothes he was wearing for the present.

A grey and white kitten which had strolled into the guard-room took up a position near the prisoner, who was then the center of an interested group of officers, and before he had completed rolling his cigarette Williams attempted to play with the kitten by waving the cigarette paper in front of it. The kitten was not interested, however, and Williams continued rolling his cigarette, which he then started to smoke.

Chief of Police Jones then proceeded to search the prisoner. Soon after this had been completed Williams rolled himself up in his blankets and was soon sound asleep.

First Double Murder In York County's History

The heinous crime reported from Fosterville, in the Parish of North Lake, today is the first double murder in the annals of York County which fortunately have been unusually free from capital crimes.

The last murder in York county was the killing of his wife at McAdam by Thomas David, an Assyrian, of Lowell, Mass. David was finally convicted of manslaughter and was sentenced to five years in the Maritime Penitentiary at Dorchester.

Probably the most famous murder ever committed in York County was that which resulted in Isaac Glover, of Stanley, being sentenced to 10 days in the York County jail for killing his wife. Glover died a short time ago at Bangor, Me., where he had been living.

14 Year Old Victim of the Double Murder Was Outraged, Medical Examination Shows

Meductic, N.B., Nov. 27—That Cynthia Foster, 14 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ward Foster, had been attacked and defiled by Harry D. Williams, 37 years old, unmarried half brother of the girl's mother, before he murdered Cynthia and her 10 year old sister, Nesia, in his camp on the shores of North Lake, the furthest north of the chain known as Chiputneticook Lakes which form part of the international boundary between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine.

That at least is the opinion expressed by Dr. W.L. Turner, who was called to Fosterville yesterday and returned to his home last night. In fact Dr. Turner told your correspondent that in a statement as medical examiner which he had turned over to Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders he had related conditions of the girl's body and vital organs which made it evident she had been attacked.

Dr. Turner also prepared a complete statement of the locations where the bodies were found in Williams' camp and as to their condition, which he forwarded to Fredericton along with the cords and ropes with which in the presence of witnesses he cut off the two girls' arms and legs where they were bound so tightly as to make indentations in the flesh. The younger girl's body was on the floor, under the bed in the lakeshore cabin, the feet being the only portion of the body in sight when found. The older girl's body was on the bed; her arms were tied and she was gagged. Her head rested on two pillows and part of what is said to be a seamless bag about six inches wide and two feet long, had been rolled up, forced into her mouth as a gag, and secured there; and then over her face was tied a towel.

Gruesome Scene in Camp

"The world has never seen a more gruesome scene than that camp, where the two little girls' bodies were," said Dr. Turner. "Blood was running everywhere and the two

children's brains had been blown out, rifle bullets having been fired through their heads. A number of picked men, selected by Councilor Wetmore, Warden of York County, went into the camp with me and we made a complete and detailed report of everything as we found it, including the condition of the bodies. We found one bullet intact and the coat of another bullet we found in one of the walls. We found two empty shells also. We cut the cords and ropes which bound the legs of the youngest girl and the arms of both girls so tightly as to make indentations in the flesh. These we labeled and turned over to the sheriff, along with the seamless bag which had been used to gag the oldest girl. It was all something which cannot be described."

"I was told by the neighbors," said Dr. Turner, when asked if he had learned of any explanation for the crime, "that Williams had been in the habit of having the children go to his camp, where the girls did some cooking for him. On Tuesday he particularly asked for them to be sent to his camp. Some people told me Williams had been friendly with the little girl, too friendly. The examination I made of her body and vital organs, as detailed in the statement that I prepared, corroborated that belief."

Asked as to whether Williams had shown any signs of insanity, Dr. Turner replied: Those who have known him said that he was just the same when taken into custody as he always has been. He was stolid and refused to talk, they told me; but after he had given himself up he told the magistrate at Fosterville that he had hidden his rifle in a fence and where it was found later on. When they came upon him Magistrate John Foster said to him that he was "just the man they were looking for," Williams replied,

"All right, take me." So the magistrate and a constable took him along with them and kept him in their charge until the sheriff arrived.

INQUEST FOLLOWS VICTIM'S FUNERAL

Throngs of People Gathered at Fosterville Today for Double Funeral

Fosterville, N.B., Nov. 27 — The scarred, bruised remains of Cynthia Foster, aged 14, and Nesia Foster, aged 10, each with gaping bullet wounds in their heads, the victims of the most gruesome murder in the modern criminal annals of New Brunswick, were buried here this afternoon.

Stirred and saddened by the heinous crime which has focused international attention upon this little village, people from all over the country-side on both sides of the international boundary flocked here for the last sad rites for the two little victims of the revolting killing.

Because of the delicate condition of health of Mrs. Ward

Foster, mother of the two children, the bodies could not be taken to their home, so the funeral had to take place from the cabin on the lake shore where they were found foully murdered on Tuesday night, and where Harry D. Williams, their mother's half-brother, who is charged with the double murder, made his home. The double funeral took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon and was a touching chapter in the tragedy.

Dr. B.H. Dougan, of Harvey Station, who was sent here by the Attorney General's Department as coroner to conduct an inquest, arrived here this morning accompanied by Sheriff John B. Hawthorn and Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders. He viewed the remains, then had a jury sworn comprised solely of men who had seen the bodies before the ropes and cords with which they were bound had been removed and before they had been moved from the position in which they were found by the father on Tuesday night, and then gave a permit for the burial.

It had been expected to proceed with the inquest so it would be completed by noon today, but it was found impossible to secure the attendance of the witnesses, so the coroner, the Sheriff, and the Deputy Sheriff and the members of the jury joined with the vast throng who had gathered for the funeral, and as soon as the last sad rites have been completed, the coroner's inquest is to commence.

The two victims of the double murder were members of a family of nine children.

Williams Picked Spuds In Aroostook County

Harry D. Williams, charged with the double murder of his half-sister's two daughters at Fosterville, returned to his lake shore cabin only a short time ago from Aroostook County, Maine, he told the Gleaner reporter today.

It had been his practice since his return from overseas to go to Aroostook county, Maine, each fall with the horde of potato pickers who invade Maine's potato belt, and he was there this year.

"I picked three years for John Stithan (he spelled the name out for a reporter) at Monticello, and I also picked for Adair brothers. Their place is in Littleton," Williams told a reporter.

CORONOR TURNER HOLDING INQUEST

Nobody Witnessed the Crime And There is Little Real Evidence

Fosterville, N.B., Nov. 26 — Dr. W. L. Turner, of Meductic, is holding an inquest as coroner into the deaths of Cynthia and Olivia Foster, the young victims of the double murder committed here last night at the cabin

home on the shores of North Lake of their uncle, Harry D. Williams, who is under arrest charged with the crime.

Dr. Turner came here this morning in response to an early summons, but the journey was more than thirty miles over roads which are far from good at this season of the year, and it was almost noon when he got here. Inasmuch as nobody witnessed crime about the only evidence which appears available for the inquest is that of the father of the girls, Ward Foster, who made the gruesome discovery of their bodies late last night.

But it is expected that the coroner's inquest will be largely a formality.

The Grim Details of the Tragedy

Fosterville, N.B., Nov. 27 — The following is a copy of the notes made at the examination conducted yesterday at the scene of the double murder under the direction of Dr. W.L. Turner, of Meductic:

Time: 20 minutes to twelve

Fosterville, N.B.
Nov 23, 1924

Dr. Turner, Coroner:

One shell within twelve inches of bed post. Second shell 46 inches from first. Winchester 38-55. Glasses 24 inches from door at left as you enter. Child 10, Nesia Foster, feet nearly under bed and body under. Feet tied 12 inches from rubbers with strong cotton cord. Hands tied behind back with ½ inch rope, body lying on right side and blood running from child's head 34 inches from side of bed.

Four magazines lying at child's head soaked with blood. Half inch rope tied at wrist, also small cord, cotton, tied at elbows. Cotton cord No. 1 at feet, cotton cord No. 2 at elbows, hands tied left hand over right wrist. ½ inch rope around right just below elbow, left, around lower third of arm twice, connection between hands half-hitched three times. Two knots on right wrist, ½ inch rope No. 3.

Bullet entered just behind right ear and came out at right temporal fossa, carrying temporal bone which laid externally. Bullet struck floor and glanced to wall. Two pieces of metal patch found on floor.

Child, 14 years old, Cynthia Foster—Near centre of bed, head upon two pillows. Hands not visible—bound behind her. Face covered with cotton cloth. Body lying a little on left side. Cloth six inches wide and three feet long, rolled into roll and tied into mouth and around back of head. Left hand under body brought to right hip and right wrist lashed to left hand.

String tied on right wrist with double hard knot, cord sufficiently tight to leave visible marks on right arm, lower third. Ring on third finger left hand not disturbed. Hands discolored from rope being tied tight. Bullet entered below right eye on cheek bone. Exit on 1½ inches above left ear. Skull badly fractured. Bullet passed through pillow and mattress and carrying feathers and parts of mattress to wall. Bullet produced. Clothing somewhat disturbed. Dresses drawn up. Boots and stockings on. School coat on her.

Recorder—Floyd Smith

Witnesses— Arthur C. Wetmore, Harvey B. Boone, John L. English, Charlie Fish, Arlington Boone, Wesley Buckingham, Wilmot Buckingham.

The finding of the jury of seven "good and lawful men of the County of York," who were at the coroner's inquest at Fosterville yesterday afternoon into the death of Cynthia Foster, aged 14, and her sister, Necia, aged 10, brought in a verdict that "the crime was committed by Harry Williams," together with the deposition of the five witnesses were turned over to Clerk of the Peace, Gregory T. Feeney this morning by Sheriff John B. Hawthorn.

Shortly before noon, the bundle of official documents were filed with Police Magistrate Walter Limerick, a charge of murder was formally laid and this afternoon about 3 o'clock Harry Darwin Williams appeared in the Police Court again and was remanded by Judge Limerick to the York County Jail for eight days. These formal proceedings explain why Williams was held at the Police Station throughout yesterday and last night under a special guard, after Chief of Police Jones had completed the fingerprinting and other formalities necessary for a prisoner to be held for a capital crime.

Examination To Start December 15th

Saturday, December 6th, at 10 a.m. was named by Judge Limerick as the time when Williams will make his next appearance in court, but it is understood that his preliminary hearing will not commence at that time. In fact, it is stated, that arrangements are already being made for further adjournment and that Monday, December 15th, is the date that has been tentatively set for the commencement of the preliminary examination.

Ample opportunity will then be given for the prosecuting attorney named by the Attorney General's Department to prepare for the hearing and to have the witnesses subpoenaed.

Changes in Judges Assignments

There will also be ample time to complete the preliminary examination in time for Williams to be sent up for trial, to appear at the next session of the King's

Bench Division of the Supreme Court in York county, which will open here on Tuesday, January 20th, next and at which Mr. Justice LeBlanc will preside and not Chief Justice Barry, as had been expected.

The change is due to a new assignment of the Justices of the King's Bench Division in connection with which Chief Justice Barry today gave The Gleaner the following memorandum:

"In consequence of the death of one of the King's Bench Judges, the absence of another on leave during the summer months, and the transference of a third one to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the last assignment of judges was necessarily considerably disarranged. By the assignments for 1925 which have not been promulgated, it is Mr. Justice LeBlanc and not Chief Justice Barry who will take the York Nisi Prius sittings on the 20th January next."

The Daily Gleaner, Fredericton, N.B. Friday, Nov. 28, 1924

Williams Spends First Night Behind Bars

Was Evidently Rational But Fatigued on Arrival Here

HAD A SMOKE AND WANTED A BATH

Then Rolled Himself up in Blankets And Soon Fell Asleep

Williams Again in Police Court

Formally Arraigned on Double Murder Charge This Afternoon

REMANDED UNTIL DECEMBER 6th

But Examination Will Not be Started Before December 15th.

Fear Attempt at Suicide

Especial precautions are being taken by the authorities to prevent a possible attempt at suicide by Harry D. Williams, charged with the dual fiendish dual murder at Fosterville, as a result of his having made some mention of poison during his 81-mile automobile drive from North Lake to Fredericton last evening with Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders.

Before he was put in a cell at the police station last night Williams' braces, his boot laces and the contents of the pockets of his clothing were taken away from him by Chief of Police Jones so that no means of self-destruction would be available. A handkerchief, cigarette papers and tobacco, matches and several coins were all that police officers could find in his pockets.

Williams, Charged With Murders Denies

Making Any Admission of Guilt

Prisoner Was Arraigned Here To-day,

Remanded until December 5th

HOLDING INQUIRY THIS AFTERNOON

Harry D. Williams was charged in the Police Court here...today with the murder of his half sister's two daughters, Cynthia Foster, aged 14, and Nesia Foster, aged 10, Tuesday, at Fosterville on North Lake, the furthest north of the chain known as Chiputneticook Lakes which form the international boundary between New Brunswick and the State of Maine.

With several days growth of whiskers and his hair unbrushed, Williams was brought into court in his stocking feet, his shoes having been taken from him so there could be no possibility of using his shoe laces in an attempt at self-destruction. Williams was in court only a few minutes and as expected, the proceedings are entirely formal. He was brought into court during a lull between a number of theft cases when there was scarcely a dozen people in the room which previously had been crowded with curious spectators anxious to get a look at the prisoner.

When Judge Limerick called Williams' name he jumped to his feet rather nervously. Without being asked to plead Williams was then remanded and his next appearance in court will not be until Friday, December 5th, at 10 a.m. Later to-day, Williams will be moved from the police station to the York County jail.

FUNERAL OF VICTIMS AND INQUEST TODAY



Just about the time that the heavy steel doors of a cell at the York county jail was expected to behind Williams, the funeral of the two little victims of the crime with which he is charged were being buried at Fosterville. The funeral is being followed by a coroner's inquest which was ordered by the Attorney General's Department when the

result of the medical examination made by Dr. W.L. Turner of Meductic, yesterday became known. Dr. Turner acted in the capacity of medical examiner and did not hold a coroner's inquest. The coroner holding the inquest is Dr. B.H. Dougan of Harvey Station, who joined Sheriff John B. Hawthorn and Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders after midnight last night: they motored as far as Canterbury Station, remained there until daylight and , accompanied by Edward Lundon, of Canterbury Station, went on to Fosterville this morning.

WILLIAMS DENIES ANY ADMISSION OF GUILT

"I am feeling pretty fair to-day is about all I can say this morning," said Williams, while he waited in his cell at the police station to be brought into court. He had changed his clothes discarding the knockabout clothing he was wearing when brought here last night and had donned a blue suit which he had brought here with him last night from Fosterville.

"I have made no statement and I don't think I should say anything further just now except to deny that I have made any admission of guilt," he continued. "I have not said anything with any bearing upon the crime with which I am charged since I gave myself up yesterday at John Foster's.

Why He Gave Himself Up

Asked why he "gave himself up", Williams replied: "I found out a crime had been committed in my cabin; I knew that I would be suspected and blamed. I was shocked at what I had found and, after spending the night in the woods, I thought I had better give myself up. So I went to John Foster's place knowing he was a magistrate, and was going to the house when they came out and met me."

Ward Foster, father of the two girls made the gruesome discovery of the two girls' bodies in Williams' camp last night. One body was on the bed in the cabin and the other was on the floor under the bed. The arms and legs of both girls were bound with rope and one of the girls was gagged, rope and string being tied about her mouth. She had evidently been the last victim of the double killing.

The girls had been in the habit of visiting their uncle's cabin while enroute from school in the afternoon, and occasionally they stayed there for supper with him. So that when they did not return home nothing was thought of their absence until late in the evening. Then their father started out in search. He finally found their dead bodies in the camp—one girl shot through the mouth and the other through the jaw—and, although completely overwhelmed by his awful discovery, he gave the alarm which resulted in a posse of twenty-five armed men being immediately formed to run down the murderer. They scoured the woods and were under orders to shoot

Williams on sight if he offered any resistance when they came upon him.

Williams Served in War

Williams is a returned soldier and until this time had borne a good reputation. He is about thirty years old, weight about 165 pounds, stands 5 feet 10 inches, and is a good appearing rosy-cheeked man of medium complexion. He, first enlisted with the 10th Regiment for war years but afterward was transferred to the 9th Siege Battery, and served overseas for a considerable time with that unit. The only explanation that is offered for the heinous crime is that he must have been suffering from temporary insanity, although there was ample evidence in the cabin that the crime had been deliberately committed, and it is evident that he took every precaution to prevent early detection. He had even tied up his dog so that the animal could not follow him. His conversation, after being placed under arrest, has served to convey the impression that Williams evidently had not recovered his mental capacity even by that time.

Thursday, November 27, 1924

MURDER VICTIMS BURIED TODAY

Williams' Rifle, Two Empty Shells and a Bullet Which Passed Through Girl's Head

Cords and Ropes With Which Victims were Bound Also Among Articles

Brought Here Last Night by Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders as Evidence in Double Murder

"It was an awful sight for a man to see," said Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders on his arrival here last evening with Harry D. Williams from Fosterville, describing the scene which was presented to his view when he visited Williams' little cabin on the shore of North Lake where 14-year old Cynthia Foster, and her 10-year old sister, Nesia, were brutally murdered, and as a result of those deaths Williams, a half-uncle of the children, is charged with double murder.

When Deputy Sheriff Saunders first arrived at the scene of the double murder about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after securing his prisoner, the bodies of the two little victims were being prepared for burial. Owing to the fact that the mother of the two dead girls is in delicate health, arrangements were being made for the funeral to take place from the scene of the tragedy. Both bodies were lying on the bed, under which the youngest, described by the officer as a "tiny little thing," was found bound with a bullet wound through the head which had badly fractured the skull, and on which the older girl, gagged and with her arms bound, and bearing evidence of a vile assault had been discovered, also with a bullet wound through the head.

Horrible Condition of Young Victims

Only a cursory examination of the bodies was made by Deputy Sheriff Saunders, who said he was "sickened by the horrible condition of the young victims."

The cords and ropes which had been found fastened around the arms and legs of the younger girl and about the arms of the older, still bearing blood-stains, as well as the bullet which had pierced the older girl's head and the pillow and mattress and struck against the wall, were brought here by Deputy Sheriff Saunders. The bullet was a soft-nosed type and had been flattened out into a mushroom shape while embedded amongst the lead were traces of the feathers of the pillows and mattress through which it had passed after piercing the older girl's head. He also had six 38-55 soft-nosed cartridges which had been found in the magazine of Williams' rifle, as well as two empty shells found in the cabin. The rifle is a Winchester repeater, 1894 model. Two notches have been cut in the butt for identification purposes, a gruesome reminder of the double tragedy.

Feared Attempt at Violence

Deputy Sheriff Saunders experienced uneasiness all during his trip that some attempt might be made to do violence to his charge, who he found in the residence of John Foster, a mile and a half from the scene of the murder, surrounded by a circle of twenty or more men. At Canterbury Station, a large crowd congregated about the automobile and caused the officer to make his stay there as brief as possible, after securing a meal for Williams who had not had anything to eat since the day before until the evening. Previously he had refused to eat and had mentioned something about poison. This led to a painstaking search of his person at the police station here after he had been delivered into the custody of Chief of Police Jones.

Williams Was Born at Nackawick 37 Years Ago - Served With Trench Mortar of 3rd Canadian Division

Harry D. Williams, who is charged with the double murder at Fosterville, is 37 years old, unmarried and was born at Nackawick, Parish of Southhampton, York County. His father is dead and his mother is Mrs. Joshua Fish, who married a second time and lives at Fosterville. Williams has no brothers or sisters but has some half brothers and half sisters. He has lived for the past thirteen or fourteen years at Fosterville. By doing farm work and other labor, Williams picked up a frugal living at his shack on the shore of North Lake, the furthest north of the chain known as Chiputneticook Lakes which form part of the international boundary between New Brunswick and the State of Maine.

In the Great War Williams had more than three years overseas service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force

but was never wounded. He enlisted with the Canadian Garrison Artillery and after being stationed at St. John for some time, went overseas in September, 1918, with a draft of the 4th Siege Battery. He later joined the 3rd Divisional Ammunition Column in France, but afterwards transferred to the Trench Mortars of the 3rd Division with which he served throughout the rest of the war until the armistice.

WILLIAMS MARRIED; WIFE GOT DIVORCE

Accused Denies That He Ever Had Another Name — Wife Lives at Houlton

Fosterville, N.B., Nov. 28 — While Harry D. Williams, charged with the fiendish crime committed here this week when his half sister's two little daughters were foully murdered, has been said to be unmarried, he has been married and his wife is living in Houlton, Me., according to a statement credited to Ward Foster, father of the two victims of the crime.

Moreover, it is stated that Williams was known as Darius Thornton, that the matter of his antecedents is a delicate question and that as a boy he served a term in the reform school. His wife is said to be a waitress in a hotel at Houlton, either the Snell House or Clark's Hotel.

From his cell at the Police Station Williams admitted to The Gleaner this afternoon that he had been married a long time ago and said he said he was a single man because his wife, so he had been creditably informed, had obtained a divorce in Maine and had since been twice married. He said he didn't know what her present name is.

They had been married, Williams said, at Woodstock, his wife being formerly Miss Ada Clark, of Woodstock. They lived together, he said, for seven or eight years, mostly at Houlton, and then, Williams said, "she went to the bad." Green Street was where they were living in Houlton when they separated.

"Before the war," was as near as Williams could come to fixing the date when he "left her." He said he afterwards went to St. Stephen, worked on the Canadian Pacific Railway and later at the sardine plant at Chamcook, near St. Andrews. Williams said he didn't know how old his wife was. "She was older than I was quite a lot," he said. He gave his age as 37.

Williams denied he had ever been known by any other name than Harry Darwin Williams and denied that he had ever been in a reform school or any such institution.

The Daily Gleaner, Saturday, November 29, 1924

Williams Unmoved When Charged With Murders

Shows No Emotion

When Formally Arraigned in Police Court

IS TRANSFERRED TO COUNTY JAIL

Move Was Made Without Attracting Attention Late Yesterday

Two hours after Harry D. Williams had been formally arraigned in the Police court yesterday afternoon on the charge of murdering his two half-nieces at Fosterville, he had been quietly transferred from the city police station to the York County Jail to await his next appearance before Judge Limerick on December 6th, until which date he has been remanded.

The transfer was quietly effected by Chief of Police Jones, Williams being conveyed to the jail in an automobile so as to avoid crowds which it was feared would gather. Ten minutes from the time he was directed to put on his boots and outer clothing at the police station, Williams was divested of the same garments in his cell at the County Jail, where he is without shoe laces or suspenders and the same precautions are being observed to forestall any possible attempt at suicide.

Police Officer Harry McNeil's car was used to transfer the prisoner to jail, McNeil acting as chauffeur, and the Chief of Police and his prisoner were accompanied by a reporter for the Gleaner. The side curtains of the car had been placed in position to shield Williams from the gaze of curious spectators who had hung about City Hall during the day hoping to gain a look at the accused.

At 4:45 p.m. Williams was given his boots and told to don outer garments for the short trip. Completely dressed, his hands were manacled, although this precaution hardly seemed necessary on account of his quiet and differential attitude, and the prisoner emerged from the police station in the gathering twilight. Walking up the steps to the outer entrance he stumbled but saved himself from falling with his manacled hands. His entrance to the police car was practically unnoticed.

As the car was proceeding out York Street to Brunswick Street Williams finally spoke to the Chief with whom he was occupying the rear seat. "I want to thank you Chief for all the kindnesses you have shown me," he said, "I don't suppose I will see you again. I have appreciated your kindness very much."

"Oh, but we'll see you again, if we live, when you come back to court next week," replied chief Jones.

Williams was assigned to a roomy cell on the top floor in the southwest corner of the building where he found awaiting him a loaf of bread and two pans of water.

A request for matches was denied, the barred door of the cell shut behind him, the cell light was switched on

from the outside, and Williams was left alone in the dark with his thoughts.

Williams Cell Looks Out Upon Where He Will Hang if Adjudged Guilty of Murder

Site Where Gallows Will Be Erected First Thing He Saw This Morning

When Harry Darwin Williams awoke this morning in a cell at the southwest corner on the top corridor of the York County Jail and peered out through the grating of iron bars which covered the only window, he looked for the first time upon the site where the gallows will be erected for his execution if he is adjudged guilty of the charge of having murdered Cynthia and Necia Foster, aged 14 and 10 years respectively, his half-sister's two daughters, at Fosterville just as it was growing dusk last Tuesday evening. Last night was the first night that Williams ever spent in jail, he says. For according to his own statement he was never arrested before he was charged with the fiendish crime at Fosterville which the coroner's jury found he had committed. Williams is on a bread and water diet, and that will be all he will be given, except for an occasional dose of molasses, until his case is finally disposed of at the session of the York Circuit Court which opens here on Tuesday, Jan. 20th, unless friends, relatives or somebody else provides it or a court order specifies that he shall have special rations.

Everything, except his necessary clothes, was taken away from him before he was put into solitary confinement in his cell.

BELIEVED CYNTHIA HAD PREMONITION

Confided To Her Aunt at Noon She Wished Uncle Harry Was 1,000 Miles Away

Fosterville, N.B. Nov. 23 — Did Cynthia Foster, oldest of the two victims in the double murder here this week that has horrified the people along both sides of the international boundary, have a premonition of the awful fate that was to befall her?

On Tuesday at noon she had dinner with her aunt and to her she confided she did not want to go to her Uncle Harry's camp that day. The little girl is said to have told her aunt that she "wished he was a thousand miles away from here."

Four of the children had been in the habit of going to the camp together, but the oldest girl in the family and a younger sister were busy at home with some work on Tuesday afternoon after school and were unable to go along with Cynthia and her 10-year old sister, Necia.

If all four girls had gone to the camp, there would doubtless have been four victims of the tragedy instead of two. For in the death shack on the lake shore enough

extra sets of ropes and cords to bind two more victims, such as were used to bind Cynthia and Necia, have been found.

Williams' Jealousy Noticed by Others

Fosterville, N.B. Nov. 29 — There is a growing belief here that Harry Williams, charged with the murder of his half-sister's two daughters this week, has made advances to Cynthia Foster, the older of his two victims, on previous occasions and that the girl was afraid of him, had repelled his advances and wanted to keep away from him.

Some claim Williams had threatened to shoot any boy or man the older girl might walk out with and that his maniacal jealousy had been asserted in the presence of others.

Valuable Evidence Burned

Fosterville, N.B., Nov. 29—What might have been valuable evidence in fastening the guilt of the crime with which he is charged upon Harry Williams has been destroyed. After permission had been given by Dr. W. L. Turner, of Meductic, the first coroner to come here, to bury the bodies of the two foully murdered girls, the clothing which they wore was stripped off them and burned up together with other bloodstained articles found in the shack where Williams had lived. Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders learned this when he was here on his second visit and was gathering articles for use as evidence.

Mother of Victims Says She Could Cut Her half Brother's Body in Pieces Bit by Bit

Never Thought William Would So Abuse Trust in Him, Says Mrs. Ward Foster

Fosterville, N.B., Nov. 29—In this grief stricken settlement nobody has turned more against Harry Williams than his half-sister, Mrs. Ward Foster, mother of the two girls with whose murder he is charged.

She said she would gladly cut her half brother in pieces bit by bit and consider she had done her duty. She never thought he would so abuse the confidence and trust which they had placed in him. The children had always tried to cook and clean, mend his clothes and otherwise help Harry in his camp, and she had tried to encourage them in helping him, little knowing the terrible reward that would come to them.

She had been led to suppose from Harry's talk she says, that he would protect her children even to the last bit of blood he possessed. Neighbors say they have felt that Harry's love for his nieces was not the right kind of love. They even went so far as to warn Mr. and Mrs. Foster regarding Harry, who had shown evidence of

jealousy if the girls were allowed to go out or take part in plays of any nature. Mrs. Foster thought it was only the safety of the girls he had at heart. Harry worked hard and always spent his money on these Foster children.

Something Not Fully Understood

The young people of the little settlement liked to visit his shanty and enjoyed being with him. Williams was well-read, jovial at times, kindhearted, served meals to them and could talk on almost any subject. He had been in the Canadian Forces for over four years.

But, although he possessed all these good qualities, there has always been something behind which has not been fully understood.

May Have Been Married Twice

Williams had been known by the name of Thornton, later by the name of Darius Nason, but this no doubt is due to the fact that his mother married twice and his step-father had been married before, making a mix-up in families. Williams himself has been married and his wife for a time was cook at Clark's Hotel in Houlton, while he worked as a section man on the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad. It is said that he has two children. His wife for some reason left him, taking her children.

Rumor has it that Williams may have been married twice, for a citizen of New Brunswick recognized the picture of Williams and thinks he is the same man he once knew who married Miss Brownrig, of Lake George, and if he is, that they had children. Possibly this may have been the wife with whom he lived in Houlton.

But the one outstanding event in his life today is the chapter that just closed in which two innocent children were cruelly murdered to gratify the lust of a beast.

WILLIAMS WIFE HOLDS NO MALICE

Mrs. Ada Thornton Convinced Her Former Husband is Insane

Houlton, Me., Dec. 2-Mrs. Ada Thornton says that despite all that her former husband, now known as Harry D. Williams, has said against her and her character, she holds no malice towards him. On the other hand she says that denials he has made that he was formerly known as Darius Thornton, his renouncement of being the father of their child and so forth merely convince her that the man held in the York county jail at Fredericton, N.B., for the murder of his half sister's two daughters, Cynthia and Necia Foster, cannot be in his right mind.

When confronted with the statement that Thornton, alias Harry Williams, told when questioned at Fredericton, that he had left her because she had "gone to the bad", she said she could not think he said that.

She holds no malice. Mrs. Thornton said a friend saw her husband a few years after he had left her in the woods. He asked him why he went off as he did and he replied he did not know why. This friend asked if hadn't better return home and he replied: " No, Ada would not take me back now and she is too good a woman for me to have."

She said he was always quiet, unassuming, kind-hearted and she could not think of any motive for the crime except insanity. The papers state he served four years in the Canadian army without any letup, almost always in the trenches, and I feel that his mind was under-mined by the experience of the terrible war. "I cannot believe he did it in his right mind," she said.

When asked why he should have planned everything hours before the crime she replied that it must have been some disease of the mind working towards a certain point planning with cunning to accomplish an end.

Williams' Explanation Why He Lived in Shack

The first explanation of why he had been living in his hermit-like existence in the shack on the shore of North Lake, where he is charged with killing his half-sister's two daughters, was given by Harry Darwin Williams before he was removed from the city police station to the York County Jail last evening.

"I wanted to get alone and be alone after I had been fooled by that woman," said Williams in a conversation with a reporter regarding his marriage at Woodstock, N.B., and his subsequent married life at Houlton, Me., where, he says, he finally left his wife, who has since secured a divorce and married again. " I had been fooled once and once was enough," continued Williams in a slow voice and with a changed demeanor as he discussed the subject. "I wanted no more to do with them. There is so much unfaithfulness in the world-." And that ended what he had to say.

THORNTON WAS WILLIAMS' NAME AT WOODSTOCK

Identified By Photographs as Sent to Reformatory Twenty Years Ago

DIVORCED WIFE SAYS THAT HE "HAD" SPELLS

Man Charged With Murder at Fosterville Asks to See a Minister

Fredericton, N.B., Dec. 1- Harry D. Williams, held for the murder of his half-sister's two daughters, Cynthia and Necia Foster, at Fosterville last week has been identified by photo-graphs as Darius Thornton, who was sentenced from Woodstock to a term in the New Brunswick penitentiary on a charge of theft.

His former wife, Mrs. Ada Thornton, has been found at Houlton, Me. She secured a divorce from him some years ago but has not married again. She believes Williams must have been temporarily insane from war service and says he had "spells" before he left her for no good reason 12 years ago. Two children were born to them, one of whom is dead.

Williams since his arrest here has denied that he has ever gone under the name of Darius Thornton and he also denied that he was the father of any children.

Williams spent a quiet Sunday his first weekend in the York county jail. When his record was being made out after his arrest, he gave his religion as Church of England. Yesterday, he asked Sheriff Hawthorn if he could see a Church of England minister, and this morning Very Rev. Scovil Neales, Dean of Fredericton, spent a half-hour with him in his cell at the York county jail.

LIVED WITH A LAME MAN WHO USED TO DO ODD JOBS

Woodstock, N.B., Dec. 1-Harry D. Williams, now in the York County Jail at Fredericton charged with murder, has been identified here by Chief of Police Owen Kelly by photographs as Darius Thornton, who twenty years ago was arrested with two other youths named Nason and Embleton and charged with stealing brass from the mill owned by the late Fred Mooers.

Embleton turned King's evidence and got off with a suspended sentence, but Thornton and Nason were sent to the New Brunswick Reformatory for a term of three years.

Thornton had previously lived with a lame man who did odd jobs about town and he never came back here afterwards, so far as anybody can tell.

Former Wife Believes He Must Have Been Mad

Houlton, Me., Dec. 1-The woman to whom Harry D. Williams, held in jail at Fredericton for the double murder at Fosterville, N.B. last week, has been found here. She is Mrs. Ada Thornton which is the name she has always gone under since her marriage to Williams, who was Darius Thornton when she married him and lived with him until he suddenly left her 12 years ago. They had two children one of which died.

She believes her former husband, from whom she secured a divorce upon the grounds of desertion several years ago, must have been temporarily insane from war service if he committed the crime for which he is charged. She said he was always kind and they had no quarrels, but he " had spells " and used to disappear for several days at a time.

Williams Discharged From the Army Here

Harry D. Williams, charged with the double murder at Fosterville last week, was discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force here in March, 1919. He says he got his discharge just a few days before the Discharge Depot was removed from this city to St. John. He is therefore not entirely unfamiliar with the city in which his trial of the charge of murder will take place

LAST HANGING HERE FOR DOUBLE MURDER

W.C. Sterling Brannen Recalls Execution of Man Named Smith Over 80 Years Ago

The double murder of fourteen years-old Cynthia Foster and her ten-years-old sister, Necia, at Fosterville last week, recalls the only hanging which ever took place in Fredericton, according to the memory of older residents, when a man named Smith was executed for murder of two men whose names are now unknown.

Smith was hanged at the old Burial Ground entrance a few years before the county jail was moved from King street to Brunswick in 1842, according to W.C. Sterling Brannen, retired official of the Provincial Secretary's office, whose father, Charles Brannen, was at that time Deputy Sheriff of York county under Sheriff D.W. Miller. Mr. Brannen's father, as Deputy Sheriff, conveyed the condemned man from the county jail on King street below Regent to the gallows at the entrance to the Old Burial Grounds.

WILLIAMS IN POLICE COURT AGAIN TOMORROW

Prisoner Charged With The Fosterville Murder to Come Up in Morning

EXAMINATION NOT TO START FOR SOME DAYS

Harry D. Williams, charged with the murder of his half sister's two daughters, Cynthia and Necia Foster, aged 14 and 10 years, will appear in the police court here again tomorrow.

This morning, Dr. T.C. Allen, K.C., Deputy Attorney General, stated that Peter J. Hughes, K.C. of this city, had been appointed to carry on the prosecution in the case for the crown, and he is expected to make his first appearance in the case tomorrow, when Williams is arraigned again.

Inasmuch as no steps have been taken towards procuring the attendance of witnesses, the preliminary examination of Williams cannot be proceeded with and it has been expected that the crown prosecutor will move for adjournment tomorrow for the full limit of eight days for which a remand can be made. That would make Monday, December 15th, as the first date on which the

preliminary examination will be commenced. This afternoon it was said that adjournment might be asked for until the last of next week.

Williams is to appear in court tomorrow in the forenoon. He will have a luxuriant growth of beard, inasmuch as he has not been allowed to have a razor nor has he been shaved since he entered his cell at the York county jail a week ago.

The Daily Gleaner December 6, 1924

Many Witnesses To Be Called In Double Murder

Alleged Admissions at Fosterville Without Warning

DECEMBER 16th IS HEARING DATE

Williams Appeared in Police Court Again This Morning

Almost a score of witnesses may be summoned, it was said this afternoon, to give evidence at the preliminary examination of Harry D. Williams, charged with double murder at Fosterville on November 25th.

The large number of witnesses will be required, it is said, because alleged admissions of his guilt which witnesses related at the coroner's inquest had been made by Williams, after he had been taken into custody at Fosterville on the morning following the finding of the bodies of the two murdered girls, cannot be offered as evidence in court.

It is said that Claude Peck, to whom Williams is alleged to have made his admissions of guilt, had not warned the man now charged with the murder that anything he might say would be used as evidence against him at his trial and that Peck, who is a provincial game warden and a constable, cannot give his conversations with Williams as evidence.

So far Williams has not secured counsel. If a lawyer is detailed to defend him, that will not be done until the accused is arraigned in the York Circuit Court on January 20th, next, before Mr. Justice LeBlanc.

WAS REMANDED TODAY UNTIL NEXT WEDNESDAY

Tuesday, December 16th, at 10 a.m., has been fixed as the time at which the preliminary examination of Harry D. Williams, charged with the double murder of his half-nieces, Cynthia Foster, aged 14, and Necia Foster, aged 10, will open before Walter Limerick in the city police court.

In the meantime, Williams who appeared on remand before Judge Limerick in police court this afternoon at 12:45 p.m., has been remanded to the York county jail

until December 10th, when a further remand until December 16th will be made. P.J. Hughes, K.C., appeared this morning as crown prosecutor under instructions from Attorney General's Department.

Williams appeared in a complete outfit of clothes today with the exception of a collar when ushered into the dock at the police court this afternoon by Chief of Police Nathaniel Jones. In addition to his ordinary clothes he wore the short mackinaw coat which he brought with him from Fosterville. His demeanor this morning was unchanged from that of his two previous appearances in court and throughout the brief formal proceedings uttered not a word.

Crowd in Court A few minutes after Williams was brought into court in the presence of a crowd of spectators Judge Limerick arrived and took his seat on the bench. The case was immediately called and Mr. Hughes, the only counsel present, announced that he was appearing for the prosecution on instructions from the Attorney General's Department. "When will you be ready to proceed?" asked Judge Limerick.

Mr. Hughes replied that the earliest possible date by which he could secure the presence of his witnesses would be December 16th. The greater number of witnesses, he said, resided at the extremity of the county and it would require some time to serve them with the necessary papers.

Judge Limerick then announced that he would fix Thursday, December 6th, at 10 a.m., as the date for the preliminary examination and that he would remand the accused until December 16th, when a further remand would be made. The announcement was repeated to the prisoner standing in the dock, a silent witness to the proceedings, when he appeared not to have received the import of His Honor's remarks.

Williams was then removed to his cell in the police station to await his transfer to the county jail. Crowds of men and women were around the police station all morning to catch a glimpse of the accused.

Williams Can't Suffer Too Much Says Father of Murdered Girls

"He cannot suffer any too much to suit me," says Ward B. Foster, father of Cynthia and Necia Foster, aged 14 and 10 years, who Harry D. Williams, alias Darius Thornton, is charged with having murdered at Fosterville on November 25th last.

"None of us of course know how much he has been suffering and how much he is suffering, but it is all just retribution for his terrible crime," continued the father of the victims of the most fiendish double murder in New Brunswick criminal annals. "I had not seen him from the night before my two little girls were so brutally murdered

until I saw him in court here. It is almost beyond reason that, even on a bread and water diet, a man could fall away and change so rapidly; he is certainly an awful looking sight, but I have no sympathy for him. And I don't think anybody in the Parish of North Lake has any sympathy for him."

Williams Changed His Name So Wife Could Not Find Him

Letter To Sister Gave That Reason- Williams Is 41 Years Old

Harry D. Williams, who is charged with the murder of his half sister's two nieces (sic) at Fosterville, N.B. on November 25th last, changed his name over ten years ago from Darius Thornton to the name which he gives at present in order that his wife, Mrs. Ada Thornton, would not be able to find him.

At least that is the reason he gave for making he change in name in a letter which he wrote to his half sister, Mrs. Ward Foster, mother of the two victims of the North Lake tragedy, and which letter is said to be still amongst a file of letters that are kept at the Foster home.

Ward Foster, father of the dead girls, gave that information to the Gleaner when asked if any reason had become known why Williams had changed his name and had denied after his arrest that he had ever been known as Darius Thornton. He said that published reports that the accused was born at Nackawick, York County, were correct, that his mother afterwards married a man named Nason and that she is now Mrs. Fish and lives at Fosterville.

But, according to Mr. Foster, Williams was not married at Woodstock, as he has stated, but at Victoria Corner, Carleton County, and while his wife had, as previously reported, been originally Miss Ada Clark, she had been married before she married Williams and was then a widow—a Mrs. Saunders—with four children. To Williams she gave birth to two children, one of whom died while the other is still living.

Mrs. Foster showed considerable feeling when it was suggested that inquiries had been made as to Mrs. Thornton's whereabouts by the crown prosecutor and that she might be called here when Williams' trial comes on at the sitting of the York Circuit Court in January. "I see that she has expressed the opinion that Williams could not have been in his right mind," said the father of the dead girls. "What can she know about it? She said at the time she suggested his war service had affected his mind that she had not seen him for two years. No insanity pleas can excuse Williams. He had a bad streak in him, but he was so kind to the children and seemed to think so much of them all that we overlooked his former bad record and allowed him privileges which we now find—all too late—that we never should have permitted."

Mr. Foster said that Williams' relatives say that he is older than 37.

The Daily Gleaner December 17, 1924

Williams Committed For Trial After Enoch Peck Corroborated Confessions

Preliminary Hearing In The Fosterville Murder Case Finished

TRIAL TO OPEN JANUARY 20th

Williams Denies That Jealousy Was Motive Of Crime

Harry D. Williams was committed for trial before the York County Court opening on January 20th, by Judge Limerick at noon today on the conclusion of his preliminary examination on the charge of murdering fourteen-years-old Cynthia Foster and her ten-years-old sister, Necia. Evidence of the eighteen witnesses summoned by the Crown was taken.

Williams had nothing to say on his own behalf nor did he want to summon any witnesses following the completion of the evidence submitted by P.J. Hughes, K.C., as Crown prosecutor. Immediately after the completion of the evidence of Dr. B.H. Dougan, of Harvey Station, the last witness, Mr. Hughes moved for committal of the prisoner for trial.

Williams was directed to stand up and to listen carefully while Judge Limerick asked him if he had anything he wished to say for himself. He was warned that he did not have to say anything, and that anything he might say would be taken down in writing and used against him at his trial. After acknowledging that he understood the question he shook his head and said "No sir" in reply to the court's query. He replied in the same manner when asked if he wished to call any witnesses.

Enock Peck Was Star Witness Today

The evidence given yesterday by Claude Peck that Williams had admitted the murders to him in the presence of Enoch Peck, after having been duly warned and acknowledging the warning, was corroborated by Enoch Peck in his evidence this morning. "I know it," Williams said in answer to Claude Peck's warning, according to Enoch Peck. "I killed the girls and expect to pay the supreme penalty." He was looking forward from the rear of the automobile at the time and then turning to Claude Peck, added: "But I didn't do what you think I did." He added that they would find his statements true with the assistance of expert advice.

Williams also told the witness that he was not jealous, and that he didn't know what was the matter with him. He said Williams had said he tried to poison himself with

the strychnine but had taken an overdose and vomited it up.

Mrs. Rachael Wood

Mrs. Rachael Wood, of Fosterville, one of the women assisting in preparing the bodies of the victims for burial, was the first witness called by P.J. Hughes, K.C., Crown prosecutor, when the preliminary hearing was resumed at 10:25 o'clock this morning. She did not make any examination or find any marks on the bodies other than those previously described.

Mrs. Lenora Boone

Mrs. Lenora Boone, of North Lake, said she had seen both of the girls on the last night in October. She had gone to the cabin to assist in the burial preparations. She did not see what became of the clothing removed from the bodies nor did she see anything removed from the cabin or burned. She did not know of any new facts.

Wesley Buckingham

Wesley Buckingham, of Fosterville, farmer, said he had known the prisoner for eight or ten years. The prisoner had lived with Ward Foster and at his (Williams) camp since the war. Witness said he lived forty rods from Ward Foster's. Buckingham said he saw Williams with the black and white dog going towards Ward Foster's barn at noon on the day of the murder. He recognized the dog as the one Williams had. Witness was going for his dinner at the time he saw Williams and the dog near Foster's barn.

Witness visited the cabin the morning after the murder. He described the general situation as he had viewed it on this occasion. His evidence in this respect corroborated that already given by previous witnesses.

He also acted as a witness of Dr. Turner's medical examination and described the condition of the bodies. Witness said he did not know for what purpose cord such as was used in binding the girls was made. Later the following day, he had visited the camp and found similar cords on a shelf with fishhooks attached. These cords were not the ones discovered on the floor by Warden A.C. Wetmore. He had left the hooked cords where he had discovered them.

Robert Hay

Robert Hay, of Canterbury, was called for the purpose of identifying the sandbag produced in evidence. He said he had seen it taken from a shelf in the cabin. It was turned over to the officers.

Enoch Peck

The next witness was Enoch Peck, of North Lake, who

said that he was told of the murder at 5:15 a.m. on November 26th. He went to the camp and after awhile heard a rumor that Williams was crossing the road. With Claude Peck, Millidge Wood and Emory Farrell he went down the road in a car and found Williams on the road near Harvey Boone's. Emory Farrell stopped the car and Williams said: "Don't hurt me, I'm going to give myself up." Claude Peck said: "Get in the car."

After their arrival at John Foster's he had conversed with Williams but he had not warned him. He stayed with the prisoner until Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders arrived. As a result of a conversation with Williams he had gone to Tom Kinney's field where he found the rifle produced in court. He found it without difficulty at the point where the wire fence and the pole fence met, which is where Williams said it was.

There were footprints of a working-man's shoes about the spot and in one place the grass had been trodden down over a an area three feet from side to side. He showed the rifle to Williams who said something to him, but this conversation was ruled out by the Court. Continuing the witness said the rifle was left in John Foster's office during the day. He saw Claude Peck bring the rifle out of the office after Deputy Sheriff Saunders arrived. The rifle had been marked with two notches by Claude Peck.

During the day at Foster's, Williams vomited a little. He had given an explanation as to the cause of his sickness to the witness. The conversation in this respect was also ruled out by the Court. The prisoner had been cold when taken to Foster's.

Witness said he accompanied the Deputy Sheriff and the prisoner in the automobile to Ward Foster's, where he and Claude Peck had been left with Williams in the automobile while the others visited the Williams' camp.

Witness said he heard Claude Peck warn the prisoner that he didn't have to answer his questions and that anything he said would be brought out against him in the courts. This took place in the car before the conversation which he had with the prisoner in the absence of Deputy Sheriff Saunders at the camp.

In reply to the warning given by Claude Peck, the witness said Williams replied: "I know it. I killed the girls and I expect to pay the supreme penalty." While he said this Williams was looking to the front of the car. Then he turned his head and said to Claude Peck: "but I didn't do what you think I did."

Continuing, Enoch Peck said Claude Peck had said that they would have expert advice on that.

Williams replied: "Well, you can have expert advice on it and you'll find what I'm telling you is true."

Witness asked Williams if he had been jealous.

Williams replied "no," and that he didn't know what was the matter.

Witness asked him if he had taken strychnine and he replied that he had and that he had taken too much and vomited it up. He had gone up to the field where the rifle had been found about dusk and said he stayed there all night.

Williams also said: "The chances are I'll plead guilty." Claude Peck replied that he might as well and throw himself on the mercy of the court.

The Daily Gleaner, Wednesday, December 17, 1924

Doctor Believes Cynthia Foster Was Outraged by the Villain Who Killed Girls

Dr. W.L. Turner, of Meductic, Tells of Result of His Examination of Bodies of Murdered Girls- - Ten Witnesses Examined on First Day of Preliminary Hearing

The evidence of ten witnesses had been completed when the preliminary examination Harry D. Williams, charged with the murder of his half-sister's two daughters, Cynthia, aged 14, and Necia, aged 10, at Fosterville, on November 25th, was adjourned last evening to resume again this morning at 10 o'clock.

Little new evidence was produced at yesterday afternoon's hearing when the witnesses gave evidence largely of a corroborative evidence. Warden A.C. Wetmore and Arlington Boone, two of the witnesses of the medical examination made by Dr. W.L. Turner, John Foster, J.P., Dr. Turner, Mrs. Ida Farrell, and Mrs. Nellie Farrell, two of the women present while the bodies were prepared for burial, were the witnesses examined yesterday afternoon.

Warden Wetmore told of finding two other cords in Williams' cabin, similar to those used in binding the arms of the victims, and which appeared to have been newly cut, in addition to a sandbag which he had found on a shelf over the table. The sandbag had been in perfect condition when he found it but had been torn when two boys had attempted to test its strength. Dr. Turner in his evidence said that an examination of the body of Cynthia Foster had revealed evidence to him which led him to the conclusion that she had been violated. Arlington Boone said he had burned the pillows found on the bed under Cynthia's head and through which one of the bullets had passed and had discovered one of the bullets under the bed while cleaning up the cabin after the examination by Dr. Turner. John Foster told of the prisoner being held in custody at his home and Mrs. Nellie Farrell admitted burning a quantity of clothing while the bodies were being prepared for burial. What

the articles were which she had burned, she could not say.

Warden A.C. Wetmore

Warden A.C. Wetmore, of Fosterville, resumed the stand at 2:40 p.m. and continued his evidence with respect to various ropes and cords submitted in evidence. A bullet crease had been discovered in the flooring beneath the head of the younger girl starting directly from the position occupied by the head which had been penetrated by a bullet. On the floor had been found a piece of the bullet casing, a second piece being discovered in the log wall back of the bed.

The rag covering the face of the older girl on the bed had been knotted about the head and was pierced by a bullet hole directly over the wound in the head. A gag was found tied into the girl's mouth. The bullet which passed through the older girl's head passed through the pillow and mattress and was discovered embedded with the filling of the mattress and pillow in the wall of the cabin. The bullet in evidence was produced and identified.

The older girl's skirt had been pulled part way to her knees. Beneath, two underskirts had been rolled up to her waist. The girl's under-garments were blood-stained on both thighs. A further examination of her body had been made by Dr. Turner who later gave permission for burial.

Beside a wash boiler containing bread and cake Warden Wetmore said he discovered two additional cords approximately two and a half feet long, similar to the smaller cords found on the bodies. These two cords appeared to have been freshly cut. They were lying on the floor at the end of the bed.

The witness then volunteered the statement that he had discovered the sandbag submitted as an exhibit. He had found it on a shelf over the table and it had been in an undamaged condition when he discovered it before the arrival of the coroner. The break in the cloth had been made later by accident.

Dr. W.L. Turner

Dr. Walter L. Turner, of Meductic, the next witness, said he was a coroner of York county but he never held an inquest. The first thing he did on reaching there on November 26th was to attend Mrs. Ward B. Foster, whom he found in a critical condition and also suffering from shock. He then proceeded to Williams' camp. Asked to tell what he had done, he replied: "I can't tell you any better than it has been told. I might answer your questions." He continued, in answer to questions, to detail the condition of the cabin and the two bodies, as stated in his statement published at the time in The Gleaner.

The condition of the bound arms of the younger girl, he said, would lead him to believe the cords had been tied some time previous to death, a half an hour more or less. Rigor mortis was well marked and it was impossible to form an opinion how long since death had occurred. He had attempted to bend several of the joints and had found it almost impossible. Rigor mortis, he said, would be marked two or three hours after death, and more so after a longer period.

The gag in the older girl's mouth would effectively prevent any outcry. It consisted of a seamless bag rolled and tied into the mouth around the head. A hole in the bandage about the head corresponded with the entrance of the bullet which passed through the head.

The girl's under-garments had been rolled up, covered by her outer skirt. The clothing had not been carefully rolled. Blood was found in profusion on the girl's underwear. This, however, had no connection with the blood from the head wounds. It showed evidence to him, as a medical man, he said, that the girl had been violated.

Arlington Boone.

Arlington Boone, farmer, of North Lake, said he visited the camp on November 26th with a number of others. His evidence corroborated that already given with respect to the condition and examination of the bodies, he having been one of the witnesses summoned for the examination made by Dr. Turner.

The witness said he destroyed the two pillows which had been under Cynthia's head. He threw them on a fire in the yard. He also saw Mrs. Emery Farrell throw some clothing on the fire, but nothing had been moved before Dr. Turner arrived to change the situation. After Dr. Turner left, he assisted in cleaning up the cabin and placing the two bodies on the bed for the women who had been summoned to prepare them for burial. While sweeping up some magazines and dust after moving the bed he discovered one of the bullets submitted in evidence at this juncture as Exhibit No. 13.

John L. Foster J.P.

John L. Foster, J.P., of Fosterville, a blacksmith and wheelwright, said he heard of the murder between 10 and 11 o'clock the night of the tragedy and summoned his two sons who went out. The prisoner had been brought to his house the next morning where he directed him to be searched. The prisoner remained in his kitchen in charge of the Peck brothers until Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders arrived and took charge of him. The witness said he had not warned the prisoner in fact he did not talk to the prisoner about the crime at all.

Mrs. Ida E. Farrell

Mrs. Ida E. Farrell, of Fosterville, wife of Stephen Farrell, a life-long neighbor of the Foster family, was the next witness. She had seen them on November 25th and talked with Cynthia and Necia Foster after they came from school. She assisted in preparing the bodies for burial on the following afternoon and had discovered a red mark below the knee on one of the legs of Cynthia Foster, a black and blue mark on one of the hips and a mark corresponding to that which might be made by a hand on the right knee.

Dr. Turner, recalled, said he did not recollect having seen this mark. He did not believe this mark could have been left as a result of the medical examination.

Mrs. Nellie Farrell

Mrs. Nellie Farrell followed. She was present while the bodies were prepared for burial but she did not assist in preparing the bodies for burial. She picked up some clothing from the floor and carried it out and threw it on the fire. She did not know whether it was the girls' clothing or bed clothing she burned. She couldn't describe the articles she burned.

The witness was informed by Judge Limerick that no blame could be attached to her action in destroying the clothing. He had been informed by someone that someone who had burned the clothing feared they would get in trouble over it. He did not wish to cast any reflection on the witness but urged her to tell what she knew if she could. Witness replied that she did not know.

The court then adjourned for the day.

NOTE:—The Daily Gleaner for December 16th, is not available on micro-fische. However, it appears the events of the first day of the preliminary hearing were recorded in the December 17th issue, as appears below.

While the December 17th issue is somewhat confusing in lay-out with seemingly unconnected columns, careful scrutiny has pieced together the evidence of the witnesses, and is copied here just as it was written in 1924. Why the evidence given by Ward Foster and his oldest daughter, Irma, (actually known life-long as Hilda) is not reported in the paper is unknown. Possibly missed by me; but likely due to the confused lay-out. Their evidence was reported by The Gleaner during the trial which is recorded here further on.

Nor did I see any copy on the outcome of the preliminary hearing nor whether any defence was offered. However, we do know Williams was bound over for trial at the next sitting of the Court of King's Bench.

The Daily Gleaner Tuesday, January 20, 1925

14 WITNESSES FOR MURDER TRIAL ARRIVE

Warden of York County Heads Party This Afternoon

From North Lake

DEAD GIRLS' FATHER AND SISTER ARE HERE

Spokesman for Party Says That Williams' Mother Has No Sympathy for Him

Headed by Coun. Arthur C. Wetmore, Warden of York County, and with grim determination written all over their faces, a party of fourteen residents of the parish of North Lake reached Fredericton this afternoon.

They came as witnesses summoned by the Crown in the most revolting criminal case in the annals of York county, and will appear tomorrow morning when the preliminary examination of Harry D. Williams on the charge of murder of Cynthia Foster and Necia Foster, aged 14 and 10 years, commences before Police Magistrate Walter Limerick.

Included in the party were Ward Foster, the father, and Irma Foster, the oldest sister of the two girls who met such brutal deaths on the evening of November 25th in the little shack where Williams lived a hermit-like existence on the shore of the head of the chain of Chiputneticook Lakes. The father and the girl both gave evidence of their continued grief, as they stepped from the train at the C.P.R. station and started for the hotel where they are staying while in the city.

"No, his mother is not here and she says she does not want to see him," one of the men from North Lake said when asked if Williams' mother was coming to see him. "His mother feels the same as we all do," he continued, "that he is guilty of an awful crime with which he is charged and that the sooner he he is hanged and pays the penalty insofar as he can the better it will be."

At the York County Jail this afternoon it was said that Williams has had no caller except the clergyman who he asked for, since he occupied a cell there. Nor has he made any move towards securing legal counsel for his preliminary examination and trial. In fact it was said today that the prisoner has not sufficient money to buy himself a changed of clothes and that public funds will have to be provided to do that.

The Daily Gleaner Wednesday, January 20, 1925

Two True Bills In Murder Case

Grand Jury Brought in Two Indictments after 80 Minutes

WILLIAMS WAS NOT IN COURT

Only Three of The Twenty Witnesses Before The Grand Jury

True bills were returned early this afternoon by the grand jury in the Supreme Court against Harry D. Williams on two separate indictments, charging him with the murder of his two half-nieces, Cynthia Foster, aged 14, and Necia Foster, aged 10, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ward B. Foster, at Fosterville, York county, on November 25th, 1924.

The prisoner was not in court during the morning's proceedings, nor when the grand jury submitted its findings through its foreman, Councillor William C. Whipple, of McAdam in the York County Municipal Council. Three witnesses were examined by the grand jury during the hour and twenty minutes they had the indictments under consideration, the witnesses being: Ward B. Foster, father of the murdered girls; Dr. W.L. Turner, of Meductic, who made the medical examination, and Claud (sic) Peck, of Fosterville, one of the party who took Williams into custody. The grand jury returned shortly after 1 o'clock with their findings.

One absentee was reported when the grand jury was summoned, George L. Embleton, of Harvey Station, failing to respond in answer to his name. Sheriff J. B. Hawthorn was sworn proof of notice was made and a fine of \$10 was imposed by Mr. Justice LeBlanc. James H. Clark, of Benton, whose name appeared in the grand jury list, was also absent, but was stated by Sheriff Hawthorn that he had not been served.

Judge Reviews Case

Two indictments were submitted to the grand jury by Mr. Justice LeBlanc, the double murder charges being separated on the indictments charging that Harry D. Williams did murder Cynthia Foster and Necia Foster at Fosterville on November 25th. Presenting the indictments to the grand jury for their consideration, Mr Justice LeBlanc stated that the evidence in one case would apply also to the second case, and then proceeded to outline the circumstances as presented through the evidence given at the preliminary hearing before Judge Walter Limerick in the police court at Fredericton on December 16th and 17th. These matters are very serious ones, and the court charged the members of the grand jury to give them their careful consideration.

Coming to the point where Williams had been arrested and hand made incriminating statements, Mr. Justice LeBlanc said he would not dwell on these statements or their admissibility as evidence. He wished to be fair to the prisoner and these statements were not necessary at the present time for the purposes of the Grand Jury in finding a true bill.

Particular attention was paid by Mr. Justice LeBlanc to the evidence of criminal assault as found by the doctors making the medical examination. He especially pointed

out that here could be no possibility, in view of the evidence of the blood from the wounds found in Cynthia Foster's head, having soaked through her outer clothing to stain her underclothing which had been found saturated with blood from the knees almost to the waist.

Instructions to Grand Jury

Mr. Justice LeBlanc then pointed out that it was not necessary for the Grand Jury to hear all the witnesses, but only to hear sufficient evidence for the purpose of bringing in a true bill, except in case of extreme or rare doubt. He said he wished to impress; and did vigorously impress upon the Grand Jurymen that they were not trying the accused, that it was not the function of the Grand Jury to try the prisoner. Their duty consisted of finding sufficient evidence to warrant further investigation by the petit jury on a true bill. His Honor said he hoped he had made himself plain, even if he had spoken more plainly than usual, for he did not wish to be responsible should there be any miscarriage of justice. Instructions as the the endorsements of the indictments were then given to the foreman and it was pointed out that seven jurymen must agree to bring in a true bill or no bill.

The charge to the Grand Jury was concluded at 11:45 a.m., having consumed over half an hour, the Grand Jury retiring to the jury-room immediately afterwards in charge of Constable Charles Sterling.

The List of Jurymen

The following are the names of the jurymen summoned for duty in connection with the nisi prius sittings:

Grand Jury—J.W. Walker, Marysville; Robert Stephenson, City; Roy Flowers, South Devon; Roy Yerxa, Mouth of Keswick; James C. Forbes, Covered Bridge; Geo. R. Embleton, Harvey Station; J.A. Stafford, Marysville; Herbert Gunter, City; R. Clive VanWart, City; James H. Clark, Benton; Clarence Billings, Lower Hainsville; Walter Piercy, Harvey Station. Additional—John B. Hood, City; W.C. Whipple, McAdam Junction; Tilley Bird, Keswick; Harry Pickard, Burt's Corner; Howard D. Burt, Burt's Corner; and Sterling Limerick, City.

Petit Jury—John A. Reid, City; Byron Evans, Nashwaaksis; William Jones, Lower Hainesville; Robert T. Baird, City; Chester Morrison, Lower Southampton; Frank Coburn, Harvey Station; George Lawrence, Burt's Corner; Harvey Brown, Marysville; Horace Draper, Pinder; William D. Gunter, City; William Hagerman, Burt's Corner; Bert Goodspeed, Penniac; Eben Staples, City; Luke Morrison, City; David Embleton, Nashwaaksis; John N. Inch, Burt's Corner.

Additional — Arthur Bennet, Cross Creek; John Fove, Hanwell; Albert Smith, Prince William; George Camp, City; George Boulter, Stanley; George Ward, South

Devon; Burpee McKeen, Mouth of Keswick; Irvine Haines, Burt's Corner; James O. Tomlison, Stanley; Allen Crow, Pinder; Randolph Maby, Burt's Corner; Clowes Patterson, City; Joseph A. Cain, City; Angus McBean, Taymouth; Ralph Kilburn, Kingsclear; William J. Brewer, Fredericton, RR #7; John Brawn, Lower Hainsville; Norman P. Lawrence, Prince William; John Myshrall, Myshrall Settlement; Frank Thomas, City; Samuel Davidson, Prince William.

Williams Still Stoical Shows No Interest In Plight,

As Court Gets Him a Lawyer

Electrified Packed Court Room With Quiet Announcement That He Was Ready to Plead Guilty - -No Lawyers in Court When Mr. Justice LeBlanc Sought to Appoint Counsel, But Fred H. Peters Finally Was Named and Accepted Post

Fred H. Peters, former Clerk of the Peace for York County, was appointed yesterday afternoon by Mr. Justice LeBlanc as counsel for Harry D. Williams and accepted by the accused. Williams had stated in reply to a question by the Court as to whether he wished counsel to be appointed by the Court for his defence on the charge of murdering his two half-nieces at Fosterville: "I don't know as it matters — I plead guilty."

This reply, given in a quiet well-modulated voice and without the slightest trace of emotion, electrified the packed court-room when he Court resumed yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Immediately after the Court had resumed, Williams who had been placed in the prisoner's dock was directed to stand up. He did so and was then asked if he had counsel to defend him. His reply was: "No." Asked if he had the means to procure counsel, he also replied: "No." It was then that his quiet announcement of his intention electrified the spectators when he was asked if he desired the Court to appoint counsel for his defence.

Williams was immediately reminded by Mr. Justice LeBlanc that he was not being asked to plead, and the question as to whether he wanted counsel being put once more he replied in the affirmative.

No Lawyers in Court

No Lawyers were present in the court-room at the time from whom Mr. Justice LeBlanc might select one to defend the prisoner. In fact there was a remarkable dearth of counsel at both the morning and afternoon proceedings; so much so that there were no civil cases filed for the opening of the Courts is usual. Sheriff Hawthorn was requested to communicate with a number of lawyers, the Court pointing out that the accused had the right to have as able legal talent for his defence as the Bar could supply. An effort was made to reach J.J.F.

Winslow, K.C., but the Sheriff reported that he was also out of the city as were others whom he had attempted to reach. Mr. Peters was then suggested and he was obtained after a short delay. Meanwhile, the list of petit jurors was called and, with the exception of Byron Evans, of Nashwaaksis, all responded to their names.

Following the arrival of Mr. Peters, Mr. Justice LeBlanc stated to him that two indictments of murder had been returned against the accused, and asked him if he would undertake his defence. Mr. Peters replied that with such short notice, if he undertook the defence, he would require an adjournment for the purpose of interviewing the prisoner. He would also want a copy of the depositions which the prisoner was unable to supply owing to lack of funds and leave to interview the prisoner.

Mr. Justice LeBlanc consented and suggested that an adjournment be made until 5 p.m., when the case would go on. Mr. Peters said he did not feel this would leave him sufficient time and suggested that after he had interviewed the prisoner, he might have some application to make before the Court. The selection of the Jury would also take some time. Mr. Justice LeBlanc then stated that when the Court adjourned it would adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning and asked the prisoner if he accepted Mr. Peters as his counsel. Williams replied in the affirmative. The Court was then adjourned.

Prisoner Changed Appearance

When yesterday afternoon's session opened Williams made his first public appearance since he was committed for trial on December 17th. Freshly shaven and with his hair cut, he presented a much-improved picture than that of his haggard appearance at the preliminary examination. He wore his mackinaw coat over his blue suit and for the first time his apparel was completed with a soft white collar with a bow tie.

Throughout the proceedings he maintained a stolid calm, seemingly unaware that he was the cynosure of hundreds of pairs of eyes. Once or twice he turned his head and smiled and nodded faintly to acquaintances in the crowd which swarmed about the dock following adjournment of the Court. While waiting for the courtroom to empty of the curious throng prior to his removal to the county jail, Williams pulled out cigarette papers and tobacco and proceeded leisurely to roll a cigarette. He was taken from the courtroom manacled to Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders, the two men threading their way through the dense thronged hallway.

There was a small number of women present yesterday afternoon in addition to those included among the witnesses from Fosterville. Two women and a young girl who were making their way through the court at 2:30 p.m. were heard to remark: "I'd laugh if it was behind

closed doors and we couldn't get in. Now I wonder what door you go in?" "It's upstairs," said the second, and a few minutes later, "Oh, it's packed," and broke into a run to obtain standing room amongst the throng.

The Daily Gleaner Thursday, January 22, 1925

Insanity Plea In an Effort to Save Williams

Defence Indicate by Accused's Counsel in Court Today

TWO JURYMEN ARE SELECTED

Formal Pleas of Not Guilty Were Entered This Morning

First steps toward a plea of insanity to save Harry D. Williams from the gallows were taken this morning by Fred H. Peters, who yesterday afternoon was named as his counsel, after the accused had startled the throng of people who filled the York Circuit Court by unconcernedly telling Mr. Justice LeBlanc that he was going to plead guilty to the charge of having murdered his half sister's two daughters, Cynthia and Necia Foster, aged 14 and 10 years, at Fosterville, on November 25th last in one of the most revolting crimes in the annals of New Brunswick.

With his request for an adjournment of one day in order to prepare his case disallowed Mr. Peters commenced sparring for time by entering so many objections to the selection of jurors that by 1 o'clock when the court adjourned only two jurors had been selected. Mr. Peters is awaiting the return from St. John of Very Rev. Dean Neales, who has been Williams' spiritual adviser, and who soon after he first saw Williams at the York

County jail expressed the opinion in an interview the The Gleaner that the prisoner was not sane. Meanwhile, Williams had entered formal pleas of not guilty to two indictments, but when asked by the Court whether he was ready to have his trial proceed Williams had replied: "I don't know."

Provincial Alienist in Court

Ex-Coun. John N. Inch, of Burt's Corner, and Normal L. Lawrence, of Dumfries, with the two jurymen selected and sworn this morning. Twelve members of the petit jury panel had been called and challenged for cause by Mr. Peters. Of the eight who were tried as to their indifference only one, James O. Tomlison, was rejected by the triers as being not indifferent. Five were peremptorily challenged by Mr. Peters after being found indifferent by the triers.

When the court opened this morning Dr. T. Carleton Allen, Deputy Attorney General was present with P.J. Hughes, K.C., Crown Prosecutor. He left shortly after the

proceedings had commenced. Dr. J.V. Anglin, of St. John, Superintendent of the Provincial Hospital for nervous diseases, who arrived in the city this morning, was also present and it was said that he might appear as a crown witness.

The greater portion of the morning was devoted to the examination of the members of the jury panel as to their indifference to the issue of the trial. All who were examined admitted that they had read press accounts of the murder in the Gleaner while some had read other accounts of the tragedy.

At the opening of this morning's proceedings Mr. Peters stated that he had during the brief opportunity afforded him made a preliminary investigation of the past life and demeanor of the accused following his arrest. He had learned that Very Rev. Dean Neales, who had been attending the prisoner at the jail, was absent from the city in St. John and would not return to the city, owing to an engagement, until this evening. From replies which had been furnished to him after he had located Dean Neales in St. John, Mr. Peters stated that he believed he could furnish him with some most valuable information in the interests of the prisoner relating to his physical and mental condition since his arrest. In view of this Mr. Peters requested that a further adjournment be made to allow him to obtain this information, and suggested that an adjournment for a day would help him to some extent.

Crown Prosecutor Hughes in reply contended that Mr. Peters had not placed anything before the Court to justify a further adjournment. The Crown's case would occupy two or three days and Mr. Peters would be at liberty during the course of the trial to have the accused tried as regard to sanity. There were some twenty witnesses present at great personal inconvenience and expense in addition to a large number of jurymen. The prisoner had been in the city for some two months, and with Dean Neales as his constant attendant during that time he thought the necessary information could be easily obtained. While he did not wish to be in any way unfair to the prisoner, he could not see that any advantage would be taken of him if the case proceeded.

Sanity Trial by Jury

Mr Justice LeBlanc pointed out that the accused could at any time during his trial be tried as to his sanity. The jury might be ordered to find whether he was fit to be placed upon trial.

Mr. Peters said he wished to consult not only Dean Neales but some medical men before deciding upon a sanity trial. If the adjournment he had asked for was disallowed, he would ask for no further adjournment. He had only been with the prisoner himself for a half or three-quarters of an hour last evening. As a result of this interview he deemed it most necessary to inquire into his sanity. He could not see that the inconvenience of a few

witnesses was to be considered as against the interests of the accused, who would be placed on trial for his life.

Mr. Justice LeBlanc that stated that while the request was not an unreasonable one, the counsel had seen the prisoner, and his defence along sanity lines would not be barred at any time during the trial. He was going to do everything to be fair to the prisoner but did not feel under the circumstances that he would be justified in making an adjournment.

Mr. Peters explained that he was not in a position to go on with the sanity issue.

The Court replied that this could be taken up an any time during the trial; Mr. Hughes agreed with this.

The indictments were then read to the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty to the separate charges. Asked if he was ready for trial, he replied: "I don't know."

The judge then ordered the case to proceed and ordered the jury called. Selection of the Jurors

The following jurymen being called, were all challenged for cause by Mr. Peters:

Joseph A. Cain, Fredericton; John N. Inch, Burt's Corner; E.H. Clarkson, Fredericton; and George Lawrence, Burt's Corner.

James Tomlison, of Stanley, R.R. No. 1, and Norman P. Lawrence, of Prince William, R.R. No. 2, two of the summoned jurors were appointed triers by the Court. Mr. Cain was first examined. He said he had read the reports of the alleged crime as published in Fredericton and St. John newspapers. He had not expressed an opinion. The triers reported Mr. Cain as indifferent. Mr. Cain was then challenged peremptorily.

Mr. Inch was examined and reported upon as being indifferent by the triers and sworn as a jury. The triers were discharged and Mr. Inch and Norman Lawrence appointed as triers in the case of George Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence was examined and reported as indifferent. Mr. Lawrence was then challenged peremptorily by Mr. Peters. Mr. Clarkson was examined by the same triers and reported as indifferent. Mr. Clarkson was then challenged peremptorily and Mr. Lawrence discharged as a trier.

Following a recess requested by Mr. Peters the following jurors were then called:

James O. Tomilson, Stanley, R.R. No. 1; Normal L. Lawrence, Prince William, R.R. No. 2; Herbert Ritchie, Hawkshaw, R.R. No. 1; and Albert Smith, Prince William, R.R. No. 1. They were challenged for cause and Mr. Lawrence was re-appointed with Mr. Inch as triers the purpose of examining Mr. Tomilson. Mr. Tomilson, under

examination, admitted that he had formed an opinion as to the guilt of the accused. The triers reported him as not indifferent and the challenge was allowed.

Norman L. Lawrence was then examined before Mr. Inch and Robert Ritchie as triers. He said he had formed an opinion of the accused's guilt but not so strong as to be shaken by evidence favorable to the accused. He was reported as indifferent by the triers, and no further objection being made, was sworn as a member of the jury.

Messrs. Inch and Lawrence, the two jurymen sworn as members of the petit jury were then appointed as triers for the purpose of examining Herbert Ritchie, who gave his residence as Temple. Mr. Ritchie was found to be indifferent but was challenged pre-emptorily

Albert Smith was next examined by the same triers. He stated that he had formed an opinion from one side of the case. It was not so set or so formed, however, that he could not change it after hearing all the evidence. The triers reported him as indifferent but Mr. Smith was challenged pre-emptorily, however.

The next four jurymen were then called as follows: David Embleton, Nashwaaksis; William Hagerman, Burt's Corner; Frank Foster, Fredericton; and Arthur Bennett, Cross Creek.

Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders was then sworn and placed in charge of the two jurymen, it being 1 o'clock and instructed to prevent them from having any conversation with anyone about the subject of the trial.

Williams Former Wife May Be A Witness

Mrs. Ada Thornton, of Houlton, Me., divorced wife of Harry D. Williams, who was formerly known as Darius Thornton, may be a witness if her former husband's sanity is tried in the York Circuit Court, as it seemed certain today from developments in the Fosterville double murder. case.

It is recalled that Mrs. Thornton, who lives in Houlton with Williams' son, stated in an interview soon after her former husband's arrest that the accused had some years ago been subject to "spells" and had "acted queerly"; and it is expected that medical evidence will be sought to prove that such a condition could be serious aggravated into fits of insanity by the three or more years of continuous war service which Williams served in the front line trenches as a member of the Trench Mortars of the Third Division of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France and Belgium.

In army life Williams was known as "Whistling Jim," according to City Marshall John H. McCollom, who was a Sergeant Major of a unit with which Williams spent some time.

Ex-members of K Unit, D.D.C.R., say that Williams spent three months in Fredericton after his return from overseas in 1919 as an orderly of K Unit.

The Daily Gleaner Thursday, January 22, 1925

WILL HAVE DOCTORS EXAMINE WILLIAMS

Dr. Charles MacKay, of This City, and Dr. D. R. Moore, of Stanley, May Be Called In.

Harry D. Williams could not remember last evening what he said in court yesterday afternoon when he electrified those present by stating that it didn't matter much whether the court assigned counsel for his defense as he was going to plead guilty, when interviewed last evening, according to his counsel, Fred H. Peters.

Mr. Peters told The Gleaner today that Williams was unable to place P.J. Hughes, K.C., as Crown Prosecutor, although the latter had been sitting directly in front of him during the afternoon. Williams also failed to remember Mr. Hughes as the Crown Prosecutor who conducted the Crown's case at the preliminary examination before Judge Limerick in the Police Court on December 16th and 17th. At that time those present in the police court remember that Williams appeared to show some interest in Mr. Hughes as he submitted the Crown's evidence.

Arrangements were being made today to have Williams examined by doctors with respect to his sanity. It is expected that Dr. Charles MacKay, of Fredericton, will be one of the examining physicians who will be procured by Mr. Peters to examine the prisoner, while efforts were also being made to secure the services of Dr. H.R. Moore, of Stanley. Dr. MacKay was present when Williams made his first appearance in police court here.

Thirty One Jurors Called And Six Hours Consumed

in The Selection of Trial Jury Sixteen Preemptory Challenges by Defence Counsel,

Fifteen of Them After Triers Had Found Jurors Indifferent

When Challenged for Cause and Tried . . .

Two of the Challenged Jurors Rejected by Triers.

Six hours were consumed in the York Circuit Court yesterday in the selection of the petit jury for the trial of Harry D. Williams on the charges of murdering his half-nieces, the jury being completed last evening at 5:45 p.m.

Thirty-one of the forty-one jurors present in court were called and challenged for cause by Fred H. Peters,

counsel for the defence. One was stood aside by the Crown Prosecutor. But two of the challenged jurors were rejected by the triers as not being indifferent to the issue before the court. Sixteen preemptory challenges were made by the counsel for the defence, fifteen of which were made after the jurors had been challenged for cause and found indifferent by the triers. In one case the challenge for cause was withdrawn and preemptory challenge substituted. Twenty preemptory challenges were allowed the defence counsel by law.

When the court resumed yesterday afternoon two members of the petit jury had been selected and sworn and the selection of the jury was proceeded with, occupying the entire afternoon until 5:45 p.m. The Court then announced that recess would taken until 7:30 p.m., when P.J. Hughes would outline the Crown's case to the jury. Mr. Peters rose to object, but Mr. Justice LeBlanc said he would not change his decision. The court had sat then for two days and one day had been devoted to the selection of a jury and he was determined to commence hearing evidence today. Mr. Peters would not be barred from interviewing witnesses during the evening as the outline of the Crown's case would take but a half an hour.

The first juryman called in the afternoon was David Embleton, of Nashwaaksis, who said he had read an account of the arrest and preliminary examination of Williams in The Gleaner and that he had expressed an opinion with respect to his guilt in his own home. His opinion and conviction were deeply rooted and pretty strong evidence would have to be offered to change his opinion. He was found to be indifferent by the triers but was challenged peremptorily by the defense counsel.

William Hagerman, Merchant, of Burt's Corner, said he had heard a portion of the evidence given at the preliminary examination. He had expressed a general opinion of the case but could not say that he had a deep conviction. He was found indifferent by the triers and sworn as a member of the petit jury.

Refused to Change Opinion

Norman L. Lawrence, of Dumfries, and Mr. Hagerman, two of the three members of the jury, were then sworn as triers to examine Frank Foster, Merchant, of Fredericton, who said he had expressed himself with respect to the case on several occasions and still held an opinion drawn from the evidence as reported in the newspapers. No matter what evidence might be produced to the contrary he did not think it would change his opinion. The Court expressed the opinion that the witness was not indifferent and this was concurred by the triers.

Arthur Bennet, of Cross Creek, woodsman, was the next member of the panel examined. Mr. Hughes suggested that matters would be simplified if he were stood aside

by the Crown but the Court remarked that there was some doubt if this could be done after he had already been challenged for cause.

While the examination of Mr. Bennet was proceeding, Mr. Justice LeBlanc broke in to as if Mr. Peters were endeavouring to secure a jury of bachelors. If so, he would have some difficulty to securing twelve such. Mr. Peters had questioned Mr. Bennett as to his conjugal state. Mr. Bennett expressed his conviction of the accused's guilt. During the examination hilarity on the part of spectators drew a remark from the Bench to the effect that this was a murder trial and should be taken seriously.

In reply to Mr. Justice LeBlanc, Mr. Bennett stated that was not so firmly set in his opinion that he could not sit on the jury and render the accused a fair trial. After some consultation, Mr. Bennett was found indifferent by the triers but was challenged peremptorily by Mr. Peters.

The following jurors were then called and all challenged by Mr. Peters for cause: Luke Morrison, Frank Thomas and George Camp, of Fredericton, and George Ward of South Devon. Byron Evans, of Nashwaaksis, failed to respond to his name when called by T.H. Sharkey, Clerk of the Court.

Luke Morrison, insurance agent, of Fredericton, said he had a strong conviction of the prisoner's guilt, but if strong enough evidence in the prisoner's favor were produced to alter the case he would change his opinion. The triers reported Mr. Morrison as indifferent and he was sworn as a member of the jury.

William Hagerman and Luke Morrison were then sworn as triers of Frank Thomas, of Fredericton. Mr. Thomas said he was quite convinced of the charges but not to such an extent as to prevent a change of mind and he was found to be indifferent. Mr. Peters entered a preemptory challenge.

George Camp, of Fredericton, livery stable proprietor, said he had formed a strong conviction against the accused. Mr. Camp was found indifferent and sworn as the fifth member of the jury. Messrs. Morrison and Camp being sworn for the purpose of trying George Ward, of South Devon.

Mr. Ward stated that he was a blacksmith at the Marysville cotton mills. He was found indifferent but was challenged peremptorily

The following jurors were then summoned and all challenged for cause by Mr. Peters: Allen Corey, Pinder; Randolph Mabee, Burt's Corner; Hayward Brown, Marysville; and Horace Draper, Pinder.

Horace Draper, of Pinder, the father of three girls, had not formed a conclusive opinion. He was found

indifferent but was challenged peremptorily.

Couldn't See Williams' Necktie

Randolph Mabee, Burt's Corner, said that on account of an old injury to his eyes he had not been able to read the newspapers. He had heard of the murders and heard the crime discussed somewhat but not to any extent. He had heard very little as he had been engaged in hauling lath.

Mr. Peters objected to the juror on the grounds of defective vision, requesting him to tell if he could what kind of a tie Williams was wearing.

Judge LeBlanc pointed out that the challenge under consideration was one of indifference and no provision could be made at this point for defective vision or even if the juror were blind and deaf.

Mr. Mabee was found indifferent but was then challenged peremptorily and stood aside.

Hayward Brown, a loom-fixer, of Marysville, was found indifferent and sworn as a member of the petit jury.

Horace Draper, of Pinder, admitted having formed an opinion of Williams' guilt and had so expressed himself on a number of occasions. His opinion was not so set as to prevent him from giving the prisoner a fair trial, however. He was found indifferent but was challenged peremptorily.

Two York County Councilors Chosen

Coun. Fran Coburn, of Harvey Station, Ralph Kilburn, of Kingsclear, Fred Seymour, of Nashwaaksis, and Angus McBean, of Taymouth were called and challenged for cause.

Coun. Coburn, farmer, said he resided in Manners-Sutton and had a family. He had read all the accounts of the murder proceedings. He was found indifferent and sworn.

Ralph Kilburn, of Kingsclear, farmer, was found indifferent but was challenged peremptorily by Mr. Peters.

Coun. Fred Seymour, farmer, of Nashwaaksis, the father of ten children, including six girls ranging in age from two to twenty years, had made up his mind of the prisoner's guilt. The fact that he had two girls of his own approximately the same ages as those of the murdered girls would not affect his verdict or opinion. The triers reported Mr. Seymour as indifferent and he was sworn.

Angus Mcbean, of Taymouth, concluded from what he had heard and read that the prisoner was guilty. He was prepared to find according to the evidence, however. He was reported indifferent and was sworn.

Robert T. Baird, of Fredericton; Burpee McKeen, of Mouth of Keswick; Clowes Patterson, of Fredericton; and W.D. Gunter, of Fredericton, were called. Mr. Baird was stood aside by the crown and W.H. Bailey, of Nashwaaksis, was called. The four jurors were challenged for cause.

Burpee McKeen, of Mouth of Keswick, farmer, said he read and discussed the murder accounts very little. He "had his thoughts" but wasn't quite sure of his guilt, although from what he read he believed he should be guilty. The triers reported Mr. McKeen indifferent. A preemptory challenge was then entered by Mr. Peters.

W.H. Bailey, of Nashwaaksis, farmer, said he was a married man and had one daughter, 37 years of age. He was found indifferent and sworn.

W.D. Gunter, of Fredericton, lumberman, said he had read practically all the newspaper accounts and he was prejudiced also by what he had heard since in court. He thought it would be impossible to change his opinion as he saw it now; but he admitted he was prepared to hear evidence and to abide by it. He was found indifferent and sworn.

Clowes Patterson, of Fredericton, was challenged peremptorily, the challenge for cause being withdrawn.

John Myshrall, of Myshrall Settlement, was called and challenged for cause. He said he had a family of nine, the youngest girl being twenty-three years of age. He was found indifferent and challenged peremptorily.

Eben Staples, of Fredericton, was called and challenged for cause. Mr. Staples is a drug clerk and the father of two boys; he said he required strong evidence to change his conviction that Williams was guilty but was found indifferent and sworn, completing the petit jury.

The court then announced that recess would be taken until 7:30 p.m. when the Crown would open its case.

Jury In Double Murder Case

No. 1—John N. Inch, Burt's Corner, former York County Councillor.

No. 2—Normal L. Lawrence, Dumfries, farmer.

No. 3—William Hagerman, Burt's Corner, general merchant.

No. 4—Luke Morrison, Fredericton, insurance agent.

No. 5—George Camp—Fredericton, livery stable proprietor

- No. 6—Hayward Brown, Marysville, loom fixer.
- No. 7—Frank Coburn, Manners-Sutton, York County Councillor, farmer.
- No. 8—Fred Seymour, Nashwaaksis, York County Councillor, farmer.
- No. 9—Angus McBean, Taymouth, farmer
- No. 10—William H. Bailey, Nashwaaksis, farmer.
- No. 11—William D. Gunter, Fredericton, lumberman.
- No. 12—Eben Staples, Fredericton, druggist.

The Daily Gleaner Friday, January 23, 1925

Little New Evidence For Crown Against

Williams Forecast by Prosecutor Brother of Dead Girls' The Only New Witness Promised

SLOW PROGRESS MADE IN CASE

Evening Session After Day Had Been Taken Up Picking Jury

When the York Sittings of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick was adjourned by Mr. Justice LeBlanc at 8:05 o'clock last evening after three sessions yesterday the jury of twelve men to hear the case of Harry D. Williams, charged with the murder of his half sister's two daughters, Cynthia and Necia Foster, aged 14 and 10 years, at Fosterville on November 25th last had been completed and Crown Prosecutor Peter J. Hughes, K.C., had outlined the Crown's case to the jury.

Thirty-one of the forty-one petit jurors who had been summoned had been called and examined before the twelve who will decide Williams' fate were chosen and the whole day until 6 p.m., was taken up with the selection of the jury. Refused an application for adjournment of 24 hours in order to consult Very Rev. Dean Scovil Neales, who has been Williams' spiritual adviser since he was lodged in the York County Jail, as well as medical doctors for the admitted purpose of preparing for a plea of insanity, Fred H. Peters, who had been appointed to defend Williams, put every impediment in the way of the progress of the trial that legal skill made possible. He was sparring for time and he succeeded in delaying the commencement of the taking of evidence until today.

The jury finally selected consists of twelve married men. Almost all of the jurors were challenged by Mr. Peters and were individually examined before triers appointed

by the Court for the purpose. In almost every case the prospective jurymen said that he was convinced from what he had read in the newspapers that Williams was guilty of the murders and several of them said they would go into the jury box prejudiced against the accused; but finally when Judge LeBlanc took them in hand they said that their opinions in the case would be changed by sworn evidence in the court. Only two of the thirty jurors who were tried were found by the triers to be not indifferent. Six of the jurors are farmers, the others are a fire insurance agent, a general merchant, a loom fixer, a drug clerk, a livery stable proprietor, and a lumberman.

THE CROWN'S CASE

Williams Referred to as Being Known Formerly as Darius Thornton—

His Alleged Confessions Not Referred To

Crown Prosecutor Hughes reviewed the case which the Crown would present, at a special sitting of the court last evening for that purpose. He referred to the accused being formerly known as Darius Thornton at Fosterville and later returning there as Harry D. Williams. He emphasized that the accused had especially asked the girls' mother to have them go to his shack on the afternoon of November 25th, when they met their horrible deaths, and told the jury it would be for them to prove whether Williams had committed "the most atrocious crime in the history of this county" or not.

Only one new witness was forecast by the Crown Prosecutor, in addition to those called at the preliminary examination. Inasmuch as Mrs. Ward B. Foster, mother of the two girls, was now in a critical state of health following the birth of a baby girl a few days ago, Mr. Hughes said she would be unable to attend court and give evidence, but one of her sons would be called by the Crown to prove that Williams had especially asked their mother to send the girls to his camp at the time they went there on the afternoon of November 25th and when they met their horrible deaths.

Mr. Hughes made no reference to the admissions of guilt which Game Warden Claude Peck and his brother, Enoch Peck, swore at the preliminary examination Williams had made to them. He said he "would not go into them as there were possible objections to them."

Mr. Hughes, in opening his address to the jury, stated that they and he were called up onto do a duty which was certainly not a pleasant one, but which must be assumed by someone in order that society be protected when crimes are committed. A very serious, a terrible crime had been committed—perhaps the most terrible which has ever been committed in the county.

The grand jury in the fulfillment of their duty returned a

true bill against the prisoner at the bar for the murder of Cynthia Foster, one of the two girls. He would outline a few of the facts the Crown would attempt to establish.

Williams Relationship to Girls

Ward Foster was residing at Fosterville with his nine children on their farm in the Parish of North Lake. The two girls, living with their parents, were attending school. The prisoner at the bar under the name of Harry D. Williams kin to the family, was living nearby. His mother, he was informed, was a Miss Thornton, and followed that name when formerly known as Darius Thornton. His mother had married and a daughter by her marriage became the mother of the murdered girls, thus establishing a blood relation.

The prisoner had resided at Fosterville briefly under the name of Darius Thornton. He had returned again as Harry D. Williams prior to enlistment and following his discharge from the army in 1919 took up residence in Fosterville and in 1922 moving into the shack where the tragedy occurred and which was built in that year. Here he stayed when not working and it appeared that he was not working much.

Here he was supplied with provision from the Foster family, was visited by members of the family and was well treated by them. Cynthia did most of the cooking for him. On November 24th last the prisoner came to the Foster house where he was met by the father on his return at 7 o'clock in the evening from his work. The prisoner had objected to Cynthia at least and possibly the other children taking part in a school concert. Cynthia had appealed to her father who aid in no uncertain way that she could go. Before he left the prisoner had asked Cynthia to come down to his camp the following day after school to do some cooking for him. She, whether jokingly or not, said she would not and did not apparently say she would when further coaxed.

The following day Williams was seen with a dog he had given Cynthia, and one which would defend Cynthia and the girls, which he asked one of the Foster boys to tie up in Ward Foster's barn where he left it on his return. Again on this occasion Williams went to Mrs. Foster and asked her to let the children come down after school. Unfortunately Mrs. Foster's condition of health, following the recent birth of a child, prevented her attendance in court but one of the Foster boys would be called to show that Williams had asked that the girls be allowed to go to the camp.

The girls returned from school and Cynthia and Necia set out for the camp, clad as they had been for school. Hilda was retained at home by her mother. This was the last time, as far as could be ascertained, that they were seen alive. Mrs. Foster intended to visit Mrs. Peck that afternoon and she did, returning early in the evening to

find to their surprise that the children had not returned. After waiting until 10 o'clock Mr. Foster went in search of the girls to the camp which he found in darkness, the door closed but not locked. Opening the door, he discovered his two children murdered. While he could not be expected to give much detail, he saw that they were both bound and stiff in death. The camp was cold and there was no trace of dinner having been prepared as Williams had promised—and Williams wasn't there. Williams kept a rifle in the camp and it wasn't there. Mr. Foster left the camp, raised the alarm and others took up the search.

The Sandbag on Exhibit

Next day Dr. Turner, a coroner, came to make an examination. He would describe the situation which he and the other witnesses found, how the two girls' arms had been bound and both shot through the head, while the little girl's legs were also bound. Here Mr. Hughes paused to describe in detail the conditions revealed.

There was no sign of a struggle in the camp, but Cynthia wore glasses and these were found inside the doorway. A sandbag had been found in the camp on a shelf. "I know of no legitimate use such a thing could be put to," said Mr. Hughes, "but of course it would be very useful to hit somebody over the head with." There was no evidence that this had occurred, however, added Mr. Hughes. Another set of cords similar to those binding the bodies was found on the floor while a coil of similar cord, a particular variety, was found in the camp. The elder girl was laying on her back on the bed and the evidence of the doctors pointed to a criminal assault.

Two empty shells, similar to those used in Williams rifle, were found on the floor and the rifle that used to hang over his bed was missing from its usual place.

Williams was not found until the following morning although the countryside had been scoured for him all night. When met he said, "Don't hurt me; I want to give myself up." When searched he had eight rifle cartridges in his possession and a bottle marked strychnine with some white powder in it. He was brought to Fredericton and charged with that crime.

During and after the period of his detention at John Foster's there were various conversations with the prisoner. These he would not go into as there were possible objections.

The prisoner now stood charged with that terrible crime. It had occurred in his shack; at the time he had said he would be there. It was for the jury to determine whether he was guilty or not of this horrible crime.

The court was then adjourned until this morning at 10 a.m. after the constable in charge of the jury had been instructed that they could take the jury, who are

quartered at the Queen Hotel, out for a walk or any place they desired to go provided they were not allowed to speak to anyone.

GIRLS' FATHER ON THE STAND

Will bring Witness Necessary At Public Expense

Judge Leblance Says Every Facility Will be Granted For Prisoner's Fair Trial

COUNTY TO GET WITNESSES FOR WILLIAMS

Mr. Peters wants Former Wife of Accused Brought from Houlton

Every facility will be afforded to procure witnesses for the defence of Harry D. Williams, charged with the double murder of his two little half-nieces at Fosterville, Mr. Justice LeBlanc announced here today. Witnesses requested by the defence, which is unable through destitute condition of the accused to bring these to court, will be subpoenaed by the Crown at the public expense to give evidence at the trial.

Mr. Justice LeBlanc, at the conclusion of this morning's session, which was entirely devoted to the examination and cross-examination of the first witness, Ward B. Foster, father of the murdered girls, enunciated the principle that, in a case of this kind where the accused was being tried for his life and in destitute circumstances, the Crown should, and if the Crown did not, the Municipality might produce any witness whether for or against the accused. He further stated that if the names of witnesses desired by the defense counsel were given to him he would express his desire that the Crown subpoena the witnesses.

Want Divorced Wife Called

This principle was laid down following an attempt made by Fred H. Peters, counsel for Williams, to introduce on cross-examination of Mr. Foster, the effects of statements made by the accused's wife, following his arrest, in an interview published in The Gleaner regarding the actions and demeanor of her former husband. Mr. Justice LeBlanc stated that he was not aware whether or not this principle had ever been stated before but that he would state it in connection with the case. The Crown had ... (the next two or three lines are indecipherable) ... had been known before the accused changed his name to Williams, be secured as a witness for the defence. P.J. Hughes, K.C., Crown Prosecutor, stated that the Crown had made every effort to procure all the witnesses who knew anything about the case without consideration of their evidence either for or against the accused. Mrs. Thornton had not been summoned because she resided beyond the jurisdiction of the Court in Houlton, Me., and as the wife of the accused could not testify against him.

Williams Stared at Ceiling

The evidence given this morning by the father of the murdered girls, occupying three hours and which will be resumed under cross-examination this afternoon, showed that Williams had changed his name from Thornton to Williams to keep his wife from knowing where he was. He had borrowed \$5 to go to St. John, unknown to Mrs. Foster, his half-sister, to enlist and during his period of service had assigned \$5 of his pay monthly to Cynthia, then four years of age and whom he called his pet.

A photograph of Cynthia taken by the accused while on leave together with the dog which he had given her, was submitted in evidence by the Crown. He had always been an intimate member of the family where the children called him "Uncle Harry" but to neighbors he was reserved and taciturn.

Throughout the morning proceedings Williams gazed at the ceiling of the court-room shifting his gaze to the interior of the prisoner's dock from time to time but invariably returned his glance to the ceiling. He showed no interest in the evidence but dropped his gaze when mention was made of the horrible circumstances of the murder and while the father regained his composure as he went on to tell of the discovery of the two bodies.

WARD B. FOSTER

Father of Victims on the Witness Stand All Morning in Circuit Court

Ward B. Foster, of Fosterville, father of the murdered girls, was the first witness called to the stand when the court opened this morning. He gave the names and ages of the two murdered girls in addition to that of Hilda, who would shortly be sixteen years of age. He had known the prisoner for sixteen years, meeting him when he came to his house as Darius Thornton with his wife, first. He believed the prisoner had been born before the marriage of his mother, Ada Thornton. In 1914 the prisoner returned to his residence as Harry D. Williams.

The witness then referred to a letter which had been received by the witness' wife from the prisoner. This letter he had read, but it had since disappeared. In it the prisoner gave as a reason for changing his name that he did not wish his wife to know where he was.

Mr. Foster stated that Necia was 9 days old when Williams came to his place the second time and he had remained until he enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. Following three years of service he was discharged and returned to Fosterville in 1919, residing with the witness until 1922 when he assisted Williams in the construction of his cabin. There Williams resided except when he was away working or at the home of the

witness. He only worked two or three months out of the year buying some supplies and provisions and obtaining the rest from the witness' family.

William came to his home every day and the children went to his camp frequently, about 20 rods distant. Cynthia did most of his cooking for him. In November last Williams was living at his camp alone. On November 24th he saw the prisoner in his own home between 7:30 and 8:30 p.m., following his return from doing some carpentry work. Cynthia had appealed to him (the witness) as to whether or not she and Necia could take part in a school concert in Williams' presence. He told her they could, but they could not practice away from home at nights unless he himself could bring them home. He had said this in Williams' presence to let him know that he was quite capable of looking after his own family.

Williams had asked Cynthia and the girls to come down the following day and do some cooking for him. Cynthia said she would not at first but as Williams left, he begged her "to be a good girl and come down."

The following evening he was a little later than usual returning home. The girls, Cynthia and Necia, were not at home. He never remembered them having been out later than 7 o'clock before. At 10 o'clock he started out for the camp which he found in darkness and became alarmed.

Evident Signs of Emotion

Then with traces of evident emotion the witness continued, after regaining control of himself, to describe how he found the bodies of the two girls. He spoke to each in turn and found them stiff in death.

Williams, who had been gazing steadily at the ceiling during the father's testimony, dropped his eyes momentarily at this juncture.

Mr. Foster, continuing, said the camp was cold and that there was no trace of supper having been prepared as Williams had promised to have ready for them.

Asked by the Court as to when Williams had said he would have supper ready, Mr. Foster said he had told him personally on the night of November 24th.

He did not notice the pool of blood under Necia's head until he had moved the body slightly when he had taken hold of the feet and found her dead. She had been lying partially under the bed. Cynthia, on the bed, had her face covered with a cloth, arms tied similar to Necia. Cynthia's legs, however, had not been fastened. He had just touched her and called her by name. He had not moved the body. He then described the furnishings of the camp, practically all of home manufacture.

The bed clothes were "ruffled up considerably." This was not in accord with its usual neatly made condition. Williams had a rifle which he had used on occasions. He identified the rifle produced in court as that belong to Williams. He did not notice whether this was missing from the camp at the time or not.

The father also referred to the dog which Williams had given to Cynthia as a pup. The dog on occasions had interfered with anyone bothering the children. Witness produced a photograph of the dog and Cynthia taken some eight years ago. This was submitted in evidence as Exhibit No. 2, the rifle having been marked Exhibit No. 1.

He found the dog the morning after the tragedy in his barn. He then continued to describe the dress of the two children. Cynthia had a green plus coat with a fur collar and a plaid dress. Necia had a khaki suit and a green sweater. Neither had hats. Cynthia wore glasses, but he did not see them, her face had been covered by the cloth.

Mr. Foster had re-visited the camp after everything had been cleaned up and had seen a can partially filled with fine sand there. There had been no special signs of disorder when he visited the camp and he had changed nothing.

CROSS EXAMINATION

Williams on Intimate Terms With Family Had Always Shown

Taciturn Disposition to Neighbors and Avoided Them

Cross-examined by Mr. Peters, Mr. Foster said he wife and Williams had been born of the same mother, that Williams was an illegitimate son having been born before his mother was married to Nason, and that this accounted for the use of the name Darius Thornton. Williams had not long been married, as far as the witness knew, when he first met him. He estimated his present age as 41 years.

In 1914 when Williams came back to Fosterville without his wife, witness addressed him as "Williams", knowing he that he had changed his name. He had been accepted by the name of Harry D. Williams and worked with him getting out pulpwood.

The accused had always brought presents to Cynthia, whom he said was his pet, as well as to the other members of the family on his return to Fosterville. He was not mean or niggardly in this respect and at Christmas and such times gave presents to all, but particularly to Cynthia who was at that time about four years old.

Once in a while, witness said, Williams gave him some assistance about the farm. He didn't volunteer his services much in connection with the crops however. Asked if Williams showed signs of laziness, Mr. Foster replied: "Well, I don't know how you'd put it, he didn't work much." He had always been good to the family, however, he added.

Williams had been considered a member of the family and children called him Uncle Harry. Always quiet, peaceable and mannerly to the family and had never exhibited any trace of anger. He had been "very strict with the neighbors." By his manner he had shown that he did not wish to associate with them and when neighbors visited the home, he held aloof and did not participate in conversation. He had always evinced the desire to keep within himself with the exception of the Foster family, both before and after having been overseas. He had always talked freely with members of the family. "He didn't care to associate with any of the neighbors and didn't want any of them around."

Williams had been working for A.I. Fox when he left suddenly without notice and when next heard from was in St. John when he wrote to say he had enlisted. He had borrowed \$5 to go to St. John and told no one of his intention. Witness did not consider this peculiar, as he knew that if Mrs. Foster knew of his intention, she would have endeavored to prevent him going. Williams had been regarded as an honorable man for enlisting. He had assigned \$5 a month of his army pay to Cynthia, then 4 years old, and the check came to the witness. Williams had said that she might as well have it as for him to drink it up.

Mr. Peters interjected to say that many men overseas had just reason for taking a drink in view of what they had gone through.

Williams was discharged from the army in Fredericton. He had shown his discharge papers to his family but he himself did not remember having inspected it. His discharge had been an honorable discharge indicating that he was a man who had done his duty. Witness thought Williams went direct to Fosterville from Fredericton after obtaining his discharge. He had been heartily welcomed by the family, the girls getting on his knee and clustering around him. He was regarded somewhat as a hero. He had brought presents to all the family.

On other occasions he had brought the girls necessary articles of clothing such as coats, hats and shoes on different occasions. These had been accepted from him as a member of the family. He had given Mrs. Foster a silver wristwatch which Williams said he didn't want. It was one which he had bought while a soldier and had been valued at \$25 or \$30.

Williams obtained the land for his cabin under the Labor

Act. He was required to clear 10 acres and to erect a house before obtaining the grant. He had not obtained the grant, although he had made application for it. The location of the camp was rather a desirable one.

No change had been noted to the accused following his return from the war by Mr. Foster. Once in a while he would tell of narrow escapes and one occasion of having seen a gun crew blown up while he had been the only member of the crew to escape. He had not talked much of his experiences except on occasions. He appeared to be the same as usual following his return, taciturn away from his family.

Mr. Foster said he had not attached any importance to Williams' demeanor in the home as compared with his aloofness from the neighbors. It was not unusual for Mrs. Foster to assist her half-brother in his housekeeping arrangements as the girls had. Cynthia had never gone to his camp alone. Cynthia, on previous occasions, had said she wouldn't go to Williams' camp when asked to do so, and there was nothing unusual in her refusal on the night of November 24th.

Witness said he understood that Williams had said the children shouldn't take part in the school concert. He didn't think there was much harm in this but felt he should assert his rights with respect to his family.

The dog Williams gave Cynthia grew to quite a size. He was a black and white dog and was not pugnacious or quarrelsome. The dog had lived with Williams the greater part of the time since his cabin had been built and was now about 9 years old.

Questioned relating to William's wife, Mr. Foster said she was a widow before she married Williams. Asked if she was good looking, Mr. Foster replied: "Well, we can't all see alike."

Witness was then asked if he had read statements made by Williams former wife after his arrest. He said he had not. He believed that she now resided at Houlton, Me.

The Government Alienist Examines Williams' Head

Harry D. Williams, alias Darius Thornton, on trial in the York County Court for the double murder at Fosterville last November, has had his first examination by an alienist.

Following the adjournment of court after the afternoon session yesterday shortly before 6 p.m., Williams was taken to Sheriff Hawthorn's office in the Court House and there was examined by Dr. J.V. Anglin, Provincial alienist and superintendent of the Provincial Hospital for Nervous Diseases, who was brought here from Fairville by the Attorney General's Department and was present in court throughout yesterday. All that could be learned about the examination was that Dr. Anglin felt the top of

Williams' head and asked him several questions.

When anything in relation to the plea of insanity on behalf of Williams will be taken up at the trial is the subject for much speculation. Mr. Justice LeBlanc made it plain yesterday that at any stage of the trial there could be a trial by a jury as to whether the accused was sane and fit to stand trial for the crime with which he is charged.

The Daily Gleaner Friday, January 23, 1925

Williams' Admissions to Deputy Sheriff Ruled Out

Alleged Incriminating Statements on Automobile Ride From

Canterbury Station to Fredericton Not Admitted

Three Witnesses Evidence Completed

Women Weep But Williams Is Apparently Unconcerned.

"Nothing so horrible; he must have done it."

Thus did Ward B. Foster, father of the two dead girls, describe the ghastly night which met his eyes when he found the bodies of his two daughters in the shack of Harry D. Williams on the shore of North Lake, when pressed by F.H. Peters, counsel for the accused, their half-uncle, who is charged with their murders, to tell if he had ever heard or read of amore terrible crime and as to why he had concluded that Williams had killed the girls.

The words were slowly and clearly spoken with evidence of repressed emotion. The father then said that if he were allowed, he would explain why he concluded that Williams was guilty, but Mr. Peters did not press him further and on two other occasions insisted that all he was required to do was answer the questions directed to him.

An important point was won by the defence when the Court ruled out certain alleged incriminating statements made by the prisoner while in charge of Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders enroute to Fredericton from Canterbury by automobile after he had been arrested. After carefully examining the witness as to the condition of the accused at the time of the conversations, the mode of arrest and the nature of the warnings given to him by he officer, Mr. Justice LeBlanc said he would not at that time admit the evidence of the conversations.

Williams Unconcerned; Women Weep

Throughout the afternoon's long proceedings which were concluded at 6:45 p.m., Williams still maintained his apparently unconcerned attitude, gazing at the ceiling of the court-room, unstirred by the crown of spectators who

thronged about the dock. Only when the harrowing details of the conditions to which the two girls were found, with bullet wounds through their heads, their limbs cruelly bound and the elder girl gagged, did he break his calm, and then only was he observed to blink his eyes more rapidly as though the electric lights were bothering him. Twice he shifted his position slightly and he rested his eyes by transferring his gaze from the ceiling to the interior of the dock.

Greater signs of emotion were to be observed in the attitude of the witnesses from North Lake, many of whom are women, in addition to audible sobs from various sections of the crowded court-room. With lowered gaze the father of the girls heard the horrible details recounted by the witnesses, straightening up from time to time to follow the proceedings with regained composure. Hilda, the eldest girl of the Foster family, who in all probability would have been the third victim had she not remained at home to care for the younger children after planning to accompany her sisters, was evidently wearied during the latter part of the afternoon fell into a drowsy state with her head pillowed on the shoulder of a woman companion. During the morning she had twisted a pink handkerchief about her fingers almost constantly.

A little ripple of surprise ran over the crowd when it was discovered during the course of the evidence given by Deputy Sheriff Saunders that one of the members of the jury, George Camp, of Fredericton, had driven the car in which the accused was brought to Fredericton. He was named as one of those accompanying the Deputy Sheriff on the trip to Fredericton, and was identified when the Court asked if he was the George Camp on the jury.

Three witnesses had completed their testimony and Arthur C. Wetmore, of North Lake, ex-Warden of York County, had commenced his direct examination when the Court adjourned last evening at 6:15 p.m., until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Ward B. Foster

Evidence of Father of Dead Girls on Thursday Afternoon

Soon after the court opened yesterday afternoon Mr. Peters resumed his cross-examination of Ward B. Foster, father of the murdered girls after having once more expressed his regret at having found it necessary to go into the trying details and to harrow the father's feelings by referring in detail to the conditions which he found when he discovered the dead bodies of his daughters. It was a ghastly sight which met his gaze, said Mr. Foster. Asked if he had ever heard or read of anything so terrible, Mr.

Foster replied: "Nothing so horrible." He said that immediately he thought the prisoner had done it. If Mr.

Peters would allow him he would explain, he said.

Mr. Peters objected, however, to the voluntary statement.

Williams had been to witness' home the night before, said Mr. Peters, kind and thoughtful, was it possible for him to imagine him as the fiend who had committed the crime?

"He must have done it," simply replied the distressed father. "If you will let me give my thoughts, I will tell you why."

Mr. Peters— "Never mind, Mr. Foster. All you have to do is to answer my questions."

Williams at Church Once

Continuing, Mr. Foster said his family attended church but that he only recalled one time on which Williams had attended church; he had gone to Sunday school three or four weeks prior to the crime. He had, however, gone to concerts and entertainments with the children for their protection and witness said he had no objections to his doing so.

Thyrle Foster, he son, had chained up the dog in the Foster barn at noon the day of the murder, according to what his son had told him. He, himself, had seen the dog chained in the barn the following day. Williams had never been sulky, morose, or unwilling to assist him about the place.

Mr. Foster then described, in reply to questions, the general layout of the camp, an the location with respect to surrounding territory. In answer to questions regarding the highways, Mr. Foster said there was a main trunk highway passing the vicinity of the camp leading from the international boundary to Canterbury. He was asked if there was much rum-running over this road.

"That's something I know nothing about," was Mr. Foster's reply.

Mr. Hughes objected to further cross-examination in this direction, as leading nowhere.

The Court observed there could not be much automobile traffic at that season of the year.

Mr. Peters said he was through on that point.

"I'm glad to hear it," remarked the Court.

This concluded the cross-examination and Mr. Hughes commenced his re-examination.

The Re-Examination

Williams' aloofness struck the witness as being an aversion to visitors about the place. He was always reading books and papers. A year ago last fall the witness remembered Williams having said he spent most of his earning for alcohol. When he assigned his pay to Cynthia, he said she might as well have it as to have it spent for drink. In the witness' estimation there was a great deal of possibility of it going that way otherwise.

Asked as to what he meant by saying Williams had been severe with the Farrell boys, Mr. Foster said he had talked to the girls against them, that they were unfit to associate with, and so on. The ages of the boys were twenty, eighteen, and sixteen—near the ages of the girls themselves.

On re-cross-examination by Mr. Peters, Mr. Foster said he did not examine the teapot or teakettle to see if they were empty until Friday morning. He had not looked at them Tuesday when he found his girls, and inferred from his finding on Friday that they were empty on Tuesday and that no supper had been served on Tuesday.

HILDA FOSTER

Hilda Foster, Sister of Dead Girls the Second Witness

Called by the Crown — Dog Was Children's Protector

Hilda Foster, sixteen year old sister of the murdered girls, was the second witness called by the crown. She recollected Williams' visit to their home on the night previous to the tragedy. She heard Williams ask Cynthia to sit on his knee and heard Cynthia's refusal.

Cynthia and Necia returned from school at 4:20 p.m. She was not aware of Cynthia's intention to go to the camp. Both girls, Cynthia and Necia, had gone to the camp after having spoken with their mother. She described their dress. Cynthia wearing a green plaid coat with fur collar and a plaid skirt. Necia with a knicker suit of khaki and green sweater. By "knicker suit" she said she meant a loose suit with bloomers. The girls failed to return.

Always when going to the camp the girls and she herself had returned before 7 o'clock. Cynthia used to go to do the cooking about once a week, cooking cake and bread and occasionally pies. Williams would cook biscuits for himself.

Hilda also corroborated the evidence given by her father with respect to the attitude adopted by the dog as a protector of the children.

Cross-Examined

On across-examination Hilda said she could remember

her Uncle Henry (Sic) when he had gone to the war, when she was five or six years old. She remembered of letters having been received during his absence and of notes to Cynthia.

She did not remember of her uncle bringing home any presents on his return from overseas. He had given her mother a watch, however, she did not remember of having received any gifts herself. He appeared to be more attentive to Cynthia as she recollected.

Describing visits to Williams' camp, Hilda said that they often went there and sometimes a cousin, Peggy Wood, fourteen years of age accompanied them. She never heard of any of the boys of the neighborhood being ill-treated there. She always thought a lot of her uncle until the murder, and her sisters as little girls had often sat on his knee, although she, herself, did not remember of having done so. While her uncle had never given her any presents, he had given her money. He had given her a dollar on July 12th last, as well as some of the others, for a picnic celebration. He had also taken them to a Halloween concert last fall as on many other occasions, when he had paid their admissions.

If this had not occurred she would have been one of the first to resent any unkind remarks about her uncle.

Mr. Peters referred again during the course of his cross-examination to the dog, whom the witness said was named Towser.

The court remarked that the dog had already been examined even to his teeth.

Mr. Peters replied that he would not have found it necessary to refer to his teeth if they had not been referred to in evidence.

Towser had bitten the Fox boy while she was present. He hadn't bitten him on the arm, but the Fox boy hadn't been out for three or four days afterward. She then named a series of instances in which the dog had bitten other persons. The dog was provided with a kennel and chain at the Foster place.

The Re-Examination

On re-examination Hilda said that it was customary to hold two school concerts each year at the closing of the school terms at Christmas and the Spring. For or five days before the death of her sisters Williams said they were not to take part in the school concert. She did not hear any of the conversation in this respect after her father had returned on the night of November 24th.

FRASER SAUNDERS

The Deputy Sheriff Tells of Taking Williams in Charge—

Exhibits Are Identified

Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders, of Fredericton, was the third witness. He told of being summoned to Fosterville on November 26th where he found the prisoner, Williams, at Magistrate John L. Foster's house surrounded by a number of persons. He took him in charge and handcuffed him. Before putting the prisoner in the automobile he had warned him not to make any talk as anything he said might be used against him. He then asked Claude Peck, Enoch Peck and Edward London to come with him. He was also accompanied by George Camp (one of the jurors), his own boy and A.C. Wetmore. Mr. Camp was the driver of the car that had been hired.

They then proceeded to Ward Foster's where he left the prisoner in charge of Enoch Peck and Claude Peck while he had gone to visit the scene of the tragedy. Before leaving the prisoner he had not given him any further warning.

Witness said this was about 4:45 p.m., and he had viewed the bodies then in preparation for burial, a number of women being present. The older girl had a bullet wound entering the right cheek below the eye, and coming out at the back of the head. The smaller girl had a similar wound entering the left side of the head and making its exit diagonally from the back of the head.

He returned to the car and continued on to Canterbury. Mr. London had questioned the prisoner enroute and he had cautioned him not to say anything which might be used against him at his trial. He did not have any further talk with the prisoner after leaving Canterbury and he believed that after passing Canterbury they had picked up Dr. L.W. Turner, the Coroner, and taken him to Meductic where the doctor resided.

Conversations Not Admitted

Mr. Peters objected to the text of this conversation being admitted as evidence on the ground that the prisoner had not been properly warned and that anything the prisoner said could not be used against him. The prisoner had not been properly warned; he had been cautioned.

In reply to the Court, the witness said the prisoner had made his statements after supper, when he said he was feeling better. He looked to be a man worn out and stupid with the cold. He did not appear to be afraid and appeared rational. The prisoner appeared also to have his senses. Witness did not tell the prisoner that he was a deputy sheriff or a law officer.

The witness was closely questioned in this regard by the Court. Before leaving the prisoner to go to the camp he had told him not to talk to anyone. He did not hear

anything offered in the way of inducement to "make a clean breast of the matter and he had not been threatened in the presence of the witness. He had asked him some questions about the murder.

The Court then ruled that the prisoner's reply could not be admitted now as evidence as it had been given to a question asked by the officer. He would not admit it now.

Resuming his evidence the Deputy Sheriff stated that he had received a rifle at John Foster's. He received it after the loads had been withdrawn. There were six shells in the rifle. These were identified and offered in evidence as Exhibit 3. Eight other cartridges which had been turned over to him were identified and marked Exhibit 4. A bottle of strychnine and a purse containing a key, were also produced and numbered as Exhibits 5 and 6.

The various cords and ropes which had been found on the bodies were also produced and identified as those received from Dr. Turner. They were numbered as Exhibits 7, 8, 9, and 10. The sandbag found in Williams' camp was produced, identified and numbered, together with two empty shells, pieces of bullets and the prisoner's watch. All of the articles, with the exception of the sandbag, which had lost some of its sand, were in the same condition as that in which the witness had received them.

The Cross Examination

On cross-examination the witness said he did not know if either Claude Peck or Enoch Peck were constables. They were with him when he obtained the prisoner. Williams had eaten a good supper at Canterbury where he had ordered his own meal. He appeared tired. The reached Fredericton about 9 o'clock that evening. Williams did not sleep in the car. Although it was quite dark when they passed Meductic he remarked that it "looked like good farming country."

Asked if he were in a position to say whether the prisoner had slept during a portion of the trip or not, witness said he had lighted quite a number of cigarettes.

Williams had shown no signs of nervousness in the face of so terrible a crime. He had made no talk and caused no trouble. To all intents and purposes Williams was unconcerned, as far as his own observation permitted it. He had made his own cigarettes.

The prisoner had been searched at the police station following his arrival and some cigarette papers were the only articles found.

Mr. Peters suggested that it would be fair to assume, that in view of the fact his personal effects had ... (unintelligible) ... by the officer, as if there had been "a man there to talk to."

"He didn't appear to be the brightest man in the world," replied the witness.

On re-examination by Mr. Hughes the Deputy Sheriff affirmed that he had told the prisoner twice not to talk before setting out for Canterbury and Fredericton.

ARTHUR C. WETMORE

The Ex-Warden of York County

Describes Condition of Girls' Bodies When Examined

Ex-Warden Arthur C. Wetmore was called as the fourth witness. He said he had been Warden of York County during the past year and was a general merchant. He did business three-quarters of a mile from Ward Foster's residence and had seen the victims of the tragedy enroute home from school on the afternoon preceding the murders.

He had gone to Williams' camp between 7 and 8 o'clock the following morning where he had seen the bound bodies, one on the floor and one on the bed. He described in detail the condition of the bodies and the condition of the interior of the camp. He had accompanied Dr. W.L. Turner, of Meductic, who made a medical examination of the bodies in the presence of some seven witnesses. No inquest had been held at that time.

The witness described the examination and identified the various ropes and cords removed from the bodies by Dr. Turner. The little girl's arms had been bound so tightly that her wrists bore the marks of the cord when she was buried. The hands were black and purple. A portion of the skull had been carried away from the exit of the bullet wound and laid against the floor leading away from the child's head.

Cynthia had her hands bound behind her as she lay on the bed. Her face was covered by a cloth. A strip from what the witness believed to be a seamless bag had been rolled into a gag and tied as tightly as possible into her mouth. The body was turned over revealing a bullet hole beneath the head, through pillow and mattress into the wall. A bullet had been found beneath some feathers and mattress stuffing in the hole in the wall. This bullet was produced and identified. Witness called it a "metal patch bullet."

Coun. Wetmore was still on the stand when court adjourned at 4:10 p.m.

Williams' Ex-Wife And Another Woman Called

Formal application to have Mr. Ada Thornton, of Houlton, Me., and Miss Ethel Howland, of Lewiston, Me., brought here as witnesses on behalf of Harry D. Williams,

charged with double murder at Fosterville last November, was made in the York Circuit Court yesterday afternoon by Fred H. Peters, defence counsel, and Mr. Justice LeBlanc instructed the Crown Prosecutor, P.J. Hughes, K.C., to have telegrams sent requesting the two women to come here.

Mrs. Thornton is Williams' divorced wife, having been married to him when he was known as Darius Thornton. She was for some time a cook at Clark's Hotel, Houlton, and later is said to have worked at the Snell House in Houlton, where she lives with Williams' son. Miss Howland lives at 114 Sabattus Street, in Lewiston, and she is understood to have written letters to Williams since he has been in jail.

This is the first move towards building up an insanity plea for Williams.

Williams' Wife Won't Come Here

Mrs. Ada Thornton Says That She Would be

"Of No Avail"

TWO WITNESSES THIS MORNING

Today's Evidence in The Fosterville Double Murder Trial

"Positively do not wish to come — be of no avail," reads a telegram which Mrs. Ada Thornton, of Houlton, Me., has sent here declining to come as a witness on behalf of her ex-husband, Harry D. Williams, on trial for the double murders at Fosterville last November.

Mrs. Thornton had been wanted to testify as to "spells" which she said her former husband had been subject to in an interview she gave soon after his arrest in which she also told of his having "acted queerly." It is not definitely settled what further steps will be taken to have her come here.

Miss Ella Howland, of Lewiston, Me., who first said she would be here on Saturday and then she didn't want to come here, is being sent a telegram to come here.

EX-WARDEN WETMORE'S EVIDENCE IS COMPLETED

"If they hadn't been law-abiding citizens at North Lake this thing would never have been brought here," was the curt rejoinder with which Arthur C. Wetmore, former Warden of York County, replied this morning to a query by F.H. Peters, counsel for the accused, at the trial of Harry D. Williams, charged with the Fosterville murder.

Asked why he had examined the lake following his arrival at the scene of the tragedy, Mr. Wetmore replied: "I went out to see if Mr. Williams had drowned himself."

Interest in the long drawn-out process of examination of the witness commenced to wane today. The number of spectators was smaller than usual when the court opened and many left prior to the noon recess.

F.H. Peters, counsel for the defence, has throughout a thorough and complete cross-examination laid emphasis on the contrast between the quiet, peaceful and indulgent nature of the prisoner as compared with the fiendishness of the crime. Williams sat throughout the morning almost as motionless as a statue, the only sign of life being his rapidly blinking eyes focused steadily at the same point on the ceiling.

Two witnesses were heard this morning, Arthur C. Wetmore resuming the witness stand when court opened. He was followed by Wesley Buckingham, a neighbor of the Foster's. The latter produced two cords which had been found in the cabin, and which had the appearance of having been prepared for a third victim.

Today's Evidence

Arthur C. Wetmore, of North Lake, storekeeper and former Warden of York County, resumed his evidence under direct examination by Mr. Hughes this morning when court resumed. He described the bloody condition of the elder girl's clothing as revealed during the medical examination made in his presence by Dr. W.L. Turner, of Meductic. The blood on the girl's underclothing had not soaked through from the wounds in her head, he swore.

On cross-examination by Mr. Peters, Mr. Wetmore said that Williams had made his home at Ward Foster's. There had been a party given in his honor at Ward Foster's when Williams returned from overseas. He had never been intimate with Williams to a greater extent than casual conversation while transacting business. He had never seen the accused enter into general discussions with the neighbors in his store. Williams had always paid his bills, sometimes letting run for short periods. He had never seen Williams working about the Foster place.

Mr. Wetmore gave information regarding the size and extent of North Lake. It was between a mile and a half and two miles wide across from Williams' camp. There was good fishing in the lake and a number of sporting camps on the American side. He had heard of Williams going fishing. One of the special varieties of fish to be found in the lake were togue, requiring a very stout line for the customary method of fishing through the ice.

Asked if the cords produced in court might have been used for fishing togue, witness said the material was strong enough. For fishing through the ice, lines of fifteen to twenty feet were usually used.

Mr. Hughes interjected after the Court had urged Mr.

Peters to hurry his cross-examination, to state the Crown would produce a witness to show that Williams had a supply of this cord for fishing purposes.

About fifteen days before the tragedy Williams had purchased some supplies from the witness, including \$2 worth of sugar, two or three tins of tobacco, cigarette papers, two or three tins of canned salmon, coffee and cream of tartar. The bill, amounting to to some \$4 or \$5 , had been charged. Witness did not see any sign of these articles in the camp. He had next seen the accused after he had been taken to Magistrate Foster's residence.

Neither of the Pecks were constables as far as he knew. Claude Peck was a game warden. He was also married to Ward Foster's sister. Witness could not say whether the prisoner was under arrest at that time he was being held on instructions from Magistrate Foster awaiting the arrival of Deputy Sheriff Saunders. He had also seen the prisoner at Ward Foster's where he had met George Camp, a member of the jury, as the same man.

The cross-examination was concluded at 12 o'clock after the defence counsel had exhausted every detail which could be considered during a two hours' questioning of the witness.

On re-examination by Mr. Hughes, witness said Williams had been a nice man to meet. He had worked on different occasions in the State of Maine picking potatoes.

To Mr. Peters witness said Williams had cut about two acres around the camp. An attempt had been made at clearing.

To Mr. Justice LeBlanc the witness said the accused had not appeared unusual following his return from overseas.

Wesley Buckingham

Wesley Buckingham, of Fosterville, who resides about forty rods from the Fosters, said he knew Williams ever since had had come to Fosterville. He had seen Williams on the day of the murders travelling towards Foster's house with the dog Towser.

He had gone to the camp after the murder, and corroborated the evidence already given with respect to the discovery of the bodies. He identified the sandbag as the one found in the camp and produced two cords similar to those found on the bodies. He had been directed to procure these from the camp by the Crown Prosecutor after they had been referred to as evidence at the preliminary examination.

On cross-examination Mr. Buckingham expressed the opinion that Williams was a sane man. "He's just the same as he ever was," he added.

Court Adjourned until 2:15 p.m.

The Daily Gleaner Friday, January 23, 1925

THREE DOCTORS WILL LOOK WILLIAMS OVER

Defence Counsel Also Asks to Have Dean Neales and Chief of Police Subpoenaed

An application was made this morning by Fred H. Peters, counsel for the accused, to have Dr. Charles MacKay and Dr. W.H. Irvine, of Fredericton, and Dr. D.R. Moore, of Stanley, subpoenaed for the purpose of examining Harry D. Williams. He also asked to have Chief of Police Nathaniel Jones and Very Rev. Dean Scovil Neales, of Fredericton, as witnesses for the defence. Mr. Peters also requested that Williams' army medical history sheet be secured from the Militia Department, Ottawa.

P.J. Hughes, K.C., Crown Prosecutor, reported to Mr. Justice LeBlanc that he had wired Mrs. Ada Thornton, divorced wife of the prisoner, at Houlton, Me., and Miss Ethel Howland, public stenographer, 114 Sabattus St., Lewiston, Me., requesting their attendance as witnesses for the defence, as desired by the Court. Mrs. Thornton had wired in reply: "Positively do not wish to come—Be of no avail." Miss Howland, in reply, stated that she was leaving Lewiston, Me., at midnight Friday.

The Court finally expressed the desire that these witnesses be subpoenaed, and a telegram prepared, requesting the medical history sheet from the proper authorities. Mr. Peters in support of his application pointed out that he had asked for a delay of the trial in order to consider the prisoner's sanity which had been refused. He believed he was now in a position to have the accused examined by medical men if they could be procured. He was not asking for a delay of the present trial at the present but wished to be prepared with respect to the sanity issue which might be brought up.

At 12 o'clock a second telegram, received from Miss Howland, was read to the court as follows:

"Pretty hard to leave. Won't come unless I've got to."

"Tell her to come," Mr. Justice LeBlanc said.

Efforts to Speed Up Williams Trial

Efforts will be made to speed up the proceedings in connection with the trial of Harry D. Williams, charged with the Fosterville murders, by holding a sitting of the Court tonight and by sitting all day tomorrow. When the court adjourns tomorrow for the weekend it will stand adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Last night the members of the jury, who must remain constantly together shut away from social intercourse with anyone except themselves until they have determined the fate of the accused and are discharged by the Court, were taken to the movies to while away the evening. They were conducted to the Gaiety Theatre in a body under the supervision of Sheriff J.B. Hawthorn and two constables, where arrangements had been made for their accommodation.

The Daily Gleaner Saturday, January 24, 1925

Wesley Buckingham

Wesley Buckingham, the fifth witness, resuming the stand yesterday afternoon under cross-examination was questioned about having seen Williams in company with the Foster girls at a Halloween entertainment. He was grilled severely regarding his ability to remember certain features of Williams' behavior and the condition of his camp as he had seen it following the tragedy. He had procured the cords and fishhooks on January 11th. The camp had been locked then.

During his cross-examination he was questioned as to what he had seen on the shelf in the camp when he had gone to get the cords. Witness replied that he did not know. This caused Mr. Peters to state that he was a very remarkable witness and that he had better stick around court for a few days as there would be a number of medical men present. Mr. Hughes said that this remark was entirely uncalled for. The witness had shown a disposition to answer every question put to him.

On re-examination witness said he had seen the short cords thrown up on the shelf while the camp was being cleaned. He had found the others with fishhooks attached when he pulled down a box with the short cords in it.

Robert Hay

Robert Hay, of Canterbury, identified the sandbag as that which he had obtained from Williams' shack. Cross-examined by Mr. Peters, witness said he was sent to the camp to bring the sandbag to Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders. It had been almost completely filled with sand.

Williams' Confessions to Claude Peck Are Admitted

Peck Says Williams on Way to U.S. Boundary When Captured

ACCUSED PAYS NO ATTENTION

Court Room Packed Spectators at Evening Session

Confessions made to Claude Peck, a game warden, who took Harry D. Williams into custody the morning after the

Fosterville murders, that he had killed the two girls and expected to pay the supreme penalty, were admitted in evidence last evening by Mr. Justice LeBlanc, subject to objection, at a night sitting of the York Circuit Court.

For the first time it was revealed that Williams was on foot bound in the direction of the international boundary—in a direction leading to Magistrate John Foster's residence, where he said he was going to give himself up to await the arrival of the Sheriff—when he was taken into custody by Claude Peck, Enoch Peck, Millidge Wood, and Emery Farrell. Williams was heading for Forest City when the automobile party overtook him on the road and he asked them not to hurt him, according to the evidence given by Claude Peck after a strong fight had been put up by Fred H. Peters, counsel for the accused, for the exclusion of this evidence relating to Williams admissions.

"I was just making for Magistrate Foster's. I thought he would take care of me until the Sheriff came," the witness stated Williams said after he was taken into the automobile.

Later at Magistrate Foster's Williams said that he "had something on his stomach," and was afraid to take anything to eat or to drink tea or coffee offered him because it didn't think it would "work well" with what he had taken. He told the Peck brothers what he had taken but this conversation was not allowed to be admitted. Williams had been sick twice during the detention and said he had taken something during the night. A bottle marked strychnine, and containing some white powder, was found in his possession when searched.

Williams also told him, Peck said, that he understood the effect of the warning given him that he need not say nothing. "I killed the girls and expect to pay the supreme penalty," he said, "but I didn't do what you think I did." He also said that if they had expert evidence, they would find things just as he said and that he would probably plead guilty anyway.

The court-room was packed with crowds of spectators during last evening's hearing. Williams still maintained his unconcerned attitude and did not exhibit any interest as the evidence of his admissions was given.

Claude Peck, game warden, Fosterville, a brother-in-law of Ward B. Foster, was one of the party reaching Williams' camp shortly after the discovery of the murders. No one was there when they arrived and he had looked in the window with the aid of a flashlight. No one was there and entered the camp and found the bodies. He believed he was the first to enter the camp following the departure of the father to raise the alarm.

He thought there were some signs of a struggle, including a misplaced bench which was not in its usual position. It was swung around to the stove while he

remembered it as having been kept formerly against the wall. The camp presented an air of untidiness. The stove and the ashes in it were cold. From the camp they started a search for Williams.

Their search took them to Forest Station on the Maine side of the boundary, where they remained until daylight, returning to Ward Foster's. While there they received word that Williams was crossing the road on top of Green Mountain.

Witness got into a car with Emery Farrell, Enoch Peck, and Millidge Wood and they caught up with Williams who was traveling away from the direction of Ward Foster's place and towards Forest City, the international boundary. He got out of the car and put his hand on Williams' arm and told him to get into the car. Williams told them not to hurt him.

Objections by Defence Counsel

Mr. Peters objected to any further statements made by Williams being admitted as evidence. He contended that Williams was under arrest from the time that the witness had placed his hand on the accused and that he had not been properly warned.

Mr. Justice LeBlanc did not believe he would shut this out. He believed it was admissible, particularly in view of a verdict rendered by a full bench of six judges in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick following a statement made by a man while under the influence of liquor in a police station, under arrest, who had made some incriminating admissions on a charge of highway robbery in response made to a remark made by the officer engaged in making a search of the prisoner and who discovered a roll of money hidden in the prisoner's trouser leg. He had shut out statements made to Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders because they had been elicited in response to questions addressed to the prisoner. In the case referred to the liquor had also been supplied by the police officer.

In reply, Mr. Peters quoted the decision *The King vs. Hay*, Supreme Court Reports, 1904. He contended that Peck was a game warden and therefore a constable. A number of other authorities were also cited. From the appearance of the accused, he believed that the prisoner would be liable to say almost anything.

Mr. Hughes, urging admission the confessions, cited the ruling decision of the Privy Council in the Ibrahim case, tried in Hong Kong, in which statements made by the accused to a man in authority had been admitted against the accused.

The Court interrogated the witness as to the action leading up to the meeting with the prisoner. He had called to Williams: "Stop, we want you." He told him to get into the car after he had caught him by the arm.

Mr. Hughes quoted the ruling of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of *The King vs. Roscoe*, a lumber camp murder in which statements had been made by the accused to an immigration official when served with a warrant for deportation.

The Court ruled that the evidence would be admitted subject to objections.

The Confessions Related

Continuing, the witness stated Williams had said: "Don't hurt me — I want to give myself up." Later in the automobile: "I was just making for Magistrate Foster's. I thought he would take care of me until the Sheriff came." All this had been said before any mention had been made of the murders at Williams' camp. The prisoner appeared quite stiff and cold, he said his hands were very cold.

At Magistrate Foster's Williams had been searched and eight 38-55 rifle cartridges found in his pocket, a bottle marked strychnine, a pocket-book containing a key and a watch. An upper plate of false teeth, found in his jacket, was returned to Williams together with a can of tobacco. He was held until the arrival of Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders.

During the period of detention there Williams was sick twice. He volunteered the explanation. He had refused tea and coffee and gave reasons. No inducements had been given.

These were requested by Mr. Hughes and objected to by Mr. Peters. Mr. Justice LeBlanc allowed the questions.

Williams said "he had something on his stomach," and that he was afraid the tea and coffee would not work well with it. He had stated what he had taken during the night.

This was ruled out by Mr. Justice LeBlanc, Mr. Peters objecting.

Conversations with Enoch Peck

Williams had also had a conversation with Enoch Peck, as a result of which Enoch went out and brought in William's loaded rifle. There was five cartridges in the magazine and one in the chamber. It would hold seven cartridges, six in the magazine and one in the rifle.

The conversation with Enoch Peck in this respect was ruled out, it being shown that he had questioned the prisoner.

Witness had also a further conversation with the prisoner with the prisoner in the automobile in which he was taken to Fredericton. This took place in the presence of

Enoch Peck. He had not heard Deputy Sheriff Saunders warn the prisoner.

Mr. Peters objected to the conversation.

In reply to the Court, the witness said it was in answer to questions that Williams had taken part in the conversation.

Mr. Peters claimed that the accused had been warned by Saunders and that the Pecks were acting in the capacity of officers of the law, delegated to do so by the Deputy Sheriff.

Judge LeBlanc stated that in the exercise of his discretion he felt that he should rule out the conversation. He was not in favor of admitting statements of the accused made in response to questions by officers. If the two men had not been acting as officers it might be different.

Before asking for a ruling, Mr. Hughes asked Peck if he had warned the accused himself. The witness replied in the affirmative and was asked by the Court for the exact words used.

Witness said he had asked: "Why did you kill those girls, Harry?" He had warned him that anything he might say would be used against him. The prisoner seemed rational, the witness said, and his response had indicated that he had understood the warning.

The conversation was then allowed subject to objection.

Williams, said the witness, replied: "I know it. But I killed the two girls and I expect to pay the supreme penalty—but I didn't do what you think I did." Witness said he thought Williams added, "The chances are I'll plead guilty anyway."

There was a further conversation after the witness had told Williams he might as well anyway, but this was not asked for by Mr. Hughes. No one had suggested to Williams that he had done anything in addition

(remainder of column obscured; however, Peck had just about completed his evidence at this point and shortly thereafter court adjourned until Saturday morning.)

(Here the paper had a photo of the shack, but too poor a quality for reproduction) Williams' camp, as remembered by Basil Boone, then 15 year old son of Leonora Foster who helped prepare the bodies for burial. The location of the furniture is as Basil recalls; the location of the bullets, glasses, and bodies as described in the Coroner's report. The camp sat on the shore of Grand Lake looking across lake towards Blueberry Point. It had been built in 1921 by Williams and Ward Foster and situated a half mile from Foster's.

The Daily Gleaner Saturday, January 24, 1925

Claude Peck on The Stand Today At Murder Trial

Cross Examination by Defence Counsel was Started

COURT TO SIT AGAIN TONIGHT

Williams Life at North Lake and Habits Are Probed

Cross-examination of Claude Peck, game warden, of Fosterville, who took charge of Harry D. Williams the morning the accused gave himself up at Fosterville following the finding of the dead bodies of Cynthia and Necia Foster, with whose murders he is now charged, had not reached when court adjourned at noon today at the stage of the admissions of guilt which the witness related last night as being made by the accused and which were admitted as evidence. But Fred H. Peters, defence counsel, had not conducted his cross-examination of the witness. It was resumed again this afternoon.

The greater portion of the cross-examination of Mr. Peck this morning related to the habits and life at Fosterville and the likelihood of his having been affected in some way by his service with the Trench Mortars during his service in France.

"I have not given up hope yet, Your Honor," said Mr. Peters when Mr. Justice LeBlanc remarked that he had given up hope of limiting the defence to material which might prove of benefit to the jury in response to a remonstrance drawn from the crown prosecutor, P.J. Hughes, K.C., as to the length of time consumed by Mr. Peters and the nature of the questions put to the witness. Judge LeBlanc stated that he would not further interfere with the cross-examination.

Another Night Session

Judge LeBlanc has announced his decision to holding another night session this evening in an attempt to hurry the case along. The attendance this morning was larger than the customary attendance has been at the morning hearings, but the crowd began to disperse long before adjournment, evidently wearied by the detail of the tedious cross-examination. There was a larger number of young persons present this morning than usual.

Among the interested spectators in court today were Dr. Charles MacKay and Chief of Police Nathaniel Jones, both of whom are being called as witnesses for the defence.

Witness Was in 26th Battalion

When court opened Claude Peck resumed the witness stand for cross-examination by Mr. Peters. He was questioned regarding his acquaintance with the accused,

the habits of Williams and the manner in which he had cleared the land about his camp. Witness said he did not know what branch of the service Williams had served in overseas.

Asked regarding Williams' rank and if he had ever been a private, Mr. Peck replied: "He must have been; he could be nothing less."

Witness, himself, had served approximately three years overseas with the 26th New Brunswick Battalion. He had always considered Williams as a pleasant man to meet, rather humorous and witty. He was not a man, however, he would care to have as an associate. He was not a congenial companion for hunting or fishing trips. He was an "inoffensive, quiet chap."

The witness was then cross-examined regarding the dangers and horrible sights to which Williams would have been exposed during his service in France as a member of a trench mortar battery such as has resulted in shell shock to many former soldiers.

Witness agreed with Mr. Peters that it would be natural to expect to find lines which might be used for fishing in a camp such as Williams' on the lake. In fact he would be surprised not to find some fishing lines. People would use various types of lines ranging from fine linen to heavier kinds.

There was no road from Williams' camp to the main highway, but there was a pathway. He would have to travel two and a half miles from the nearest point where he could strike the highway by going through the woods before reaching the international boundary where there was a building in process of erection by the side of the road.

Williams was between Ward Foster's and going towards Forest City about a mile from his camp when taken into custody. This would have taken him to Magistrate Foster's.

Recess was taken until 2:15 p.m.

"Sherman said 'War is hell,' and I don't think anyone will gainsay him," remarked Mr. Justice LeBlanc, as he interrupted a lengthy cross-examination of Claude Peck, the game warden who had taken Williams into custody following the Fosterville tragedy, by Mr. Peters. "I think it is a matter of common knowledge that the scene of the battle fields were terrible, awe-inspiring and awful for miles around," added Judge LeBlanc. "Mr. Hughes is willing to admit and has admitted all this and I think the jury will agree."

There is no need to go over all this, His Honor pointed out. If it would benefit the prisoner one iota, he was willing to sit until Doomsday, but it was merely wasting time.

Mr. Peck, who resumed the stand (Monday, January 26, 1925) under cross-examination by Mr. Peters, was being subjected to an exhaustive examination regarding the use and effect of various forms of explosive shells and bombs from his experience as a member of the 26th New Brunswick Battalion when the Court interrupted. Mr. Williams then concluded this cross-examination with respect to the number of loads in Williams' rifle and the discovery of the two empty shells on the floor of the camp near the bodies.

On re-examination by Mr. Hughes, the witness said he did not see anything unusual about Williams different from the other men except that he did not care for hunting and would not desire him as a companion on a hunting trip. Williams had appeared quite rational when taken into custody. He had "made talk" to others and the witness had regarded him as quite rational.

Witness did not recollect ever having seen cord similar to that produced in court. The misplaced bench in Williams' camp was not in a position which would indicate that it had been used at the table. It was four or five feet from the table. Mr. Peck said he could only voice an opinion as to what calibre and from what kind of rifle or shell the bullets produced in court had been fired.

JURY AND WILLIAMS WATCHED ECLIPSE

Opening of Court Was Delayed Until 11 o'clock

Because of Phenomenon

Members of the jury in whose hands lies the fate of Harry D. Williams, on trial for the Fosterville murder, observed the eclipse of the sun this morning while taking their daily constitutional prior to the opening of Court at 11 o'clock, to which hour Mr. Justice LeBlanc had adjourned the Court last evening in view of the occurrence of the eclipse.

Members of the staff of one of the city's hardware stores provided Sheriff John B. Hawthorn with sheets of smoked glass which they had been using to view the phenomenon and which were then given the members of the jury in turn at Phoenix Square for the purpose of a brief observation. Although there were a large number of citizens viewing the eclipse from the same vantage point the members of the jury were forced to remain separate and apart.

Harry D. Williams, the prisoner, also had an opportunity of viewing the eclipse while he was being taken from the York County Jail to the Court House. He exhibited some interest in the occurrence although neither Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders nor Provincial Constable A. Ford Yerxa, in charge of the prisoner, were able to afford him the convenience of smoked glass with which to gaze at the sun.

Crown's Medical Witnesses Differ as to Whether Elder Victim Had Been Outraged

Dr. W.L. Turner, of Meductic, Who Made First Medical Examination, Swears Positively That Cynthia Had Been Raped,

While Dr. B.H. Dougan, of Harvey Station, the Coroner, Swears His Conclusion Was That She Had Not Been Raped — No Sign of Bruises

Evidence of the medical examiner and of the coroner, both of whom were called by the Crown today during the trial of Harry D. Williams on the charge of double murder at Fosterville on November 25th last, differed as to whether Cynthia Foster, aged 14 years, the older of the two victims of the tragedy on the lake shore along the international boundary between the province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine, had been raped or not while she lay upon the bed where her body was found with her arms tied behind her back, her clothes turned up to her waist and with two large gaping bullet wounds in her head.

Dr. W.L. Turner, of Meductic, who had made the first medical examination of the two girls' bodies, said in his direct examination that he had been led to believe from what he had seen that Cynthia had been raped and later, upon cross-examination by Fred H. Peters, defence counsel, he became more positive and said his examination of her vital organs convinced him that the older girl had been raped. The next witness was Dr. B.H. Dougan, of Harvey Station, who conducted the inquest. While not prepared to swear definitely, he said he had concluded from his examination and what he had learned afterwards that Cynthia had not been raped. In reply to Mr. Justice LeBlanc's question he stated positively there were no signs of marks or violence upon the girl's legs. Dr. Turner had admitted on cross-examination that the girl's underwear was intact.

**DR. W.L. TURNER
Tells of First Medical Examination of the Dead Girls'**

Bodies in Williams Cabin

Dr. W.L. Turner, of Meductic, said he was a coroner for York County but had never held an inquest, having officiated only in cases where he had been called in cases of accidental death. He told how he had been called to Fosterville the morning after the tragedy where he had first been required to render medical aid to Mrs. Ward B. Foster, mother of the dead girls. He then described the examination which he had made of the bodies in the presence of witnesses and identified the various exhibits.

The discolorations of the hands and finger nails of the younger girl, would, in his opinion, have been brought about by the binding of the wrists before death, thus restricting circulation. The condition could be brought about in twenty minutes or half an hour. His examination of the older girl led him to the conclusion that she had been criminally assaulted recently. He believed that rigor mortis would be so far advanced in three hours as to produce the rigid conditions of the hips which had been discovered by the father who had caught the smaller girl by the feet and found her stiff. She was lying on her side with hips and knees slightly bent.

On cross-examination Dr. Turner said he had no doubt but that Necia had been in the position she was found when she had been shot. There were no powder marks on the wound. As her head was a little under the bed, whoever shot her would have to be back some distance from the bed otherwise the bullet would have first struck the bed. There were magazines lying close to the child's head. Death would have been instantaneous. If the girl had been shot a few moments after being rendered unconscious from a blow over the head from a sandbag, Dr. Turner did not believe there would be any mark left to show that she had been sandbagged. He had made a careful examination but he had failed to discover any other wound or mark.

Concluding his cross-examination at 5:20 p.m., following a thorough examination of the witness regarding his examination of Cynthia leading to the conclusion that she had been criminally assaulted, and the possibility of the blood having had its source from a more or less natural cause. Mr. Peters asked Dr. Turner to express an opinion as to the prisoner's mentality. Mr. Hughes objected that no foundation had been laid for this question and it was withdrawn by Mr. Peters.

On re-examination by Mr. Hughes, Dr. Turner stated that he had left no finger prints or marks on her legs. Any such which might have been found were not the result of his examination of the body.

To the Court, the witness stated that Cynthia was in his opinion an undersized girl for her age. She was not fleshy.

DR. B.H. DOUGAN

Coroner Does Not Think That Cynthia Had Been Outraged

Dr. B.H. Dougan, of Harvey Station, said he had viewed the bodies as coroner in the church at Fosterville prior to the funerals. He described the wounds to the heads of the two girls and gave the details of his examination as to the result of the rumor that the older girl had been criminally assaulted. He had found conditions which might have resulted from several causes.

Recess was then taken until 7:30 p.m., the jury expressing a willingness to sit during an evening session.

When Dr. Dougan resumed the stand last evening he was asked by Mr. Hughes how long it took for rigor mortis to set in. He was not prepared to say how long from actual experience, but from his teaching as a medical man said that four or five hours were usually regarded as constituting the period in which rigor mortis advanced to a state of rigidity.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peters, Dr. Dougan replied that with a bullet pierced brain instant paralysis could be expected of the body. He was not prepared to say that rigor mortis would be apparent within a shorter period in cases of a violent death. In cases of death from wasting diseases rigor mortis followed more quickly according to medical science. He drew his conclusions from his teaching and cases in general.

Dr. Dougan stated he was not prepared to swear that the elder girl had or had not been raped. He concluded from his examinations and what he had learned afterwards that she had not been raped.

To the Court, Dr. Dougan stated that there was no sign of marks on the girl's legs. On re-examination, he stated he was not prepared to say what happened.

Dead Girls' Father Upset, But Williams is Unmoved

Wesley Buckingham, a neighbor of the the Foster family, produced two cords while was on the witness stand yesterday afternoon which he had found in Williams' camp on the shore of the North Lake on January 11th which he Crown sought to make it appear had been prepared to bind a third girl in the same way that Cynthia and Necia had been bound.

Hilda Foster, their 15 year old sister, who had been expected to accompany the two dead girls on what proved their fatal visit to Williams' camp, was in court at this time. She sat most of the afternoon with her head buried in her hands or resting on the shoulder of a relative nearby.

Ward B. Foster, the girls' father, showed signs of having difficulty to restrain himself in court when Dr. Turner gave his evidence that Cynthia had been outraged with her hands bound behind her back and her mouth gagged before she was shot through the head. He talked vigorously with a woman from North Lake who sat alongside of him and repeatedly pointed towards Williams, who sat in the prisoner's dock staring up at the ceiling, apparently unconcerned and evidently paying little attention to what was going on about him.

To Take the Evidence of Mrs. Thornton at Home

Further instructions have been forwarded to Miss Ethel Howland, 114 Sabbath street, Lewiston, Me., by Crown Prosecutor, P.J. Hughes, K.C., to come here as a witness for the defence of Harry D. Williams, charged with the murder of his two half-nieces at Fosterville. Miss Howland was instructed that it would be satisfactory if she left Lewiston on Monday for Fredericton.

It was stated today that the evidence of Mrs. Ada Thornton, of Houlton, Me., Williams' former wife, who has refused to come here to testify on his behalf, could be taken under commission in Houlton, and it is expected that an application will shortly be made to have this done in view of her refusal to come here.

Meanwhile a reply has been received from the Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, in connection with the war records of Williams' service. The reply did not state whether or not the medical history sheet, which has been particularly asked for, was being forwarded or not. In view of certain information given in the telegram received today the message was not read in open court but was submitted to Justice LeBlanc for his inspection.

The Daily Gleaner Monday, January 26, 1925

Thirteenth Witness on The Stand When Williams' Trial Halted on Saturday Phyrle Foster, Brother of Dead Girls and Only New Witness, Gave His Evidence- - -Purchased Cord Used to Bind Girls As Fishing Lines for Williams- - - Defence Fails to Attempt to Break Down the Pecks' Stories of Williams' Confessions.

The thirteenth of the Crown's twenty witnesses was on the stand when the York Circuit Court adjourned on Saturday night about 8:30 o'clock, concluding the first week of the trial of Harry Darwin Williams, alias Darius Thornton, on the charge of having murdered his half-sister's two daughters, Cynthia and Necia Foster, aged 14 and 10 years, at Fosterville, on November 25th last.

The cross-examination of Claude Peck, who had related confessions of guilt Williams had made on the morning of November 26th, just before was driven away from Fosterville to Fredericton, was concluded early in the afternoon, and his story was corroborated at the evening session by Enoch Peck, cousin of the former witness. Enoch Peck was the last witness on the stand on Saturday and he was not cross-examined before court adjourned. However, Fred Peters, the defence counsel, made no attempt to break down Claude Peck's testimony of admissions of guilt by Williams.

With the conclusion of Claude Peck's evidence faster progress was made with other witnesses on Saturday afternoon, and another night session of the Court was being held Saturday evening. The only new evidence the Crown promised for the trial was given on Saturday afternoon by Phyrle Foster, brother of the dead girls, all

the rest of it being the same as at the preliminary examination. Phyrle Foster was called to prove that Williams had come to the Foster home and especially requested that the girls go to his camp on the afternoon of November 25th, when they met their tragic deaths.

Incidentally he swore that the cords with which both girls' arms and also Necia's legs were bound had been bought by him last spring at Danforth, Me., for Williams as fishing lines; they were bought second hand and had been used only once as fishing lines by Williams.

ARLINGTON BOONE

Tells of Burning Blood Stained Bed Clothes and Also the Girls' Clothing

Arlington Boone, farmer, of the Parish of North Lake, one of those present at the camp when the bodies had been examined by Dr. Turner, was called and gave general corroborative evidence regarding the condition of the bodies and the camp. He had participated in the search for Williams and had seen him under guard at magistrate Foster's. He was one of the witnesses of the medical examination made by Dr. Turner. He had been present later and in response to general instructions had carried out the two blood-stained pillows each punctured by a bullet hole and had thrown them on the fire. He had also discovered the second bullet on the floor under the bed. He had seen a quantity of bedding or clothing burned.

On cross-examination Mr. Peters questioned the witness regarding his acquaintance with Williams and the Foster family. He said that he knew Williams well enough to speak to him on the road. He was well acquainted with Ward Foster but didn't know the names of the members of his family. "I know the boys from the girls, though," he added as an after-thought.

Witness was then requested to be serious by Mr. Peters, who remarked that he had heard of people who couldn't tell boys from girls.

He then asked the witness if he knew of Williams having been engaged in potato picking. The witness said he had. He had also seen him engaged with Ward Foster building a foundation for a building to be erected by A.I. Fox.

Mr. Peters suggested that Williams was an industrious man, contrary to the impression gained from other witnesses. He must have been working by the day at hard labor on the foundation.

"I wouldn't say that," replied the witness. "I only saw him about five minutes."

Under cross-examination the witness said he did not know whether the articles he had seen burned were

articles of wearing apparel or bed clothing.

HOLLIS VAN TASSEL

The Youth Who Burst the Sandbag

Hollis Van Tassel, a youth who had visited Williams' camp, identified the sand bag as that which he had burst while testing its strength. He had laid it back on the bed where it had been left. He did not see anyone take it away.

On cross-examination witness said there was a reporter and a photographer present when he broke the sand bag. It wasn't the first occasion he had seen it. The bodies had been removed at that time. A photograph had been taken of the sand bag before he had picked it up. He had not intended to damage the sandbag.

Witness said that he was fifteen years old and that he had visited Williams at his camp several times and that he had been well treated by Williams and welcomed. If he had not been well used he would not have returned. He had visited Williams at his camp a week before the tragedy.

Re-examined, witness said that he had never noticed any change in Williams at any time.

PHYRLE FOSTER (sic)

Brother of Dead Girls Gives Evidence for the First Time

Phyrle Foster, seventeen-years-old brother of the dead girls, was the next witness. He said he (Williams) was at home the evening before the murders. He was there when came home from yarding pulp. He remembered hearing him ask his mother if the children could come down after school the next day to do some cooking for him. His mother said they could go. Witness did not remember Williams asking Cynthia if she would go.

He had seen Williams about noon the following day enroute to the Foster home. He had overtaken Williams at the barn. Williams had the dog Towser with him and Williams asked him to tie the dog up in the barn, which he did. Williams was at the house when he returned. He did not remember Williams say anything to his mother about the children.

Williams was in the almost daily habit of coming to the house for milk and eggs. Witness left before Williams did. Williams did not have dinner at the house, saying that he had already had his dinner.

He next saw the dog the morning after the murder still tied in the barn where he had left him. He had seen the dog interfere with boys chasing the children. He believed Williams was aware of this because he had seen the dog

make for Williams when Williams would be chasing and playing with the children. Williams had often had the dog tied in the barn but had always taken him back with him to the camp.

Witness said he had bought the fishing lines shown in Court for Williams last spring at Danforth, Me. There were six; the hooks had not been attached. They were used for fishing togue, a large fish belonging to the trout family. He had seen them in Williams' camp on the shelf.

To Mr. Peters witness said he and his uncle had gone together picking potatoes across the line in the latter part of September after their own crop had been picked. He returned before his uncle, who had returned two weeks later. Williams had not helped in picking their potatoes. During his absence the dog stayed with the Foster family. Williams had worked once in a while during the mornings when it was cool assisting with the haying. During the afternoons he used to go bathing, returning during the latter part of the afternoon to help loading.

It was the usual practice to fasten up the dog while Williams was visiting the house. Provisions had been made for the dog in an empty stable where it was warmer than in the kennel outside. He never remembered his uncle going back to the camp without the dog. Williams had come particularly on this occasion to obtain some milk.

Three of the six fishing lines he had bought for his uncle had been set last spring through the ice in the lake. Williams had only visited these lines once and had taken them up at that time. Witness said he often visited his uncle at his camp and had been there frequently with his sisters.

To Mr. Hughes witness said he had been told by his uncle that the three set lines had been taken up. The lines had been used before he got them for Williams and they were second-hand. Williams had said that the watch he gave the witness' mother was new when he got it.

JOHN L. FOSTER

North Lake Magistrate, the Last Witness Called at the Afternoon Session

John L. Foster, Justice of the Peace, a resident of the Parish of North Lake, a blacksmith by trade, said he heard of the murder between 10 and 11 o'clock the same night had had notified his two sons. The prisoner had been brought to his home about twelve hours later. He ordered him searched for arms. None were found, but a later search revealed eight rifle cartridges. He gave the prisoner no warning nor did he induce him to talk. Enoch Peck had left the house and returned with a rifle. Williams identified the rifle produced in court as the same. The prisoner stayed at his house until taken in

charge by Deputy Sheriff Saunders.

Court then adjourned until 7:30 p.m.

THE EVENING SESSION

Mr. Peters Asks for Early Adjournment as

He is Ready to Start Trial of the Prisoner's Sanity

Requesting an early adjournment of the hearing of the trial of Harry D. Williams on the charge of the Fosterville murder Saturday evening shortly after the proceedings had been resumed at 7:30 p.m. Fred H. Peters, counsel for the accused, stated that it was his intention to proceed as early as possible on Monday to test the sanity of the accused before the Court. The result of this trial would show whether or not the accused was fit to be on trial for his life.

Adjournment was granted at 8:30 p.m., until 10 o'clock this morning by Mr. Justice LeBlanc following the application made by Mr. Peters and the hearing of the direct evidence of Enoch Peck, cousin of Claude Peck, the game warden who arrested Williams, and a member of the party which overtook Williams enroute to Magistrate John Foster's, where he said it had been his intention to give himself up. Mr. Peters said he was very much fatigued by the long strain and did not feel like attempting the cross-examination. Mr. Justice LeBlanc stated that he would be more lenient with Mr. Peters in view of his having agreed to defend the accused and the unusual circumstances of being called in to the case as it was being commenced, than he would if he had undertaken his defence in the regular course.

Enoch Peck's evidence corroborated that given by Claude Peck with respect to the incriminating admissions made by Williams following his arrest. He detailed again the statements made by Williams in his presence and in reply to Claude Peck that he had killed the girls and expected to pay the supreme penalty.. Witness said he had known Williams for several years and that he was as rational at that time and ever since his arrest as he had ever known him to be.

When court resumed at 7:30 p.m., Magistrate Foster was cross-examined briefly by Mr. Peters as to his acquaintance with the prisoner. Magistrate Foster sated that he recollected only having seen the prisoner on very few occasions, one of which being that when he had come to his place to borrow some books from his daughter. The books were books of fiction.

Asked if he held court frequently at Fosterville, Magistrate Foster replied: "Sometimes — business is very slack." Examining counsel suggested that fear of the manner in which he would deal with offenders brought before him probably had an effect on the number of cases, and the witness said: "Perhaps so."

Mr. Hughes: "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."

Mr. Peters, after concluding his cross-examination, stated that he was very tired and requested an adjournment at 7:55 p.m. He said that just as soon on Monday as he could secure the witnesses he desire, he proposed to test out the question of the prisoner's sanity. He had had very little opportunity of communicating with witnesses in the interests of his client, having been in court from morning to night.

In reply to Judge LeBlanc, Mr. Peters said that he would try out the issue as to whether the prisoner was sane or insane and fit to stand his trial.

Judge LeBlanc then suggested that the examination in chief of the next witness go on, after which the Court would adjourn. He requested Mr. Hughes to call as the next witness the one whose testimony would be the longest. After a few questions had been asked on re-examination, Mr. Hughes called Enoch Peck, of Fosterville.

ENOCH PECK

Corroborates Claude Peck's Story of Admissions of Guilt by Williams on Morning of November 26th

Enoch Peck, cousin of Claude Peck and one of the party which took Williams into custody, related the circumstances leading up to the arrest of the accused as previously stated. He had accompanied the prisoner to Magistrate Foster's, where the prisoner was searched. Previously, he said, immediately following Williams arrest, Williams stated that he had been on his way to give himself up.

Williams had been sick at Magistrate Foster's. He had vomited a little. Williams had also had a voluntary conversation with the witness as a result of which he (Peck) had left the house and brought back Williams' rifle from the woods.

The conversation was not allowed by Judge LeBlanc. Witness said he had heard Claude Peck warn the prisoner after the conversation, but Judge LeBlanc said there was some doubt and he would give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. Mr. Hughes did not press for the admission of the conversation.

Enoch Peck, continuing, said he had found the loaded rifle in a corner of the fence in Thomas Kinney's field. There were marks on the ground about the rifle. The grass was trodden down all around and deep heel marks as though a man had stamped his heels down with considerable force.

He remained with the prisoner and Claude Peck in the

car at Stephen Farrell's when they had been left to guard the prisoner by Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders while he had gone to visit the camp. They had a conversation with the prisoner, the prisoner answering questions. He heard what he believed to be a warning when his cousin had told the prisoner that he didn't have to answer the questions as they would be used in court against him.

A formal objection was made by Mr. Peters to the admission of the evidence, Judge LeBlanc ruling that he would admit it subject to objections.

Williams, in reply to questions, had said, continued the witness, "I know it. I killed the two girls and I expect to pay the supreme penalty—but I didn't do what you think I did." Claude Peck had said: "Well, we'll have expert advice on that," and Williams replied: "You can have expert advice and you'll find what I say is right."

After these admissions witness asked Williams which one he had killed first. Williams reply was not asked for, nor the details of the succeeding conversation. Neither he nor Claude Peck had said anything which would lead Williams to reply, "I did not do what you think I did."

Court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Daily Gleaner Monday, January 26, 1925

WILLIAMS INSANITY TRIAL STARTED TODAY

Doctors Swear Prisoner Suffering From Dementia And Confusional Insanity

Test to Decide Whether Prisoner is Fit To Be Tried - -Dr. Charles MacKay And Dr. W.H. Irvine Witnesses This Morning and Dr. D.R. Moore, of Stanley, This Afternoon- -Williams Taken From Dock and Placed on Chair in Front of Jury.

Scenes said to be without parallel in the criminal annals of New Brunswick, if not in Canada, were enacted at the York Sittings of the King's Bench of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick this morning when the trial of Harry D. Williams, alias Darius Thornton, on the charge of having murdered his two half-nieces, Cynthia and Necia Foster, at Fosterville on November 25th last, was taken from the prisoner's dock and placed in a chair directly in front of the jury and witnesses and a trial as to his sanity commenced.

The same jury who are hearing the murder trial are now determining whether

Williams is a sane person and therefore fit to undergo trial. Meanwhile thirteen of the Crown's twenty witnesses had been heard before the murder trial was halted to have the sanity test. This unusual condition was caused through the prisoner's counsel not having been assigned to the case until indictments had been brought in by the

Grand Jury and therefore being unprepared to go on with the sanity test at the outset.

Two Doctors Tell Results of Examinations of Williams at York County jail on Sunday

That Williams is suffering from "dementia and acute confusional insanity," was the evidence of two medical practitioners this morning after a two hour examination of the prisoner yesterday in the York County Jail. Trial of the prisoner's fitness to stand trial on the murder indictments was commenced as soon as court opened this morning on motion by Fred H. Peters, counsel for Williams. Dr. Charles MacKay, of Fredericton, swore that Williams appeared to suffer hallucinations, and that he had discovered symptoms of marked mental confusion, while Dr. W.H. Irvine, also of Fredericton, satisfied himself by stating that Williams was suffering from "dementia — a total absence of proper mentality."

Williams moved from the dock to the chair within the rail without apparent interest and sat through the morning hearing with gaze riveted upon the wall beyond the jury. He was as listless as usual and sat practically motionless.

When the first two medical witnesses had concluded, Mr. Peters moved for an adjournment to allow Dr. D.R. Moore, of Stanley, who arrived in the city early this afternoon to make an examination of the prisoner, before proceeding farther with the sanity issue. Adjournment was made until 3 o'clock this afternoon, Judge LeBlanc stating that this was the last special adjournment he would grant.

Murder Trial Halted While Insanity Test Is Commenced to Decide Williams'Condition.

As soon as court resumed this morning Mr. Peters made his application for the immediate trial of the sanity of the accused, to determine whether or not the prisoner was in a fit state of mind to be tried. In support of his application he cited the Criminal Code to the effect that this issue might be tested at any time after the indictments had been presented and before the verdict had been returned that it lay within the power of the court to test the sanity of the accused.

In addition to his own conviction that the accused was not at present sane, Mr. Peters stated that he proposed to call two medical doctors residing in Fredericton, Dr. Charles MacKay and Dr. W.H. Irvine, as well as Dr. D.R. Moore, of Stanley, who would arrive in the city at 1:05 p.m. He also wished to reserve the right of calling further evidence in the persons of either Dr. C.D. Farrar, medical superintendent of a sanatorium in Guelph, Ont., and Dr. McTaggart, professor of medical jurisprudence at McGill University, as well as a Toronto authority. He also suggested tests of Williams blood and spinal fluid

be made.

Crown Prosecutor Objects

Mr. Hughes objected that there was nothing before the court which the court could grant such a trial. He thought the appearance of the accused was that of a normal man.

Mr. Justice LeBlanc then stated that it was not his wish to try an insane man and announced that he would grant the application. He did not wish his action in granting the application to prejudice the case in any way. It was an awkward position, as he believed this issue should have been tried before the main trial of the accused.

The jury was then sworn to try the accused as to his sanity and Mr. Peters outlined the principle upon which the sanity trial was allowed—that no insane person could be tried or executed for a crime.

Before proceeding to call witnesses Mr. Peters said he would welcome the presence of other recognized medical practitioners during the trial, should the crown desire it, and suggested the name of Dr. G.C. VanWart and Dr. C.P. Holden.

Mr. Hughes said he assumed the crown could determine that matter.

DR. CHARLES MACKAY

Says Williams' Mind Confused, That He Doesn't Understand What is Going on at The Trial and is Suffering From Confusional Insanity

Dr. Charles MacKay, of Fredericton, a medical graduate of Toronto University, practicing for seven years, said he had taken the preliminary courses of instruction respecting mental diseases. He had casually observed the accused for the first time when he appeared in police court. He had observed him twice at the police court and had examined the prisoner yesterday.

Mr. Peters then requested, recognizing the great responsibility he was taking, to have the prisoner taken from the dock and placed before the jury and witness where the witness could demonstrate his method of examination.

This was granted and Williams was seated facing both the jury and Dr. MacKay within the rail.

Dr. MacKay was then asked to pursue his own course. Dr. MacKay said it was very difficult to tell whether a man was sane or insane unless the symptoms were pronounced along certain lines. Dr., MacKay then asked the accused his name, but before a reply was received an objection was raised by Mr. Hughes and Judge LeBlanc held it was improper to ask the prisoner

questions in the presence of the jury.

Dr. MacKay then stated that any demonstration of an examination would be useless unless Williams answers could be obtained to demonstrate his mentality.

To Mr. Peters, Dr. MacKay said he had during his examination of the accused made a general physical examination for reflexes and given question tests for orientation memory, location and moral issues. Williams appeared to suffer from hallucinations — morbid falsified beliefs. The tests had been made the same as those used in cases where he had been called to examine patients suspected of insanity.

As a result of his examination Dr. MacKay said he would say Williams was "in a very confused state of mind." Williams had apparently not been conscious of his predicament with respect to his trial. He had observed the prisoner for approximately two hours yesterday and had questioned him along different lines. The prisoner appeared very sluggish and apathetic. He had not been able to learn anything definite of his past history from Williams. He had not questioned him regarding his overseas service. He had questioned him regarding the present trial and found that Williams appeared not to understand what was taking place.

Asked what mental symptoms he had discovered, Dr. MacKay replied that he had found disorientation, hesitancy of speech, apparent difficulty of collecting his thoughts and marked mental confusion. The symptoms pointed to the conclusion that the man was suffering from acute confusional insanity.

Dr. MacKay said that blood tests would not determine insanity but might assist in determining the nature of insanity on the predisposing cause together with spinal fluid tests.

To Mr. Hughes, on cross-examination, Dr. MacKay said that confusional insanity was not a new term. It did not apply only to rapid ideas but also to a "stuporous state." There was a form of confusional insanity in which there was rapid flow of ideas. Either was a symptom of the two forms. The examination had been made in the presence of Dr. W. H. Irvine and F.H. Peters, counsel for the accused.

Witness admitted that it would be very difficult to determine whether the man was sane or not if he were shrewd enough to simulate the symptoms in anticipation of an examination along the question line but he had not depended on that. He had gone to make the examination with the belief that the man was sane and had not at any time, in the police court or afterwards, expressed the belief that Williams was insane.

DR. W. H. IRVINE

Says That Williams is Suffering from Dementia — Didn't know What Was Going on When Examined

Dr. W.H. Irvine, of Fredericton, was next called by Mr. Peters. He said he had practiced 31 years, 20 years in Fredericton. During his study of medicine he had taken the prescribed course for the treatment of mental diseases and had had occasional cases of mental disorders. He had first seen the accused yesterday afternoon when he had made an examination.

The examination consisted of a general physical examination including the heart and lungs and superficial bodily examination. All the means of investigation commonly used had been employed and the prisoner subjected to a very intricate verbal examination. The spinal cord had also been tested for muscle control.

His conclusion was that the man suffered from dementia, an absence of mentality, demonstrable in very many ways. This could easily be demonstrated to the court and jury if permitted.

Judge LeBlanc said it would be most improper to question the prisoner in the presence of the jury who would later be called upon to try his guilt.

Dr. Irvine, in reply to Mr. Hughes, admitted dementia was a very general term. He was satisfied of a weakness which he denoted under this term. The prisoner didn't know what they were there for at the time of the examination.

Mr. Hughes asked that this voluntary remark be stricken from the record.

Witness said it would not be difficult for a person to simulate certain forms of insanity but the question tests were only a contributory means of diagnosing a case. At this point the cross-examination became rather technical and involved. Mr. Hughes asking if it were correct to say that it was difficult to make the brain work for the purpose of an examination. This was qualified by the substitution of the words "differential diagnosis." Witness and counsel clashed rather frequently during the process of explanation.

The physical examination had been conducted concurrently in order to divert the attention of the subject. Dementia was not a temporary spell, but rather of long standing, certain phases of which were slowly progressive and must therefore have existed for some years.

Mr. Peters then asked for an adjournment until the arrival of Dr. Moore from Stanley.

Judge LeBlanc said he would grant a recess until 3 o'clock, but that this would be the last adjournment granted.

How The Murder Trial Jury Spent Sunday

The twelve "good men and true of the County of York" who are serving as jurors at the trial of Harry D. Williams on the charge of the double murders at Fosterville, spent the weekend together under the care of Sheriff John B. Hawthorn and Provincial Constables William Warren and Charles A. Sterling.

On Sunday morning they went for a walk, crossing the St. John river to Devon by the highway bridge and returning via the ice route. This gave them a good appetite for Sunday dinner at the Queen Hotel. In the afternoon Sheriff Hawthorn chartered a big sleigh and took the whole party for a drive to Marysville; on their return they crossed the river just as the Holy Rollers were baptizing some converts through a hole in the ice. Last evening Sheriff Hawthorn took the jurymen to the Methodist church, where they listened to a sermon preached by the pastor, Rev. F.H. Holmes on the subject, Give God a Chance

Jury Finds Williams Sane And Fit to Stand Trial

Verdict on the Sanity Issue After Being Out 43 Minutes

FRED SEYMOUR THE FOREMAN

Dr. J.V. Anglin Declares Accused Not Insane But an Imbecile

That Harry D. Williams, alias Darius Thornton, is sane and fit to stand trial on the two indictments for the murder of his half-nieces, Cynthia and Necia, at Fosterville, was the finding of the jury last evening after an absence of 43 minutes from the court-room at the conclusion of the trial of the prisoner's sanity and fitness to be tried for murder.

The case went to the jury at 8:55 p.m., when Mr. Justice LeBlanc completed his charge, following addresses by Fred H. Peters, counsel for the accused, and P.J. Hughes, K.C., crown prosecutor, which were commenced immediately after the resumption of court at 7:30 p.m. At 9:38 p.m., the jury was recalled to the court-room by Judge LeBlanc, who stated that he wished to further explain his charge more concisely under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada. Under this decision the prisoner was to be presumed sane until otherwise satisfactorily proven. Previously he had stated that it rested with the crown to prove his sanity.

The jury was then asked if they wished to retire, but signified that they had already reached an agreement. Asked for their finding, Coun. Seymour, of Nashwaaksis, who had been elected foreman, stated: "We find the prisoner fit to stand his trial." Court was then adjourned until this morning for the trial of the accused on the

murder indictments to be resumed.

DR. G.C. VANWART

Declares That Williams Does Not Appear To Be a Normal Man

Dr. G.C. VanWart, a medical practitioner of the city of Fredericton for thirty-four years, said he was a graduate of Pennsylvania University as well as Dublin University, and had occasion in private practice to meet with cases of insanity. He had pursued the usual courses of instruction in mental diseases.

As an observer of the examination made of the prisoner during the afternoon he would considered him to be fairly healthy. He had impressed him as being very indifferent and not clear-cut in his answers, a little mixed up and confused. He could not describe his physical condition and had expressed the opinion that he was fairly healthy mentally. He had not examined him physically.

Referring to the hermit-like life led by Williams and his aversion to the company of neighbors, as submitted to the jury in evidence, Mr. Peters asked if this was likely to produce unusual mental conditions.

Mr. Hughes objected on the ground that this was a hypothetical question. There was as much evidence to show that Williams frequented gatherings in the community where he lived.

Judge LeBlanc stated that questions should be based on facts.

In reply to a hypothetical question as to the possibility of an enfeebling effect being produced on the mind by a hermit-like existence, Dr. VanWart said he did not think so. He was not prepared to name the chief symptoms of confusional insanity.

Dr. VanWart said a man should have a physical examination, a number of observations, and a study made of his environment before a definite conclusion could be drawn. From what he had seen as an observer of the examination made during the afternoon he did not conclude that the prisoner was a normal man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hughes, Dr. VanWart said it was possible for a man to simulate insanity at such an examination as had been made. It was advisable to make several such observations. The indifference of the man and his unchanging gaze were not those of a normal man.

DR. D.R. MOORE

Stanley Physician, Who Has Specialized in Mental Diseases, Says Difference in Williams' Ear Indicates Amentus Stigmata

SHERIFF HAWTHORN

First Witness Called by Crown to Prove Williams is Not Insane

Dr. D. R. Moore, of Stanley, a graduate of the University of Vermont in 1879, who had spent the winters of 1912 and 1914 in the Post Graduate Hospital of New York, where he had specialized in mental diseases under Dr. M.G. Slack, the recognized authority of the United States, said he had continued his study of mental diseases ever since. He had examined the prisoner and found that the limited examination afforded that here was a great difficulty in getting him to comprehend the simplest question.

He was satisfied that he had hallucinations, "that he had heard voices when he was alone." Questions had been put to the prisoner along different lines and there was nothing reasonable in his replies. From his observations he believed Williams had understood the nature of the questions because he did not request repetitions. He hesitated in his replies. Witness said he had seen nothing to indicate any disease of any internal organ.

Dr. Moore said he had noted a difference between Williams' ear which he regarded as significant and which the leading authorities considered an indication of amentus stigmata. The prisoner's right ear had a so-called top out of the perpendicular.

Dr. Moore was not allowed to repeat the circumstances of a case in which this had first been drawn to his attention.

Continuing, Dr. Moore said that Williams did not appear to recognize anyone present, including either his counsel or Dr. J.V. Anglin.

Dr. Moore stated that he felt satisfied that Williams' behavior did not measure up to that of the normal individual. He would not consider him sane, judged by his behavior. He would regard his case as approaching the type of confusional aberration.

To Mr. Hughes on cross-examination, Dr. Moore said he had been engaged actively in practice until six weeks ago, when he had been forced to have his eyes fitted with glasses in New York. His sight had always been below normal, requiring treatment of late. Since his return he had resumed his practice, avoiding unusual strain on his eyes.

Dr. Moore referred to a number of instances in which he had been called in connection with suspected mental cases. He had seen a case of lopped ear during his practice in which the owner was supposed to have shot a schoolmate. He had not previously been suspected of being a degenerate or insane. He based his conclusions that Williams had hallucinations on something Williams had told him and which he had accepted. They usually appeared at night, but he was not prepared to say whether or not it might be the voice of conscience.

Mr. Hughes then stated in reply that he proposed to call one or two witnesses, including Sheriff J. B. Hawthorn, to show that the prisoner had acted normally while confined in the jail. He would also call Dr. J.V. Anglin, superintendent of the Provincial Hospital. The fact that the man sat looking at the ceiling, he did not consider unusual. Where else under the circumstances would he look, he asked.

Sheriff Hawthorn said he had known the prisoner from either the 28th or 29th of November last. He had seen him regularly once a day while in the city. There was hardly a day he had not seen him. His physical condition was good. For the first few days the prisoner had not received the regulation jail fare of bread, water and molasses. After that the diet had had been increased by a regular dinner each day and breakfast recently. The prisoner ate his meals and showed no signs of illness.

About twelve days ago he had seen the prisoner fast asleep in his cell. He had also seen him last Friday night and on different occasions when he went to turn the light in his cell off. He spent practically all of his time reading books, some belonging to the witness and some brought in. He had received and written letters which he had seen. The letters written by the prisoner were intelligent. The last one he had seen some ten days ago. He had talked to him on different occasions after he had duly warned him, and the prisoner had appeared to be rational.

The prisoner was not allowed to smoke in his cell, but he had provided him with smoking tobacco. He had been permitted to smoke outside of the jail going to and from court. He had never seen anyone, however, so indifferent as Williams.

To Mr. Peters the Sheriff said Williams exhibited no concern when committed to jail or at any time. He never noted any change in the prisoner's countenance on receiving any letters. Neither had he exhibited any surprise when visited in his cell by his counsel or the doctor who had examined him yesterday. He had never noted any change of countenance in the prisoner in court on any occasion during the proceedings. He would not like to say whether he was sane or insane.

On re-examination Sheriff Hawthorn said he had not "counted" Very Rev. Dean Neales as a visitor. The Dean usually stayed with Williams for an hour regularly on his visits. Williams, he thought, recognized the Dean.

He had noticed that Williams sat with his back to his acquaintances from North Lake in court, particularly when Mr. Hughes was addressing the jury.

DR. J.V. ANGLIN

Says Williams Not Insane, but a Degenerate, a High Grade Imbecile or Moron, Knowing Right from Wrong

Dr. J.V. Anglin, of Fairville, superintendent of the Provincial Hospital for Mental Diseases, said he had been medical superintendent for over twenty years and had over 700 patients under his charge now.

He had been present in Court and had observed the prisoner. He had seen him for a short time on Wednesday in addition to being present during the afternoon. He would not venture an opinion as to his sanity but was not convinced that he was insane. The prisoner had apparently shown lapses of memory. They had been so extreme as to seem inconsistent with what he had heard and read. The only question he had failed down on was his age. There had always been a few seconds delay before answering questions. The weight of evidence given by Sheriff Hawthorn would be towards sanity—mental cases read very little. He would not attach much weight to his sleeping well. He thought he was taking more of the court proceedings than was suspected.

What he said and what he did would have to be considered together in judging his mental condition. There was no restlessness.

Dr. Anglin admitted that confusional insanity was regarded as a form of dementia, which had been known for about twenty years. It was akin to delirium such as a fever patient would have, a fragmentary procession of ideas. In some cases there was a rush of ideas while in others there was difficulty in grasping ideas. He had seen nothing in the conduct of the prisoner to conclude that he was suffering from such a form of insanity.

On cross-examination Dr. Anglin said he had examined the prisoner in the custody of his guardian on Wednesday last, in one of the rooms in the Court House. He had asked him regarding his health and had received intelligent answers. He did not believe Williams knew who he was. He had examined his eyes but not his mouth although aware that he had a plate of false teeth.

Of the 700 patients under his charge there were six who were regarded as criminally insane. They had been charged with murder. He did not look on the prisoner as insane but as a degenerate, a high class imbecile, or moron—inferior to the average man but capable of distinguishing right from wrong. The prisoner he believed to be interested when questions were asked and he believed he had paused coolly in making his answers.

Witness said he had been agreeably disappointed in the prisoner's face. He did not expect to find such a good

face on one charged with such a brutal crime. He had expected a hardened face.

Lapse of memory would be one of the symptoms of confusional insanity; lack of ability to conclude his sentences. Hallucinations would also be one of the symptoms, but he understood the prisoner slept well.

Dr. Anglin, in response to a question, said he believed it possible for the prisoner to be feigning his present condition of indifference. He thought possibly he was expecting a certain end and was resigned to his fate.

Dr. Anglin said he had graduated from Queen's University in 1887 and had attended Edinburgh University for eight months. He had practical experience with insane persons ever since he was twelve years of age, his father having been an asylum official.

To Mr. Hughes Dr. Anglin said there was one type of insanity in which the pupils of the eyes differed and which was looked for as one of the symptoms. He had found no trace of it. If Williams was insane more time would be required for examination. He had found nothing to warrant such a conclusion. If there were anything wrong he would attribute it to a defect from birth rather than a form of insanity.

To Mr. Peters witness said he had not recently read anything covering a case which would fit somewhat that of Harry D. Williams.

This concluded the evidence and court then took recess until 7:30 p.m.

The Daily Gleaner Tuesday, January 27, 1925

Addresses by Counsel and Judges Charge to the Jury

Addresses by counsel and Mr. Justice LeBlanc's charge to the jury were made as soon as the court resumed last evening to conclude the hearing of the question of Harry D. William's insanity.

Mr. Hughes, addressing the jury, said an insanity plea was "usually trotted out as a last hope in murder cases, particularly has this been carried to a great degree in the United States," he said. It was to be presumed the accused was sane and the defence were required to prove him insane on a plea of insanity. If this were not established then the presumption of insanity was taken as correct.

Insanity pleas were not carried to such extremes in Canadian courts as in the United States. Men might be tried and found guilty when every syllable that had been uttered that day might be true. It was for the jury to determine whether the prisoner was able to be placed upon trial.

Witnesses had been produced, who, after an examination of almost two hours, had found the accused had a confused head; he had given them confused answers. What other kind of answers could be expected if the accused desired to set up a defence? Dr. Anglin, above all men in the province, had said it was no good. Dr. MacKay had called it "confusional insanity." This might be true of many men who had some mental aberration or other. Dr. Irvine said Williams suffered from a kind of "dementia," a term covering anything from insanity to old age. Dr. VanWart said he could not give an opinion. Dr. Moore agreed that there was confusion. the jury had all seen Dr. Moore, said Mr. Hughes, and it was hoped his health would shortly improve. He did not believe Dr. Moore to be in a fit state of health to be brought into court.

Dr. Anglin pointed out that he had six patients in the asylum who were criminally insane, but all of them had shown some emotion in the box. Did Williams show any emotion? Did he look into the eyes of the witnesses? Did he look at his acquaintances from North Lake or the people about him? Did he look anywhere but where it might be expected under the circumstances?

Sheriff Hawthorn's evidence showed that he ate well, slept well and wrote letters which showed no trace of insanity. Dean Neales, who visited the prisoner week after week, had been in court but had not been called.

Mr. Peters interjected that he had not requested the Dean's presence as a witness to the prisoner's sanity.

Mr. Hughes asked for what had he been called if not for this. "Oh, gentlemen," he concluded, "it is too slim — this defence built up during the trial. It is like building bricks without straw."

THE DEFENCE COUNSEL

Fred H. Peters' Vigorous Appeal to Jury to Find Williams Insane

Mr. Peters, referred to the stress laid by the Crown Prosecution upon the fact that the issue of insanity had been brought up during the trial. As they should well know he did not have an opportunity of doing so previously. He had been called in to defend the accused without previous notice and had been granted a few brief hours to consider his defence. A 24-hour delay to further prepare his case had not been granted, so when the Crown Prosecutor stated that the sanity trial had been sprung as a surprise and without warning he submitted that this was not in accordance with the facts. He had endeavored to have the doctors present as early as possible but had not been able to procure anyone until he had through the Court obtained their services by subpoena.

Dr. Moore he believed would be regarded well by all. He had been known as having given evidence at other places. Dr. Moore had arrived that day on the C.N.R. express. He did not go to a hotel but had come directly to the duty for which he had been summoned.

Mr. Peters submitted that the defence was not required to show the accused insane beyond all shadow of a doubt. If the defence were successful in showing him insane that was all required by law. No insane man could under the code be tried, sentenced or executed while insane, or not in his right mind.

He had on occasion to be in the police court on other business when Williams had been arraigned before Judge Limerick. He had been impressed by his condition and the remarks of those around him relating to the man's mental state at the time.

Mr. Hughes objected that Mr. Peters was speaking of something not in the evidence.

Mr. Justice LeBlanc stated that remarks should be confined to the evidence.

Mr. Peters, continuing, referred to the persistent indifferent attitude of the accused, maintained ever since his arrest. Dr. MacKay who had been brought in as an independent medical practitioner, had not examined the prisoner before being conducted to the jail on Sunday. He had given him a thorough examination for a long time, as carefully as the facilities of the place permitted. He himself had been greatly impressed with the thoroughness of the examination. Dr. MacKay had stated as his conclusion that Williams was suffering from "acute confusional insanity." He knew from his own experience that there were many types of insanity. The Crown Prosecutor expressed his belief that Williams was normal because he sat quietly gazing at the ceiling. Did he expect him to be chained, to gnash his teeth or to jump about to establish his insanity? He asked the jury to consider the horrible scene that had been re-enacted from the witness box. Has anyone ever heard of a more horrible crime? Has anyone ever read of a more terrible thing in the up-to-date press which scarcely missed anything? Had the accused changed countenance in the face of all this, charged with the awful murder of his two nieces whom he had loved and nurtured? "Can you gentlemen," he asked, "see him sit here from day today and believe that he is feigning insanity, feign his appearance in the face of all this? How is it possible that this man is not insane?"

The Examination of the Accused

None of the doctors would have attended except by subpoena. They had no interest in the case and would not have appeared unless he had started the legal machinery necessary. They had been brought to give their candid opinion as to whether the man was sane or

insane. Surely they could not disbelieve Dr. MacKay who said Williams was not sane, one of the men making a most thorough examination covering almost two hours. Dr. MacKay had given a proper examination as a man who knew how. He had given his independent conclusion. He was convinced the man was insane. Dr. Irvine, likewise, was convinced the man suffered from dementia.

Dr. VanWart and Dr. Moore had also examined the prisoner in the presence of Dr. Anglin, who had been present at his (Mr. Peter's) invitation. On the stand Dr. Anglin said he did not remember the answers given to all questions. Dr. VanWart had said the man was not sane, as the result of a few minutes examination. Did the jury believe Dr. VanWart would say Williams was insane if he were sane? He did not know what Dr. VanWart's evidence would be; he had not known until he had put him on the stand.

Dr. Moore was a well-known practitioner in the Maritime Provinces and Canada. He had taken post graduate work in mental diseases; he had an opportunity of specializing in cases of this kind and Mr. Peters contended he was an authority. He was somewhat infirm at the present time, but had today given evidence of just as bright a mind as he ever possessed. He said the man was insane and proceeded to give his reasons.

Considering the evidence of Dr. Anglin, a man of long experience at the Fairville institution, Mr. Peters said he had been brought here as a government Alienist, a man supposed to know all about cases of this kind. Dr. Anglin had said, however, that he would not say, he could not say that the man was sane or insane. All he would say was that he did not have the opportunity of making the tests he required to form a definite opinion. He said he had examined him for ten minutes on Wednesday last. There was no evidence of a further examination by Dr. Anglin except that he had been present that afternoon when another examination took place. When the Crown Prosecutor called this plea a surprise, he had known all along of his intention to raise this issue, as he had stated it on different occasions in court. Would it not have been a wise course for the Crown, knowing this, to have sent Dr. Anglin to the jail for a further examination of the accused?

"I submit gentlemen, and I don't want to bore you, that you as a jury of reasonable men cannot find but that this man is not sane," contended Mr. Peters. "Why has not Dr. Anglin made up his mind as to whether this man is sane or not? Gentlemen, I leave it to you."

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE

Mr. Justice LeBlanc Tells Jury Not to Allow Sanity Issue to Be Made Convenient Shelter to Avoid Trial

Mr. Justice LeBlanc, charging the jury, hoped that the

members of the jury understood the issue they were to try. In order to avoid any confusion he defined it again. The issue of the prisoner's guilt of the murders had been temporarily abandoned. What they now had to decide only was that of whether or not the prisoner in the dock was sane or insane and therefore fit or unfit to stand his trial.

It was a peculiar situation due to the circumstances under which Mr. Peters had assumed the defence of the prisoner. He had not been ready to place his plea of insanity before the Court which in the ordinary course of events would have been first determined before dealing with the prisoner's guilt. He had reserved this question for Mr. Peters and it now came before the jury to be decided. It was one of the laudable qualities of lawyers that in cases of this kind that defence counsel, such as Mr. Peters, were required to work for welcome.

"I for one would be sorry to see the issue abused in our Canadian Courts," said Judge LeBlanc referring to the "brain storms" raised in connection with insanity pleas in United States courts in an effort to get the accused by. Counsel for the defence had stated the principle of law correctly when he said that no insane person could be tried, sentenced or executed. This did not mean all degrees of insanity, however, but only when he was insane so as not to understand what he was being tried for. As he recalled it he did not remember that any one witness had stated that the prisoner did not understand what was going on.

In his own opinion, Judge LeBlanc did not believe that short examinations would suffice to determine a man's sanity. Lengthy examinations he believed were required and even then in the case of a madman it was difficult for medical men to decide. The only man who had an experience of any appreciable length was Dr. Anglin. Dr. Moore, he concluded, drew his observations as a result of text-book theories. Test books were all right as condensed information and experience but he did not believe the evidence of the others would go very far to say that Williams was so insane as not to be fit to stand his trial. The witnesses from North Lake had sworn that they had never noticed any change in the man.

Irrespective of all the doctors had told them, the jury was not devoid of all sense of observation. They had the prisoner before them for several days and he asked them to use their own observations. He felt that they were as competent as anyone heard in court to draw their own conclusions and findings. He did not mean, however, that they were as well qualified by medical training as the doctors. Quoting the sections of the code bearing on the issue, Mr. Justice LeBlanc said that the Crown must prove beyond doubt the sanity of the accused. While the defence was not required to prove insanity in all respect. A reasonable doubt he defined as an honest doubt. They must be satisfied that he was or was not aware of what was going on. "If you think this

man is not sane and does not know what is going on," said his Honor, "then we don't want to try him." Judge LeBlanc concluded by urging the jury to give due consideration, not to hesitate to find him insane if they so believed, but not to make the insanity issue a convenient shelter for the accused to avoid his trial. "You are trying whether he is sane or insane and upon that issue alone," he said.

The whole twelve jurymen must agree, he replied in answer to a query.

The jury retired at 8:55 p.m., the addresses having consumed one hour and twenty-five minutes.

Williams Indifferent As Verdict Announced

The only difference which could be observed in the attitude of Harry D. Williams while the question of his sanity was being presented to the jury last evening for their consideration by both Fred H. Peters, his counsel, and P.J. Hughes, K.C., Crown Prosecutor, followed by Mr. Justice LeBlanc, was a slightly dampened complexion which reflected the glare of the electric lights.

While Williams was being conveyed to one of the ante-rooms during the absence of the jury, spectators who crowded around him said they saw him wipe a tear from one of his eyes. Williams had, however, shown a habit of rubbing his knuckles into his eyes from time to time.

As the jury filed into their places in the court room again at the request of Judge LeBlanc, Williams momentarily lowered his gaze to the interior of the prisoner's dock. When Coun. Seymour announced the jury's decision there was no sign of the prisoner's complete apparent indifference changing.

WANT MRS. FOSTER HERE AS WITNESS

Latest word is Mrs. Thornton is Preparing to Come Here from Houlton

Effort will be made to bring Mr. Ward B. Foster, mother of the two dead girls, here as a witness by Fred H. Peters, counsel for the defence, at the trial of Harry D. Williams, alias Darius Thornton, charged with the Fosterville murder.

Mr. Peters stated that he required her as a material witness in view of the medical testimony which had been given. P.J. Hughes, K.C., Crown Prosecutor, stated that this was the first indication that Mrs. Foster would be wanted. Her condition, he was informed, following the birth of a daughter and since the tragedy was such as to prevent her attendance. Mr. Peters said that it was necessary to have Mrs. Foster's evidence unless certain conditions could be revealed by other members of the family.

Meanwhile, a telephone message received by Mr. Peters from Houlton, Me., announced that Mrs. Ada Thornton, divorced wife of the prisoner, was prepared to come to Fredericton following the receipt of a telegram urging her to come at once. The telegram had been sent in reply to a message from a newspaper woman at Houlton to Mr. Peters.

"Think Mrs. Thornton would go to Fredericton if she thought would do any good."

The telegram came from Mrs. Cora N. Putnam, newspaper correspondent at Houlton, who had obtained information from Mrs. Thornton soon after Williams' arrest in which she said Williams had "spells" and had "acted queer" when they were married and living in Houlton some years ago.

The Daily Gleaner Tuesday, January 27, 1925

Williams' Trial on Murder Charge Is Started Again

Was Resumed Where It Stopped On Saturday Night

CASE TO TAKE SEVERAL DAYS

Speculation as to What Will Be Next Move to Save Prisoner

The trial of Harry D. Williams on the two indictments for murder at Fosterville last November was resumed this morning from where it had stopped last Saturday night.

The same jury who are trying Williams on the murder charge having found him sane and fit to be tried, there was much speculation today as to what would be the next move by Fred H. Peters, defence counsel, to save the accused.

It was that during the hearing of the sanity issue yesterday Mr. Peters named several expert alienists in Ontario and Quebec who he might wish to have called and it has been suggested that an effort may be made to show Williams was insane when the crime was committed.

It is said, in this connection, that at least one person who saw Williams on the night of November 25th, apparently but a short time after the two girls had been killed, is known and has told of his horrifying experience. If the insanity issue comes up again it is expected that Williams' whole life will be laid bare.

Two witnesses were on the stand this morning, Enoch Peck, of North Lake, who had completed his evidence on direct examination on Saturday night, being followed by Mrs. Ida Farrell, wife of Stephen Farrell, a close neighbor of the Foster family, who told of having discovered the imprint of a man's hand on Cynthia's

knee when she was preparing the body for burial.

Enoch Peck, under cross-examination, said that he did not believe Williams was feigning indifference in the prisoner's dock and, that knowing the man as he did, that he appeared to him to be aware of everything taking place in court.

ENOCH PECK

North Lake Witness expresses the Opinion that Williams Was Not Feigning Indifference

The attendance this morning when the court resumed at 10 o'clock was the smallest since the trial began a week ago today. The area around the prisoner's dock was almost completely deserted and presented a vivid contrast to the overflow audience last evening which heard the jury find Williams sane and fit to stand his trial. The attendance increased during the morning, however.

Enoch Peck, of North Lake, who had completed his evidence on direct examination Saturday evening, resumed the stand and Mr. Peters commenced his cross-examination. He said he had not noticed the man who drove the car for Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders closely enough to identify him as George Camp, a member of the jury. He had been told since that it was the same man.

Peck said he had worked with Williams two or three years ago in a lumber camp. He found Williams sociable and a jolly man in a crew. He had been in the habit of having him for a partner in the evening card games which followed the day's work.

"Forty-fives, I suppose?" queried Mr. Peters.

"No, sixty-three," replied the witness.

Witness was then asked if any test had been made to prove that the contents of the bottle marked "strychnine" was as labeled.

"Nobody up there tasted it," he replied.

Witness was questioned closely as to what the prisoner had eaten or taken to drink, if anything, before becoming sick at Magistrate Foster's. Witness was not certain whether Williams had taken a cup of coffee before or after becoming sick. He did not know of anything unusual being in the coffee.

Interrogated with respect to rifle calibres and bullet weights, witness said he was not an expert. He had been overseas but did not have occasion to use a rifle.

Peck was then asked what he thought of Williams' appearance in the prisoner's dock.

"He appears to know everything that's going on—from what I know of the man," was the reply.

Mr. Peters— "Do you believe he is taking a deep interest in the proceedings?"

Witness— "Knowing the man, I really do."

Mr. Peters asked Peck if he believed the prisoner was feigning indifference.

Witness— "I don't think he is putting on much. He's sitting in the most comfortable way a person can sit in that box."

Mr. Peters— "How do you know? Were you ever in that box, Mr. Peck?"

Witness— "No, but I was there when a gentleman tried it out last night."

Mr. Peters— "Who was that?"

Witness— "Do I have to answer that?"

Judge LeBlanc— "Yes, go on."

Witness— "Dr. Anglin; he tried it out from all points." [Laughter]

Witness was then examined as to the nature of the ground where he had found the heel marks in Thomas Kinney's field where he found William's rifle. The marks had been made apparently from a sitting posture. Witness had never heard Williams say anything as to what had happened at his camp that night.

Following a fifteen minute recess the witness was cross-examined regarding Williams' service overseas and the nature of his service.

To Mr. Hughes on re-examination Mr. Peck said the Divisional Ammunition Column was that branch of the service which supplied the batteries with ammunition from the base of supply. He had no knowledge of Williams' service except what Williams had told him.

To the Court witness said the direction Williams was walking when arrested was not the shortest way to the international boundary. He had been between Ward Foster's and Magistrate Foster's residence at the time.

MRS. IDA FARRELL

Neighbor of Foster Family Says She Saw Imprint of Man's Hand on Cynthia's Leg

Mrs. Ida Farrell, wife of Stephen Farrell, of Fosterville, a neighbor of the Foster family, said she had been speaking to Cynthia and Necia Foster on their return

from school the day of the murder. She did not see them going to the camp. She had seen the bodies at the camp the next day when she went to assist in the funeral preparations.

She had noticed a dark bruise on the elder girl's hip and a little red sore embedded in the flesh below the knee near the front of the leg. The latter appeared to have been there for some time. There was also a smeared, dirty-like imprint of a hand on the right knee beneath the stocking. Witness did not see what had become of the clothing removed from the bodies except that they had disappeared from the foot of the bed where they had been placed.

Cross-examined regarding the condition of herself and the other women present in the presence of such a tragedy, witness broke into tears and for a few minutes was unable to reply to questions. The sore on the girl's leg had not been of fresh origin, according to its appearance. She heard since that Cynthia had fallen down and bruised her knee previous to the tragedy. The bruise also appeared to be of some days standing.

The imprint of the hand showed the thumb outside of the right knee, the fingers inside, all pointing downward. It was the mark of a soiled hand, there was no blood mark.

Judge LeBlanc said he could not conceive of doctors making an examination without discovering such marks as described.

Witness said she had discovered the marks after Dr. Turner had been there making his examination.

Judge LeBlanc said this showed the value of expert evidence. "Send a woman there and she will find more than the doctors."

Witness said the stocking had been gaitered below the knee. The stocking might have been previously rolled down and then replaced.

Mrs. Farrell was then asked about Williams as a member of the Foster family and his friendly attitude to the members of the family. She had never heard of Mrs. Foster receiving the present of a watch from her half-brother. "I've heard many times since I've been here," she said.

Court adjourned at 1 p.m. until 2:15 p.m.

The Daily Gleaner Wednesday, January 28, 1925

The Crown's Case Against Harry Williams Finished

And The Defence Opened

Prosecution's Twenty Witnesses All Called in Murder Case But Failed to Give Any More New Evidence- - -

Williams' Visit to Sunday School- - -His Counsel, in Opening Defence, Says Williams Alone in World

The Crown's case against Harry D. Williams, charged with the murder of his half-nieces, Cynthia and Necia Foster, at Fosterville on November 25th, was concluded and Fred H. Peters, counsel for his defence with a brief address to the jury, when the York Sittings of the Supreme Court were adjourned last evening at 5:35 p.m., until 11 a.m. today.

Twenty witnesses in all had testified against the accused before Mr. Hughes announced that the Crown's case was complete. Six of these were on the stand yesterday afternoon, the evidence given being largely corroborative and including that of the women who had prepared the bodies of the two little victims for burial. Mrs. Rachael Wood, of North Lake, told how Williams had accompanied the Foster children to Sunday School about three weeks prior to the tragedy. There Cynthia and he had been members of her Bible class and he had read the lesson, sung hymns with the rest and otherwise taken part in the service on his one and only appearance in Sunday school.

Other witnesses heard yesterday afternoon were: Mrs. Emery Farrell, Mrs. Leonora Boone, and Thomas Kinney, of North Lake, and Edward London, of Canterbury. Mr. Kinney was not examined by Mr. Hughes he having been called on account of the fact he had appeared as a witness at the preliminary examination, where his evidence had not been considered pertinent.

Mr. Peters opened his defence to the jury at the request of Mr. Justice LeBlanc. He referred to the situation which had resulted from having been called in to defend the prisoner gratuitously without an opportunity of preparing a case and which had resulted in what might appear from time to time as a needless delay of the proceedings. Never in his life had ever heard of a case of a man being tried for murder who was so absolutely friendless and alone. This has also hampered him in his defence and it was only with great difficulty that he had procured two witnesses whom he hoped to place on the stand today. To the Court Mr. Peters had previously stated that he had received a telegram stating that Mrs. Ada Thornton, former wife of the accused, would arrive last evening from Houlton, Me., accompanied by Mrs. Cora M. Putnam.

MRS. IDA FARRELL

Again took the Witness Stand After Lunch and Concluded Her Evidence

Mrs. Ida Farrell, wife of Stephen Farrell, resumed the witness stand after lunch and was subjected to a half hour's questioning by Mr. Peters generally relating to her acquaintance with the accused and circumstances

before and after the tragedy. Her short, snappy replies did much to lighten the monotony of the proceedings and drew many a ripple of laughter. Mr. Hughes re-examined on one or two points and then called Mrs. Nellie Farrell, of North Lake, wife of Emery Farrell.

MRS. NELLIE FARRELL

Tells of Burning a Bundle of Rags or Clothing at Williams' Camp

Mrs. Farrell said she resided between four and five miles from Ward Foster. She had been present while the children were being prepared for burial, but had taken no part in the preparation of the bodies.

While present in the camp she had picked up a bundle of rags or clothing from the floor and carried them out and burned them. She had received no instructions to do so, but had burned the bundle in rendering what assistance she could. She had also assisted by holding a princess slip to the fire to dry before being used in dressing the bodies. She had not seen the bodies other than the faces.

The witness was cross-examined briefly by Mr. Peters respecting her acquaintance with the deceased and her presence at the camp while funeral arrangements were being made.

MRS RACHAEL WOOD

Said Williams and Cynthia Foster Had Been Members of Her Bible Class

Mrs Rachael Wood, of North Lake, said she had last seen Williams about two weeks before the murder. She had seen him also with the Foster children at Sunday school about three weeks before the murder. Williams and Cynthia had been in her Bible class on that occasion.

Witness said she had assisted in dressing the bodies for burial. She had noticed none of the marks referred to by Mrs. Ida Farrell. She had also seen the clothing piled at the foot of the bed which had been removed from the bodies.

To Mr. Peters witness stated that she had never heard of the imprint of the man's hand until she had heard Mrs. Ida Farrell's evidence at the preliminary examination. Mrs. Farrell had never disclosed finding it with her and she had not seen it herself, and thought the doctors had made every necessary examination and did not look herself.

Williams had seemed "like a gentleman while in Sunday school."

To Mr. Hughes witness said that she had recollected

Williams' appearance at Sunday school particularly because it was his first time there. He had taken part in the service, reading the lesson and singing at her request with the rest as well as putting something in the collection.

MRS. LENORA BOONE

Had Assisted in Preparing Bodies of Murdered Girls for Burial

Mrs Lenora Boone, wife of William Boone, said she had last seen any of the Foster girls at her home on Halloween when Cynthia and Hilda had called enroute to a Halloween entertainment at the school house in company with Harry Williams. She had assisted in preparing the bodies for burial but had not seen any of the clothing burned.

To Mr. Peters she said she did not see them at the concert although she had been there herself.

THOMAS KINNEY

Crown Prosecutor Asks No Questions And Little New Was Brought Out

Mr. Hughes then called Thomas Kinney, of North Lake, but stated that he had no questions to ask. He had called him simply because he had been called at the preliminary examination where he had given evidence which he had considered of no importance.

Mr. Peters pursued the same general line of cross-examination. The witness, however, was unable to shed any new light on the case.

The witness said he was married but when asked if his wife — who may be a material witness — was in court, he replied in the negative.

EDWARD LONDON

Canterbury Station Man Says Williams Looks Better Now Than When He Was Arrested

Edward London, of Canterbury, said he accompanied Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders to Fosterville when Williams had been taken in charge by the deputy sheriff. He had heard Saunders warn the prisoner that he "needn't make any talk as it might be used against you." He had viewed the bodies in the camp also and returned to Canterbury in the prisoner's company.

"You needn't make any talk unless you like, it may be used against you," was the second warning had had heard Saunders give the prisoner as they left Fosterville for Canterbury. He had seen the sandbag in the camp on the shelf.

To Mr. Peters witness said that the automobile in which the prisoner had been taken to Fredericton had been driven by a Mr. Camp. George Camp, a member of the jury, was identified as the driver of the automobile. The prisoner had quite a cold and he was coughing. He didn't look as well as he did now. He didn't appear to be nervous and did not evince any fear by his talk or demeanor. He had sat quietly in the car. He had looked haggard when he had next seen him the police court.

The prisoner had not changed countenance at all during the evidence at the city police court with the witnesses telling of the horrific scene within ten feet of him. He had been absolutely indifferent. His appearance indicated that he did not know what was going on. Some of the exhibits produced in court had been handed to Deputy Sheriff Saunders by Dr. W.L. Turner following the medical examination. The rifle had been secured at Magistrate Foster's.

To Mr. Hughes witness said he remembered that Williams had answered distinctly the questions addressed to him by the Police Magistrate in police court. He had also heard him answer the presiding Judge intelligently and promptly when arraigned last Tuesday.

Mr. Hughes then stated that this concluded the Crown's case. The names of the twenty witnesses were then checked by the court.

Mrs. Ward B. Foster Not Available

Mr. Peters then asked if he was to be debarred from having Mrs. Ward B. Foster as a witness. He concluded that since the Crown's case had been closed Mrs. Foster was not to be summoned.

Judge LeBlanc pointed out that the Crown counsel had already stated that Mrs. Foster's condition was such that she could not come to Fredericton just now. This had been substantiated by in statements from physicians. It was unfortunate for the prisoner but apparently it could not be helped.

Mr. Peters was then instructed to open his defence.

THE DEFENCE OPENS

Fred H. Peters Says Williams is Without Friends or Anybody to Help Him

Addressing the jury, Mr. Peters referred to the circumstances under which he had apparently delayed the proceedings. He had been called in to defend the prisoner on a charge of murder and he was found to do so gratuitously. There was no provision for the payment of a fee for his services.

Never had he ever heard of such a case in which a man, charged with murder, had been so alone and without friends in the world. From newspaper reports it would appear that even his mother wished to see him hanged. This might not, however, be true. He had been greatly handicapped in his defence of the accused and had been forced to procure what information he could from the Crown witnesses. With great difficulty he had secured two witnesses for the defence and tomorrow morning he hoped to be able to produce some evidence. He did not wish to speak long and presumed that the Court would grant an adjournment until this morning.

Judge LeBlanc then announced that he would adjourn the court until 10:30 o'clock today. When requested by Mr. Peters to make it 11 o'clock, Judge LeBlanc consented and court was adjourned at 5:35 p.m.

JURYMAN WITNESS IN WILLIAMS' TRIAL

George Camp is Witness- -May Not return To Jury

A Sensational Turn at The Murder Trial This Morning

MR. PETERS SEEKS TO UPSET TRIAL

Says Camp Ineligible for Jury As Employee of Sheriff

A sensation was created this morning at the trial of Harry D. Williams, charged with the Fosterville murder, when Fred H. Peters, counsel for the defence, called as a defence witness, George Camp, of Fredericton, a member of the jury impaneled to try Williams for his life and who have already adjudged him sane and fit to stand his trial.

The sensation was magnified when at the conclusion of Mr. Camp's evidence., Mr. Peters moved that he be disallowed from re-entering the jury box as a member of the jury sitting on the case, on the grounds that he could not double in the capacity of a witness and a juror before the Court and also that he had served as the hired servant of the Sheriff of York County in connection with the case.

Mr. Camp was called to testify in connection with the trip from Fosterville to Fredericton on November when he had acted as chauffeur for Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders who brought the accused from Fosterville to the police station here. No objection was made by P.J. Hughes, K.C., Crown Prosecutor, to the calling of Mr. Camp as a witness but at the conclusion of Mr. Camp's evidence, Mr. Peters made his motion, citing Roscoe's Criminal Evidence in support of his application on the ground that the witness and juror could not act in dual capacity. His second ground for objection was introduced a few moments before the noon recess, that Mr. Camp had been "the hired servant of the Sheriff of York County, acting as a chauffeur for the transportation

of Williams to Fredericton."

The court was adjourned to allow Mr. Peters to secure his authorities as it was then 2 o'clock. Meanwhile, Mr. Camp who was still in the witness box waiting a decision, was directed by Judge LeBlanc to rejoin the jury for lunch.

JUDGE ADDRESSES THE JURYMEN AS WITNESS

As soon as court opened this morning Mr. Peters announced that in view of certain disclosures made by witnesses during the progress of the trial, he desired to call George Camp, a member of the jury, as first witness for the defence.

Mr. Justice LeBlanc asked Mr. Hughes what he had to say to this.

Mr. Hughes replied that he didn't think it made any difference.

"All right, then," replied Judge LeBlanc.

When Mr. Camp was sworn and had taken the stand Judge LeBlanc said to Mr. Camp: "I don't suppose you will doubt the credibility of this witness?"

Witness— "Me? No sir!"

Mr. Peters then proceeded to examine the witness, who stated that he had driven Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders and the latter's son to Fosterville on November 26th when Williams had been brought back to Fredericton from Magistrate John L. Foster's. He had heard no warning given the prisoner by either Claude Peck or Enoch Peck in his presence nor by Magistrate Foster. He had heard Deputy Sheriff Saunders warn the accused that anything he might say would be used against him. Williams had said nothing at that time, the warning being given as he was going from the house to the car.

The party with the prisoner had driven to Stephen Farrell's where he was left in the car with Claude and Enoch Peck who had been guarding the prisoner with others when the Deputy Sheriff arrived. He had gone down to Williams' camp with the Deputy Sheriff and Edward London, of Canterbury.

Witness then identified some of the exhibits produced in court as similar to those which had been handed over to the Deputy Sheriff, including the rifle procured at Magistrate Foster's house. It was getting dark, between 5 and 6 o'clock, and while he had heard conversation from the rear seat he did not hear the nature of the conversation before getting to Stephen Farrell's.

At Canterbury, enroute to Fredericton, he had supper at the same table with the prisoner, the Deputy Sheriff and

his son. Witness described the seating arrangements. He had recognized Dr. W.L. Turner in the hotel dining room. They had been joined by Dr. Turner at Canterbury and taken as far as his home in Meductic. He had not heard any conversation between Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders and the prisoner from Meductic to Fredericton. He had heard words but could not distinguish the import of the conversation. He never heard a rumor to the effect that the prisoner slept all the way down in the car.

To Mr. Hughes witness said he had made the trip to Fosterville in the ordinary course of business as the proprietor of a livery stable and taxi service. He knew there was talking from time to time to the rear of the car but he could not follow the conversations. The prisoner had eaten a good meal at Canterbury and appeared to enjoy it.

With the completion of Mr. Camp's evidence Mr. Peters moved that he be disallowed to return to the jury box as a member of the jury on the case. He held that Mr. Camp having given evidence in the case he could not sit as a juror.

Mr. Justice LeBlanc said that Mr. Camp had already been challenged by Mr. Peters for cause and had been found indifferent.

Mr. Peters stated that he was not aware of Mr. Camp's connection with the case until revealed during the trial. He had challenged him for cause but was not aware of this additional cause for challenge.

Mr. Justice LeBlanc that if a juror were not allowed to return to the jury box from the witness stand all that would be necessary for the defence counsel to do was call a jurymen as a witness during the trial, ask him what kind of tobacco he chewed and then move to have him excluded from the jury. There could thus be no trial.

Mr. Peters was then requested to cite his authorities in support of his motion, which he did, quoting at length rulings and decisions against the doubling of parts at a trial as laid down in Roscoe's Criminal Evidence. He also submitted that Mr. Camp was a material witness and should have been summoned by the crown.

Asked by Judge LeBlanc why he did not draw the attention of the court to the situation and ask for a new jury when it was first discovered during the trial, Mr. Peters said he did not have all the authorities in his office and had been forced to visit the Law Library to investigate this phase of the case. He had spoken to the crown prosecutor about it the same day but had been informed that it was all right.

Mr. Peters stated he had another ground, that the witness was the hired servant of the Sheriff of the county of York. Mr. Peters said he did not have these references at present and Mr. Justice LeBlanc adjourned

court until 2:30 p.m. directing Mr. Camp to join the other members of the jury during the noon recess.

WILLIAMS AGE IS GIVEN AS 50 YEARS

Figures in Application for Grant of Land at North Lake Where Shack Is Located

In a petition filed by Harry D. Williams for a grant of some twenty-five or thirty acres of land under the Labor Act is dated October 14th, 1921. Williams is described as being fifty years of age.

This is the application made by Williams for the plot of land surrounding his shack on the shore of North Lake which bears some evidence that an attempt was made at clearing. Witnesses swore, however, that it bore an neglected appearance and was described as a "haggle" - a mass of stumps and felled trees overgrown with small brush.

Williams' land, which has not as yet been granted to him under the terms of the Labor Act, is situated on a neck of land adjoining the farm of Ward B. Foster away from the highway. It is surrounded on two sides of its irregular shape by water. One witness yesterday, when asked if it would be difficult to make a road to the highway, said it was extremely rocky. Asked if one could not go around the rocks, the witness replied: "Only if you went by water."

The Daily Gleaner Thursday, January 29, 1925

Williams' Former Wife Broke Down in Court

When Harry D. Williams was led into the court room to the prisoner's dock this morning for the commencement of his defence on trial for the Fosterville murder, his former wife, Mrs. Ada Thornton, of Houlton, Me., was seated with other women witnesses from Fosterville facing sideways in the dock.

Apparently Williams did not see his wife, or if he did he showed no sign of recognition or interest. He entered the dock and immediately resumed his usual position and attitude of indifference, facing away from where his former wife sat.

A few moments later Very Rev. Dean Neales, Williams' spiritual adviser, who had been subpoenaed as a witness for the defence, spoke to Williams, who replied to him in a hesitating and distracted manner, apparently indifferent as to what had been said to him.

Meanwhile Mrs. Thornton, accompanied by Mrs. Cora M. Putman, a newspaper correspondent of Houlton Me., was visibly affected by the appearance of her former husband, who says she has not seen since he deserted her some ten years ago. She broke down, but quickly

wiped her eyes with a handkerchief.

Mrs. Thornton Says She Is Still Williams' Wife

Tells of Their married Life on Witness Stand — Married to Accused, Then Known as Darius Thornton, 19 Years Ago at Woodstock—

"No Brain Storms in This Country",

Says Judge LeBlanc as Houlton Red Cross Secretary Tells of Mental Cases Amongst Ex-Soldiers — Other Defence Witnesses

Harry D. Williams, charged with the double murders at Fosterville last November, is a married man, his wife being Mrs. Ada Thornton, of Houlton, Me., who has been referred to since the Fosterville tragedy and during the trial as his ex-wife. Yesterday she was a witness at the trial, being called by the defence, and she revealed on the witness stand that she has not been divorced.

She was called during yesterday afternoon by Fred H. Peters, defence counsel, and said she had been married to Williams at Woodstock, N.B. about nineteen years ago when she was a widow, and Williams was then known as Darius Thornton. He disappeared once for some time before he last disappeared from their home at Houlton over ten years ago. She has been referred to since the case began as Williams' divorced wife, but she said she had not obtained a divorce and was still his wife.

Mrs. Cora M. Putnam, of Houlton, Me., a newspaper correspondent, was also a witness for the defence. She told of coming in contact with mental cases amongst returned soldiers and told of their resembling Williams' condition. Under cross-examination she was starting to tell about mental cases she was brought in contact with in her work about cases of "brain storms" which ex-soldiers she had come in contact with had suffered when Judge LeBlanc interrupted to say: "We don't have any of those 'brain storms' in this country."

Chief of Police Nathaniel Jones and Very Rev. Dean Neales were the other witnesses called for the defence.

CHIEF OF POLICE JONES

Declared Williams Knew What Was Going on When He Was at the Police Station

Nathaniel Jones, Chief of Police for the City of Fredericton, was the second witness called by Mr. Peters for the defence. He had received Williams into his custody from Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders personally at the police station in Fredericton. The prisoner appeared cold at the time, quiet and without any show of fear. He described Williams' actions after being brought into the police station and his docile conduct while under

his charge and on his appearance in police court. The prisoner had at all times been indifferent to his surroundings and was emotionless, but he had indicated by what he said that he knew what was going on while in the police station.

To Mr. Hughes Chief Jones said he saw very little change in the appearance of the accused since he had first seen him. He had heard some conversation between Police Officer Bird and the accused relating to their war experiences while Williams was confined to the police station. He had seen him reading in his cell and had asked for magazines to take down to the jail with him.

Mr. Hughes did not press for the details of a conversation the prisoner had opened with the witness, as a result of which the witness said he felt certain that Williams knew what was going on.

Mr. Justice LeBlanc said he believed that Mr. Peters had opened the way for this conversation to be admitted, but that he had some little doubt as to admitting it.

MRS ADA THORNTON

Says Prisoner Was Kind Husband and Father—Left Her Once for an Imaginary Reason but Returned

Mrs. Ada Thornton, of Houlton, Me., said she was the wife of the prisoner; she was not divorced from him. She had one boy, seventeen years of age and she herself was engaged as a cook in a boarding house or hotel. She had been engaged as a cook for ten years. Her son had passed through the grammar school at Houlton and was now working. He had not been working long. She did not now maintain a home, rooming where she worked.

She had first met Harry D. Williams at Victoria Corner, in Carleton County, as a farmhand. She had known him four years before they were married. He was then known as Darius Thornton. She had not been keeping company with him during the four years she had known him. They were married at Woodstock about nineteen years ago.

Following their marriage they went to Houlton where their son was born. She had resided at Houlton ever since. The first employment he had was as a carpenter and after that as a section hand on the Bangor and Aroostook Railway for several years, working steadily, supporting her in a proper manner as his wife. He had always give her his check when he came home with it. He had always been a very kind husband and father.

"I understand Mrs. Thornton, this is a very trying position to put you in," said Mr. Peters as Mrs. Thornton showed evident signs of her emotion.

On one occasion her husband failed to return in the

evening from his work. She had made inquiries from the station foreman. Later she had received a telegram from him which informed her of her husband's location.

Mr. Peters suggested to the Court that he might be permitted to show that the telegram had come from outside the boundary of the State of Maine.

The question was allowed, although objected to by Mr. Hughes, witness saying that it was sent from a point beyond the State of Maine.

After receiving the telegram she made inquiries of a Mr. Graham, a friend of her husband, concerning her husband as a result of what had been communicated to her in the telegram. She then wrote a letter to her husband. Her husband then returned the following afternoon.

Her husband's action on this occasion had been for an imaginary reason, said the witness from her own knowledge.

Left Her 14 Years Ago

They had lived five years at Houlton. Other than this occasion her husband's habits had been regular. They always went out together at his desire. This was an invariable custom. On Sundays, if he stayed at home, they stayed together.

One other son had been born to them, who had died when five months old. To some extent her husband had been in the habit of contracting debts, but these were usually squared at the end of the month without being allowed to run. Between the two of them they kept their debts paid.

It was fourteen years ago that her husband had left her. He had been working as a mason when he came in one morning and said he was going to Ludlow to work on a masonry job for a Mr. Hallet. He went away, and that was the last she had seen of him. He had kissed her and the baby before leaving, his usual custom when leaving for his daily work. She never received a letter from him and she did not know that he had changed his name until after the tragedy at Fosterville.

Witness said she had visited once at Fosterville, where she and her husband had been entertained by his sister, Mrs. Ward Foster. She thought his mother had been sick on this occasion. She had never received a letter from his mother or sister or anyone else telling her about her husband.

She could not say that she had ever noticed any peculiarities about her husband.

To Mr. Hughes witness said that she had been a widow when she married the prisoner, her name then being

Mrs. Saunders. She had known him for about eleven years and had not known anything wrong about him. He drank a great deal and it was through drink that he lost employment. She had some money from her first husband and he had remained with her practically as long as that lasted. She had used her money to help out when funds were low.

It had not occurred to her that her husband might have returned to Fosterville. She had taken no steps to inquire but would not say that she felt herself well rid of him.

Witness had not sent her husband any money on the occasion of his first absence from home.

MRS. CORA N. PUTNAM

Houlton Newspaper Correspondent and Red Cross Secretary Tells of Dealing With Mental Cases among Ex-Soldiers

Mrs. Cora M. Putnam, a newspaper correspondent, of Houlton, Me., said that in addition to her newspaper work she was secretary of the Southern Aroostook chapter of the Red Cross. She was sent to Fosterville to report the murder by a Boston paper on November 26th. She had seen the prisoner at Fosterville in the dooryard of a place across from Ward Foster's. He was sitting between two men in an automobile; she believed their names were Claude Peck and Enoch Peck. She had seen him with the Deputy Sheriff. He did not appear frightened or scared. She did not know how long he had been under arrest with handcuffs on. He appeared calm and indifferent.

"I was surprised to know that he was the person," said the witness when asked for her impression of the prisoner.

Mr. Hughes asked that this answer be stricken from the record as it was not a proper answer.

Judge LeBlanc ruled that it was not an answer.

She had asked him why he had done the deed. His answer indicated that he understood her question.

As secretary of a Red Cross chapter she had been brought into contact with cases of persons and mental diseases in returned soldiers, visiting hospitals where they were confined. She knew of two or three mental cases in which the patient would become quite rational after sudden periods of insanity not of long duration. They were not unusual among the cases under her supervision.

To Mr. Hughes witness said Williams had appeared rational and to know perfectly the position he was in. She thought it was 27 miles from Houlton to Fosterville.

VERY REV. DEAN NEALES

Invokes Protection of Court When Asked as to Conversations With Prisoner

Very Rev. Dean Scovil Neales, of Fredericton, called by Mr. Peters, said he had visited the prisoner in the jail. he saw him a little more than a week ago.

"Do you consider Harry Williams to be a sane man?" asked Mr. Peters.

Mr. Hughes objected and Judge LeBlanc said it was objectionable in that blunt form.

"I was merely doing it to save time," said Mr. Peters.

"Is that possible," said Judge LeBlanc. "I would be inclined to allow it for that reason."

Asked if Williams had said anything to him regarding his trial, the witness replied that before Williams had said anything to him he had told the prisoner as his spiritual adviser that anything that passed between them would be held sacred and he invoked the protection of the court in this respect.

"I certainly will not allow it. That belongs to another tribunal — not this," said Judge LeBlanc.

After a few further brief questions, which were objected to, Mr. Peters stated that he would drop his examination there, he had simply wanted the Dean, opinion and could not seem to get at the matter.

Mr. Justice LeBlanc stated that he was treading on dangerous ground but that the court would not shut him out.

To Mr. Hughes witness said he had been his constant attendant. He had taken him books, but had not seen the prisoner read either books or papers.

Court then adjourned until 7:30 p.m.

Eligibility of Juror

Mr. Peters continued his argument in support of his motion to disbar Mr. Camp from the jury upon resumption of the court yesterday afternoon. Some delay was experienced in obtaining several authorities not available in court. Constable Charles Sterling was dispatched to Mr. Hughes' office for a copy of 18 Halesbury, which Mr. Peters requested. His Honor stated that unless he could produce something very binding upon him he had already made up his mind. Mr. Peters left the court room to procure an authority he had omitted to bring in with him. On his return he cited several authorities, including Myers vs. City of Montreal, Quebec Court of Review, 34 Dominion Law Reports,

1917; *The King vs. Betista*, Canadian Criminal Cases, Vol. 21.

Asked to state his grounds concisely for the objection to Mr. Camp as a juror Mr. Peters said he was objecting on account of his close association with Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders and the prisoner from the time of his arrest until delivered into the custody of the Chief of Police at Fredericton, as well as his having been sworn as a witness for the defence and also that he should have been a witness for the prosecution. Halesbury's Laws of England, vol. 15, section 562, he stated, exempted sheriff's servants from jury duty.

Judge LeBlanc said it would have been far better to have notified at the court at the time the first disclosures of Mr. Camp's association had been made.

Mr. Peters submitted that the court was cognizant of these facts.

Mr. Justice LeBlanc then overruled the objection, stating his reasons, after asking Mr. Hughes if he wished to subscribe to the argument presented. It seemed to him that the first grounds, those of association with the Deputy Sheriff and prisoner, might form grounds for consideration by the triers. The triers had tried the issue as to whether or not the juror stood indifferent between our Sovereign Lord the King, and the prisoner at the bar. He was to assume that the juror had been tried and found indifferent, all cause had been considered. The counsel for the defence could then have challenged peremptorily. He found no fault with the learned counsel for the defence for bringing up additional facts which would have then had more or less weight with the triers.

On the grounds of the juror being a witness, the would relate back again to the triers. If the learned counsel's contention was correct he could see where it would be impossible to ever complete a trial if a juror could be called to the stand and then by reason of having acted for the defence, removed from the jury box. He thought this would be a serious state of affairs. The position was clearly preposterous.

Mr. Camp was then ordered to return to the jury box.

Williams Had Agreed to go on Stand

Decision to have Harry D. Williams take the stand in his own behalf was reached quite unexpectedly between the sessions at the court yesterday afternoon and last evening.

Five defence witnesses had been called during the day, but Mr. Peters had been able to make little progress towards building up a defence for the accused and as a last resort after court adjourned in the afternoon, he decided it couldn't make matters any worse and it might improve the prisoner's chances materially if he could

induce Williams to go upon the witness stand himself. He therefore had court attendants have the prisoner detained in the ante-room while he spoke with him.

There was a number of constables, a reporter and others present while Mr. Peters conversed with Williams, who didn't seem to scarcely know his lawyer and to only partially comprehend what was going on. Finally Mr. Peters told Williams he thought he had better go on the witness stand and Williams replied lackadaisically: "All right."

And when he balked while being led to the witness stand the most surprised person in court was Mr. Peters himself.

Williams Balks While Being Led to the Witness Stand; Struggle in Court

Dramatic Scenes Last Evening at the Murder Trial

WILLIAMS ACTS LIKE A SCARED DOG

"I Won't Swear," He Sobs With Gaze Riveted on Court Crier

The trial of Harry D Williams on the two indictments for murder at Fosterville on November 25th last came to a dramatic close, except for the addresses of counsel and the Judge's charge, last evening when Williams suddenly balked while being led from the prisoner's dock to the witness box and refused to be sworn or to go on the stand on his own behalf.

Cowering like a dog with his fear-stricken face riveted upon the old Court Crier, James W. Fanjoy, Williams refused to take oath or to make an affirmation. Wild-eyed and looking like a scared, friendless, defenceless dog, more than a human being, Williams struggled to get away while Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders was leading him to the witness box.

Never before had there been such a spectacle in a criminal court hereabouts as the hundreds of spectators — men and women — who packed the court room beheld as Fred H. Peters, defence counsel, and Mr. Justice LeBlanc considered all the possible means of having the prisoner give his testimony which he had agreed to do when Mr. Peters conferred with him in an ante-room after the afternoon session of the court.

It was all without precedent and it caused intense suppressed excitement. Seated with a number of women and witnesses from North Lake, a just a few seats away from Ward B. Foster, father of the dead girls, and his daughter, Hilda Foster, was Mrs. Ada Thornton, wife of Williams and mother of the prisoner's two children. She had seen her husband for the first time in more than ten years when he was led into court during the day; but she

showed little emotion while the scenes which thrilled the crowded court room were enacted.

The burly big Deputy Sheriff did not resort to violence as Williams struggled to get away from the old Court Crier, in whose direction he had fixed his almost constant gaze since the trial commenced over a week ago. On the other hand, Deputy Sheriff Saunders, while the astonished jurymen looked on from their places, endeavored to pacify his prisoner but Williams tugged him ten feet or more back until they reached the railing about the court enclosure.

And there Williams, with his cowering form huddled close to Deputy Sheriff

Saunders, steadfastly refused to budge towards the front of the court, While Judge and counsel conferred there was a whispered conversation between the Deputy Sheriff and his abject prisoner. "He won't take the Book," the Deputy Sheriff finally announced to the Court. "No, no," whispered Williams in a voice which was scarcely audible. A few moments later Williams burst into tears and buried his head against Deputy Sheriff Saunders' body. "I won't swear," he sobbed but his voice was so husky the judge couldn't hear him.

Mr. Peters suggested that Williams for some reason of his own was apparently frightened of the Court Crier and he said he would tell the Judge privately what he believed was the reason. Mr. Justice LeBlanc suggested he might give his evidence without taking the oath if for a good reason he wouldn't do so while Mr. Peters suggested that the accused might give his evidence from the prisoner's dock. The Judge finally ordered Sheriff Hawthorn to see if the prisoner would allow him to administer the oath to him. The Sheriff took the bible and started towards where Williams was still cowering alongside Deputy Sheriff Saunders, but as the Sheriff approached Williams renewed his struggle to get away.

"I won't swear, I won't swear," Williams finally spoke out in a voice which was plainly audible all over the court room.

"Will you make an affirmation then?" Sheriff Hawthorn asked him. Williams only shook his head, but that ended the attempts to get him to the witness stand.

IN FRONT OF THE JURY

Williams Stricken With a Nameless Terror When Confronted With Court Crier With Open Bible

Immediately after the jury had filed into their places at 7:30 o'clock last evening and had responded to their names, Mr. Peters stated that he desired to call the prisoner to the witness stand.

"Let the prisoner be sworn," said Mr. Justice LeBlanc.

Williams, still indifferent and apparently oblivious to all that was transpiring, was taken from the dock and through the crowd to the railed enclosure. Halfway past the front of the jury-box, he was confronted by the Court Crier with the open bible in his hand. The prisoner appeared to be stricken with a nameless terror and cowered away from the Book attempting to run in the opposite direction. The astonished officer, who has been his daily guard on his trips to and from the county jail, attempted to restrain and quiet the man. He was forced to put both arms around Williams' body to prevent him from breaking away when the prisoner tugged and strained to release himself with terrorized backward glances at the Court Crier.

Finally he released himself and made for the railing once more. The Deputy Sheriff went to him and endeavored to soothe his fear. Williams, shuddering and shaking, his head on his arm against the officer's shoulder like a scared child.

Mr. Peters suggested that, for a reason known to himself, Williams was afraid of the Court Crier. He thought that probably someone else might administer the oath.

Sheriff John B. Hawthorne was then directed by Mr. Justice LeBlanc to make an attempt to administer the oath. The Prisoner, however, who by this time was wiping tears from his eyes, refused to swear. "He won't swear," said Deputy Sheriff Saunders, who had been talking to Williams in an attempt to restore his self-control.

Mr. Peters was nonplused. He stated that he had heard so much about the prisoner feigning insanity that he wished to put him on the stand as a last resort in order that the jury might judge his mental capacity for themselves. He asked if the prisoner might be sworn and give his testimony from the dock. Mr. Justice LeBlanc said he did not think this could be done. He suggested that if the prisoner did not wish to swear, if it was against his religious belief to make an oath, he could give his testimony under an affirmation and requested Sheriff Hawthorne to approach the prisoner once more.

"Will you make an affirmation," said the Sheriff, Bible in hand.

Still fear-stricken and almost incomprehendingly Williams violently shook his head. When those hear him attempted to tell him the nature of his affirmation he again shook his head. "No, no! I won't swear. I don't swear," was his pathetic reply.

The prisoner was then returned to the dock where he once more resumed his steadfast gaze upon the ceiling, showing to some extent traces of his excitement.

Mr. Peters stated that he had no further witness to call.

"Then your case is closed?" queried the Judge. "Do you wish to go to the jury tonight?"

Mr. Peters, in reply, said that it would be doing him a great favor if His Honor would allow him some time to consider the case before going to the jury.

Mr. Justice LeBlanc then said that he would adjourn court until this morning at 10 o'clock. It understood that Mr. Peters would call no further witnesses.

Hardly had Judge LeBlanc stated that court would adjourn than Williams was off his seat in the dock like a shot with his cap on and was rapidly pulling on his mackinaw coat in preparation to leave court. He was taken out before the crowd had left the court room.

WILLIAMS' CASE GIVEN TO JURY TODAY

Last Chapter of Murder Drama Opens- -The Judge's Charge This Afternoon

Prisoner Doesn't Know What is Going On, His Counsel Says

ANOTHER CASE JEKYL AND HYDE

Crown Prosecutor Flays Accused&emdash;SaysThat He Feigns Insanity

The last chapter of the trial of Harry D. Williams, charged with the Fosterville murder, was commenced this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock when Mr. Justice LeBlanc started his charge to the jury before the fate of the accused was finally placed in the hands of "twelve good men and true" of the county of York.

A little over two hours was occupied this morning by Fred H. Peters, counsel for the prisoner, and P.J. Hughes, K.C., Crown Prosecutor, in the presentation of the case for the defence and for the Crown to the jury. Mr. Peters, first to address the jury, occupied an hour and a quarter in the presentation of his case, while Mr. Hughes concluded his address in fifty minutes. Judge LeBlanc then stated that as he did not wish the jury to leave the court room after he had delivered his charge to them that he would adjourn the court until 1:30 p.m.

Upon resumption of court this afternoon Mr. Justice LeBlanc delivered his charge to the jury, concluding the first phase of the nine day trial. The fate of the prisoner was then placed in the hands of the jury who were then retired from the court room to deliberate upon the guilt of the accused while his life hung in the balance.

Williams Still Indifferent

Williams still maintained his attitude of indifference and

abstraction while the Crown Prosecutor flayed him as one whose crime was such as to place him beyond the sympathy of anyone. Only when he was being led into the court house this morning did he show any further symptoms of his nameless fear when when he encountered Court Crier, James W. Fanjoy whose appearance last night resulted in his refusal to be sworn as a witness for his defence. Williams had a momentary return of his terror-stricken appearance and pushed away to avoid the Court Crier.

Counsel For Defence

Mr Peters Suggests That This is Another Case of Dr. Jekyll And Mr. Hyde

Addressing the jury, Mr. Peters said that in order for the Crown to prove a charge of murder it would be necessary to establish a motive and show malice.

He briefly reviewed the evidence of the prisoner's wife, given in a straightforward way. showing the happy circumstances under which they had lived together. He was a home man. Almost invariably he was accompanied out in the evenings, when he went out, by his wife. The only break in his life was the period when he had left his wife, who had said the cause was visionary, and then the final desertion when he had left home after kissing his wife and child in his usual manner, ostensibly to new employment.

The prisoner had next entered the scene as Harry D. Williams at Fosterville. Mr. Peters pointed out that he had not been able to find from the prisoner any reason for the change of name or to produce any evidence relating to his youth or environment. The man had a heart. He showed a son's regard for his mother despite the circumstances of his illegitimate birth as shown by his visit to her when she was ill.

The accused had been welcomed in his sister's home. He had enlisted — a very laudable act. Evidence of his overseas service was very hard to obtain and little had been produced after every effort. He had been shown, however, that a member of a trench mortar batter occupied an exposed and dangerous post, and the dangers to which this man had been subjected could readily be understood. It had been found impossible to procure the accused's military records.

"While some evidence has been given that he was an indolent man," said Mr. Peters, in connection with Williams' stay as a member of the Foster family, "yet he must have rendered some service else they would have kicked him out." He had later moved to the camp when quarters became cramped at the Foster's.

Pictures Williams' Camp

"What more desolate place, gentlemen, can you picture

than Williams' camp," continued Mr. Peters, speaking of the rock bound shore line and the surrounding "haggle" of partially cut overgrown timber. Cases of men losing their minds in Western Canada under similar circumstances of loneliness were very common, said Mr. Peters. Evidence had been given to show that Williams had held aloof from his neighbors. Williams never pushed himself into company, and it had been shown that only on two occasions had he appear in public. It was fair to assume that he had spent most of the money he earned upon the Foster family.

In order to establish a motive the Crown had set up that Williams had invited Cynthia and Necia to his camp. This was quite natural and customary. It had been going on for a long time. Mrs. Foster and the girls were in the habit of going to his camp to assist him with his housekeeping. It seem ridiculous that a man premeditating such a crime would find it necessary to tie up his own dog. It also seemed very far fetched that Williams had procured the toggle lines for the purpose of binding the girls.

It would be urged by the Crown that Williams was jealous of his niece in connection with the propose part in the school concert. Would not the father's evidence that he thought it time to assert himself as head of his own family indicate that Williams had been providing and looking after his children.

Might Have Escape All

Reviewing the horror of the camp scene with the two little bodies as found, Mr. Peters said he could conceive no more horrible sight. The Crown would probably further allege the additional crime of rape. Evidence had been given on this point by two medical men of a very contradictory nature. Dr. Turner, while holding to the opinion that rape had been committed, had admitted that the conditions he viewed might have been caused through some other agency. Dr. Dougan held that rape had not been committed. "There is only one person in the world who can clear this up — the girl's mother, and she has not been brought here," said Mr. Peters. The jury would be instructed to give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt.

"If Harry Williams committed that crime, unprecedented in history, and realized the nature of the crime, did he not have ample time to escape across the border with but two or three miles to walk? suggested Mr. Peters.

"On the other hand, providing he had known and understood what he had done, would he have left to empty shells on the floor? Would he not have taken his rifle and gone away to return in a few days, ostensibly from a hunting trip? Would not this be the action of a man in his right mind under the circumstances? But no, he sets out in the morning to go down the main highway. Does that look to you like a man realizing the enormity of

his crime?

"No attempt was made to escape the Pecks. An attempt had been made to show that he had taken something — presumably strychnine. Could a man take nourishment, a cup of coffee, so soon afterwards as he had? Then his complete unconcern and indifference?"

Says Williams Not Feigning Insanity

"I am conscientious gentlemen, when I say this man Williams does not yet know what is going on. I have had the additional privilege of observing him," continued Mr. Peters, referring to his meetings with Williams and the medical examinations. "You gentlemen have heard what medical men have said about this man's mental condition. So far as I am concerned I have my own opinion."

It had been his purpose to place the prisoner on the witness stand where he would be subjected to cross-examination by the Crown Counsel. His action in this regard would be taking a long chance but his main object was to place him in a position where the Crown counsel could examine him thoroughly and show whether the prisoner was feigning insanity or indifference. He felt quite sure his learned friend would be able to show this. He, himself, had not cared so much whether he had an opportunity of examining the prisoner.

It might be charged that he had in some way been responsible for the prisoner's actions on that occasion. He assured the jury that he was not in any way responsible for Williams' actions. With the exception of the first interview on the day of the trial opening, he had not seen the prisoner except during medical examinations and a few moments last evening in the presence of two officers. When he had asked the prisoner if he would go on the stand, Williams, he did not believe, understood him but had given an answer such as the jury had heard. He had not had an opportunity of coaching the prisoner regarding his behavior.

"If Harry Williams is the man responsible, there must have been a transformation," declared Mr. Peters. "It must have been some other person in this form of Harry Williams. Think of that, gentlemen." Here Mr. Peters presented a vivid contrast between the loving nature of Harry Williams and the horror of the deed.

"No human could do that. Murders are committed every day, but there are some motive, some gain."

The jury were probably all familiar with the story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, he said. "Did not something like that take place on this occasion," he concluded. "Gentlemen, it is so plain to me. How could it be possible that he in his right mind could do such an atrocious horrible deed? Gentlemen, I will leave it with you."

CROWN PROSECUTOR

Bitter Denunciation of the Prisoner by Mr. Hughes, Who Called on Jury to Do Their Duty

Mr. Hughes, opening his address for the Crown, referred to the unpleasant but necessary duty the jury were called upon to do on an occasion such as this.

Very little was known of Harry D. Williams. The accident of his birth was known. He came into the Foster home like an evil spirit out of the darkness. Then at Houlton until he lost his job on the railway through drink. Back again at Fosterville, enlisting and returning and then in and out of a home where he appeared to be dependent for a great deal of his supplies.

Williams interest in the family was significant of something else, apparently he thought she would be slipping away from him and so he told her she should not take part in a school concert. He had seen her grow from childhood to womanhood and apparently a pretty being young woman of five feet four inches in height. He had coaxed Cynthia to come to his camp and then her mother to allow them to come to his camp. Fortunately, Providence saved one of them. Meanwhile he planned to destroy them. He prepared the cords to bind them and also the sandbag shown in court. It was just as well that no one knows what transpired when they reached the camp. Perhaps they had been bound in trickery or in play. Anyway they had been bound for some time before being shot like dumb beasts. Who did it? There was no possible doubt but that Williams and Williams alone.

His learned friend had asked for a motive. A motive did not have to be sought in a case of this kind. Did Harry Williams care for these children when he had not care for his wife and his own? What had been but a whited sepulchre? His learned friend had said he had difficulty in procuring evidence. He should think he would. He as Crown counsel had done more in this case than had ever been done in any other criminal case that he knew of. Every witness the defence could name had been summoned and brought here.

Says Insanity is Feigned

"The kind who deserted his own flesh and blood and who his away where he could loaf and sponge — this is the kind of man who would protect and care for these children," was the denunciation hurled at the jury summing up the damaging evidence of his past.

"Where can there be any reasonable doubt under the circumstances that Harry D. Williams did this," said Mr. Hughes touching briefly on the most outstanding circumstances of his arrest and admissions. There was but one other ground for defence — that of insanity and insanity has been feigned since the dawn of history

when it was worth while. Cases were known but the Department of Justice takes care of such when specialists were sent to examine the condemned man to see whether or not he should pay the penalty for his crime.

"Harry D. Williams was not, however, being tried as to whether he was now sane. Every man was to be presumed sane until he had otherwise proven. Not every phase of insanity, however, was a defence to a murder charge. Harry D. Williams would have to show that he was insane when he shot these girls—that he did not know what he was doing." He had occasion to prosecute a man who had destroyed his own son in an epileptic fit when this defence had been open to him. Was Harry D. Williams in this position?

"It did not matter whether rape had been committed or not. The accused was being tried for murder. If a motive were sought that was ample evidence of rape to supply one. Dr. Turner had been sure of rape; Dr. Dougan, who arrived after the clothing had been destroyed and the bodies washed was uncertain.

" 'I shot the two girls and expect to pay the supreme penalty,' " — this explained his indifference—he had not decided to feign insanity at that time. Was there any signs of insanity at that time? None at all. Everything indicated a normal condition of a hardened individual. But as soon as he found he was to have somebody look after him when assigned counsel, he suddenly became insane. What he has now is of importance; what he had then was of concern. "He had always been the same until he comes into court and to fake before you gentlemen here."

"Think of these things, gentlemen, rather than the play we see here in court," said Mr. Hughes in concluding as he painted a word picture of the sorrow and desolation following his act."

Court then took recess until 1:30 p.m.

Judge LeBlanc's Charge

Thongs which once again taxed the capacity of the court room heard Mr. Justice LeBlanc's charge to the jury yesterday afternoon in the trial of Harry D. Williams in the York Circuit Court.

The judge's review of the case, the facts surrounding the most revolting crime in the annals of York County and his summary of the evidence, his directions to the jury were regarded as making up one of the ablest charges heard in many years in a criminal case here.

In his charge to the jury Mr. Justice LeBlanc referred to the magnitude of the charge and the length of time occupied with the trial proceedings. He then proceeded

to outline the functions of the judge and jury. All questions of law were to be taken as stated by the court. Questions of fact were exclusively for the jury and must be passed upon by the jury irrespective from anything else but the law as stated by the court. The question of the prisoner's guilt as a question of fact rested entirely with the jury. The burden of proof is cast upon the crown to prove the prisoner's guilt. When Harry D. Williams pleaded not guilty he was to be presumed not guilty until his guilt had been established by the crown. When two contrary sets of facts pointed equally to the guilt and innocence of the accused, the jury was to deduce that he was innocent.

Quoting from the Criminal Code, Mr. Justice LeBlanc pointed out that culpable homicide was murder. Homicide was defined by the Code as the killing of one person by another, directly or indirectly. Homicide was culpable when homicide was brought about by some unlawful act or omission.

The indictment was then read and the situation and some of the salient facts of the crime outlined to the jury. Emphasis was laid upon the fact that Ward B. Foster had told his daughters that he himself would accompany them at nights when they appealed to him for permission to participate in a school concert which Williams had said they could not, and when Williams asked Cynthia to come and do some cooking for him the following day she had refused. Describing the manner in which the victims were last seen alive leaving home for Williams' camp, Judge LeBlanc said: And the next time they were seen bound and tied—two corpses in the prisoner's camp."

Medical evidence showed that from the condition of the younger girl's limbs she must have been tied up fifteen or twenty minutes before she was shot. What was the fiend who committed this abominable crime doing in the meantime? The jury was also asked to consider that while the smaller girl had been bound hand and foot, the elder girl's arms alone had been tied.

Mr. Justice LeBlanc also pointed out to the jury that the prisoner's rifle, when found, contained six cartridges, and if there had been two shells fired from a fully loaded rifle one must have afterwards been added before it was found. The fact that the elder girl had been fastened with a soft rope about her wrists was also remarked. Had her slayer had dome feeling for her which would cause him to use a soft rope? Where was Williams when the crime was committed?

Was he insane when he committed the act, should the jury find that he committed the act? That was all the insanity defence which could be allowed. If the prisoner wishes to avail himself of an insanity plea he would have to prove it to the satisfaction of the jury. Insanity under this defence might be considered two ways. Did he know what he was doing when he pulled the trigger and shot the girls? If he did not then he would be found not guilty.

Then as an insane person might perceive the act but not understand the nature of the act itself. Their minds were warped by hallucination or delusion. The jury must not confound insanity with moral depravity.

In making a finding on an insanity plea the finding must be based on evidence produced and not on theories. If Harry Williams did shoot the girls not recognizing what he was doing, why did he not stay there beside the two corpses? He was not there when Ward Foster found the bodies. The last person to see Harry Williams before the crime had not given any evidence, which he could see, which would show that Williams was in a different state of mind than usual. His first words after the crime before being charged with anything was: "Don't hurt me. I want to give myself up." His state of mind from Claude Peck's uncontradicted evidence that he committed the killing and expected to pay the supreme penalty appeared to be that of a man who knew the nature of the crime and its consequences.

While a motive had been spoken of he was not he was not aware that it was necessary in such a case. Two motives have been suggested. Williams' preference for Cynthia Foster and his objections to her taking part in the concert had been shown. One motive might have been jealousy. "The second motive would have to be the abominable crime of rape, and, gentlemen, rape is not an uncommon crime. I don't say that it was." A considerable portion of the charge was devoted to discussion of this phase of the case.

In concluding Judge LeBlanc urged the jury to give the matter their best consideration, to find the prisoner guilty or not guilty according to the evidence. It was a duty which they owed to society and he urged them to do their duty as good citizens.

He completed his charge by 3:03 p.m. by telling them that they must be unanimous to bring in a verdict. The jury retired at 3:07 p.m. in charge of Constable Charles MacMurray.

The jury was recalled by Judge LeBlanc at 3:16 p.m. for further instruction with reference to insanity. They were told that if the prisoner could not tell right from wrong at the time of committing the act he must be held as insane.

The jury retired again at 3:20 p.m. and ten minutes later brought in their verdict.

Williams Found Guilty, Unmoved When Sentenced To Be Hanged April 23rd

Throng Heard the Death Sentence Pronounced by Judge LeBlanc

JURY OUT ONLY TEN MINUTES

Prisoner Stands Inanimate-Like While the Sentence is Passed

Harry D. Williams, alias Darius Thornton, was found guilty of the murder of Cynthia Foster ten minutes after the jury had received their final instructions from Mr. Justice LeBlanc yesterday afternoon in the York Circuit Court and was immediately sentenced to be hanged before the hour of 9 o'clock in the morning of April 23rd—St. George's Day.

Mr. Justice LeBlanc completed his charge to the jury at 3:05 p.m., having consumed an hour and a half in his address. The jury filed out of the court room at 3:07 p.m., but were recalled by the judge at 3:16 p.m. for further instructions regarding the plea of insanity. At 3:20 p.m. they finally left the court room to return at 3:30 p.m. with a unanimous verdict of "guilty."

The verdict was announced by Coun. Fred Seymour, of Nashwaaksis, foreman of the jury, and in answer to the formal query, "So say you all?" there was a unanimous chorus from the members of the jury: "We do."

Williams, who had been taken from the dock on each occasion when the jury had retired and brought back in, heard the verdict without a trace of emotion nor did his fixed gaze at the ceiling flicker for even an instant. Mr. Justice LeBlanc then stated to the jurors that they were discharged from the present trial but might be required on some further case. The jurors, however, did not leave the jury box. The court room was thronged to overflowing.

Judge Addresses Prisoner

Turning to the prisoner Judge LeBlanc said: "Prisoner, stand up."

Apparently Williams did not hear the command. A court attendant standing alongside the dock directed him to stand up and Williams complied without hardly moving his eyes from the point on which his gaze had been riveted throughout the trial.

Judge LeBlanc—"Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?"

"I don't know," replied the prisoner in the same toneless voice which has marked his infrequent utterances during the trial.

"Harry D. Williams," said Judge LeBlanc in a quiet voice, "you have been found guilty of the murder of Cynthia Foster. You have had a fair trial. You came here without counsel or the means to procure counsel and I assigned Mr. Peters, a lawyer of good standing and considerable practice, to defend you. He has defended you faithfully and you owe him a deep debt of gratitude. You have been defended with a good deal of zeal and

resourcefulness and Mr. Peters is deserving of a good deal of appreciation.

"Now, Harry D. Williams, I am the last man in the world who wishes to add one word to the feeling you must experience now in your sad position. My advice to you is to prepare to meet your fate and to prepare to meet your God. I don't think you may expect much this side of the grave, and I do not say this to discourage you. I would advise you in a friendly way to make your peace with your Maker. Use your time in the best way. You will be given sufficient time to prepare to meet that Judge from whose decision there will be no appeal and which will seal your fate for eternity.

"The sentence of the court is that you, Harry D. Williams, be kept in the close custody of the common jailer of York county until the twenty-third day of April, and that before the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon on the twenty-third day of April, that you be hanged by the neck until dead. And may God Almighty have mercy on your soul."

Prisoner Was Unmoved

Throughout the remarks of the judge, and the passing of sentence upon him, Williams gazed unseeing over the heads of the jury without showing the faintest flicker of emotion.

"That's all, sit down," said the same officer as Williams remained standing and he resumed his seat in the dock.

There being no further cases entered upon the docket for trial, two civil cases going over for chambers hearing, all jurymen were discharged.

To Mr. Hughes, crown prosecutor, Judge LeBlanc said that the second indictment against the accused for the murder of Necia Foster would go over until the next term of the court. The court was then adjourned.

Williams, who had chewed throughout the entire period while the judge was delivering his charge to the jury, was then led away and left the court as he had on every previous occasion — apparently entirely indifferent.

Crowds Wait at Court For Closing Session

Some of the spectators at the murder trial of Harry D. Williams this morning went without their dinners when court was adjourned at noon until 1:30 p.m., when it resumed with Mr. Justice LeBlanc's charge to the jury. They remained about and near the building that they might be amongst the fortunate few obtaining seats when court opened at 1:30 p.m.

WILLIAMS LIKE AN INANIMATE STATUE

Less than fifteen minutes before Harry D. Williams, charged with the Fosterville murder, had, by his refusal

to be sworn as a witness on his own behalf in the York Circuit Court, created one of the most dramatic scenes of the whole trial. A reporter for The Gleaner watched him for about ten minutes in the jury room before he was placed in the prisoner's dock.

Seldom was Williams ever seen to be so absolutely devoid of signs of life. With the exception that at the time he was sitting slightly hunched forward in a chair, there was nothing to indicate he was alive. There was not a twitch of his body to be seen and his appearance was that of a statue so far as signs of life could be noted. His gaze was fixed straight forward., his hands held together in front of him, his legs drawn back, and the upper portion of his body hunched over his knees. Nor did he move when a number of the witnesses from Fosterville entered the room and commenced to remove their outer clothing. A number brushed the prisoner with their coats as they hung them up, but he did not move.

Throughout the afternoon, during the testimony of his wife, Mrs. Ada Thornton, who came here from Houlton, Me., in order that he might know she had not deserted him despite the fact she felt she could be of no avail. Williams failed to show any signs of recognition or emotion. He sat facing away from where she sat and when she was called to the stand he did not removed his gaze from the ceiling. Not even the sound of her voice caused him to even momentarily turn his eyes toward her.

Leaving the court room at 6 p.m., Williams snatched a copy of the The Daily Gleaner from a newsboy in the hallway and stuffed it into his pocket. It was taken from him by the officers, however, as he has not been allowed to see a newspaper during his trial. While waiting in the jury-room he was asked by Fred H. Peters, his counsel, if he would take the stand on his own behalf. After replying in an uncomprehending manner he finally assented. Leaving the jury-room in charge of the officers, he again tried to grab another copy of The Gleaner but the newspaper boy held fast to his bundle and prevented him from obtaining the paper which Williams had grabbed with his free hand in passing.

All Night Guard Over Williams

An all night vigil was kept over Harry D. Williams in his cell at the York county jail last night by an officer especially assigned to the duty.

Sheriff John B. Hawthorn said last evening that, as a result of the sudden change in the prisoner's demeanor which constables taking him from the court after the afternoon session had reported, he had decided to "take no chances."

Fred H. Peters, defence counsel, said today that Williams had been suffering from hallucinations, as doctors had testified. One of these hallucinations was a

fear of an "old man" who he said was trying to steal his false teeth. Mr. Peters said that it had been thought Magistrate John L. Foster, of North Lake, was the "old man" referred to, but that apparently it was Court Crier Fanjoy.

"Hanging Too Good For Him," Says Ward Foster

"Hanging is too good for him," was the comment of Ward B. Foster, father of the two murdered girls, before he left for his home at Fosterville today after being present at the conviction of Harry D. Williams, slayer of his daughters, and the passing of sentence of death.

"He did what he calculated to do to get his revenge and he was prepared to take his chances. He'll have to take his chances now, but he is not getting what is coming to him." Mr. Foster added that the people of North Lake would now be satisfied that justice had been done.

Mr. Foster and the rest of witnesses from North Lake left by C.P.R. this morning on their return to their homes after an absence of seven days.

Williams Moved to Death Cell in The County Jail

Condemned Prisoner is Constantly Watched by Guards

94 YEARS SINCE EXECUTION HERE

Sheriff Hawthorne Says There Won't Be Bungle on April 23rd

Harry D. Williams, sentenced to death yesterday afternoon as the perpetrator of the most revolting crime in the criminal annals of New Brunswick, has been moved to what has become the death cell at the York County Jail.

Until he was sentenced to be hanged Williams occupied a cell on the top corridor of the jail, but last evening he was moved to a cell on the lower floor where provision has been made for the death guards who will constantly watch the prisoner until April 23rd, the date set for execution. Day and night the vigil will be continued and from now on the prisoner will get regular meals instead of the jail fare.

Ellis Likely To Be Employed

Sheriff Hawthorn was reticent today to discuss what plans he will make for the execution. He has stated, however, that he will employ an expert hangman to carry out the execution. It is expected that Ellis, the Dominion hangman, will be employed. Some time ago he said that he believed the gallows could be erected without sufficient commotion to attract outside attention.

"There will be no bungling in the carrying out of the court's sentence," said the Sheriff. "I will take every precaution to prevent anything of that kind."

It is 94 years since a man has been condemned for murder in York County. The last execution which occurred here was in 1831 and took place near what is now known as the old Burial Grounds.

The death guards who will be in charge of the prisoner until the day of the execution went on duty yesterday afternoon at the jail immediately after Williams had been returned to jail from the court room where he had been sentenced to death. Last night a guard watched Williams throughout the night and either one or the other of the two officers acting as special guards will be continuously with the prisoner both day and night.

This morning the prisoner was visited by Very Rev. Dean Neales who has been his spiritual advisor ever since his incarceration in the York county jail. Sheriff Hawthorn told the Gleaner this morning that he could observe no change in the indifferent attitude of the prisoner which marked the entire progress of the trial except on the occasion when he balked at being sworn as a witness on his own behalf.

With the conclusion of the trial information which could not be produced in evidence at the trial on account of the fact that it had been elicited from the prisoner in response to questions now may be made public.

According to a statement made by Enoch Peck, one of the witnesses at the trial who corroborated damaging statements made by the prisoner while in his custody. Before being taken away from Fosterville, Williams had also told that he had knocked the young girl, Necia, with a sandbag before attacking Cynthia. Williams said that he had quite a struggle with Cynthia before fastening her arms, and Cynthia, he said, was the first of the victims killed.

Williams' Wife Visited Him At the Jail Last Night But He Did Not Recognize Her

Mrs. Thornton Accompanied by Houlton Newspaper Woman on Visit to Jail

"My wife? Ada? — no I can't remember."

Thus did Harry D. Williams reply to the pleadings of Mrs. Ada Thornton, of Houlton, Me., his wife whom Williams is said to have deserted some fourteen years ago, when he changed his name from Darius Thornton to Harry D. Williams, under which he now stands indicted for the most horrible double murder in the history of York county.

The scene took place in Williams' cell at the York county jail last night shortly after the dramatic spectacle which

occurred in the York circuit court last evening when the prisoner shrank in terror from Court Crier, James W. Fanjoy and refused to be sworn as a witness in his own behalf. Mrs. Thornton, who Williams had ignored while she testified yesterday afternoon as a witness for the defence and whose presence in the court room he appeared to be entirely unaware of, visited him in his cell last evening in company with her companion Mrs. Cora M. Putnam who came here with her from Houlton, Me.

Pressed Spot on Head

Williams failed entirely to show a glimmer of recognition and replied in a distracted and puzzled manner as his wife entreated him to recall her name or thoughts of his baby, now a boy of seventeen years. That Williams was making an effort to recall scenes and thoughts suggested to him was apparent to the witnesses of the scene. Throughout the interview he pressed his hand against a spot on his head where he has been observed in court to abstractedly brush occasionally with his hand.

For the first time on his trips to and from the jail in company with Deputy Sheriff Fraser Saunders and Provincial Constable A. Ford Yerxa, Williams showed signs of a new temperament to his guardians. Twice enroute back to jail last evening he slackened his pace to glare back at Constable Yerxa who was walking behind him. The officer, who was outside the court room not a witness to the scene created by the prisoner in court that evening, immediately noted a change in Williams' usually docile condition when called to escort him back to jail last night.

The Daily Gleaner Tuesday, April 21, 1925

Williams Writing Letters Singing Hymns and Praying As Workmen Build Gallows

Fosterville Murderer Wrote Almost 20 Letters Yesterday — Sure He is Forgiven and Says Lord Will Carry Him Along to Finish — Sheriff Hawthorn Refuses Permits to Morbid Curious Who Want to See Execution

Almost twenty letters to various people in Fredericton, at North Lake and in Maine were written yesterday by Williams, the Fosterville murderer, who on Thursday morning will pay the death penalty at the York County jail for the most fiendish crime committed in the county for almost a century.

The first murderer to go to the gallows in York County since the last double murder was committed in this county 94 years ago is spending his last days in his cell at the jail writing letters and singing hymns, when he is not receiving his small list of visitors, largely ministers and others interested in his spiritual welfare.

Although his color is ashen from continued confinement

Williams has taken on weight and told a reporter who he sent for yesterday that he was "feeling fine." Regarding himself he said: "The Sheriff has been awfully good to me, so why shouldn't I take on weight and feel fine? I couldn't be better treated if I had been a guest at a hotel; they have been so kind."

"And," he continued, "I am not worrying, either, for the Lord has been awfully good to me. He has been carrying me along day by day and I hope and believe He will carry me along right to the finish. I feel sure the Lord has forgiven me. I know I have sinned deeply and grievously, but the blood of Christ will wash away the sins of those who believe in Him. The Lord is good and He will help me through all right."

Has Lot to Do in Short Time

Williams said that his only trouble was to do all that he wanted to do in the short time that he had left to do it. He said that up to that time—it was then about 6 p.m. — he had written fifteen letters and was then starting on his sixteenth that day. He said he had three more he wanted to write during the evening, but that Rev. P.J. Trafton was coming to visit him and to "hold a meeting" for him. He also said the Salvation Army were going to have their last service with him tonight and that Very Rev. Dean Neales was going to call again today. "And," he said, "the Dean has promised that he will come here and remain with me all through the night on Wednesday night. You know I was baptized and confirmed by the Dean's half-brother, the late Venerable Archdeacon Neales, and I am a member of the Church of England. That was about twenty years ago at Woodstock, but I am still a member of the Church of England and the Lord is carrying me along day by day."

Williams said he had received letters from his mother and his youngest sister at North Lake and he was writing to them and to others who had written to him or who had otherwise been kind to him. "You know," he said, "it takes time to write all these letters and then I have to get my meals (he was in the midst of eating a substantial supper) and I have to pray quite a lot to ask the Lord to carry me along day by day, and then I like to sing—so it all keeps me pretty busy and I haven't got much time left. but I feel I will be all right. The Lord will help me and the Dean is going to give me final absolution."

Preparations for Execution

Meanwhile, preparations are going actively forward under the direction of Arthur Ellis, the official Dominion hangman, for carrying out the execution. The gallows is being erected today and it was said this morning that plans were all completed. Dr. B. H. Dougan will be the coroner to conduct the inquest and members of the coroner's jury will be drawn from the county and three from the city; they are being summoned.

Sheriff Hawthorn said today that bona fide press representatives would be the only persons present at the jail, aside from those required to be there officially, when the execution takes place. The Sheriff said that he was preparing to have guards outside the jail building tomorrow evening and that a number of special constables would also be on duty inside the jail. He has already had some requests for permits to be present, including a request by long distance telephone from Minto.

Hangman Ellis is preparing to leave here Thursday afternoon for Montreal and on Saturday will start for the Pacific Coast, where his services will be next required. This summer he is planning two months vacation — in July and August — and will go to England to the Wembley Exposition and to visit his former house in Manchester.

The Daily Gleaner Thursday, April 23, 1925

Darius Thornton Went to Gallows With a Smile

Paid Death Penalty as Harry D. Williams Soon After Midnight for Fosterville Murders Last November — Marched Unaided to Gallows and Was Pronounced Dead 12 Minutes After Trap Was Sprung

Darius Thornton was hanged at the York County jail immediately after 12 o'clock this morning for the murder of his two half-nieces, Cynthia and Necia Foster, who, as Harry D. Williams, he brutally murdered in his cabin at Fosterville on the shore of the Chiputneticook Lakes, which form part of the international boundary between New Brunswick and the State of Maine.

The trap was sprung by Arthur Ellis, the official Dominion Hangman, at 12:01:55 in the loft of a barn in the rear of the jail in the presence of members of the coroner's jury and several other persons just as Very Rev. Dean Neales, the condemned man's spiritual adviser, finished reciting the Lord's Prayer. Twelve minutes later he was pronounced dead by Dr. Allan Sterling and Dr. L. J. Violette, M.L.A., of St. Leonard, the official medical examiners, and the body was cut down. Ellis said there had been a complete fracture of the neck.

Within a few minutes the coroner's jury, who had retired to the sheriff's office in the jail, were again summoned. They viewed the body and again retired to the sheriff's office, where they took the necessary evidence with Dr. B.H. Dougan, of Harvey Station, presiding as coroner. Before they had completed the findings of their formal verdict an undertaker had arrived with a casket and a short time later Williams' body, which had been claimed by his mother to prevent burial in the jail yard, was buried with simple ceremony in a lot in the Rural Cemetery extension. The execution was carried out without a hitch in a solemn manner and the crowds on the outside of the jail enclosure did not know it was all

over until the undertaker's wagon arrived with the casket.

Went To His Doom Smiling

Williams, it can be truthfully said, went to his doom smiling and fervently praying. As the clock struck twelve Williams, who had spent the evening in prayer with his official spiritual adviser, Very Rev. Dean Neales, had just seated himself upon the cot in his cell after having spent some time on his knees in his last lonely prayer. Hangman Ellis gave the signal and the two death guards entered the cell and shook hands with the condemned man and told him to get ready. Williams shook hands with his guards and thanked them for their kindness to him while he has been in their care. The guards were Charles A. Sterling and Alexander Murray, a former city policeman, and as the former said good bye to him and urged him to do his best, Williams replied: "I cannot do anything myself, but I am trusting in Him and He will carry through as he always has."

Then Hangman Ellis entered the cell, stepping briskly. He carried a leather strap in his hand and quickly pinioned the condemned man's hands behind his back. Williams kept smiling: he wore a pair of black trousers and a white shirt with a stiff bosom and the sleeves rolled up to the elbows, but had no coat nor hat. He was then led from the cell by the two guards and he marched along the corridor of the jail with his head erect and smiling a goodbye to those amongst the half a dozen people in the corridor who he recognized. He seemed equally as unconcerned about his fate — and he knew death was then only a matter of seconds away — as he had been all the time since he was condemned to pay the supreme penalty for his heinous crime.

Marched With Unflinching Step

As Williams, Ellis and his two guards started the procession along the corridor leading to the rear exit into the jail yard, which they crossed to the barn fifty feet away. Dean Neales recited the 23rd Psalm, The Lord is My Shepherd, I shall not want. The procession had just reached the darkened jail yard as Dean Neales came to the passage Though I walk through the shadow of the Valley of Death, but Williams walked along with unflinching step. Then as Ellis twice repeated command a constable opened the door of the barn and the rays of a high-powered electric light which had been installed illuminated the yard. Williams, with his hands pinioned behind his back, ascended without assistance the narrow flight of steps heading to the loft of the barn and never faltered as he was escorted across the floor to the western corner, where the trap had been installed and the scaffold erected. the first thing that met his gaze was the noose of the rope hanging from the gallows; across the rope the black cap was hanging. As soon as the condemned man had been placed upon the trap Hangman Ellis went to work with lightening like rapidity,

while Dean Neales commenced to recite the Lord's Prayer. The hangman first of all pinioned Williams' feet, and as he did so Williams turned his head around with an apparent look of surprise to see the coroner's jury and others present. He half smiled just as Ellis pulled the black cap over his head and then quickly adjusted the noose. Then just as Dean Neales finished the Lord's Prayer and uttered Amen, Ellis pushed the lever which sprung the trap and Williams shot into eternity. The first execution in Fredericton in 94 years had been carried out.

As soon as the trap had been sprung jurymen and other witnesses of the execution left the building and retired to the sheriff's office in the jail. There at the request of Dr. B. H. Dougan, they elected their foreman. The members of the jury were: Warden John T. Christie, of Bright; Peter McFarlane, of Nashwaaksis; Coun. John F. Doherty, of Springhill; Ald. W.L. Jennings, Thomas Davidson, Edward Hall and James H. Hawthorn, of Fredericton. As soon as the medical examiners reported to the coroner that death had occurred, the body was cut down and the jury were then called to the barn again where they viewed the body prior to taking the official evidence upon which they later returned the necessary formal verdict and the formal notice that the death penalty had been carried out was then posted as prescribed by the Criminal Code, upon the jail door. The funeral followed soon afterwards in the early morning hours.

While the jurymen were viewing the body one juror remarked that Williams must have been a man of remarkable vitality since the cessation of the heart beat had not resulted until twelve minutes after the body had been cut down

"I have often seen the heart continue beating for 14 or 15 minutes," remarked Hangman Ellis, and Dr. Sterling and Dr. Violette declared there were instances on record where the heart had not ceased beating following a hanging for at least {obscure} minutes.

"Fully Penitent," Says Dean

So quietly was the execution carried out that few outside the jail enclosure knew that Williams had paid the death penalty until the arrival of the undertaker's wagon. Inside the jail there was a solemn stillness and perhaps the least affected about the place was Williams. Even Ellis started to show some effects of the enormous strain after he had cut down the body.

"I have never seen a man so penitent for a sin," said Very Rev. Dean Neales to the newspapermen after the execution. "Only a few days ago he told me he believed he was the most fortunate man in Fredericton. He was filled with penitence and felt that in his heart the Lord had forgiven him."

"Williams was to me a man of extraordinary character, the strongest I have ever known. Ever since I first visited him he has been a penitent man," continued the Dean to the group of reporters present.

"Personally I cannot understand how he came to commit such a crime. Indeed I can only believe he did so during an insane fit of passion."

Executioner Ellis who took complete charge of all details just prior to the carrying out the death penalty was most precise in his actions. He impressed upon the jurymen and the press representatives who gathered at the jail before midnight the need for solemnity on such an occasion.

As the jury went to view the scaffold in the barn shortly before 12 o'clock, Ellis turned to them and said: "Now, gentlemen, when the condemned man comes up the stairs I want you to take off your hats. Its just a matter of respect to the proceeding."

Ellis was immaculately dressed. He wore a black morning coat with neat grey striped trousers a large black tie and winged starched collar. His every move was quick and he directed events before and after the execution with military like precision.

Harry D. Williams was hanged at the York County Jail immediately after midnight this morning, left among several communications addressed to The Gleaner a note in which he absolved Fred H. Peters, his counsel at his trial, from blame or knowledge in connection with his having feigned insanity.

The condemned man's note, exactly as written, follows:

"This is to certify that my counsel, Mr. Peters, had nothing to do with my actions during my trial and is blameless. He acted true to his conscience as far as I know, and done everything that could be done for me, and I thank him from the bottom of my heart."

Darius THORNTON

alias Harry Williams

THE LAST EXECUTION HERE 94 YEARS AGO

Death Penalty Last Here Was For a Double Murder in 1831

The execution of Darius Thornton this morning for the Fosterville murder was the first hanging to take place in the city since 1831.

It is an unusual coincidence that in the case of the man named Smith who was hanged near the entrance to the Old Burial Ground ninety-four years ago, and in the present case both had been sentenced to pay the

supreme penalty for a double murder. Smith was executed by a man named London, a resident of the city, who acted as hangman, for the murder of two men in a lumber camp in York county. The victims were killed with an axe while a third man who was badly injured managed to make his escape.

The scene of the last execution almost a century ago, was transferred from the jail yard opening off King street on account of the objections raised by residents of that vicinity, to the Old Burial Ground, then a modern grave yard. This occurred prior to the removal of the county jail to the present site in 1842. The execution was conducted under the direction of the last Sheriff D.W. Miller, Deputy Sheriff Charles Brannen, father of W.C. Sterling Brannon, retired provincial official, conveying the condemned man to the gallows.

SAYS HE SERVED SATAN AND GOT ONLY SORROW

Declares That He Believed He Had Been Forgiven For His Heinous Crime

An "evil and sinful jealousy" which clouded his mind because he had been "serving Satan" was the explanation which Darius Thornton who, as Harry D. Williams, was hanged at the York County Jail immediately after midnight this morning for the heinous murder of his two half nieces at Fosterville last November, gave for his crime in a communication in his own hand writing addressed to The Gleaner which he had written in his cell yesterday morning and which he left behind him when he marched smiling and praying to the gallows to pay the supreme penalty for his crime.

The communication was written in a firm hand and shows that, feeling himself a penitent and forgiven sinner, the condemned man went to his doom without fear. He explained that his end was near and that he had many things to do, but afterwards explained that he wrote his communication in the hope that it might help somebody else and "stop others from committing grievous sins." It constitutes a homely sermon and is the first and only explanation of the motive for the terrible crime that has come from its perpetrator to the public.

The complete communication follows:

Fredericton, April 22, 1925

To The Gleaner:—

Would like to tell the public of a wonderful Saviours love and that this man Jesus who died for sinners has restored me the very chief of sinners. Dear Public He is real and can save to the uttermost them that come unto God by Him. I know for He has saved me and is keeping me day by day and is going with me in my darkest hour. Oh let this Saviour of mine be your Saviour too. Nothing

to pay to have Him for your friend. Not a cent, but you must bring to Him a broken and a contrite heart. Only surrender your sins at the foot of His Cross and say, Jesus I need Thee as my Saviour and you will soon see how able and willing and how He loves to forgive and help you. Give my Saviour a trial sinner friends.

Just look at the many friends He has raised up here for me, real friends who have shown me every kindness and made things cheerful as could. And sinners, what has He done all this for me if He is not my Saviour and you cannot say that His people showered all of this wealth of love upon me, expecting in return riches, position or power. I have nothing to give in return, nothing but a grateful heart to Jesus and His people. By the grace of God I am what I am, praise be His holy name and He has shed His love abroad in the hearts of His dear children towards me. I have sinned deeply but Jesus died and pleads for me and I know that it is well with my soul. Jesus keeps me day by day, bless Him. He is giving me a peace and quiet to my soul that the world cannot give and I am resting in Him, secure, knowing that He is able and willing and competent to guard me now and land me safely with Him in Glory.

Praise be His Holy name, Jesus is mine and I know I am His. This is the 22nd and have a lot of letters to write and callers to receive. The barber is coming in this a.m. I had a nice bath this morning and the Sheriff has promised me with new clean linen. I cannot thank that man enough and his family for what he has done for me and in addition to all of this he going to see that I am given a Christian burial in the Cemetery at Fredericton. Dear Friend, I thank him. My heart is full to my Jesus and to all His people here. Oh I ask Him to bless them and bestow upon them every good gift from above and lead and guide them in all of their life here and when done with this life He will pilot them to safety in His Kingdom where we will all be reunited as one happy family with Him.

Oh dear public, the love of Jesus in your hearts keeps you in perfect peace but you have got to trust Him, willingly, blindly, wholly and without reserve. Give up all sin. You cannot expect to try and keep the smallest sin and keep the love of Jesus. He wants all your best and in return he will give all. He loves to save and do for us all if we will only left Him.

You are all familiar with my trial and my crimes. They are grievous and many. Satan was the cause of it all. I served him and he always pays all who serve him with sorrow and grief. Oh, sinner depart from Satan and serve Jesus. Do not take the fearful risk of going with Satan any longer. Oh how he tempted and lead me on. I fought and resisted. Oh, indeed I did but I had served Satan too long. He proved stronger than I. He had my mind clouded with evil, a sinful jealousy. Oh it is fearful to think what Satan can do to them that serve him.

But my Jesus saves and keeps me now and has taken out all fear and dread of what is to come and will go through the Valley "Shadow with me," lead me to the Pearly White City. Now, dear public, which is the best master? You see what they have both done. You believe what Satan has done, don't you? You do not doubt for a minute it is easy to believe what Satan does. But you find it hard to believe what God has done. Oh let me tell you, believe what God has done too for it is real and true, bless Him. God's ways is not our ways and His ways are much higher than ours. He does not look at sin as we do. The least sin consciously done, unforgiven, will doom you just as sure as if you had committed all of the sins and not been forgiven. Oh do not doubt or question God's power to save to the uttermost. The vilest may come humbly and ask to be forgiven because Jesus died and pleads for that vile thing and because it is Jesus that pleads, you are forgiven. If it was something depending on you or your works why the world would labor in vain. But no it is the Blood of Jesus, sheltered under this Blood. And let me tell you again sinner friends and Christian friends that I am forgiven and safe, Glory be to God. Think as kindly of me as you can when I am gone and if I sinned deeply Satan caused me to sin. But the love of our Lord and Saviour Jesus has lifted me up and restored my soul. I thank, praise and give Him all the Glory. Adieu.

DARIUS THORNTON

Hangman Leaves For Coast

Arthur Ellis, the official Dominion hangman, who conducted the execution of Darius Thornton, who as Harry D. Williams, paid the death penalty at the York County Jail immediately after midnight this morning, leaves Fredericton this afternoon for Montreal and on Saturday will leave there for the Pacific Coast where his services will next be required.

The efficiency of the official hangman and the completeness of the arrangements which had been made by Sheriff John B. Hawthorn combined to carry out the first execution of Fredericton in almost 94 years in a manner which was fitting to such an occasion. The drop of more than eight feet when the trap was sprung caused practically instant death. Sheriff Hawthorn's onerous duties in connection with the carrying out of the death penalty were many and varied; but he made all the necessary precautions and arranged that everything would be carried out without a hitch. The condemned man left a letter in which he expressed thanks to the Sheriff and others at the jail, as well as his death guards for the kindness and consideration shown him while he was a prisoner at the jail.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Ada Thornton, of Houlton, Me., called on her husband. She spent a few minutes with him and was led away crying. "I was glad she came to see me," the condemned man said afterwards. "It shows

what a brave, courageous and good little woman she is. God bless her and my son.

Note: Later that year (1925) a bill for the cost of the trial was presented to the Municipal Council for payment in the amount of \$4,418, with some small items still to be added. One of the "small items" is \$4.00 for the cost of the gallows, which, according to the Gleaner is "a very reasonable charge."

Comments: *Would Darius Thornton, alias Harry Darwin Williams, been convicted had the trial taken place under 1995 rules? All things being equal, the answer is probably yes.*

Although there was little or no investigation by any competent authority, the only professional act of any kind was the Coroner's Inquest which today would not be held where criminal charges are laid. The inquest verdict had already determined, largely on circumstances and emotion, that Williams had committed the crime. To find a single person in the Fosterville area who believed otherwise seemed impossible.

Out of natural curiosity, most residents, youngsters and oldsters alike, probably visited the scene, poked around, destroying evidence, such as the young Hollis Vantassel testing the strength of the sand bag. After all, nothing in the history of Fosterville, before or since, proved quite as dramatic as this. And yet even years afterward, out of consideration of the Foster family, very few people would discuss the crime openly.

One aspect of the crime was not resolved at the trial: was Cynthia "outraged", or raped in today's vernacular? Williams told Claude and Enoch Peck that he killed the girls but "didn't do what you think I did." Fred Peters, Williams' lawyer, wanted to call the girl's mother, Minnie, to the stand to testify as to her "condition," that is, was the young victim having her period at that time. If this was the case, then Williams probably did not follow through on what obviously was his intention. Certainly the two doctors couldn't agree on the subject. From a legal stand point, it mattered little. Williams was charged

with murder, not rape. And for that crime he paid, in his words, the supreme penalty.

It is amusing today to read of how sanity was determined seventy years ago. The symmetry of the head, shape of one's ear lobes had a great deal of influence in the minds of the doctors specializing in mental illnesses. Even the term "alienist" (one who studies mental disorders) is alien to us today. And to have the jury determine in a separate trial the mental state of the accused, not whether he was insane at the time of the crime, but whether he now understands what is happening has certainly changed over the years. In today's legal system, insanity is the thrust, or an integral part, of the defense, not a separate issue. In Williams' sanity trial there seems little doubt the jury arrived at a just conclusion, as later events proved. The notes Williams left behind absolved his lawyer, Fred Peters, from responsibility for his actions during the trial. His apparent lack of interest, refusing to be sworn, fear of the old man, all were calculated by Williams to have an influence on the jury. Unfortunately, it did not work.

Whether or not he became truly repentant as he awaited his date with the hangman is a matter of speculation. It has been said that no one ever saw an atheist in a foxhole. No doubt Williams faced some scary moments during his duty with a mortar crew during WW1, but there seemed not a shred of fear as he marched to the gallows seventy years ago.

It was only minutes after Williams was pronounced dead that McAdams Funeral Home took charge of the body. After a short burial service, Williams was interred in the huge cemetery on the Woodstock Road near the east side in an unmarked grave.

Three lives so needlessly lost. So much sorrow for the survivors. Those of the faith remind us that God, in His infinite Wisdom, has a reason for all things. Sometimes it is difficult to see it.

Walking the Beat

Policing in Fredericton today, much the same as any major city in Canada, is a far cry from what it was 60 years ago. In 1959 there were 31 members, 22 of them in uniform, covering 3 shifts. No specialization such as drug (mostly non-existent) squad, Emergency Response Team, and so on. There really wasn't any need. Major crimes in Fredericton were a rarity. Today (2015) the Primary Response Team is the largest division within the Fredericton Police Force and is divided into 4 platoons identified as A, B, C, & D. Each is supervised by a Sergeant and two Corporals. There are 12 persons assigned to each platoon working 12 hour shifts. In addition there is the Canine Unit, ERT, Bomb squad, and more. Well over 100 members and support staff.

Back then the standard work day was 8 hours—40 hour week. With the introduction of the 12 hour shift the officer loses one third of his/her vacation and sick time since each "day" off is counted as 12 hours. Quite frankly, I do not find today's policing at all attractive. Back in the "good old days" it was enjoyable. It was fun. Today? Look at the stats. What do you think?

It has been said that police work is, during any given hour, fifty-five minutes of boredom and five minutes of sheer terror.

While that statement may contain an element of truth, reality lies somewhere in between. The majority of occurrences responded to by a police officer are not earth-shattering events or life threatening. In fact, unlike a fireman, Insurance companies do not consider the policing profession to be high risk. That is little comfort to the families of the many officers fallen in the line of duty. Nor does it relax that knot in the stomach when an officer confronts an amateur offender who more often than not is more tense than the officer. Or getting involved in the middle of a domestic dispute where either or both the combatants turn on the mediating officer. Being struck down by an errant motorist while writing up a traffic citation at the side of the highway is not as glamorous as shooting it out with a gang of bank robbers, but the results can be just as deadly.

Veteran officers understand the risk and take precautions to minimize the danger. It is those periods of inactivity when guards are down and thoughts turn to hijinks that generate the most trouble for an officer. Police administrators can be a humorless lot at times.

Police officers are gregarious by the nature of their work. Not only do they work together but tend to socialize within the fraternity almost exclusively. There have been instances where a couple of the opposite sex have even slept together. That is always good for a bit of administrative head scratching, especially when the aggrieved spouse complains bitterly to the Chief what a no good, rotten individual that constitutes half the sleeping team. Even the other half of that team attracts a few choice adjectives. Generally, socializing off duty is done as a form of protection from verbal inundation. No police officer is really interested in listening to the gripes of someone who is a friend of a brother of a person who got a ticket for speeding. Or hear how the son of a neighbor's uncles got beaten up by the police for doing nothing more than standing on the street corner picking his nose. It was the truth too, for it had been discussed in the coffee shop by a group who heard it from someone who read it in the National Enquirer.

For many reasons, police officers tend to favor drinking alcohol. It may be they feel safe in letting their hair down while surrounded by colleagues and not subjected to criticism as they would be in a group of ordinary citizens. It is, however, a false sense of security. Too many have done things while under the influence of alcohol and in a group that would never have occurred to them had they stayed sober and went to a movie. Standing before the Superintendent the next day trying to explain why he drove his car across the golf course at two in the morning can be a tad disconcerting for an officer. Particularly when the stomach wants desperately to disgorge its contents on the Super's desk. Somehow, in the light of day, trying to shoot gophers from a moving car isn't near as funny as it was last night. Police administrators have no sense of humor. At all.

From a biased point of view, probably the foremost reason for keeping their own company, is the bonding that takes place. Bonding takes place within every group brought together for a common purpose from school students to the Rotary Club. The military forces it on a group of new recruits through a calculated plan called basic training. It takes a while longer with the police, since they are not subjected to the same rigorous break-in period, but the bonding is every bit as strong.

One officer responded to a biker who has pointed out that the officer was out numbered by the biker's family of friends by declaring, "Of course I cannot hope to emerge victorious in a knock-down with you fellers. But I want you to chew on this: you think you belong to a big gang who will back your every move. It may well be. I, too, belong to a large gang, of worldwide proportions. If I go down, another will take my place, and another, and another. I am a member of one of the largest brotherhoods in the world and everyone of them will hunt your ass down, without rest, until you get what's coming to you. So, yes, you may get me, but you can't get us all. And we will get you."

Police officers may gripe among themselves about a colleague, but when the chips are down, they will close ranks around that same colleague. The media makes much of this protectionism without really understanding the bonding effect. Yet reporters will undoubtedly practice the same when one of theirs is threatened.

Finally when a group of people are continuously coping with the rawer elements of society, they tend to become battle hardened, and cynical, to the point where they feel they can only trust themselves. They become an island within their community. A place where only a select few from the outside are allowed to penetrate.

These civilians are people who have proven themselves as friends of the police some way or another. Many jokes are made about the police cruisers being able to pass anything on the highway except a coffee shop. The odd cup of free coffee, notwithstanding, the owner isn't stupid. He or she knows the visible presence of the police in their establishment deters many would-be rabble rousers. The police, for their part, feel comfortable in a place that genuinely welcomes their presence. When a little old lady living in a quiet part of town wants a police officer to listen to her tale of woe about a neighbor who mows the lawn at 6 in the morning, she asks him to park the cruiser a block away and come in the back door so her friends won't see her talking to the officer. Really makes for a cozy feeling of being needed and wanted. So when a member of the public takes a stand for the police for no other reason than a sense of justice and fair play, they occasionally get invited into the inner chamber.

The five minutes of sheer terror is misleading. Confrontation will make the adrenaline flow, the body tense for fight or flight and the mind compute a dozen ways to handle the situation, but actually gut-wrenching fear is rarer than one would think. There are exceptions, of course. The two Los Angeles police officers who, back in the 60's, were taken at gun point to a Bakersfield cornfield where one was shot while the other ran for his life probably felt the cold hand of fear squeezing their guts. Fortunately, that scenario doesn't happen too often. Getting punched in the mouth, spat on, subjected to prolonged recital of their ancestry with pointed reference to their mother's unwedded state, is much more common.

The younger the officer, the greater the absence of fear as such. Only the veteran officer realizes his vulnerability, but what he lacks now in speed and stamina, he makes up for in the art of negotiation.

The vet and the rookie are like the old bull and a young bull standing on a knoll in the pasture looking over a fine herd of cows.

The Young Bull said, "Let's run down there and ride two or three cows."

The Old Bull thought about that for a moment, then replied, "Let's **WALK** down and ride them all."

Youth is wasted on the young.

On August 3, 1959, I donned the blue uniform and became a member of the big blue battalion. It was a step that I never regretted although others with whom I came

in contact may have regretted it enough for themselves and me included.

After my release from the Royal Canadian Air Force in July, 1957, a variety of jobs attracted my attention; logging and construction mainly. Seasonal in nature, they were only a means of pocket money for immediate use. When I saw an ad in the Fredericton Gleaner seeking a police constable, I applied. Not because I had any particular idea of serving the community or helping people. It just happened to be a full time position with reasonable prospects.

Being a police officer had never really occurred to me. Actually, flying was a boyhood dream. Even though I spent 3 years servicing aircraft, I never really pursued the pilot dream. So when I mailed in the application, I had neither driving desire nor burning ambition to become a law and order enforcer. In fact, when I had no reply, I gave the matter little thought.

It was a year later when a call came from the Chief of Police, Bryce Neely, asking that I attend his office a couple of days hence. He didn't give a reason. Immediately my mind raced backwards scanning events hastily retrieved from the memory banks for any indication of my summons before the law. Unable to think of anything serious enough for judicial crucifixion, I presented myself at the appointed time as requested.

Chief Neely explained my application was still on file; was I still interested in becoming a police officer?

"Yessir", said I.

"How tall are you?"

"Six feet 2 inches"

"How much do you weigh?"

"One hundred ninety."

"When can you start?"

And that was the extent of the screening interview. Within two hours I was sworn in, issued a uniform, badge, handcuffs, whistle, and told to report at midnight two days from now.

Somewhat bewildered by this sudden induction, I voiced a concern about knowing what to do. Not to worry, said the Chief. I would be paired up with an experienced officer who would show me the routine. "Right", I said, the doubt still nagging away inside.

At precisely one minute to midnight, I arrived at the police station. then located in the basement of the City Hall, rather proud of myself for punctuality. Add a little pride in my new uniform, and there stood an eager recruit ready to battle the ravages of crime and mayhem threatening society in general and the city in particular. Nothing like getting off on the right foot on the first shift.

Sgt. Hogan Ward, shift supervisor, took me to one side. "Say pal", he began. Hogan called everyone pal. I

thought at the time he was being quite friendly. "We show up at least twenty minutes before a shift begins. Don't pull this stunt again."

It wasn't the last time the "brass" attempted to ream a new asshole to replace the one I was supplied at birth, but this one probably had the most effect. For the next twenty years, an hour before the shift became the norm.

Working midnight till 8 a.m. for the next week, I accompanied Sgt Ward in the Paddy Wagon, a '57 chev, six cylinders complete with cherry on top and a grinder siren in the grill. In the first four nights, we responded to a fatal car accident, a rape, and a break and enter in progress, plus a variety of less tserious incidents.



Although I found this all one mass confusion, I was soon convinced this is where I was meant to be. Exciting, fast moving, unpredictable. Except I never seen another prolonged surge of activity like that first week. I think it was planned that way for my benefit.

The break and enter during that first week deserves further mention. Break and enter is the act of unlawful entry into someone else's business or dwelling. Usually under the cover of darkness, although daylight is not really a deterrent. In this incident, Sgt Ward and I were patrolling the downtown area when the station officer radioed that a citizen had heard breaking glass at the rear of Vet's Grocery on the Woodstock Road. Within a couple of minutes we were on the scene. Looking in the front windows, all seemed to be in order. However, when we walked around the back, a gaping hole in the plate glass door greeted us. At the same time, we heard the sound of movement inside.

Hogan said, "Pal, you stand here by the door in case they come out. I am going inside." Armed with only a flashlight (none of us carried sidearms in those days), he stepped through the opening and disappeared.

The seconds stretched into minutes without a sound from within. Suddenly, there came a loud crash, a grunt or two and moaning.

Certain as hell that Hogan had been ambushed, I mentally prepared to tackle whatever appeared in that door. I gripped my 3-cell flashlight, ready to flatten anyone not in uniform. To my relief, Hogan appeared, a big grin on his face, both arms locked around the necks of two youths. One had blood streaming down the side of his face. Pushing one through the door to me, he dragged the other out as he made his exit. We hustled them both into the back of the paddy wagon and made for the holding cells.

Hogan later explained he had crept quietly around the place, finally spotting one of them crouched behind a display rack. As he jumped for the young thief, the other had attempted to jump Hogan. Big mistake. The heavy flashlight Hogan carried made solid contact just over the ear, knocking the would-be assailant into a canned display. The other one hadn't moved before Hogan had him in a vise like grip around the neck. There was no more fight in either of them.

I was impressed.

Hogan Ward was a fairly big man, six foot, two or three, 200 pounds or so. He had served overseas and was probably in his late thirties at the time. Hailing from the Doaktown area, his reputation as a street scrapper preceded him in most situations. Certainly Patty B and Bev K learned a hard earned lesson in Vet's Grocery store at 2 a.m.

Hogan was the most unflappable person I had ever met. He rarely exhibited any outward sign of excitement or anxiety. Even in somewhat embarrassing situation. On one occasion we were slowly cruising down Brunswick Street, when the light turned red at Carleton. The car ahead of us had been caught partway out in the intersection so the lady driver put the shift lever in reverse and backed up as far as she could, her rear bumper almost touching our front bumper. Then she just sat there, not moving the shift lever into first gear.

"Did you see that?" I said to Hogan who was driving. "When that light turns green, she is going to forget the car is still in reverse and come right back into us."

"D'ya 'spose Pal?" Hogan backed the paddy wagon up as far as he could to give her a little more room.

At that instant, the light turned green, the lady dropped the lever into first and shot through the intersection. Hogan stepped on the gas also. We shot backwards into the car behind us.

"Shit, Pal", said Hogan.

As the days and nights passed by in kind of a blur, I gradually became acquainted with the duties required and the rest of the members.

Chief Bryce Neely headed up the force, assisted by Deputy Chief Cyril Barchard. Clowes Bishop and Holly Hovey comprised the plainclothes, or Detective Branch. Ed Perley functioned as the civilian clerk.

There were three shifts of uniformed officers with a Sergeant in charge of each. Alexander (Sandy) Burgoyne, Hogan Ward and Harry (Toots) Clark. Later, Paul O'Hara, Gerry Laskey and Walter Phair would take on this role.

The officers included: John Thompson, Phil Booker, Parker MacConaghy, John King, Stan Barr, Les Sears, Claude Price, Everett Porter, Cameron Munn, Ron Cronkhite, Bill Scott, Art Fox, Al McLean, Gordon Robinson, Ed Gorman Bill Dickson, and Len Gillis. A

couple of months after I joined, Lee Libby and Gordon Saunders came on strength. Before I left, Ron Sullivan, Len Jones, Alden Jones, Bob Taylor would also come on strength.

In the six years I spent with Fredericton, Chief Neely and I had our share of confrontations. For some reason I did not really curry his favor. Actually, I think he was generally pissed off at the world. I just happened to be handy when he needed to vent his displeasure.

One occasion he was being extremely vociferous about my background and ancestry, finally winding up his little tirade with the comment, "And I knew all about you before you came here; bumming around the streets of Canterbury...."

I snapped right back. "I always worked before I came here and I'll work a long time after I leave. And for your information, I didn't come from 'bumming around Canterbury', so your information isn't all that factual".

"I have a drawer full of applications in my office. You can be replaced, you know!" With that parting shot, Chief Neely stormed into his office and slammed the door shut.

Commenting later, Gordon Robinson laughed. "I seen some of those applications", he said. "One of them, hand written on lined paper, went something like this" 'Dear Chief. Ever since I been a small boy I wanted to be a policeman. PS I fight real good too.'"

I can believe it. Considering my own hiring process, I had long concluded staffing was not Neely's strongest asset. Nor human relations.

It turned out my wedding day, a Saturday, September 9, 1961, conflicted with my scheduled afternoon shift. Theoretically it was possible to have the ceremony at 2 p.m. and be ready for duty at 4. My bride to be, understandably cool to this idea, felt I should spend the evening with her.

I sought out Chief Neely to relate my dilemma. I found him standing in the outside doorway to the police station talking to a citizen.

"May I speak with you a moment, sir?" I asked in my politest tone.

"I'm right here," he barked. "What do you want?"

Something told me this would be an exercise in futility.

"Um, I'm getting married on Saturday afternoon and scheduled on duty at 4. I'd like to make arrangements to have the time off."

He looked at me with all the contempt he could muster. "If you are scheduled for duty at 4, then you be here." And turned his back to me as he continued his conversation with the citizen.

If it hadn't been for the generosity of my colleagues to cover for me, my honeymoon would have been spent

patrolling the beat my new wife struggling to keep in step.

The very sight of me seem to throw the chief into a frenzy. He stomped into the station officer's room, looked at me and said, "I don't know where you can find a dollar, but you find one and find it damn quick" I could only imagine the subject of his wrath. Money missing from the parking fine float in the cash drawer? Had to be. But it was bang on when I checked it a couple hours ago. Money missing elsewhere. His office? The Clerks?

All of these wild thoughts flashed through my mind trying to decipher exactly his displeasure.

"Dollar?" I said. "I don't understand."

"A dollar for a haircut," " he thundered. "You need a haircut,"

I was stunned. "Now?" was all I could muster.

"Now!"

The mop headed foursome from Liverpool had yet to make their fashion felt on this side of the Atlantic. Short hair, military style, was still the norm. Once a week mandatory visit to the barber shop for a neck trim kept the wrath of Neely from descending in great gobs on our nearly bald heads.

I may have gone ten days without a trim, hardly noticeable today. But I dutifully marched to nearby Hachey's barber shop for the required trim as ordered. Probably the only time I took care of personal grooming on company time with the chiefs blessing. The irritating thing about it, I had to borrow a dollar.

After I had left the force and joined another in Ontario, I had the opportunity to read the response to their request for a character reference on me from Chief Neely. It was not flattering. When asked if he would rehire this employee, the chief wrote, "Not in my lifetime."

I wrote him a letter, apologizing for any problems I may have caused him during my six years of service. Neely never replied.

Undoubtedly he had some talent but whatever it was, he managed to keep it well hidden.

Deputy Barchard, a roly-poly type of guy, had a likable personality. Not the sharpest policeman to ever come down the pike, he nonetheless managed to keep the office on even keel, calm Ed Perley down when Ed would blow his cool over the mountain of paperwork facing him. Barchard loved to fish and many a trip we made to some secluded brook with a can of worms and a bottle of rye.

Occasionally he would get a bit tipsy and end up in some place other than where he should have been. He had been attending a function at the RCMP HQ which at that time was the old Government house next to the Victoria Public Hospital on Woodstock Road. Apparently, he wandered outside for some air when he got disoriented

and ended up bumbling around the side of the nurse's residence. Fearing some peeping tom, or other nefarious intruder, they called the police.

Imagine the surprise when the responding officers discovered our Deputy trying to extract himself from a rose bush. Imagine trying to explain to the complainant the culprit had been apprehended and appropriately dealt with. Imagine the smirks on the face of the beat officer when they met Barchard over the next few days. He didn't take a drink for at least a week after that.

Harry "Toots" Clark attracted more gripes and grumbling than any other person in a supervisory position. With a shade more effort, Toots could have been the most hated person on two continents. He would spend the entire shift trailing after the beat officers to make sure they were not goofing off by idling their time in Edwards Taxi Stand on King Street, frequenting the Paradise Restaurant, hanging around the police station. Standing on the street "gossiping" with the public was one of his pet taboos. Keep moving, keep checking businesses to see the doors locked and windows closed. Woe betide if one was missed. Or a break in occurred without being discovered by the officer responsible for that area.

One Saturday morning day shift, I was assigned foot beat in Devon. After strolling around the two or three blocks that comprised the business area, I entered the Dairy bar for an egg sandwich and coffee breakfast. Before the egg was ready, Toots stalked in. "Get in the car", he snarled. I pointed out my coffee had just arrived and the egg was doing a dance on the hot grill. He had gone deaf. The waiter just shrugged as I tried to explain. The big hurry? Traffic was starting to get snarled up in the Farmer's Market parking lot. My assignment was to direct the parking in the lot.

If a meal period was assigned at 6 p.m., Toots went into a screaming fit if an officer entered the station before the clock on the city hall tower had not finished striking six. We couldn't take a meal break at a restaurant for we had to take over the station duty while the regular station duty officer replaced us on the beat.

Getting from Devon on the North side of the river to the police station on the south side usually meant hitchhiking across the bridge. This is not the most efficient or timely way to arrive in time for a meal.

John King walked into the station one evening at one minute to six. Toots immediately drew it to John's attention by a sarcastic crack, "What's that clock up there say?"

John cocked an ear sideways. "Tick, tock, tick took", he said with a grin.

Toots went ballistic and actually made him go back outside and stand at the curb for about 15 seconds until the six-o'clock chime had finished.

Because of his propensity for shadowing the beat officer, little games of "hide and seek" were occasionally played.

During one midnight shift, my beat consisted of the area bounded by Carleton Street on the east, Brunswick Street to the South, Smythe Street to the North and the River to the North. Known as the Uptown Beat, it covered eight to ten Blocks. Going about my business of checking the back of business premises necessitated frequenting back alleys and lanes. Few cars and fewer people were out and about during these wee hours and because I was constantly in the shadows, it was possible to observe the street scene without being seen.

Standing in an alley, I had seen Toots in the Paddy Wagon slowly cruising by. Just by the speed, I knew he was looking for me. By using the maze of alleys, recessed doorways, and natural cover, I avoided being seen by him while constantly keeping him under observation for the next forty-five minutes. Finally, I stepped to the curb and waited for his next pass.

As he pulled to the curb, I could see a scowl on his face that would melt glass.

P'tah. Toots had a habit of tightening his lips then a minor outward explosion to eject an imaginary droplet of saliva. It was a sure sign of irritation.

P'tah. "Where have you been?"

"Checking the doors on my beat, Sarge. Why? Were you looking for me?" The mask of innocence on my face would have made a nun envious.

He was skeptical but without any grounds for further reprisal, he simply spat once more and told me to check out a car idling in the Legion parking lot located near the western edge of my beat. Probably three blocks from where we were conversing.

"Must be a serious matter, Sarge", I said. "You drove past it several times in the last half hour. Why didn't you check it out?"

P'tah. More forcefully this time. "Get your ass up the street and have a look" With that, he roared off, the old chevy six banger revving about five grand in first gear.

The car had gone by the time I had meandered my way to the spot. Still, it had been a productive little exercise. Toots was really pissed off. I smiled.

The basement of the City Hall housing the police station had a central hallway wide enough and long enough to accommodate three vehicles. On blustery winter nights, two or three officers would park their cars inside, always careful to leave room for the Sergeant's Paddy Wagon. A large overhead door was controlled by a switch from the station officer's desk as well as one by the door itself.

"Open the door", the radio squawked. Toots wanted to drive the wagon inside.

The station officer, Eddy Gorman, was away from the desk so did not hear the command. Toots jumped from the vehicle and punched the button to open the door, climbed back in and roared inside. Leaving the vehicle

running while he again got out to close the door, it rolled ahead on the slight ramp into Gorman's car already parked inside. The resulting bump broke both headlight out of the police vehicle.

At this point Gorman came ambling along, looked the situation over and said to Toots, "Have an accident, Sarge?"

Toots spat about three times in rapid succession, looked around for someone to blame, then climbed in the vehicle, tore backwards out of the building and spun across the street to the Capital Garage to replace the headlights. He was not a happy camper.

But Harry "Toots" Clark was his own worst enemy. Eventually, his behaviour became the subject of a full-blown complaint by myself and other members of the Police Protective Association. It took quite awhile, Chief Neely was very reluctant to take any action; but finally Toots was relieved of his duties as a patrol sergeant and reassigned to Court duties. I had resigned before this occurred, so didn't get to join in the celebration.

For all his mean-spirited actions, I never really disliked the man. He could bring my temper to the boiling point and at times I could have cheerfully tied him to a boxcar heading west, but for the most part, he was a colorful character who made life on the beat interesting.

Alexander (Sandy) Burgoyne had the status of being one of the older members. Fairly excitable, but easy going. He hated to be called "Sandy", so we were careful not to use the name in his hearing.

Sandy had been a member beginning way back when cars were more of a novelty than a necessity. Consequently, his driving skills left a lot to be desired. Top speed for Sandy was thirty miles per hour, emergency or not. It was embarrassing to be riding shotgun, responding to an urgent call with lights and siren going full tilt, then stop and wait for each traffic light to turn green. No amount of encouragement could get him to pass a car, even when they pulled to the side, or ease through the intersection on a red light. God knows how many accidents he left in his wake over the years.

He always drove the Chev Paddy Wagon in high gear at fifteen to twenty miles per hour causing the entire vehicle to jerk and shake. Only when it threatened to stall altogether, would he shift to a lower gear. Our first police vehicle with a V-8 engine happened to be a 1964 Dodge. A standard shift, it had power to spare. Not realizing this, Sandy grabbed the keys to respond to an emergency call one morning. Using the same tactics he employed with the old chev, he revved the engine and popped the clutch and before he caught his breath, had crossed Queen Street with tires screaming. He immediately returned to the station, never to get behind the wheel of the Dodge again.

"That thing could get a man killed", he muttered.

Thus we labored under the guidance and direction of a command woefully inept at human relations. Yet, they were men of their times who managed to get the job done. In this modern age, probably the majority of us would be out of our league. But then, the modern officer would never put up with the shit we endured.

After I finished my stint with Sergeant Ward, my next assignment had me walking the beat with another officer. My training now began in earnest.

Quickly I learned we operated in three shifts: 0800 to 1600, 1600 to 2400, 2400 to 0800, respectively known as days, afternoons, and nights. I would be working nights until the brass thought I was ready to be turned loose on the unsuspecting public during daylight hours.

Beat duty varied, depending on the shift. Generally, the night shift consisted on checking the security of every business establishment, windows and doors, front and back. If we found an unlocked door or open window, and it was surprising the number found, we immediately called the owner who most often responded. Occasionally, one would simply say lock it. Except for Friday and Saturday nights, very little outward activity took place.

On those two nights, there were usually parties or a dance being held. Drinking and fighting usually demanded a police presence. Pete Haines ran a dance every Saturday night from nine to midnight for a number of years in a hall at the corner of Carleton and Brunswick and always hired three off duty officers to keep peace and order. He paid for our time out of the proceeds at the going rate of \$5 for three hours. Pete always paid \$2 extra and we frequently earned it.

Soldiers from nearby Base Gagetown enjoying a break from training liked to attend the dances, indulge in a few drinks in a nearby alley, and rough up a few UNB students just to pass the time. Getting a bit tired of being on the short end of the stick, two or three students caught a young soldier alone one night and gave him quite a thrashing. There were not really prepared the next weekend when the soldier reappeared with dozens of his buddies. That evening, anyone wearing a red jacket became fair game.

Trying to control all the scuffles and fights was like holding back a flood with an ice cream scoop.

One of the beat officers, Lee Libby, no slouch himself when it came to physical demonstration, had two soldiers in tow heading for the police station when he met another bunch. Their intent was to free their buddies and they set about the deed with fervency and zeal. Lee put up a strong defence but in the end he was simply overwhelmed by numbers. In the process, he lost his hat, badge and flashlight. We eventually found the badge and flashlight, but it was rumored the hat ended up in Germany.

In the meantime, Gerry Laskey, having troubles of his own with a group, punctuated a command with a straight

jab to a combatant's forehead that lifted him right out of his shoes. Everyone was so impressed, they stopped battling for the moment going their separate ways as Gerry had suggested.

But no great harm done during the battle of the khaki and red. A few split lips, shiners, and a dozen war stories to relate over the next round of beer.

The day shift started the same way every weekday. Directing traffic. The old Carleton Street Bridge would be transformed into a double lane for traffic entering the City proper with an officer at either end regulating the flow.

Directing traffic had to be the biggest pain in the ass the beat officer had to contend with. He hated it with a passion, the motorists hated it, the pedestrians hated it. Everyone thought they were being held up unnecessarily. We were convinced the driver paid no attention to the arm signals, particularly when we wanted them to switch lanes. I had one driver approach right to my knees before coming to a halt.

"For the love of Gawd", I roared, "will you go around me!"

Another one, ignoring my signal, continued on to block two lanes. When I delivered a scolding about his errant way, the driver replied meekly, "I was only following the car in front of me."

In my most sarcastic manner, I asked, "If that car had driven off the bridge, would you have followed it?"

"Probably", he said.

During the ten days leading up to Christmas, we manned the intersections almost steady from 1600 to 2200. Six hours with only the occasional break.

If the weather happened to be frigid, it was particularly difficult. The cold wind blowing off the river made the intersection of Queen and Carleton one of the coldest spots in the City. It was here one of those evenings, I nearly resigned from the force, I was that cold. In fact, I had started across the intersection heading for the station. The fact that one of my colleagues would have to do it, no better equipped than I, prompted me to remain. But I thought I would never be warm again.

On the day shift, once we had finished with the morning traffic, Frank Dunham, a Commissionaire responsible for the metered parking, dished out a handful of tickets for cars that failed to put money in the meter. No other act could raise the ire of the public like getting a one dollar parking ticket. One such irate customer stormed into the police station, slammed the ticket on the counter along with a \$100 dollar bill demanding the proper change.

That amounted to a large sum of money in those days; rarely, if ever, did we have anywhere near that in our cash drawer. The motorist knew this.

However, Paul O'Hara reached for his wallet, produced the \$99 in change and politely asked if he could be of further service by perhaps breaking another \$100 for him?

The motorist was so stunned, he left without another word.

Bill Walker, the Mayor, ran a clothing store on Queen Street, Walker's Men's Wear, when he wasn't tending to the city's business. He considered the metered parking space in front his personal spot.

Standing in the door, he watched me put a ticket under his wiper blade, then commented, "You have a fine writing hand today officer."

"Thank you, your Worship," "I replied. "And an endless supply of tickets and ink"

Bill only smiled. Apparently over the years he had amassed several hundred tickets, all unpaid.

Gordon Saunders gave a nurse a ticket and she promptly informed him should he ever attend the hospital for treatment, she would shove a needle the size of a knitting needle in his ass till it disappeared. Gordon didn't really believe her, but he did his best to stay healthy just in case.

The evening shift had a character all its own. Once the supper traffic snarl cleared away around 6 p.m., patrolling the beat became rather pleasant. Particularly during the summer. Young people cruised west on Queen Street, east on King Street making one loop after another. Or simply park at the curb. We knew most of them by name and recognized the car either by sound or sight. They caused us little concern although occasionally some would race from one light to another or cause the tires to squeal loudly by rapid acceleration. Such commotion attracted a seven-dollar fine unless they could talk their way out of it. The excuses were many and varied.

"My gas pedal stuck"

"My foot slipped off the clutch."

"I thought the car behind me was going to run into me."

A full block behind?

One fellow expressed his displeasure with his girlfriend by tearing off, tires squealing in protest. I pulled him over, listened to his anger now transferred to me, then wrote him up. He snorted his disgust and laid another black strip as he pulled away. That was good for another ticket. When I explained the driver's action in court, Judge Lloyd B Smith, looked shocked.

"He did it the second time, officer?"

The young driver left the court fourteen dollars poorer and somewhat chastened by the Judge's stern lecture.

It may seem strange that a policeman on foot could be in a position to issue traffic violations to motorists. Actually,

the citizens were well trained to respond to the shrill whistle we all carried. One long blast to attract their attention, arm extended pointing to the vehicle usually resulted in the driver pulling over to the curb. When they ignored the signal, or chose not to stop, any one of the young drivers cruising the street was only too happy to give us a lift to catch the vehicle in question. They love to show off their driving skills and have an opportunity to speed a little under official sanction.

While chatting with a local one evening at the corner of King and Regent, a car came south on Regent at a high rate of speed, made a left turn east on King and sped away towards Lincoln. Bobby looked at me. "Wanna go get him?" he asked.

I climbed in the passenger's seat.

Bobby drove a '59 Plymouth fury, push button automatic, that had tremendous power and speed. But at that moment it refused to start. Small wonder the car protested. I had seen Bobby backing up at 15 to 20 miles per hour, shift into forward gear while still moving. The car would shudder to a halt, bouncing up and down as the rear wheels sought traction to change direction. How the transmission ever stood the abuse is beyond me.

However, in a few seconds the engine fired up and we took off after the speeding car now out of sight down Waterloo Row. As we passed beneath the Princess Margaret Bridge, we could see the car in question just starting up the Experimental Farm hill, probably a mile and half away.

"Let me go," Bobby pleaded. "We can catch him."

"Not on your life," I said. We were doing about 50 in a 30 then. "Turn this thing around. I'll see him another day."

Bobby reluctantly returned to town. I have no doubt we would have caught the speeding car or Bobby would have wrecked his trying. Frankly, I didn't want to explain any such event to the Chief.

As it turned out, I nailed the guy two weeks later on King Street. Turned out to be a young soldier from Gagetown.

Arresting someone while patrolling the beat posed a different problem. Normally, a nearby shopkeeper or taxi operator would call for the paddy wagon. Loading the offender in the back of a taxi for a quick trip to the station provided another option. So far as I know, these taxi trips were provided as good will gestures, because I never seen the driver get paid.

Physical confrontation occurred on occasion but with the locals it was part of the culture. They were not reluctant to try out the new kid on the block, or an old vet for that matter. But let a stranger come along and mix it up with the beat officer, every local appeared at the officer's side to help.

"It's okay for us to mix it up with these guys, but we don't allow outsiders to beat up our cops", they explained.

An incident on Westmorland Street illustrates this relationship. Walking by Lewis Arnoff's secondhand store, he beckoned me in. A young local, obviously under the influence, wore out his welcome. Lewis wanted him removed. Everything went smoothly until we were on the sidewalk where he decided he was going no further. In the ensuing tussle, I drove him through the large plate glass window in front of Arnoff's store. Amidst the glass littered street, I handcuffed him and awaited the paddy wagon to cart him off to the drunk tank. Beyond a few scratches here and there, neither of us were worse for the wear and tear.

The next day, this same young man sought me out on the beat.

"Lewis," he complained, "is blaming me for breaking that window. He wants me to pay for it. Can you help me? After all, you threw me through it" A sheepish grin on his face.

We marched over to Arnoff's shop where I had a short and to the point conversation with Lewis who decided perhaps the young fellow shouldn't have to pay for the window after all.

The young man was effusive with his thanks and we parted with no rancor even though he had spent the night in the tank and coughed up ten dollars for his fine the next morning. That is the kind of rapport we had with people in those days.

Listening to war stories in Keye's Fruit Market over coffee and doughnuts, trading insults with John and Gus Mazzuca, swapping jokes with Mac Bongard, or Louie George, visiting the night DJ in the CFNB radio station over Neil's at the corner of Queen and York, meeting and chatting with scores of people every day, made life rather pleasant during those days of the late 50's and early 60's.

One of the more interesting characters about town was Sammy Satter. Sammy spent his day tending his scrap yard on King St., when he wasn't driving his horse and wagon around collecting empty bottles and such. His archrival, Ab Levine, operated a similar establishment directly across from Sammy's place. Ab would often sit at the curb holding a sign to would-be customers that he was paying more than Sammy today. Sammy would simply reach out, lift his horse's tail, point at the oat hole and say, "Abie." We had never heard of the term "community relations" or "community policing" in those days but we practiced it continuously. Even today, some of the older merchants downtown gripe they never see an officer except going by in a car.

However, Chief Neely decried the interaction between the citizens and the officers. He lectured Gordon Saunders and I about spending all our time "gossiping" while ignoring the myriad of violations on our beat. This gossiping would cease immediately or we would be replaced by someone from those hundreds of applications in his office.

Gordon and I hit the beat at 4 p.m. on a warm, sunny, Saturday afternoon. No traffic duty, so we could apply our full attention to the imminent breakdown of law and order threatening our fair city. In two hours, we had issued a total of 34 citations. Everything from no front plate, to parking more than eighteen inches from the curb. It was during this blitz that Gordon's ass received the threat of the gigantic needle from the irate nurse.

Apparently Chief Neely received so many complaints that word quietly filtered down to us to lay off a bit. Smugly satisfied, we went back to our own form of "community policing".

Unlike today where the form of a traffic ticket not only sets out the infraction but also includes a court date and voluntary penalty scale, our system involved more steps. Pertinent details were entered in our notebooks (more frequently on a scrap piece of paper), then recorded in a hard covered ledger at the station. Ed Perley, the station clerk, reviewed this on a daily basis, drafting the proper charge and summons for future court action if necessary. Voluntary payments were accepted, recorded in the book and nothing more done.

While this may seem like a sloppy way of administration, it worked well most of the time. It gave the Chief/ Deputy Chief the opportunity to review the names to ensure friends or supporters did not suffer from the beat officer's mental moment of stupidity. Worked well, that is, until Ed or Deputy Barchard had a mental lapse of their own.

A man had been arrested on Carleton Street under the charge of loitering, lodged in the cells and duly recorded in the ledger. Loitering was, and probably still is, an offence under both the Criminal Code of Canada and the City Bylaws. The former carries with it the power to arrest, the latter procedure is by way of summons only. When the matter went before the court, the charge sheet cited a City Bylaw infraction (of course the administration knew better than the officer involved what took place).

Consequently, the case was dismissed and the subject sued the police and city for false arrest. This little fiasco so annoyed the crown prosecutor, he issued a directive that the police could henceforth lay no charge until it had been reviewed by his office.

It is my understanding this practice continues today in New Brunswick, in contrast to Ontario where the Crown may be consulted regarding a complex case, but it is the police who decide which charge to lay.

But at that time we were woefully untrained for minor details like legal proceedings. After all, if an officer arrested two people for slugging it out on the street, who cared what a lawyer thought. They were fighting, creating a disturbance, they were caught, they were guilty. End of case.

Bill Scott had a reputation for being a "hard" officer when it came to handing out traffic tickets. He enjoyed being "number one", taking it as a personal affront if another officer outdid him on a shift. Bill would get his chance

when assigned to car patrol. The radio would be busy with him calling in violations for the desk officer to write up in the ledger. Just to keep Bill hopping, someone with access to a radio would start calling in violations also, always managing to stay one or two ahead of Scott. He would even stay out on his lunch break hunting for violators.

At the end of the shift, by his count, Bill would have one or two less than the other officer which fueled his discontent. When he reviewed the ledger, the stunned look on his face said it all. The only entries were his.

"What happened to all the others," he sputtered

"What are you talking about, Bill?", the desk officer asked innocently.

"Violations! The other officer. I heard him on the radio." " Bill was on the edge.

"Never heard a thing, Bill, except you calling in. Are you okay?"

Bill didn't know whether to be pissed off for missing his lunch, or tickled pink his reputation for the most output remained intact.

"Buncha assholes," he muttered half-heartedly as he stomped off.

Complaints responded to by officers, simply known inside as "calls" were also duly recorded in a similar ledger. The date, time, nature of the call and action taken usually rounded out the entry. The ledger itself was approximately 8 x 14, bound with a hard cover, about 2 inches thick. Such books had been used from the time the City formed its own police force back in the last half of the 1800's. They were, in effect, a daily log of events and incidents in the life of the community. When the force moved to new quarters on York Street in the late 1960's, it is my understanding that Deputy Barchard felt they did not have room to store them, so he ordered them taken to the dump and burned. Only the last ten years or so survived. If so, material of historical significance are gone forever. Such a shame.

Checking for unlocked doors and open windows during the night hours occasionally produced unexpected results. As I approached the rear of an insurance office on Queen Street, I detected movement inside in the dim night light. With the thought of an intruder in mind, I crept closer to have a better look, to formulate a plan of action. All I could see were two sets of legs from the knees down, jutting from behind a desk, parallel to the floor. All sorts of thoughts flashed through my head: had the owner come upon a prowler and now locked in combat? Someone hurt? Or...? Quietly I tried the door. Locked. No sign of forced entry. No broken glass. So I did the only thing possible. I banged loudly on the door.

For a fraction of a second everything inside went deathly still. Then like a prairie dog popping out of its hole, the business owner's head popped up over the desk. His eyes bulged at the view of me, now standing in full view

at the door, his mouth opening and closing like a beached fish. He disappeared for a few seconds, then came to his feet arranging his clothes at the same time. When he came to the door, I inquired politely, "Are you okay sir?"

Obviously flustered and just a tad short of breath, he managed to squeeze out a half strangled, "Yes, yes, officer. Just working late. Almost ready to pack it in."

"I thought you were already packing it in, sir." With that I went on about my appointed rounds.

The Willett Fruit Company on Aberdeen Street, was notorious for leaving the place insecure. At least twice a week, a door would be found unlocked. While waiting for the owner to respond, the officer on the scene would help himself to a juicy apple from the baskets stored within. When advised the owner would wave his hand. No big deal, although I suppose upon reflection, the officer considered it his due and the owner considered it cheap payment.

It was always amusing when this place was found open during a particular Sergeant's tour of duty.

"Don't call anybody till I get there," he would yelp over the radio.

Seconds later he would come hustling into the yard, seek out the apples of choice, fill his pockets and be gone almost as fast. If apples were fattening, he would have weighed three hundred pounds. Needless to say, we never mentioned this to the owner. Nor to anyone else. For some reason we rationalized the act of stealing apples hinged on quantity. The sergeant stole. We didn't. Go figure.

Other times events were more hectic. Like, for instance, the morning the old Barker House caught fire. Gerry Laskey, a sergeant by this time, and I were cruising slowly along Queen Street when we noticed smoke billowing from the upper floors of the old room house and hotel. Calling for the fire department, we scrambled in the front door and up a wide set of steps to the second floor which housed the lobby area. It was around 5:30 a.m., so only a few people were starting to move about. Quickly ascertaining how many residents, we covered the upper most two floors beating and banging on doors, herding everyone down to the lobby and on outside. The smoke was getting denser. Just as we were preparing to leave, the clerk advised us one more resident remained unaccounted for. Old Doc on the top floor, last room at the end of the hall.

Gerry took off in a flash, I not far behind albeit at a somewhat slower pace. I was not at all happy about penetrating that dark smoke when the exit beckoned so invitingly. However, we made our way to the room in question. Locked. We beat on the door. Muffled sounds from within indicated the occupant was moving about, but he would not unlock the door. Lowering his shoulder, Gerry slammed against the door with all the force of a battering ram. The lock shattered, one hinge came

loose, leaving the door askew. Doc was fiddling with his pants, coughing a little.

"My wallet," he said. "I need my wallet from under the pillow."

Gerry instructed me to get him down stairs while he looked for the wallet and something for the old man to wear.

As I was hustling him downstairs, I stepped on his bare foot causing a squawk of pain. "Holy Hell, young man," he gasped. "You're in a big hurry aren't you?"

You bet your sweet patooi I was in a hurry. I finally threw him over my shoulder in a fireman's carry to deposit him safely, if shaken, on a park bench across the street. For an 83 plus age, old Doc was remarkable cool.

Thank God, Gerry was seconds behind me, I didn't want to go back in there to look for him. The whole thing couldn't have lasted more than five minutes, but it was a life time to me. Both Gerry and I were more than happy to let the firemen do their thing when they came screaming around the corner.

Inclement weather notwithstanding, walking the beat during the hours of darkness had a serenity all its own. There was something comforting about the shadows cast by the tall elms, the stillness of a sleeping city, the gradual dawning of a new day. We were on intimate terms with the business district. Dark alleys created no fear or threat; rather, they were warm, inviting. Much like being wrapped in the arms of a old familiar friend. Meeting a fellow officer at the corner of the adjacent beat always provided a few minutes to compare notes and discuss current events.

Art Fox and I were chatting around 3 a.m. one morning at the corner of Queen and Carleton when we noticed a car stop at the light. The entire driver's side appeared to be wrinkled and dented as if sideswiped by a tank. Approaching the car, I directed my flashlight on the driver who gave no reaction. He seemed dazed. When I grasped the door handle to open it, I was startled to have the entire door fall to the street. Secured only by the latch, the entire hinge arrangement had been ripped loose by whatever caused the extensive damage. It became quickly apparent the driver's intoxicated condition explained his dazed reaction to my light.

He didn't really know what happened to his car. But bit by bit, we managed to learn he had had left the road on his way home from Harvey, scraping by a hydro pole or tree.

Such incidents added to the allure of the beat. Always something unexpected to be dropped in the officer's lap.

Drinking and driving seemed more prevalent in those days. For some reason, society viewed with less serious detachment than today, although the consequences were no less damaging.

Early one morning I responded to a call from a concerned citizen reporting smoke coming from a car in a nearby parking lot. On arrival, I discovered a car, engine running, driver slumped over the steering wheel and a small fire around the rear tires. Sometime during the night, the driver, well under the influence, had entered his car and attempted to drive away. Because of the ice and snow covered lot, he had trouble moving forward, so reversed to gain some traction.

Unfortunately, his rear bumper slid over the steel guard rail along the rear of the lot, securely locking him in place. Not realizing this, the driver put the car in forward drive, then promptly fell asleep his foot still on the accelerator. The rear tires continued to rotate, burning their way through the ice to the pavement beneath, and on to a depth of 6 inches through the pavement. The resulting heat caused the tires to break into flames. Only for the alertness of the nearby resident, did the driver suffer nothing more than a day in court.

And yet there seem to be a strong emphasis on drinking in a public place. The alleys beside the dance hall were littered with empty bottles where individuals and little groups gathered for a round or two between dances. We usually made our presence felt in these places, taking no little pleasure in seeing a part bottle of beer or rye hurriedly flung away and the scattering of people who suddenly decided they needed to be elsewhere.

Coming across one of these individuals during a pass through the alley, instead of throwing the bottle away, he snapped it at me, then bolted out the mouth of the alley. Outraged at this lack of civility, I gave chase. As the fugitive crossed Carleton Street, I threw my heavy three celled flashlight striking him on the back of his head. He went to his knees, but by the time I recovered the light, he was up and making like a jackrabbit again. He ran to King street, headed west, angling across the street in front of the old firehall, continued west to York Street, left towards Brunswick, through J Clark's car lot, then east on Brunswick Street with me in hot pursuit. Finally near the old cemetery, I stopped to catch my breath. He continued on, speed unabated.

The Paddy wagon with the sergeant and an army provost happened by at that moment. I quickly explained the situation. As they drove along the street, the subject of the chase jumped from behind a tree and took off again. The provost leaped from the wagon and yelled, "Halt!"

The runner immediately came to a standstill, stiffly at attention to await further orders.

Doesn't that take the cake, I thought.

The runner turned out to be a soldier who panicked when he saw me back in the alley, so his first thought said run. I had really nothing to hold him on, so more than willing to let the provost take care of him.

The military police patrolled with us on weekends to assist with the ever-growing number of soldiers on pass

from Gagetown. Unless a soldier became involved in a really serious offence, he would simply be turned over to the military for whatever punishment they deemed appropriate. We weren't just being nice. Military punishment applied far more penalties than we could dream of. No wonder the soldier took flight from me.

Another encounter with a soldier in Devon late one Saturday night. Assigned to car patrol, I came off Water Street onto Bridge Street near the end of the old Carleton Street Bridge. Standing next to the Bank of Commerce were a couple, obviously having an exchange of words. The female seemed to be quite agitated.

Watching this for a moment from the car, now pulled into the curb next to them, I stepped out. "Are you having trouble?" I asked of her.

They both stopped for a moment, then went back to their argument ignoring me. Sensing him to be the aggressor, I stepped between them.

"Where do you live?" I directed the question to the male.

"Over there." Vaguely waving across the street.

Knowing the occupants of the house, I knew he didn't, but suggested in a tone of voice brooking no negotiation that he be on his way home.

"I'm not going anywhere until I get goddamn good and ready," he responded defiantly. Equal to the challenge, I snarled, "Well, buddy, you just happened to be 'goddamn good and ready'." I grabbed his arm.

Mistake number one.

I'd seen cats with less spit and fire than this dude.

Nonetheless, I managed to get him flat on the sidewalk on his back, with his right arm around behind his head pulling on the wrist toward my chest, my left knee across his throat. I had him under control, but the problem of applying the handcuffs remained. It took both hands and a leg to keep this character immobile. While I mentally pondered the situation, he gasped, "Okay, okay. I give up. Let me up and I'll go with you."

Mistake number two.

He was still full of fight with a mind for flight. Becoming a bit winded from all this exertion, getting him in a controllable position the second time used up about all the energy I had left. He still had enough left, however, to squirm out from my lock on him and gain his feet. No strength left in my arms, my only chance to hold him was to wrap my legs around his waist, ankles locked together. All that walking on the beat created muscles in my legs hard as iron. Although I had him in a solid grip with my legs, my position left a lot to be desired. With him on his feet, my shoulders were on the sidewalk, my legs elevated to his waist level. All I could do was hold on and fend off the swings he was taking at my head.

Not a good situation. Cars idling by paused to look the scene over, but not a driver offered any assistance. Finally, a man ran over and asked if he could help?

Does a bear shit in the woods, I thought bleakly. Instead, I directed him to my cruiser. "Pick up the mike and say 'Car 4, come to the end of the bridge'."

Within minutes, the paddy wagon arrived. We loaded my prisoner in for a trip over town. He turned out to be a soldier, so simply passed him along to the provost for disposition. One more situation where I was too quick to jump to conclusions and too quick to act. As I gained experience and a bit more wisdom, those kind of incidents dwindled considerably.

As an interesting side note to this, some years later, long after I had left the force and moved to Ontario, I came back to Fredericton on vacation. My young son had injured himself resulting in a trip to the Victoria Public Hospital. While waiting for x-rays, I noticed a man cleaning the corridor. He looked familiar, but I couldn't place a name with the face. Finally, I approached him.

"You look familiar," I said. "Have we met somewhere before?"

"I was thinking the same," he replied. After a moment, he said, "Are you a policeman?" After comparing notes, it turned out this man was the same one I had grabbed onto that night.

According to him, the night in question he and his girlfriend had been to a party and were on their way to her home. He wanted to attend another party but she felt it time to call it a night.

"That is what we had been discussing when you pulled up," he explained. "I was annoyed at her for wanting to go home. You just made matters worse."

I agreed. Hindsight has wonderful vision.

"I wasn't trying to hurt you that night, but I knew if the provost got their hands on me, I faced time in custody."

"So what happened when you got back to Gagetown?" I asked.

"Thirty days in the digger."

It was probably one of the few remorseful moments I felt about my actions as a police officer. He had done nothing to really deserve the military punishment except fighting with me, which I initiated. But, to my knowledge, even God has never put a scrambled egg back in its original condition. So mote it be.

Parties and pastimes

The old expression, Wine, Women and Song, may well have originated with the police department. With all the drink related activities connected with the job, one would think police officer would be the model of sobriety. We saw no connection between our own off duty shenanigans and those of the citizens we policed. Or at

least we didn't look too closely for any similarity. For the most part, we partied together so it really didn't seem feasible to cut too fine a line when it came to another officer's morality.

When I first went to Fredericton, Smythe Street ended at Priestman. Beyond that nothing but the forest of the UNB wood lot interlaced with access roads. Perfect location for a warm summer afternoon of driving around and killing a few beers. Many a loud debate over the ills of the department, the worries of the world and life in general occurred on these outings with only the wildlife to express the occasional snort of disgust before loping off to find more civilized creatures.

Safety specialists continually preach on the dangers of drinking and driving. Of course, that message only applies to the other person, not me. I can handle my booze. I'm a better driver when I have had a few.

Yeah. Right.

I've heard it said and said it myself. How easily we deceive ourselves.

Driving the back roads one Saturday afternoon, John King and I were once again scoffing back a few beer. As we popped around a curve, there stood Chief Neely in the middle of the road waving us to stop. We looked at each other. What in the name of common sense was he doing out here in the middle of nowhere?

As I pulled to a stop, he leaned toward the window to say something, saw who it was and exclaimed, "A policeman." It was more of a question than statement.

"Yessir," I said. "Two of us."

"Good, good," he said. "pull over there. We need your help."

A young fellow had been shot in a hunting accident about 1/2 mile off the road. A few people were milling around making arrangements to bring the body out while waiting for the arrival of the Coroner. Chief Neely ordered me to keep the roadway open for the hearse and John was to accompany the Coroner back to the body. I quickly complied, moving my car out of the way so the chief wouldn't notice all the beer in the back seat. Besides, both John & I must have smelled like a brewery. So, keeping a safe distance seem a wise move.

Time dragged by with all the speed of a two legged turtle. Keeping one eye on Neely and one eye on my car, the end of an hour had me a nervous wreck. Finally, they brought the body to the road and the Coroner gave thumbs up for the hearse to take over. As John and I prepared to make our departure, Neely came over to us.

Uh oh, I thought. Now comes the reckoning.

"Say, guys," he said. "thanks for the hand. Would you give the Coroner a lift back to town?" Good grief! In my car; with all that beer? What could I say?

"Sure chief. Be glad to."

The Coroner Emmett Lyons, climbed in the back, propped his feet up on the cases of beer, and leaned back with a twinkle in his eye.

"Uh, care for a beer?" John asked.

"Sure, why not?" he said. "That's a damn hot tramp way back in there."

So far as I know, Neely was never the wiser; at least on that occasion.

John and I were forever getting into situations that defied explanation, and, at the same time as demanding one.

Sitting in the car at the end of an evening shift finishing off a couple bottles of wine left over from some previous excursion, we thought to remain safe we would not move from in front of the police station. Or only move enough to avoid Sergeant Ward, patrolling around in the paddy wagon. Two or three other officers had joined us.

For some reason we ended up on Rookwood Avenue, near the park. John was feeling a bit feisty so I suggested he settle down or I would slap him around a bit. He took up the challenge immediately. Not really serious, we nonetheless, got out of the car and squared off. He reached out a little flick sending my glasses flying into the snow alongside the street. Just "pfffft" and they were gone.

We spent twenty minutes, between bursts of laughter, searching for those damn glasses. Unless somebody came across them in the spring, they are probably still there.

A week or so later, John, became a participant in another round of drinking from which I was absent. All was not well that time. Somehow John ended up with a gash on top of his head, serious enough to require a doctor's attention. Len Gillis and Walter Phair took him to the Hospital in the paddy wagon, but at the ambulance entrance, John threw a stubborn fit. He didn't feel the need to see any doctor, bleeding head or no.

Somehow the Chief got wind of this, probably from the report Gillis and Phair were required to make. He called me into the office a week later.

His version had me and John in a drunken brawl. John had punched me in the face and broke my glasses; I had hit him over the head with a bottle causing a deep cut in his scalp. Of course, I denied any knowledge in a very respectful way.

"What the hell are you talking about?" I said. "I have no idea how John cut his head; I wasn't with him. And my glasses were simply lost. No fight. No brawl. What's your problem?"

"Well, I knew if I asked you, I would get the truth," he said.

Of course, chief. Of course.

Not all our party time company involved only male colleagues. Females often played an integral part in our escapades. For some reason, women were attracted to the uniform like a preacher to a free meal. For single officers, this attraction posed little threat. For those who were married and still liked to party, things got a little hairy at times.

John had a thing going with a redhead who lived on Union Street. When her soldier husband had to spend time in the field on training exercises, she would get the word to John.

At ten past midnight, we had finished the afternoon shift, changed from our uniforms and jumped in the car. John wanted a ride to Union St. Normally, I would have come off the Devon end of the bridge, hung a right turn and drove directly to the apartment. For some unknown reason that night, I continued on across Union, followed McLaren down into the "Dobie", a residential area. A roundabout way to the destination. Dropping John, I returned to police station for an article I had forgot. Returning from my locker, I met John's wife in the doorway.

"Where did you leave him tonight, you bastard," she yelled.

Oops! I tried to explain I had not seen John since the end of the shift.

She was not buying that bullshit. She had been sitting at a service station at the end of the bridge when we went by earlier. Because their car wouldn't start right away, they lost sight of my car in the side streets. Now I knew why I didn't follow the usual route.

No story, no matter how well concocted would have calmed her. With a final threat that neither John, I or the Chief had heard the last of this matter, she stormed out the door with a slam that rattled every window in the city hall.

The station officer had a silly grin on his face as I used the telephone to pass on a timely warning to the subjects of her wrath. Oh, she went to the chief with her complaint, but he wasn't ready to become embroiled in any domestic dispute. He brushed it off.

The matter had a rather humorous twist to it. The affair had run its course, as affairs usually did, and John's behaviour improved considerably. Entering his house one afternoon, John's wife called from the kitchen.

"Johnny, I want you to meet a friend of mine."

There at the table calmly sipping a cup of tea sat the redhead. "Hi Johnny," she said with a smile. "So nice to meet you."

John had a sudden urge to visit the bathroom.

Lee Libby took his dallying more serious. Finishing the afternoon shift, he drove home to Silverwood, picked up his suitcase, tiptoed out the door so as not to wake his

wife, and came back to town where a young lady patiently waited with her valise also packed. At two a.m. they turned their backs on the City of Fredericton and headed west. Two or three months later, they surfaced in Toronto. Someone remarked on Lee's absence: "She must have been one helluva lay."

Being single during the first couple of years on the force allowed me to freely check the fruits of the thriving orchards in and around the city. My biggest problem stemmed from lack of sleep. Many mornings I entered the boarding house in time to shave, changed into my uniform and head downtown. Falling asleep propped against a parking meter didn't exactly present the kind of image Neeley wanted.

Marie was a nice young French lady, who had left her husband back in Buctouche, or some such locale. I very much enjoyed her company although Ronnie S, a taxi driver, warned she is reputed to have venereal disease. Ronnie didn't know venereal disease from hazelnuts. He called it the clap. I didn't put much faith in that kind of gossip.

It didn't matter much anyway. We just simply had a good time in each other's company, Until the time came when too much booze, coupled with opportunity (Johnny's wife away visiting her parents, he had the apartment to himself) led us down the garden path. It turned out Ronnie S didn't know jack-shit. Still, I paid close attention to myself for a week or so.

Unfortunately, that affliction came from a totally unexpected source; a married woman living next door to my boarding house. When the doctor confirmed my suspicion, he asked if I knew where I got it.

"Don't worry, Doc," I grated. "I fully plan to slowly roast her over an open barbecue pit."

She was absolutely stunned when I informed her of our little secret. Then she nearly had a heart attack thinking about her husband. I grinned. She had enough to worry about without me laying more guilt on her shoulders. I don't know if the husband ever contacted the disease; it wasn't something we discussed over the backyard fence.

Stopping by the dance hall, I spied John, who was doing extra duty that evening, chatting with an attractive brunette. Mustering all my charm, I sauntered up and in my most winning manner said, "Who's this gorgeous babe?"

I could tell she was really impressed after she gave me the once over then went back to dancing. Oh well, win a few, lose a few.

However, over time I learned she, Shirley McDougall, worked as a nurse at the hospital. Her attractive roommate, Colleen Kelly, attended Teacher's College. Shirley and I began dating on a regular basis. We likely would have eventually married except for her being leery of my carousing nature. She accused me of drinking too

much. I shrugged it off. She took strong exception to Ron S and I picking up two of her Teacher's College friends in front of the hospital one afternoon while she watched out the window. Trying to explain a trip to the liquor store followed by a party on the sands of Killarney Lake fell on deaf ears. Shirley was not aware that her roommate, Colleen, and I dated when Shirley went home to Bath, New Brunswick, for an occasional weekend.

Colleen (everyone called her Kelly) was a beautiful lass of Irish descent with a temper all out of keeping with her looks. Kelly and I had some lovely times made all the more bittersweet when I learned of her death. She had graduated from Teacher's College and accepted a teaching position out west. On the way, she had a car accident. A beautiful life snuffed out in an instant at age twenty-one.

Shirley and I finally went our separate ways, not to meet again for several years. I had married, moved to Oakville, Ontario, losing track of her altogether. Walking across the parking lot of the Oakville-Trafalgar Memorial hospital, I heard someone call my name. To my surprise, it turned out to be Shirley. On staff at the hospital, she had married and moved around the same time I did. We continued to be friends although I haven't seen her now for a number of years.

Many officers, once they married, settled down to domestic bliss. Many more didn't. Two Fredericton officers, Phil Booker and Al McLean, both middle aged men with families, thought it their sworn duty to bed as many women as possible. Al kept a running tally. "Yessir," he boasted. "I've had over a hundred of 'ern." We absorbed this information with all the skepticism of hearing the Pope turned Baptist.

Phil, on the other hand, went for quality as well as quantity. Listening to him describe his latest conquest, I wanted a close look at his veritable goddess from fantasyland. Spotting Phil's car in front of Henry Ricker's Hamburger joint on night, I pulled alongside. Cuddled up next to him, her jaw attacking a wad of gum with all the vigor of an overwrought tomcat, sat this skinny female. I nodded and pulled away.

"Well," Phil explained later. "She's not much to look at, but she's great in bed."

She'd have to be. As far as I could see, that would be her only asset. But I didn't say that to Phil.

Ralph P, a short order cook at Bill's Lunch on Carleton Street, and I frequently teamed up in our search for female entertainment. Usually accompanied by a quart of white star rum and a case of Moosehead beer. Geraldine (Jerry), a waitress at a small cafe on Regent Street and her friend, Connie, a dental receptionist from across the street formed part of our group. They were merely a fun couple not meant for serious attachment. Just as well, too.

Although I paired off with Connie, she didn't show any particularly attraction to me. I enjoyed her company all

the same. Taking one last swing around King and Queen Streets about two a.m., Ralph and I noticed Connie and Jerry walking home. Accepting our offer for a lift, Ralph moved to the rear seat with Jerry leaving Connie to join me in front. They were cool to the idea of further play; it being late. Connie was adamant about going home. Just to tease her, I headed in the opposite direction towards Lincoln. "Where are you going?" she demanded.

"To the Wilsey Road," I said with an impish grin on my face. "We are going to watch the sun come up." An event still four hours in the future.

She pouted. She sat with arms folded scowling. She laughed at the silliness of it all.

At sunup we all went for a coffee before turning in to our respective beds for much needed sleep.

Forty years later, I met her daughter, a spitting image of a younger Connie. "You knew my mother?" she exclaimed.

I laughed. "Ask your mother about watching the sun come up over Wilsey Road."

Contrary to what children believe, their parents really did have a life before them.

The Fredericton Exhibition was in full swing in September 1960, when Ralph and I took a quick tour of the grounds shortly after midnight. Spotting three girls with whom Ralph had a passing acquaintance, we stopped to chat. After a wild ride on the "Bullet", we offered them a drive home. Since they all roomed together, one stop would do it. But an hour or so of parking first for proper introductions. Unfortunately, there were three of them, two of us, so one poor girl huddled in the corner trying to look inconspicuous.

One thing led to another with the one I paired with, with the result that a year later we marched down the aisle. Shirley White and I were married on September 9, 1961 in Nashwaaksis. The next fifteen years produced four sons and a tempestuous relationship finally culminating in divorce. I adhered strongly to fidelity but the drinking forays continued albeit not so often.

It takes a strong woman to be the wife of a policeman. Not only must she cope with his moodiness and long silences, his cynical outbursts, she must understand and accept the close bonding between fellow officers. The police officer spends almost as much time with colleagues as he does with family; in effect, they are considered family too. A strong, dedicated wife learns to deal with the effects of shift work, how to turn down social engagements because her husband is working the night shift, how to run a household centered around his working life. She knows when to comfort him, when to remain at arms length. She encourages him to talk, but respects his silent moods. Quick to forgive, slow to wrath. In short, she must have the patience of Job, the wisdom of Solomon and the heart of an angel.

He needs her. He needs the security and sanity she represents in a world of chaos. After a shift of listening to a litany of complaints and intervening in the problems of others, the one thing he doesn't need is to be hit with a barrage of complaints the minute he steps through the door. This is his oasis. His refuge. He only wants to be held and assured he is alright. That the world is alright.

When this is lacking at home, he will turn to his buddies for support. They understand. Female companionship is as available as jellybeans in a candy store. He is not looking for any long-term commitment in these extra marital trysts, simply acceptance for what he is. All too frequently these situations create additional problems at home. The result is another broken marriage in a long list. The average policeman can cure everyone's problems except his own.

By the time 1966 rolled around, I had spent nearly seven years patrolling the streets of Fredericton. I began to get restless. I needed change. Never having had any formal training, I felt strongly I had developed as far as I could under the tutelage of fellow officers since they had no formal training either.

Although not particularly desirous of attaining rank, the seniority based system of promotion within the Fredericton Force simply meant I only had to wait until those ahead of me either retired, died or resigned. While I still loved the job itself, I couldn't see another twenty-five years under these conditions. I began seeking another position. An RCAF recruiter encouraged me to apply for re-enlistment. The aspect of military policing appealed to me, so I entered into the selection process. Everything went well until a medical examination revealed a hearing loss sufficient to bar going any further.

With that avenue for change closed, I turned my attention elsewhere. Since Ontario appeared to be the province of opportunity, I set my sights in that direction. At the end of May, I resigned from the Force, stepping nimbly to one side as Chief Neeley turned handsprings in the hallway, and on the 6th of June I headed for Toronto. Beyond that, I had no idea where I was going, what I was going to do. I simply told my wife I would be back when I got back.

Oakville, Ontario.

Although the previous paragraph may lead one to believe that I simply departed Fredericton without any forethought. Not so. A couple of months earlier, in a conversation with a young chap I stopped for a traffic violation that the OPP were on a hiring kick. According to him a patrol had stopped him for speeding, then tried to recruit him. This set me to thinking about possibilities.

I decided to call a couple of people. Don Fletcher, former Fredericton PD officer, was then Chief of Police in Streetsville (now part of Mississauga). He did not have any openings but felt it would be no trouble to get hired on in some of the surrounding communities. The salary,

starting out, amounted to at least \$500 more per year. I also had a chat with Lee Libby (remember the guy who took off at midnight?) in Toronto. Both he and Don encouraged me to come out.

So, in April, I took a week's vacation and Shirley and I headed for Ontario. As luck would have it, Don had made a flying trip to Fredericton and Lee was away too. Without knowing a soul, we sort of stumbled around like a drunk in the park. I did drop in to the OPP detachment in Brockville to inquire about recruitment. The officer told me to forget it; they did not accept anyone wearing glasses. Well! Wasn't that crappy.

Finally, we said the hell with it and headed for home.

But the restlessness did not go away. I had further conversations with Lee and Don and made up my mind; I was going to join a police department in Ontario. Where, I had no idea.

Libby, along with his concubine, at that time, had an apartment on Keele Avenue with an extra bed that he generously provided during my job search. First stop, Fletcher's in Streetsville.

We spent two or three days traveling around to various communities: Vaughn Township, Maple, and one or two others. Dropped off applications, but things did not look encouraging. Don suggested we drive to Niagara Falls; they were in the middle of a recruitment program. As we boogied along the QEW heading west, he suddenly turned off at Oakville saying he just remembered they had advertised earlier for police officers. Might as well try them before we go to Niagara.

The old Oakville police station, located on Lakeshore Road, proved to be a bit a cramped, dingy place, not at all attractive in appearance or workplace. The Deputy Chief, Len Brown, took the time to chat with Donnie and I. Yes, indeed, he said, they were looking to hire several new constables. If I could come back tomorrow, they would put me through the tests, etc.

Could I come back tomorrow? Well. Is a pig's ass pork?

As I recall, it was a Tuesday when I presented myself at the appointed time. (Learning from my earlier experience with the OPP, my glasses were securely tucked inside a pocket). We went through a series of paper exercises and an oral examination. Finally Brown said for me to go for a medical - giving me the name of the clinic and doctor. A little alarm went off, considering my need for glasses. Actually, I could see quite well up close; distance created a sort of double vision. Ah well....

As expected the examination went well. No mention of an eye test. Just as I was about to leave, the good doctor said, "Oh, I almost forgot. Eye test."

He pointed at a chart on the wall. "Read the bottom line", he said.

The bottom line? Hell, I couldn't even read the top line. Putting on my glasses, I could read any letter on the chart.

"Hmmm", mumbled the good doctor. "Not so good without them, are you?"

"Doc", I pleaded, "I desperately want to pass this test. You hold my future in your hands at this moment."

"Really?" he said, lifting an eyebrow. He pondered for a few moments, then asked, "Can you see the road signs when you are driving?"

"Well", I hedged, "I haven't got lost yet."

"Good enough for me", he said, and signed me as perfectly fit to be a police officer in Oakville.

With a spring in my step, I headed back to the police station. Although I had no idea at this point whether or not I had made the grade, I felt the biggest hurdle had been passed. Yeah. Right. Always expect the unexpected.

Brown greeted me warmly again. He was a big, jovial man with a smile as broad as the street. He told me that it would be a few days before the results were all in, but they would be in touch. Thank you very much.

Oh great! Now what do I do? Hand around the phone at Libby's waiting for the call? Try Niagara Falls? Sheeeee-it!

In the final analysis, I decided to await the call. Besides, there were some pretty good movies on during the day. I chewed my fingernails. I called my wife several times. I really missed her and the three boys; even though it had been just over a couple of weeks, I desperately wanted to be with them.

At last, on Thursday, Brown called. Could I drop by the office for one more interview with the Chief on Friday morning? Oh sure. Like I am going to hum and haw about the matter. I was there before sunup I think.

Fred Oliver, portly Chief of Police, scowled at me as he bade me sit. No "how tall are you, how much do you weigh" bullshit on this interview. He meant business. The only thing I can remember about that conversation is the end of it.

"If I were to hire you, when could you start?" Fred asked.

"Well, I need to get a place to live, go back and get my wife and kids....." A quick calculation. "At least three weeks," I said.

A big smile broke across his face. "Great! I'll expect you to report here on July 11th. Welcome to the Oakville Police Force."

Damn. Just like that. Start packing, mamma. We's a moving to Ontario.

Part VII

Cemeteries

Forest City

At one time, both Forest City, NB and Forest City, Maine, had their own separate burial sites. Likely because the "two" communities were in reality one community straddling the international boundary it only made sense to combine the two cemeteries. When this actually occurred is unknown, but likely in the late 1800's or early 1900's.

At the entrance to the present day cemetery is a monument consisting of three granite grinding wheels salvaged from the old Grist Mill set on a concrete base with a plaque reading "In memory of Dr. Lyman A Lydic, 1978". Flags of both countries fly overhead.

Over the years attempts have been made to document and record the burials without achieving any definitive list. Wallace (Wally) Hale came about as close as anyone with his publication of York County cemeteries in 1982. This page draws heavily on that work as well as including updated information done by myself on May 20, 2001. Although the exact number may never be known, there are many burials done beyond living memory for which there is no record or grave marker. For example, David PATTERSON is believed buried here but with the lapse of nearly 100 years, no one is left alive to remember. Some burials are recorded in various diaries kept by members of the community; a few ministers kept journals of funerals they conducted. But, generally, there is nothing in the way of a methodical recording of who, when or where. So, just because the name you are looking for isn't on the list, doesn't mean they aren't buried in Forest City.

The italicized comments in square brackets are mine based on personal knowledge.

BARTLETT - Frank W 1867 - 1943
h/w Ada M 1870
- David 1818 - 1904
h/w Mary R 1828 - 1905
- J W Co. 'A' 9th ME Inf.

BLANCHARD - Charity M d. 18 July 1900, 59 yrs., 12 dys.
- Joseph B 1846 - 1929
h/w Anna McKenney 1855 - 1939
- Geo. W d 1 March, 1903 84 yrs
h/w Fanny S d 17 Dec, 1895

BOONE - Charles F 1872 - 1937
h/w Pearl E [*Taylor*] 1886 - 1972
- Jesse E See [Ervin F Walls](#)
- Basil W 1894 - 1969
h/w Lala M Patterson 1896 - 1977
- George 1856 - 1946
h/w Maud [*Veysey*]
t/s Veysey A 29 March 1890 - 15 June 1921
- Otto G 1892 - 1959
h/w Myrtle [*Graham*]
t/s Floyd O 1919 -1981
- Gladys G See [Luther A Walls](#)
- Infant *Probably child of Frank Boone & Gertie Sproull, born/died September 1948*
- Harvey 1859 - [*1957*]
h/w Martha 1862 - 1947
t/s William 1885 - 1930
- little John 1965 - 1971 [*Note: "little" is a descriptive term, not an appellation*]
- John B 1913 - 1988
h/w Gladys L 1914 - 1995
- Keith B 1960 - 1993

father of Amanda & Andrew
- Basil S 1909 - 1998

BOYD - Irva See [Norman Higgs](#)

BROAD - Murray O 1920 - 1993 Pte CDN Forestry Corps
h/w Edith M [*Harvey*] 1921 -
t/s David R 1943 - 1990
t/s Paul E 1949 - 1963

BROOKS - Waldo William Sr May 28, 1896 - Dec 19, 1975 (Marker at foot of grave: Sgt US Army, WW 1 1896 - 1975)
h/w Doris D Aug 22, 1903 - Jan 2, 1995
- Harry E 14 June 1898 - 16 June 1967
h/w Helen C 29 Aug 1901 - 13 May 1982
- Nellie inf d/o Charles & Phoebe Brooks, d 25 Dec 1884 1 yr 1 mo 2 days
- Charles W b Nicholas River, Kent Co., NB 1841 - 1919
h/w Phebe O Willson b Smith Falls, Ont 1851 - 1911
- John B 1872 - 1932
Agnes J 1870 - 1960
- Stephen 1966 - 1999
- Betty 1931 - 1933
- Harriet 1903 -

BROWN - Milicent G d 25 Dec 1891 15 yrs 7 mos
d/o Moses E & Laney E Brown

BUTTERFIELD - Maude F 1890 - 1975

CALDWELL - Frances M See [Bernard R Walls](#)

CALKINS - Delliar R d 18 Sep 1870 4 yrs, 1 mo

CAVALIERE - Daniel J 1912 - 1975

COLE - Ellar May w/o Geo P Cole 6 March 1860 - 9 Feb 1925

COSMAN - Mona
- Herman
- Laura
- Earl
- Ina
- Jacob d 23 Aug 1884 63 yrs 11 mos 8 days

CROPLEY - Mathew 1845 - 1924
h/w Lucy 1853 - 1932
t/s Trueman 1875 - 1929
t/s Guy R 1887 - 1974
h/w Florence E [*Leeman*] 1892 -
t/s Maurice B 1917 - 1999 Gnr RCA CA
h/w Jean 1931 - 2010
- Eva S 1891 - 1970
- Alon A 1895 - 1972
- Baby d 5 June 1949 [*child of Maurice & Jean Cropley*]
- Flora See [Guy Leeman](#)
- Maretta [*Rita*] See [Austin Durgin](#)

CUNNINGHAM - Philip H 1922 - 1989
h/w Margaret M [*Graham*] 1928 - 1994

CURRAN - Helen R See [Silas H Watson](#)

DEARBORN - Susan w/o Daniel G Dearborn d 10 May 1880 81 yrs 3 mos

DeWITT - Ethel B See [Fred Graham](#)

DICKSON - Leonard R 1900 - 1978
- Richard 1926 -2007

DURGIN - Austin G 1915 - 1985 Sgt US Army Air Corp WWII June 3, 1915 - Nov 8, 1985
(Marker at foot of grave)
h/w Maretta A [*Cropley*] 1920 - 2001

ELLIOTT - Enclosed plot(s) with no further information. [*Note: no one seems to know anything about this family other than a vague connection to the Markey's that once lived in Forest City. It is near a Markey gravesite and a Hamilton gravesite, but no known connection to the Hamilton's who came from Kentucky around 1904*]

FARRELL - G Ambrose 1890 - 1992
h/w Bird G Graham 1895 - 1934
- Ernest Eugene (metal tag) 1921 - 1998

FERGUSON - Sarah J 1855 - 1930
h/c Frank H 1880 - 1894
F Alice 1887 - 1894
Carrie E 1896 - 1897

FISH - Lydia See [Merrill Graham](#)

FOGG - Sarah I d 5 Feb 1876 23 yrs (Erected by sister, Mrs Eliza Patterson)

FOSTER - Alex d 19 April 1881 44 yrs 4 mos
h/w Mary E 1840 - 1927
- William O Co "G", 22d Me Vol Infr 12 Jul 1832 - 3 Dec 1917
h/w Isabelle B 10 Jan 1835 - 21 Jan 1903
- Fred O 1865 - 1948
- h/w Minnie M 1874 - 1964
t/d Isabel B 1899 - 1934
Vivian H 1898 - 1992
- Hopia E See [George S Inch](#)

GASKIN - Chester 1917 - 1919 [*Child of Stella Boone & George Gaskin*]

GOULD - George L 1865 - 1953
h/w Josephine M 1868 - 1960
t/d Marjorie See [Herbert B Lydick](#)
- William E 1864 - 1933
h/w Annie [*Maxan*] 1869 - 1943
t/d Beatrice See [John H Higgs](#)

GRAHAM - Hugh 1866 - 1930
h/w Elizabeth 1876 - 1946
t/c Ray H Graham 1908 - 1974

- h/w Arlene E 1914 -
- Fred 1904 - 1978
- h/w Ethel B DeWitt 1911 - 1996
- t/c Clifford L 1944 - 1970
- h/w Carol A Walker 1945 -
- Madeline Edwina 1939 - 1997
- Melzie Feb 10, 1900 - Jun 12, 1983
- h/w Marguerite P Dunphy Jun 20, 1911 - Jan 3, 1996
- t/s Paul Edward Mar 6, 1933 - Dec 12, 1995
- h/w Doris Beatrice [*McArthur*] Sep 11, 1934 – Dec 4, 2013
- t/c Carol Ann
- Judy
- Paulette
- Tina
- Richard K 1866 - 1922
- h/w Elizabeth M 1876 -1951
- Harry L
- h/w Essie [*Myshrall*] [*Cunningham*] 1889 - 1975
- John 1858 - 1945
- Everett W 1881 - 1940
- h/w Edith M 1883 - 1967
- t/s Lawrence S 1909 - 1921
- Gordon W 1910 - 1986
- h/w Annie I Wood 1919 - 1977
- Merrill 1909 - 1980
- h/w Arlene Walls 1908 - 1931
- h/w Lydia Fish 1916 - 2008
- t/s Charles R 1936 - 1972
- h/w Winnie M 1938 -
- Victor Ellis 1898 - 1985
- h/w Jennie Startin 1893 - 1986
- their baby Winnifred Pearl
- Bird G See [Ambrose Farrell](#)
- Myrtle See [Otto Boone](#)
- Margaret See [Philip Cunningham](#) -

- HAMILTON - Arthur Cole 1878 - 1927
- h/w Florence S 1877 - 1965
 - t/c William Naudain 1920 - 1938
 - Georgie Hamilton McIntyre 1907 - 1943
 - Mary V 1913 - 1976
 - Helen E 1914 -

- HARVEY - Chas F 12 Apr 1828 - 9 Mar 1911
- h/w Henrietta E 13 Nov 1838 - 15 Sep 1913
 - Carrie M See [Frank H Patterson](#)
 - Lancaster D 1878 - 1963
 - h/w Elizabeth H Starton 1892 -
 - t/d Alice 1907 - 1962
 - t/s Albert E 1926 - 1980
 - h/w Phyllis R [*Fish*] [*Ruest*] 1927 - 1991
 - Infant dau of Gordon Harvey and Louise Boone
 - Gordon Bliss Dec 15, 1918 - Sep 4, 2003
 - Baby

- HAYES - Carrie d/o Michael & Charity Hayes 1861 - 1908

HENDERSON - James W 1864 - 1940
 - M Mae 1875 - 1960
 - Alberta [See John Taylor]

HIGGS - John H 1888 - 1952
 h/w Beatrice M [*Gould*] 1887 - 1983
 t/s baby John 1914
 - Laurel 1915 - 1989
 h/w Ida L [*Spinney*] 1920 -
 t/d Isabelle Louise Nov 24, 1937
 - Norman G 1919 -
 h/w D Irva Boyd 1919 - 1997
 t/d Judith Anne 20 Sep - 18 Dec 1946
 - Errell Elizabeth d/o Eldon & Nancy Higgs 25 Sep 1969 - 17 May 1972

HIRSCHFELDT - Ilah Paul Metal tag; no data

HOME - Rheta S See [Weldon A Leeman](#)

HOUGHTON - Henry b Burlington, ME 1833 - 1912
 h/w Catherine b Lee, ME 1839 - 1920

INCH - George S 1856 - 1946
 h/w Hopia E Foster 1857 - 1933
 - Olla w/o Clarence S Inch d 21 May 1907 16 yrs

JONES - Francis J s/o Leonard & Martha Jones d 5 Oct 1868 23 yrs 11 days

KNOX - Wallace O - 2003

LAKE - Edward T 1896 - 1985
 h/w Katherine H *Hamilton* 1900 - 1968

LEEMAN - Willard H 1853 - 1937
 Mary E 1865 - 1910
 t/s Fred
 t/d Ethel
 - George W d 20 May 1899 56 yrs
 h/w Martha J d 18 Oct 1908 67 yrs
 - Elmer 1883 - 1964
 h/w Mae MacDonald 1886 - 1954
 t/s Weldon A 1912 - 1976
 h/w Rheta S Home 1914 -
 - Guy 1897 - 1986
 h/w Flora Cropley 1893 - 1983
 - Gerald Burton 1934 -
 h/w Isobel - 2014
 - Lloyd S LAC RCAF 1920 - 1995
 h/w Eibertje 1933 -
 t/d Brenda 1959 - 1968
 - Garland P *Garn* 1937 - 1979
 h/w Aileen E (Betty) 1938 - [*Living as of May 2001; remarried to Arthur Clark*]
 t/s Mark P 1963 - 1987
 - Florence See [Guy Cropley](#)

LEWIS - Lindon L 1861 - 1936
 Carrie M 1860 - 1948

LIGHTBODY - Mary See [William Patterson](#)

LYDIC - Frank Herbert 1851 - 1917
h/w Josephine M Walls 1862 - 1941
- Guy L 1885 - 1972
h/w R Lillian McNelly 1891 - 1978
- Herbert B 1890 - 1946
Marjorie Gould 1894 - 1992
- Ester w/o Charles Lydick
t/d Alice

MacDONALD - Mae See [Elmer Leeman](#)

McGUIRE - Metal tag; no data

McINTYRE - Georgie Hamilton d/o Arthur & Florence Hamilton

McKENNEY - Aaron father d 24 March 1897 66 yrs 16 days
[h/w *Olive Barnard*] Mother 7 May 1833 - 5 May 1922
- Anna See [Joseph Blanchard](#)

McLAUGHLIN - Hugh US Vet

McMINN - Emily S d 21 July 1885 2 yrs 2 mos 7 days

McNELLY - R Lillian See [Guy Lydic](#)

MARKEY - Allen B 8 July 1860 - 11 May 1906 [*wife: Maggie*]
h/d Glennie d 31 January 1893 6 yrs 5 mos 18 days

MOBBS - John 1822 - 1902
- Harriet 1821 - 1888

MYSHRALL - Merton 1892 - 1987
- Ethel 1899 - 1983

NYE - Lisle d/o Jacob & Maggie Nye d 3 Feb 1890 23 yrs 1 mo

PATTERSON - Vernon O 1899 - 1953
h/w Mildred M [*Dunphy*] 1901 - 1971
t/d Nadine [*Graham*] 1926 - 2012
- Frank H 1869 - 1946
h/w Carrie M Harvey
- Louisa w/o J M Patterson d 18 Sep 1869 71 yrs
- [Jeremiah] Broken stone, no data (Footstone "J P")
- William
h/w Mary Lightbody
- Gerald [d] 17 April 1929
- Eliza See [Sarah Fogg](#)
- Lala See [Basil W Boone](#)
- John M 1788 - 18?4

PEARSON - Elson W Apr 25, 1911 - Aug 27, 1991
h/w Evelyn W Jul 24, 1920 - Jul 15, 1991

PETIT - James L 1917 - *[Living as of May, 2001]*
h/w Mildred E Black 1918 - 1994

POMEROY - Jessie M 31 Jul 1870 - 8 Nov 1870

PRAY - Henry A 4 Feb 1838 - 13 Aug 1905
h/w Margaret J 3 Dec 1840 - 21 Jun 1933
- Addie d 8 Dec 1871 2 yrs 9 mos

ROBERTS - Stewart David (metal tag)

ROBINSON - Albert S 25 Feb 1842 - 3 May 1909
h/w Mary 17 Jul 1839 - 25 Aug 1919
t/s William H d 13 Aug 1886 18 yrs

RUSSELL - Roland H S2 US Navy, WW II Jan 5, 1928 - Sep 23, 1988

SNOW - Wallace MacDonald Sep 21, 1904 -
h/w Virginia Rose (Winters) Aug 31, 1912 - Nov 30, 1998

STARTON - Elizabeth See [Lancaster Harvey](#)
- Jennie See [Victor Ellis Graham](#)

TAYLOR - John William January 8, 1911 - November 2, 1995
h/w Alberta Henderson

TRAFTON - Charles H d 14 Dec 1870 25 yrs

VANTASSEL - Charles 1851 - 1922
h/w Jeanette
- George A 1870 - 1932
- Sarah E
- Martha See [Harve Boone](#)
- Hollis R 1909 - 1984 *[Note: Wife Margaret and a daughter buried in McAdam, NB]*

WAGNER - Mildred G d/o George & Josephine Gould 1897 - 1985

WALLS - George D 10 Feb 1831 - 31 Dec 1902
h/w Mary J 7 Aug 1830 - 5 April 1909
- Alexander F 1864 - 1947
- Annie A 1864 - 1943
- Josephine See [Frank Herbert Lydick](#)
- George D 25 May 1879 - 20 Jan 1919
- Alice B 28 Nov 1878 - 16 March 1910
- Ervin F 1886 - 1982
h/w Jessie E Boone 1887 - 1978
t/s Maxwell E PFC 44 Armd Inf Bn., 6 Armd Div WW II 6 July 1924 - 13 Nov
1944 *[Killed in Action]*
- Bernard R 1888 - 1978
h/w Frances M Caldwell 1898 - 1977
- Luther A 1916 - 1980
h/w Gladys G Boone 1916 - 2000
t/s Wendell d 8 Aug 1942
- Kenneth A 1910 - 1984

WALSH - Sedences 1855 - 1918
h/w Margaret 1866 - 1902

WATSON - Silas H 1878 - 1968
 h/w Jennie L 1884 - 1917
 - Helen R Curran

WAY - Stewart S 1890 - 1929
 h/w Beulah E Patterson 1894 - 1982
 - Frank W 1913 - 1990
 h/w Shirley G [*Gwen Boone*] 1914 - 1994

WHEATON - Oscar 1854 - 1929
 h/w Athaliah 1858 - 1910

WILEY - B[enjamin] F Co "F" 29th ME Inf

WILLSON - Phebe See [Chas. W Brooks](#)

Maxwell

This is a small cemetery opposite a little Penecostal church although I am not sure there is any particular connection. Neither appears to have any constant use.

I recorded the tombstone information June, 2001. Like other sites, this one has obvious graves with no indication of who is buried there.

BUSTARD - David K Sep 10, 1904 - Jul 27, 1991

DAVIDSON - Samuel 1900 - 1978
 h/w Evelyn 1919 - 1994
 t/s Hedley 1951 - 1972

GRAHAM - Emery 1901 - 1977
 - Frank M 1904 - 1984
 h/w Freda N 1915 -

WATSON - Grover S 1880 - 1961

WILLIAMS - Lawrence Freeman Sep 16, 1917 - Aug 15, 2000
 - Marshal Frederick Apr 22, 1925 - Mar 23, 2000

Fosterville

There are probably as many theories as there are people as to why Fosterville has two cemeteries about one mile apart on the same road. One lifelong resident suggested the upper one, located on a hill side, may have been plagued with water problems. Possibly, although there is no evidence of such. Another suggested those who couldn't get along when living, didn't want to spend eternity squabbling in the spiritual world. More plausible is the fact three communities, Fosterville, Green Mountain and North Lake, used the cemeteries with the upper one leaning more to Fosterville and Green Mountain. Yet, families from all three communities used the lower one too. So, one guess is as good as another.

The Upper Cemetery is part of land owned at one time by McMinn, later by Grottie Gould. Tom Carr donated space for the Lower cemetery, later expansion at the generosity of his nephew, Dalton (Dunk) Carr.

Both cemeteries have numerous unmarked graves, the most of which will likely remain unknown since there is no one left alive who can really say for certain what plot contains who. No definitive record was ever kept. Those known to be buried here without markers are so noted.

The italicized comments in square brackets are mine based on personal knowledge.

Upper Cemetery

- ARBO - M Elizabeth See [Charles Fish](#)
- ARBOUR - James May 30, 1859 - Jan 1, 1923
- BARTLETT - Charles d. Feb 2 1864 42 yrs
- James s/o Charles & Abby Bartlett d. Nov 1862 4 mos 4 days
- Rhoda w/o Charles Bartlett & d/o Nathal. & Sarah Jones, d. Oct 6 1855 20 yrs 6 mos
- Josiah d. Dec 16 1865 26 yrs
- William C d. Oct 9 1864 14 yrs
s/o Leonard C & [Harriet] Bartlett
- Leonard Bartlett d. Feb 24 1869 66 yrs
- BOONE - W.W. [*William Warden*] 1864 - 1941
h/w Nora 1875 - 1936
t/s Wesley & [*Twin*] Leslie
John
Hazel 1909 - 1910 [*twin to Basil S* See [Forest City](#)]
- Alington 1893 - 1991
h/w Hazel McFawn 1890 - 1968
- Hattie B See [Alfred Veysey](#)
- Harvey B 1877 - 1955
h/w Jane B [*Foster*] 1884 - 1941
- Larry T 1973
- Leslie R 1921 - 1982
h/w Lois A Fish 1930 - 1981
- BUBAR - James W d. Feb 12 1882 70 yrs
h/w Mary d. Aug 21 1870 56 yrs 8 mos
- COLLIER - John & family 1792 -1868
- Isaac 1818 -1888

h/w Lydia Maxon [*Maxan*] 1835 - 1895 [*Note: unknown if Isaac's first wife, Susan Russell, is buried here. She died Jan 23, 1852*]
- Eldon [*s/o Hazen & Hazel Collier See Lower Cemetery*] 1894 - 1894

CRONE - James d. Oct 20 1922
h/w Sarah d. Oct 8 1939

DYSART - Mary E L w/o Samuel M Dysart d. Feb 8 1870 30 yrs

FARRELL - David 1827 - 1895
h/w Sarah A 1835 - 1917
- Jane M w/o Henry Farrell d. Nov 5 1891 32 yrs
- Charles E 1873 - 1968
h/w Nellie May 1891 - 1955
- Annie M w/o E J Farrell d. Dec 23 1918 age 38 yrs [*Note: This is Annie Maude Foster, sister to Nora Boone, Jane Boone, Nell Farrell, etc. It would seem reasonable her husband, John Elmer Farrell would be buried here also. He died April 4, 1949*]
- Maude 1911 - 1934 [*d/o Elmer & Annie Farrell*]
- Robert L 1901 - 1968
h/w Nellie G 1907 - 1985
- Lida M d. June 10 1916 10 mos
- Floyd C d. Jan 4 1919 16 mos
c/o Emery & Nellie Farrell
- Delmer E Oct 17 1905 - Apr 20 1909
- Perley 2 yrs

FISH - Charles H Oct 30 1896 - Mar 3 1970
h/w M Elizabeth Arbo Apr 1 1898 - Oct 5 1978
- John E 1918 - 1968
h/w Violet H 1921 -
t/c Gary J 1958 - 1958
Darlene G 1959 - 1960
- Lois See [Leslie Boone](#)

FOSTER - John L 1848 - 1927
h/w Mary E 1856 - 1925
t/c John L d. Aug 28 1890 6 yrs 4 mos
Edith A d. Sep 19 1893 8 mos
Isabella d. Sep 8 1890 2 yrs 26 days
Robert d. Sep 7 1890 1 yr 1 mo
- Sedences L 1882 - 1941
- Elias 1896 - 1971
h/w Florence A 1890 - 1983
- J Gordon 1926 - 1993 married Aug 2 1956
h/w Maxine D 1935 -
- Elias d. May 17 1868 48 yrs 17 days
h/w Sarah d. July 24 1890 68 yrs 7 mos
t/d Elmira d. Oct 14 1855 4 yrs 9 mos
inf/c born June 19 1867
- Elias S s/o Elias & Sarah Ann Foster, drowned in North Lake, Oct 20, 1885 22 yrs 18 days

GASKIN - William H 1865 - 1938
h/w Janie E 1871 - 1958
- Uberto 1916 - 1956 [*Known as Ike. Died when his house burned*]
- Richard E Carl & York Regt CA 1912 - 1999

GILES - John d. Apr 30 1871 49 yrs

GREENE - Tyson Jeremy June 8 - July 5 1989

HOME - Mary C 1831 - 1921 w/o Rev John Home
t/s Francis E 1865 - 1921

GRAHAM - James 1866 - 1903
h/w Louisa 1869 - 1899
t/d Bessie 1897 - 1897

JONES - Rhoda d/o Nathl. & Sarah Jones & w/o Charles Bartlett d. Oct 6 1855 20
yrs 6 mos
- Leonard s/o Nathl. & Sarah Jones d. July 20 1850 21 yrs

KINNEY - Austin d. Dec 27 1917 66 yrs 6 mos
h/w Eliza A 1856 - 1924
- Wesley d. Jan 6 1909 30 yrs
h/w Lillian 1882 - 1965
- Stanley d. May 17 1920 17 yrs 8 mos

LOUNDER - Harry D 1894 - 1963
h/w Inez F 1895 - 1985

MacBRIDE - Mary A K 1926 - 1975
h/h GC Robert E 1919 - 1963 Buried in Choley, France

McFAWN - Hazel See [Arlington Boone](#)

McLAUGHLIN - Annie w/o J A McLaughlin 1863 - 1901

MAXAN - James d. Aug 18 1869 70 yrs - James H d. Feb 23 1858 15 yrs -
Lydia *Maxon* See [Isaac Collier](#)

O'HEARN - Nellie See [Robert Farrell](#)

PALIN - Hellen d/o John M & Etta L Palin d. July 15 1878

PECK - Almeda Jan 23 1857 - Dec 29 1919
h/d Mary d. 1896 4 yrs
- Charles W May 12 1849 - Dec 28 1901
son John d. 1889 3 yrs

TOMILSON - Arlene Mae 1910 - 1975 [*d/o Alfred & Hattie Veysey*]

VANTASSEL - Sarah See [James Crone](#)

VARNEY - Eben 1837 - 1885
dau Liddey A ? - 1891 [*Probably Elizabeth, born June 20, 1876*]
- Eben F 1886 - 1962
h/w Essie A 1891 - 1944
- Charles B 1920 - 1922
- Howard R 1922 - 1930
- Infant 1933
- Edith M Jul 1 1942 - Jul 13 1942
- Violet See [John Fish](#)

VEYSEY - Roy d. Aug 13 1909 27 yrs 6 mos
 h/w Lawrence d. Aug 10 1909 3 yrs 4 mos
 - Margaret Infant dau of Henry & Mary Veysey
 - Alfred C 1892 - 1971
 h/w Hattie B Boone 1892 - 1982
 t/s Floyd A d. Nov 5 1947 20 yrs
 - Abner Albert 1897 - 1958
 - Ludlow Veysey 1856 - 1927
 h/w Cecilia 1858 - 1949
 - Margaret w/o John Veysey d. Dec 13 1880 43 yrs
 t/c Grace D d. Jan 6 1877 7 mos
 Elma d. Aug 4 1878 10 mos
 - Harry A 1892 - 1955
 - Hiram H 1857 - 1928
 h/w Eva M 1865 - 1942
 - Albert G Apr 27 1842 - Mar 27 1914
 h/w Loretta
 - Henry d. Jul 15 1873 79 yrs 8 mos
 - Hiram H May 20 1828 - Jan 1 1898
 h/w Elizabeth A Apr 3 1837 - Oct 1 1913

WETMORE - Thomas H 1854 - 1935
 h/w Margaret [*Boone*] 1854 - 1933

WOOD - Daniel 1817 - 1907
 h/w Jane 1819 - 1914
 - Frank A 1888 - 1934
 h/w Nina [*Foster*] 1892 - 1969
 t/s Delis L 1917
 - George A 1879 - 1955
 - Millage F 1885 - 1929

Lower Cemetery

ANDERSON - Dawson 1922 - 1986
 h/w Vida I Smith 1924 -
 - Gary 1946 - 2001 (metal tag)

BOONE - Harold Spr Royal Canadian Engineers CA 1923 - 1958
 - Valerie Gail d/o Fred & Dorothy Boone Dec 3 1946 - Nov 12 1956
 - Frederick W Jul 1 1913 - May 15 1993
 h/w Dorothy J [*Foster*] Oct 4 1916 - Jul 16 1991
 - Alexander 1827 - 1924
 h/w Sarah [*Perry*] 1832 - 1927
 - Helen See [Clyde Veysey](#)
 - Hattie B See [Alfred Veysey](#)
 - Margaret See [Thomas Wetmore](#)
 - Edith See [Alton Wood](#)
 - Frank D 1922 -
 h/w H Geraldine [*Greer*] 1934 - 1997

BUCKINGHAM - Obadiah 1843 - 1908 [*Note: Unknown if his wife, Clara DeWitt is also buried here; probably she is*]
 - Ann w/o Enoch Buckingham 1840 - 1907
 - John E 1868 - 1910
 - Solomon 1861 - 1917
 h/w Minnie 1872 - 1946

- William N 1871 - 1953
- J Wesley 1878 - 1952
- h/w Luella A [*Farrell*] 1888 - 1978
- t/c Vivian I 1910 - 1978
- baby Virginia B 1908
- baby Lawrence H 1915
- D Roscoe 1932 - 1976
- h/w Freda M 1939 -
- Wilmot James 1883 - 1949
- h/w Clara Etta 1883 - 1960
- Thomas O 1890 - 1917
- h/s Pheobe B Colson 1886 - 1910
- John E d. Mar 28 1864 18 yrs
- Jas E d. Dec 26 1885 50 yrs
- Verna 1892 - 1969
- Warren 1896 - 1968
- C Shepherd (flat stone, no further data)
- h/w Verna [*MacPherson*] 1892 - 1968 [*No Marker*]
- Arden C 1928 - 1993
- h/w Ellen M Johnson
- Burleigh D 1918 - 1985 Footstone reads: LAC RCAF d. Mar 31 1985 age 67 yrs
- h/w Naomi M Foster 1921 - 1985
- Perley D 1912 - 1985 b/f of Cheryl, Leanna, Dustin, Kerby, Kendra
- Clarence H 1915 - 1995 [*No Marker*]

- CARR**
- Vesta P [*Dunphy w/o Pat Carr*] 1901 - 1927
 - Dalton G 1912 - 1987
 - h/w Audrey L Veysey 1913 - 1997
 - Delbert 1913 -
 - h/w Pauline A [*Wood*] 1915 - 1933
 - Thomas [*1874 - Oct 13, 1934 No Marker*]
 - Eliza [*? - 1918 No Marker*]

- CLARK**
- Wilbur 1907 - 1980
 - Frank d. Jun 18, 1944
 - h/w Mary Wood Sep 29, 1879 - Feb 1958
 - George H 1861 - 1943
 - h/w Anna M 1866 - 1934
 - Helen M w/o R W Clark Jul 27 1860 - Jan 11 1931
 - Inez M d/o Robert & Ruth Clark 1871 - 1891
 - Robert L d. May 4 1882 43 yrs

- COLLIER**
- Samuel A 1870 - 1944
 - h/w Sadie L 1876 - 1951
 - Hazen A 1895 - 1980
 - h/w Hazel MacNerlin 1895 - 1971
 - Althea G See [Everett Farrell](#)
 - Edith See [Edwin Farrell](#)
 - Abraham [*1863 - 1929*]
 - h/w Margaret [*1866 - 1924*]
 - John [*No Marker...died in 1938*]
 - Darren Heath s/o Samuel & Delores Collier 1966 - 1980
 - Shane Aulden s/o Shawn & Lorna Collier Aug 3 1997
 - Mae See [John C Moore](#)

- COLSON**
- Pheobe B See [Thomas O Buckingham](#)

- COSMAN - Edward 1846 - 1926
h/w Olive 1849 - 1929 - Roxanne 1867 - 1921 [No marker]
- CROPLEY - Richard 1781 - 1877
h/w Mary 1806 - 1889
t/d Elizabeth 1840 - 1873
- James Jan 2 1824 - Dec 28 1900
h/w Mary Elizabeth Sep 12 1844 - Mar 10 1909
- Richard Wesley Sep 14 1872 - May 19 1939
h/w Mae Hall Apr 5 1888 - Sep 3 1975
- Miles T 1880 - 1911
- Lala A 1905 - 1921
- Ida E See [Stephen A Farrell](#)
- Mary J See [Stephen Howe](#)
- Clara Etta See [Wilmot James Buckingham](#)
- Flat stone on which is engraved "Nine children of Matthew & Lucy Cropley"
[Those 9 children are: Elmer, 1871 - 1872; Infant, Dec 1872; Lillian, 1873 - 1888; Elonzo, 1878 - 1882; Ada, 1880 - 1896; Horace, 1882 - 1896; Theresa, 1884 - 1884; Cela, 1885 - 1896; Jessie, 1890 - 1896] Further note: Matthew & Lucy along with four other children (adults), Guy, Eva (also known as Villa), Truman and Alan, are buried in Forest City.
- Hester Mae Jan 16 1915 - Sep 29 1989
- DAVIDSON - Edward A 1905 - 1970
h/w Blanche P 1903 - 1985
- Helen Mary May 23 1925 - Jan 22 2000
- DEMERCHANT - Adla (?) 1868 - 1946
- Eldon Rockford Oct 13 1913 - Dec 5 1996
- DeWITT - Frank
h/w Margaret
t/s Leslie
[Note: Located in northern most row, two-thirds of way to back of cemetery. No Markers]
- Hazel 1902 - 1946 *[Boone, w/o Donald No Marker]*
- Alice See [Sedences Wood](#)
- DICKINSON - Walter Murray 1915 - 1998 s/o Walter J & Violet Porter Dickinson
h/w Alma Isabel 1922 -
d/o Wesley Cropley & Mae Hall
- DOHERTY - Mary See [Thomas Smith](#)
- DWYER - Elsie Gould 1898 - 1925
- FARRELL - Stephen A 1858 - 1933
h/w Ida E Cropley 1866 - 1939
t/ 3 children *[Walter, 1893 - 1896; Marjorie, 1898 - 1899; Elizabeth, 1919]*
- Madison C 1905 - 1958
& h/d Iris Josephine 1931
- Everett W 1891 - 1961
h/w Althea G Collier 1899 - 1968
- Wesley A 1898 - 1951 *[Known as "Jim"]*
h/w Frances C Horne 1900 - 1928
- William H 1863 - 1951

- h/w Martha 1886 - 1949
- t/s Pte Raymond H, G45616 1913 - 1945
- Nellis B 1933 - 2012
- h/w Grace M 1938 - 1977
- Edwin R 1902 - 1982
- h/w Edith M Collier 1903 - 1985
- Troy Alvin Mar 25 1971 -
- Maurice Gilford 1936 - 2011

- FOSTER**
- Adelaid w/o Samuel Foster 1844 - 1897
 - Charles Owen 1852 - 1936
 - h/w Ida Smith 1856 - 1936
 - Joseph S 1879 - 1965
 - Ward B 1872 - 1951
 - h/w Minnie B Nason 1888 - 1976
 - t/d Cynthia E 1910 - 1924
 - Necia G 1914 - 1924
 - Waldo 1898 - 1985
 - h/w Leora E Lockhart 1913 - 1989
 - Naomi See [Burleigh Buckingham](#)
 - Dorothy See [Frederick Boone](#)
 - Ester See [Edward Gorman](#)
 - Jonathan James Nov 1 1972 - Apr 22 1989
 - Earl Hadred 1912 - 1992
 - b/h of Inez L Wood
- Note: There are several Fosters who were early residents of Fosterville that are undoubtedly buried here without a marker. David, Josiah, Newton, Samuel, to mention a few from recall*

- GORMAN**
- Edward J 1924 -
 - h/w Ester D Foster 1925 - 1989

- GOULD**
- Joseph L 1844 - 1916
 - h/w Mary J 1843 - 1907
 - Addie See [Clarence Graham](#)
 - [Amy]Elsie See [Charles] Dwyer
 - Grottis C 1894 - 1960
 - h/w Elizabeth A Kinney 1899 - 1995
 - Almeda B [McMinn] w/o C H Gould 1861 - 1915
 - John E d. Sep 17 1910 37 yrs
 - Eldon A 1882 - 1971
 - Charles A 1915 - 1960
 - h/s Philip C 1943 - 1944
 - Bethany Dawn d/o Lyndon & Lois Gould Sep 11 - Sep 13 1967

- GRAHAM**
- Clarence 1880 - 1942
 - h/w Addie Gould 1884 - 1965
 - Ambrose 1883 - 1896
 - Henry S 1888 - 1896
 - Hugh O 1885 - 1896
 - Herbert C 1893 - 1896
 - Perlie E 1890 - 1896
 - Robert K 1866 - 1928
 - Daniel 1830 - 1898
 - c/o Thomas & Letitia Graham
 - h/w Letitia 1835 - 1885
 - t/s William G 1868 - 1892

- Thomas May 25 1854 - Jun 22 1924
h/w Eliza J May 10 1855 - Mar 8 1928
- Harold C 1908 - 1977
h/w Grace R Greer 1907 - 1990

- GREER - James A 1906 - 1979
h/w Hildred S [*Wood*] 1910 - 1979
t/s Alvin A 1946 - 1946
- Grace See [Harold Graham](#)
 - William Garfield May 30 1966 - Apr 28 1991

- HALL - Mae See [Richard Wesley Cropley](#)

- HAWKES - Charles H 1892 - 1962
h/w Lena K 1898 - 1994
- Kenneth H 1927 - 1984

- HORNE - Frances C See [Wesley A Farrell](#)

- HOWE - Joseph Jul 1854 - Dec 1929
h/w Annie Mar 1852 - Jan 1942
- Fred W d. Apr 13 1898 35 yrs
- Stephen 1830 - 1919
h/w Elmira A 1844 - 1931
Mary J Howe Cropley

- IVEY - Flora w/o Andrew Ivey d. Aug 17 1899 19 yrs

- KASSON - Spencer E 1913 -1985

- KINNEY - Elizabeth A See [Grottis Gould](#)
- May A 1922 -1948
- Max 1923 - 1948
- Sade See [Samuel Collier](#)

- LUTZ - Peter C 1871 - 1944
h/w Susie L 1874 - 1948

- McINELLY - Abe and Wife

- MACKEY - Lizzie w/o William G Mackey d. Mar 12 1897 22 yrs

- MACPHERSON - Verna See [Shepherd Buckingham](#)

- McMinn - Hugh Apr 9 1822 - May 11 1906
h/w Betsey Jan 8 1822 - 1907
- George A 1861 - 1938
h/w Maud A 1876 - 1967

- McNERLIN - Hazel See [Hazen Collier](#)
- Florence See [Elias Foster](#)
- Lena See [Charles Hawkes](#)

- MICHALAK - Malcolm Kyle Mar 18 1988 - Dec 16 1995 s/o Thomas & Joanne; b/o
Kevin & Ryan

- MOORE - John C 1891 - 1960
h/w Mae H 1901 - 1997
- NASON - Matilda 1862 - 1953
h/d Minnie B See [Ward Foster](#)
- NEALE - Elizabeth Anne 1914 - 1996
- Joseph A 1913 -
- O'Hearn - Mary See [John Wood](#)
- Nellie G See [Robert Farrell](#), Upper Cemetery
- O'REGAN - Suther Murray 1912 - 1994
h/w Hazel Lillian 1914 - 1992
t/d Arloa Louise Carlene 1937 - 1937
- PECK - Fred W 1890 - 1984
 h/w Beulah M 1892 - 1943
- Daisy A w/o Fred Peck 1883 - 1925
- Daisy Mae Mar 19 1927 - Dec 27 1928
- Grant Pte "B" Coy Carl & York Regt 1920 - 1944 KIA
- ROLLINS - Ira D d. Apr 23 1893 27 yrs 2 mos - Gladys died in Orient Maine, Mar 12 1893 38 yrs
- SMITH - Ida See [Charles Owen Foster](#)
- Floyd Cosman 1892 - 1969
Amey Etta 1893 - 1952
- John G 1861 - 1939
h/w Roxanna 1867 - 1921
- Thomas d. Nov 9 1900 73 yrs 8 mos
h/w Phebe A d. May 7 1900 71 yrs 1 mo 27 days
Mary Doherty, mother of P A Smith d. Jul 21 1879 96 yrs
- Doris H 1918 -
- Myra G 1919
- Shirley L Pyne 1926 - 2000
daughters of Floyd & Amey Smith
- Eric M 1895 - 1987
h/w Ruby McMinn 1898 - 1986
t/d Alma A
- VANTASSEL - Bertha A See [Arthur Wetmore](#)
- Effie C [*Peck*] w/o Alfred Vantassel d. May 14 1908 21 yrs t/d Villa May d
may 21 1907 1 yr 7 mos
- VARNEY - Gladys E See [Earle Veysey](#)
- Melvin F 1919 - 1983
h/w Annie T [*Farrell*] 1929
- VEYSEY - Mark Gerald Aug 25 - Sep 2 1970
- Gary Arnold 1951
- C W [*Charles*] 1861 - 1936
h/w Sophie 1861 - 1945
- Jack W 1898 - 1929
h/w Lottie A 1902 - 1985
- Dora Ruby See [Fred Wood](#)
- Clyde 1895 - 1976

- h/w Helen Boone 1898 - 1972
- Beryl Alvin Oct 21 1921 - Sep 1 1985
- h/s Mark Gould Veysey Aug 25 1970 - Sep 2 1970
- Earl W 1914 - 1994
- h/w Gladys E Varney 1914 - 1989
- Gerald Warden 1919 - 1965 *[No Marker]*
- h/w Marion McKinney 1921 - 1977 *[No Marker]*

WATSON - Edward J 1889 - 1966
h/w Effie L 1882 - 1964

WETMORE - Arthur C 1882 - 1964
h/w Bertha A Vantassel 1885 - 1971

WOOD - Chester Delbert 1970 - 1971 3 mos
- Gary Wayne d. Jan 7 1957
- Alton F 1906 - 1973
h/w Edith A *[Boone]* 1906 - 1965
t/c Margaret Isobel Feb 1 1927 - May 13 1949
Vaughn Wilmot Oct 16 1940 - Jan 21 1941
Ronald Arthur Jul 27 1941 - Nov 21 1941
Donald Frederick Jul 27 1941 -
Lloyd Alton Oct 27 1931 - Sep 12 1996
- Thomas J 1854 - 1925
h/w Rachel J 1865 - 1932
- John L 1894 - 1969
h/w Mary O'Hearn 1900 - 1975
t/c Effie 1930 - 2001
Vance L 1932
- Earl Apr 20- 1933 - Nov 28 1990
h/w Aurore Y Dec 20 1936 -
- Basil C 1909 - 1987
h/w Mabel H *[Varney]* 1913 - 1999
- Osgood A 1913 - 1966
h/w Edith Graham 1917 - 1996
- K Marie Wood w/o Edward R Gorman 1936 - 1987
- Inez L See [Earl Hadred Foster](#)
- Sedences L 1914 - 1996
h/w Alice 1916 - 1993
- Frederick J 1883 - 1969
h/w Dora *Dolly* Ruby 1885 - 1980
- Mary See [Frank Clark](#)

Census Information 1901

- I have included Census Data for 1901, 1911, and 1921 choosing to not include 1861 – 1891 to keep the size of this publication within reasonable limits For those interested, all these can be viewed at www.fosterville.ca
- For the most part, the enumerator's handwriting was very good but some idiot marked all over the entries obscuring many of them. I suspect someone in StatsCan compiled the information using their own coding using the original as a work sheet.
- The information gathered got more extensive than earlier ones when they omitted collecting actual birth dates. But for some reason it was important to know where the parents were born and what religion they practiced.
- Strangely, there is no income recorded for a farmer as in other occupations. Either a farmer had no income, or he chose not to reveal it
- If you see any errors or omissions, contact me. Always check the original to verify as typos do occur

House #	Family #	Community	Last Name	First Name	Relation To Head	Sex	Married/S	Date Born	Year	Age Last Birthday	Prov Birth	Origin	Immigrated Yr	Religion	Chief Occupation	Other	Income	Notes
1	1	Fosterville	Foster	W(illiam) H(enry)	Head	M	M	Apr 18	1860	50	NB	English	-	Methodist	Farming	-	\$250	-
"	"	"	"	Annie E	Wife	F	M	May 29	1844	56	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	\$.50	-
"	"	"	"	Ward B	Son	M	S	Apr 9	1872	28	NB	English	-	Methodist	Farmer's Son	-	\$2.00	-
"	"	"	"	Myrtle G	Dau	F	S	Jan 18	1880	21	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	\$1.50	-
"	"	"	"	Fred	Son	M	S	Jun 7	1890	8	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
2	2	"	Foster	Ernest	Head	M	M	Jun 29	1874	26	NB	English	-	Methodist	Farming	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Lavanca	Wife	F	M	Apr 16	1874	26	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Forest	Son	M	S	Mar 20	1896	5	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Elsia	Dau	F	S	Sep 15	1898	3	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	John	Son	M	S	Oct 23	1899	1	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
3	3	"	Buckingham	Obediah	Head	M	M	Jul 19	1843	57	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$900	-
"	"	"	"	Isabell	Wife	F	M	Jul 14	1850	49	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	\$50	-
"	"	"	"	Wesley	Son	M	S	Dec 6	1878	22	NB	English	-	Baptist	Labourer	-	\$200	-
"	"	"	"	Hanford	Son	M	S	Dec 27	1880	20	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farming	-	\$200	-
"	"	"	"	Wilmot	Son	M	S	Jul 16	1883	17	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer's Son	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Phebe	Dau	F	S	Oct 16	1886	14	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Benjamin	Son	M	S	Jul 24	1888	12	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Thomas	Son	M	S	Apr 10	1892	8	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	DeWitt	Salome	Boarder	F	S	Oct 20	1829	72	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	Blind
4	4	"	Farrell	Stephen	Head	M	M	May 25	1858	42	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$900	-
"	"	"	"	Ida	Wife	F	M	Apr 7	1866	34	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Clarence	Son	M	S	Jul 25	1886	14	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Agnes L	Dau	F	S	Aug 31	1888	12	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	Luella
"	"	"	"	Everett	Son	M	S	Jul 24	1891	9	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Wesley	Son	M	S	May 9	1896	4	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	Jim
"	"	"	"	Cecil	Son	M	S	Feb 25	1900	1	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
5	5	"	Cropley	Mary	Head	F	W	Nov 21	1844	56	USA	English	1861	Methodist	Farming	-	\$400	-
"	"	"	"	Churchill	Son	M	S	Nov 21	1876	24	NB	English	-	Methodist	Farmer's Son	-	\$180	-
"	"	"	"	Myles Thatcher	Son	M	S	Jun 1	1880	20	NB	English	-	Methodist	Farmer's Son	-	\$220	-
"	"	"	"	Clara	Dau	F	S	Aug 16	1883	17	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Styham	Essie	Boarder	F	S	Oct 1	1881	19	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	\$70	-
6	"	"	Cropley	David	Head	M	M	Apr 21	1849	52	NB	English	-	Methodist	Farmer	-	\$400	-
"	"	"	"	Elizabeth	Wife	F	M	Dec 18	1838	62	Ireland	Irish	1853	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Richard	Son	M	S	Sep 14	1872	28	NB	English	-	Methodist	Farmer's Son	-	\$200	-
"	"	"	"	John	Son	M	S	Aug 21	1874	17	NB	English	-	Methodist	Farmer's Son	-	\$150	-
"	"	"	"	Alma	Dau	F	S	Apr 3	1877	23	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Edgar	Son	M	S	Apr 16	1880	20	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sadie	Dau	F	S	Jan 10	1894	17	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Foster	William	Boarder	M	W	Oct 4	1831	70	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
7	7	"	McMinn	Hugh	Head	M	M	Apr 9	1822	78	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farming	-	\$500	-
"	"	"	"	Betsy	Wife	F	S	Jan 8	1822	79	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
8	8	"	Gould	Charles	Head	M	M	Mar 8	1873	28	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$350	Census says 38 yrs old
"	"	"	"	Almeda	Wife	F	S	Feb 17	1861	40	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mary	Dau	F	S	Jan 11	1893	8	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Gerhardus	Son	M	S	Feb 1	1894	7	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	Grott

"	"	"	"	Hazel	Dau	F	S	Aug 26	1896	4	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Elsie	Dau	F	S	May12	1899	2	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
9	9	"	Murry	John	Head	M	M	Aug 5	1865	35	USA	English	1879	Methodist	Mechanic	-	\$1100	-
"	"	"	"	Maud	Wife	F	M	May 24	1876	24	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Clinton	Son	M	S	Oct 21	1895	6	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ellis	Son	M	S	Sep 16	1897	4	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Nelly M	Dau	F	S	Dec 26	1899	1	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
10	10	Green Mountain	Veysey	Albert	Head	M	M	Apr 27	1842	58	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Loretta	Wife	F	M	Jul 22	1849	52	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	\$100	-
"	"	"	Higgs	John	Labourer	M	S	Aug 7	1887	13	England	English	1899	Baptist	-	-	-	John was a "home child"
11	11	"	Veysey	Hiram	Head	M	M	Sep 27	1857	43	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$1000	-
"	"	"	"	Eva	Wife	F	M	Jun 8	1865	35	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harry	Son	M	S	Jan 3	1892	9	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George	Son	M	S	May 17	1893	7	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Elizabeth	Dau	F	S	Sep 5	1894	6	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hiram	Son	M	S	Jun 21	1896	4	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
12	12	Fosterville	Clark	James	Head	M	M	Mar 5	1857	44	Scotland	Scotch	1886	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Mary	Wife	F	M	Jun 30	1863	37	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Agnes	Dau	F	S	Aug 27	1895	5	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-	-
13	13	"	Foster	Samuel	Head	M	W	Jul 4	1839	60	NB	English	-	Methodist	Farmer	-	\$350	-
"	"	"	"	Maggie	Dau	F	S	Jan 27	1870	31	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	\$100	-
"	"	"	"	George	Son	M	S	Apr 18	1880	20	NB	English	-	Methodist	Farmer's Son	-	\$150	-
"	"	"	"	Grover	Son	M	S	Sep 20	1891	19	NB	English	-	Methodist	Farmer's Son	-	\$175	-
"	"	"	"	Coria	Dau	F	S	Nov 25	1885	15	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Collier	Abram	Son-in-Law	M	M	Apr 2	1863	37	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	Farming	\$350	-
"	"	"	Foster	Newton	Cousin	M	S	Apr 7	1856	44	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	Farm Labourer	\$235	-

14	14	Green Mountain	Buckingham	Harley	Head	M	M	Aug 23	1875	25	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	Farmer	\$250	-
"	"	"	"	Mabel	Wife	F	M	Dec 29	1881	15	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Cassie	Dau	F	S	May 18	1900	10 Months	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
15	15	"	Carr	James	Head	M	M	Nov 14	1857	43	NB	English	-	Methodist	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Isabell G	Wife	F	M	Oct 2	1867	33	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Efa	Dau	F	S	Aug 2	1896	4	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
16	16	"	Kinney	Austin	Head	M	M	Jun 13	1853	47	USA	English	1859	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$500	-
"	"	"	"	Eliza A	Dau	F	M	Jan 11	1857	43	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Wesley	Son	M	S	Mar 12	1878	23	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer's Son	-	\$250	-
"	"	"	"	Ellis	Son	M	S	Feb 18	1880	21	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer's Son	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Althea	Dau	F	S	Mar 23	1884	17	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Arthur	Son	M	S	Aug 25	1886	14	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Chester	Son	M	S	May 29	1889	11	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Nina	Dau	F	S	May 9	1892	8	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Thomas	Son	M	S	May 3	1893	7	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Raymond	Son	M	S	Feb 16	1895	6	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Elizabeth	Dau	F	S	Apr 26	1899	17	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
17	17	"	Till	George	Head	M	M	Jiul 31	1848	52	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	Farmer	\$500	-
"	"	"	"	Anna	Wife	F	M	Dec 13	1866	34	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George W	Son	M	S	May 4	1884	16	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	Farmer's Son	\$50	-
"	"	"	"	John F	Son	M	S	Aug 15	1886	14	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Dora M	Dau	F	S	Apr 8	1892	8	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Dorus	Son	M	S	Apr 8	1892	17	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Inez	Dau	F	S	Oct 1	1896	4	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Smith	Oliver	Grandson	M	S	May 2	1900	11 Mos	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Till	James	Brother	M	S	Jun 10	1853	48	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	\$100	-
"	18	"	Till	Allen H	Head	M	M	Apr 18	1877	23	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	\$120	-
"	"	"	"	Lizzie	Wife	F	M	Jul 11	1883	17	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-

18	19	"	Peck	Almeda	Head	F	W	Jan 23	1857	44	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	Farming	\$150	-
"	"	"	"	Elias W	Son	M	S	Feb 23	1874	27	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	Farming	\$250	-
"	"	"	"	Claude	Son	M	S	Oct 9	1880	20	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	Farmer	\$250	-
"	"	"	"	Vernon L	Son	M	S	Jan 12	1885		NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Effie E	Dau	F	S	Nov 17	1887	13	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Fred W	Son	M	S	Aug 21	1889	10	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Eldon M	Son	M	S	Feb 25	1897	4	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
19	20	"	Foster	John L	Head	M	M	Oct 14	1848	52	NB	English	-	E.C.	Farming	-	\$450	E.C. may be Episcopal Church (Anglican)
"	"	"	"	Mary E	Wife	F	S	Jun 22	1856	44	NB	English	-	E.C.	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sedences	Son	M	S	Jun 22	1882	18	NB	English	-	E.C.	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Jane	Dau	F	S	Aug 13	1885	15	NB	English	-	E.C.	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Nell	Dau	F	S	May 19	1891	9	NB	English	-	E.C.	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Nina	Dau	F	S	Sep 25	1892	8	NB	English	-	E.C.	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Inez	Dau	F	S	Mar 20	1894	7	NB	English	-	E.C.	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Elias	Son	M	S	Aug 17	1896	4	NB	English	-	E.C.	-	-	-	-
20	21	"	Boone	William W	Head	M	M	Jan 6	1865	36	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$200	-
"	"	"	"	Lenora	Wife	F	S	Oct 29	1875	25	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
21	22	"	Lutz	Peter C	Head	M	M	Feb 3	1871	30	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Susie	Wife	F	S	Oct 9	1874	26	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ella B	Dau	F	S	Nov 10	1896	4	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Nettie	Dau	F	S	Apr 9	1899	1	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Cropley	Mary M	Niece	F	S	Mar 23	1886	15	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	\$20	-
"	"	"	Howe	Stephen	F inL	M	M	Nov 23	1830	70	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Elmira	M inL	F	M	Feb 13	1844	57	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
22	23	"	Farrell	Elmer	Head	M	M	Aug 23	1878	22	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$250	-
"	"	"	"	Anne	Wife	F	M	Apr 8	1880	22	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Robert	Son	M	S	Feb 28	1901	5 wks	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
23	24	"	Howe	Thomas	Head	M	M	Feb 20	1860	41	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	Farmer	\$200	-
"	"	"	"	Ida B	Wife	F	M	Oct 11	1868	32	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Maggie P	Dau	F	S	Jun 26	1891	9	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Charles	Adopted Son	M	S	Mar 15	1893	8	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	Son of Charles and Lottie Boone
"	"	"	"	Newton P	Brother	M	S	Jun 18	1869	31	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farming	-	\$200	-
24	25	"	Wilson	John W	Head	M	M	Feb 13	1818 73	18	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$200	-
"	"	"	"	Georganna	Wife	F	M	Mar 13	1872	29	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	\$50	-
"	"	"	"	Lizzie A	Dau	F	S	Mar 21	1892	9	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
25	26	"	Wilson	Charles A	Head	M	M	Jan 25	1847	54	NB	English	-	E.C.	Farmer	-	\$250	-
"	"	"	"	Ruth E	Wife	F	M	Aug 4	1849	51	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alice G	Dau	F	S	Jul 13	1888	12	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Beulah	Dau	F	S	Aug 18	1892	8	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
26	27	"	Wood	George W	Head	M	M	Feb 13	1840	61	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	Farming	\$250	-
"	"	"	"	Charlotte A	Wife	F	M	May 9	1849	51	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Henry	Son	M	S	Jun 13	1871	29	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farming	-	\$100	-
"	"	"	"	Bessie A	Dau	F	S	May 5	1877	23	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	\$100	-
"	"	"	"	Mary E	Dau	F	S	Sep 29	1875	21	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	\$80	-
"	"	"	"	George A	Son	M	S	Mar 4	1882	19	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	\$50	-
"	"	"	"	Millidge	Son	M	S	Apr 1	1887	14	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Buckingham	John	Grandson	M	S	Jan 31	1893	8	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Miria K	Grand Dau	F	S	Aug 19	1894	6	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Fish	Lydia	Dau	F	M	Dec 17	1873	27	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	\$25	-
"	"	"	"	Charles	Grandson	M	S	Oct 29	1894	6	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Archie	Son	M	S	Nov 27	1896	4	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
27	28	"	Vantassell	George A	Head	M	M	Jun 2	1849	51	NB	English	-	E.C.	Farming	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Sara E	Wife	F	M	Dec 19	1844	56	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Wesley C	Son	M	S	Sep 20	1877	23	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer's Son	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Alfred E	Son	M	S	Jun 2	1882	18	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Bertha A	Dau	F	S	Jun 13	1885	15	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Gaskin	George E	Grandson	M	S	Oct 12	1897	3	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
28	29	"	Buckingham	Solomon	Head	M	M	Apr 24	1863	37	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$350	-

"	"	"	"	Minnie	Wife	F	M	Aug 16	1872	28	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Charles S	Son	M	S	Jan 16	1894	7	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	David W	Son	M	S	Apr 22	1896	4	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
29	30	"	Buckingham	Enoch	Head	M	M	Mar 28	1837	64	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farming	-	\$100	-
"	"	"	"	Lydia	Wife	F	M	Jul 15	1841	59	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	William	Son	M	S	Oct 29	1871	29	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer's Son	-	\$200	-
30	31	"	Wood	Daniel	Head	M	M	Nov 14	1819	81	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mary J	Wife	F	M	Aug 17	1819	81	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
31	32	"	Wood	Charles A	Head	M	M	Aug 7	1862	38	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farming	-	\$180	-
"	"	"	"	Maggie A	Wife	F	M	Jun 15	1873	26	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	\$20	-
"	"	"	"	Eldis E	Dau	F	S	Jul 23	1892	8	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lillian	Dau	F	S	Apr 6	1894	7	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Nelly M	Dau	F	S	Nov 1	1897	3	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
32	33	"	Tidd	James	Head	M	M	Jun 3	1840	60	USA	English	1872	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$250	-
"	"	"	"	Mary B	Wife	F	M	Dec 19	1840	60	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	\$20	-
"	"	"	"	Roger G	Son	M	S	Apr 28	1876	24	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	\$150	-
"	"	"	"	Julia T	Dau	F	S	Sep 18	1883	7	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	\$20	-
33	34	Forest City	Stitham	Alex	Head	M	S	May 22	1856	7	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$100	-
"	"	"	"	Ruth?	Mother	F	W	Feb 15	1825	76	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-	Could be Bertha
34	35	"	Patterson	Samuel	Head	F	S	Feb 18	1837	64	USA	English	1863	Baptist	Carpenter	-	\$250	-
"	"	"	Jones	Martha	Sister	F	W	Oct 12	1822	78	USA	English	1863	Baptist	-	-	-	-
35	36	"	Vantassel	Samuel	Head	M	M	Sep 9	1846	54	NB	Dutch	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$200	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah	Wife	F	M	Jul 3	1847	53	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Eva	Dau	F	S	Jun 10	1887	13	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	Evelyn
36	37	"	Hartin	John	Head	M	M	Oct 26	1850	50	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	#250	-
"	"	"	"	Emma	Wife	F	M	Oct 15	1864	36	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	John S	Son	M	S	Oct 20	1886	14	NB	English	-	Irish	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ina L	Dau	F	S	Nov 19	1888	12	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Forest	Son	M	S	Mar 23	1891	10	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lillian	Dau	F	S	Apr 6	1894	7	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Leah	Dau	F	S	Jul 28	1898	2	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lillian	Dau	F	S	Apr 6	1894	7	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-

37	38	"	Cosman	Herman	Head	M	M	Eb 14	1863	38	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Laura	Wife	F	M	Jan 3	1869	32	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Forest	Son	M	S	Sep 18	1887	13	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lena	Dau	F	S	Sep 1	1888	12	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Maude	Dau	F	S	May 1	1890	10	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Florence	Dau	F	S	Nov 3	1893	7	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Earl	Son	M	S	Sep 29	1897	3	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Vernon	Son	M	S	Jul 15	1900	8/1 2	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
38	39	"	Kneeland	Charles	Head	M	M	Feb 26	1835	66	USA	Scotch	1864	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Arvilla	Wife	F	M	Oct 20	1833	67	USA	Irish	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
39	40	"	Giles	Mary	Head	F	W	July 15	1830	70	NB	Scotch	-	Methodist	Retired	-	-	-
"	"	"	Gordon	Charles	Grandson	M	S	Oct 29	1882	18	USA	Scotch	1895	Methodist	Farmer's Son	-	\$200	-
40	41	"	Foster	Mary E	Head	F	W	Sep 6	1840	60	USA	Irish	1871	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Frank E	Son	M	W	Jul 30	1863	37	USA	Irish	1871	Baptist	-	-	\$200	-
41	42	"	Inch	George	Head	M	M	Oct 20	1856	44	NB	English	-	Methodist	Merchant	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Hopia	Wife	F	M	Jun 6	1857	43	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	\$215	-
"	"	"	"	Clarence	Son	M	S	Nov 12	1882	18	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alice	Dau	F	S	Mar 5	1889	12	NB	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	William	Father	M	W	Sep 17	1827	73	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	\$50	-
"	"	"	Leeman	Sadie	Dom	F	S	Aug 5	1886	15	NB	English	-	Baptist	Domestic	-	\$100	dau. of Willard Leeman
42	43	"	Hayes	Carrie E	Head	F	S	Mar 18	1864	37	USA	Irish	1876	Baptist	-	-	\$175	-
"	"	"	Blanchard	Ernest	H.B	M	S	May 15	1869	31	USA	French	1876	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$175	-
"	"	"	"	Kezia	H.S.	F	S	May 26	1878	22	NB	French	-	Baptist	-	-	\$110	-
43	44	"	Vantassel	Charles	Head	M	M	Jul 28	1851	49	NB	Dutch	-	Methodist	Farmer	-	\$500	-
"	"	"	"	Jeanette	Wife	F	M	Oct 28	1850	50	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
44	45	"	Pray	Frank	Head	M	M	Feb 11	1869	32	NB	Scotch	-	Methodist	Teacher	-	\$470	-
"	"	"	"	Ada	Wife	F	M	Mar 18	1874	27	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Helen	Dau	F	S	Sep 25	1893	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alton	Son	M	S	Sep 11	1893	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Louis	Son	M	S	Oct 16	1898	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
45	46	"	Foster	William O	Head	M	M	Jul 12	1832	68	"	"	-	"	Retired	-	\$300	-

"	"	"	"	Isabell	Wife	F	M	Jan 10	1835	66	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
46	47	"	Bartlett	David	Head	M	M	May 22	1818	82	"	"	-	"	Retired	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mary	Wife	F	M	Oct 29	1828	72	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
47	48	"	Clark	George H	Head	M	M	Feb 28	1861	40	"	English	-	Baptist	Merchant	-	\$8000	-
"	"	"	"	Anna	Wife	F	M	Mar 11	1866	35	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Inez	Dau	F	S	Feb 5	1901	2/1 2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
48	49	"	Lewis	Lindon	Head	M	M	Jan 7	1861	40	USA	"	1871	"	Clerk	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Carrie	Wife	F	M	Nov 20	1860	40	"	"	1871	"	-	-	\$25	-
"	"	"	"	Raymond	Son	M	S	Jun 8	1885	15	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Arlington	Son	M	S	Aug 15	1886	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Tressa	Dau	F	S	Aug 28	1889	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
49	50	"	Veysey	Charles	Head	M	M	Feb 20	1861	40	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$600	-
"	"	"	"	Sophia	Wife	F	M	Apr 21	1861	39	Scotlan d	Scotch	1863	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Roy	Son	M	S	Jan 1	1882	19	NB	English	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	\$150	-
"	"	"	"	Lillian	Dau	F	S	Apr 12	1883	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Dora	Dau	F	S	Aug 7	1886	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Henry	Son	M	S	Nov 18	1888	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alfred	Son	M	S	Jul 15	1892	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Clyde	Son	M	S	Oct 13	1895	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	John	Son	M	S	Nov 10	1898	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
50	51	"	Blanchard	Joseph	Head	M	M	Feb 21	1846	55	USA	"	1870	"	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Anna	Wife	F	M	Jun 5	1854	46	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George L	Father	M	W	Jan 22	1818	73	USA	"	1870	"	Retired	-	-	-
51	52	"	Gould	George	Head	M	M	Apr 13	1865	35	"	"	-	"	Farmer	Blacksm ith	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Josephine	Wife	F	M	Apr 18	1867	33	"	Scotch	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ollie	Dau	F	S	Aug 22	1893	7	"	English	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Margery	Dau	F	S	Oct 7	1894	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mildred	Dau	F	S	Oct 7	1896	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
52	53	Forest City	Patterson	David H	Head	M	M	Oct 7	1832	68	USA	"	1869	Methodist	Farmer	-	\$300	-

"	"	"	"	Hannah	Wife	F	S	Feb 15	1836	65	USA	Irish	1872	"	-	-	-	-
53	54	"	Patterson	William	Head	M	M	Mar 20	1853	48	"	"	1872	"	Farming	-	\$250	-
"	"	"	"	Mary	Wife	F	M	Feb 16	1852	49	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
54	55	"	Veysey	Ludlow	Head	M	M	May 19	1855	45	"	English	-	C.E.	Farmer	-	\$500	-
"	"	"	"	Cecelia	Wife	F	M	Dec 5	1858	42	"	Dutch	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lucy	Dau	F	S	Dec 7	1885	15	"	English	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Tyson	Son	M	S	Jul 3	1893	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Abner	Dau	M	S	Dec 20	1897	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Elsie	Dau	F	S	Aug 8	1900	9/1 2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
55	56	"	Markey	Allen	Head	M	M	Jul 8	1863	37	"	French	-	C.E.	Hotel Prop	-	\$3300	-
"	"	"	"	Margaret	Wife	F	M	Aug 13	1862	38	"	Irish	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ethel	Dau	F	S	Oct 13	1884	16	USA	French	1884	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	McGuire	Henry	Domestic ?	M	W	Jan 10	1837	64	NB	Scotch	1897	Methodist	?	-	\$600	Cook at Hotel, maybe?
"	"	"	Collier	John	?	M	S	Feb 8	1882	19	"	Irish	-	"	Domestic	-	\$150	-
56	57	"	Lipsett	William	Head	M	M	Sep 18	1839	61	Ireland	"	1863	"	Customs Officer	-	\$600	-
"	"	"	"	Jane	Wife	F	M	Oct 15	1837	63	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Savage	Laura	Dau	F	S	Dec 18	1888	12	England	English	1899	"	-	-	-	Home child?
57	58	"	Hall	Joseph	Head	M	M	Oct 23	1852	48	USA	"	1877	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$600	-
"	"	"	"	Annie	Dau	F	M	Aug 12	1862	38	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sterling	Son	M	S	Oct 27	1882	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Joseph A	Son	M	S	Jul 13	1884	16	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hazen W	Son	M	S	Feb 7	1885	16	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	May	Dau	F	S	Apr 5	1888	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Bernice P	Dau	F	S	Jul 19	1892	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Clara	Dau	F	S	Oct 30	1893	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Annie	Dau	F	S	Oct 13	1895	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Grace	Dau	F	S	Jan 7	1898	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Wayne	Son	M	S	Jan 7	1900	10/ 12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
58	59	"	Patterson	Frank	Head	M	M	Mar 25	1869	32	"	"	-	Methodist	Farmer	-	\$300	-

"	"	"	"	Carrie	Wife	F	M	Jul 10	1869	31	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Beulah	Dau	F	S	Aug 25	1894	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lalah	Dau	F	S	Aug 2	1896	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Vernon	Son	M	S	Feb 24	1899	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Omer	Son	F	S	Jan 17	1901	3/1 2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
59	60	"	Harvey	Fred C	Head	M	M	Feb 28	1871	30	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$500	-
"	"	"	"	Viola	Wife	F	M	Apr 20	1876	24	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Earl	Son	M	S	Mar 20	1900	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
60	61	"	Gould	William	Head	M	M	Feb 27	1864	37	"	"	-	Baptist	Farmer	Lumbe ring	\$2000	-
"	"	"	"	Annie	Wife	F	S	May 6	1869	31	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Beatrice	Dau	F	S	Feb 8	1887	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
61	62	"	Houghton	Henry	Head	M	M	Jan 5	1833	68	USA	Scotch	1862	"	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Catherine	Wife	F	M	May 31	1838	62	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ella	Dau	F	S	Mar 26	1860	41	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harry	Son	M	S	Jan 27	1878	23	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-
62	63	"	Boone	George E	Head	M	M	Sep 19	1857	43	NB	English	-	"	Farmer	-	\$500	-
"	"	"	"	Maude	Wife	F	M	Nov 30	1866	34	"	Irish	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Veysey A	Son	M	S	Mar 29	1890	11	NB	English	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George Otto	Son	M	S	Feb 2	1892	9	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Basil W	Son	F	S	Mar 26	1895	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Annie	Dau	F	S	Jul 13	1897	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ella	Dau	F	S	Mar 19	1900	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Florence	Dau	F	S	Mar 19	1901	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
63	64	"	Boone	Harvey	Head	M	M	May 10	1860	40	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Martha	Wife	F	M	Dec 28	1862	38	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mabel	Dau	F	S	Feb 12	1883	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	William O	Son	M	S	Jun 27	1885	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Jessie	Dau	F	S	Oct 2	1887	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harry	Son	M	S	Feb 24	1890	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	Cenus has Mary B
"	"	"	"	Frank	Son	M	S	Jan 27	1892	9	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Florence	Dau	F	S	Dec 26	1894	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Donald	Son	M	S	Sep 20	1897	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
64	65	"	Harvey	Charles	Head	M	S	Apr 12	1828	73	"	"	-	Methodist	Farmer	-	\$600	-
"	"	"	"	Henrietta	Wife	F	M	Nov 13	1837	63	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lancaster	Son	M	S	May 4	1877	23	"	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Dudley	Son	M	S	Mar 16	1880	21	"	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	-	-
"	"	"	Startin	Elizabeth	A. Dau	F	S	Feb 9	1893	8	England	"	1900	"	-	-	-	Home Child
65	66	Pemberton Ridge	Lutz	George	Head	M	S	Mar 5	1865	36	NB	Dutch	-	Baptist	Labourer	-	\$200	-
"	"	"	Leeman	Martha J	Mother	F	W	Jul 8	1839	61	"	English	-	"	-	-	-	Leeman 2nd husband?
66	67	"	Smart	James	Head	M	M	Jul 4	1852	48	USA	"	1900	"	Farmer	-	\$400	-
"	"	"	"	Isa	Wife	F	M	Sep 6	1867	33	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mabel	Dau	F	S	Jul 12	1888	12	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Flora	Dau	F	S	Jul 14	1890	10	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Leo	Son	M	S	Jan 19	1892	9	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Cora	Dau	F	S	Apr 8	1894	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George	Son	M	S	Mar 8	1896	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Beulah	Dau	F	S	Apr 10	1899	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
67	68	"	Jackson	Charles	Head	M	M	Apr 22	1860	40	"	"	1871	Methodist	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Jannie	Wife	F	M	Feb 22	1854	47	NB	"	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Robert	Son	F	S	May 14	1883	17	"	"	-	Methodist	Farmer's Son	-	\$100	-
"	"	"	"	Minnie	Dau	F	S	Aug 6	1886	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Raymond O	Son	M	S	Oct 21	1888	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Edward B	Son	M	S	Sep 15	1891	9	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Wesley B	Son	M	S	Mar 29	1893	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
68	69	"	Kinney	Amy I	Head	F	M	Jul 3	1856	44	"	"	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	#300	-
"	"	"	"	Lewellyn	Son	M	S	Jan 10	1894	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Angie	Dau	F	S	Apr 16	1895	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
69	70	"	Cosman	Wallace	Head	M	M	Jan 15	1853	49	USA	"	1869	"	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Alice	Wife	F	M	Apr 5	1867	34	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Murray	Son	M	S	Apr 18	1891	9	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ralph E	Son	M	S	Dec 29	1892	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Millage P	Son	M	S	Apr 14	1896	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Robert D	Son	F	S	Apr 14	1900	11/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
70	71	"	Graham	Richard K	Head	M	M	Nov 15	1864	36	"	Irish	-	Methodist	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Elizabeth M	Wife	F	M	May 31	1878	22	"	"	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Bird	Dau	F	S	Jul 24	1895	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harry L	Son	M	S	Sep 2	1896	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Victor E	Son	M	S	Dec 8	1898	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	Went by Ellis
"	"	"	"	Perley R	Son	M	S	Apr 5	1900	2 days	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
71	72	"	Cosman	John	Head	M	M	Mar 30	1872	29	"	"	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Alma K	Wife	F	M	Jul 3	1868	32	"	Scotch	-	"	Teacher	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Fred Mc	Son	M	S	Nov 9	1893	7	"	English	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Perrish	Son	M	S	May 10	1895	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Kenneth B	Son	M	S	Jan 6	1896	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Bertram	Son	M	S	Sep 7	1898	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hilda R	Dau	F	S	Sep 16	1900	6/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
72	73	"	Gould	Hanford J	Head	M	M	Feb 6	1868	33	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$400	-
"	"	"	"	Addie B	Wife	F	M	Sep 8	1873	27	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Leah M	Dau	F	S	May 2	1896	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Grace	Dau	F	S	Oct 4	1900	6/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
72	73	"	Graham	Hugh	Head	M	M	Jan 9	1866	35	"	Irish	-	"	Farmer	-	\$700	-
"	"	"	"	Lizzie J	Wife	F	M	Jun 22	1877	23	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Myrtle	Dau	F	S	Apr 21	1897	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Melzie	Son	M	S	Feb 10	1900	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
73	74	"	Graham	John	Head	M	W	Jul 26	1853	47	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
73	74	"	Leeman	Willard H	Head	M	M	Apr 19	1853	47	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$500	-
"	"	"	"	Mary L	Wife	F	M	Jan 8	1864	37	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Elmer E	Son	M	S	May 13	1883	17	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sadie	Dau	F	S	Aug 5	1886	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Bernice	Dau	F	S	Apr 27	1890	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Florence	Dau	F	S	May 15	1892	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lyla May	Dau	F	S	Sep 16	1894	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	- May be Lillian May
"	"	"	"	Guy B	Son	F	S	Mar 16	1896	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ella A	Dau	F	S	Jul 4	1899	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
74	75	"	Brown	Nelson	Head	M	M	May 12	1861	39	"	"	-	Methodist	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah E	Wife	F	M	Aug 20	1863	37	USA	French	1872	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Thomas L	Dau	M	S	Mar 6	1891	10	"	English	1891	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Angie L	Dau	F	S	Oct 19	1893	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Moses	Son	M	S	Feb 18	1895	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Carrie E	Dau	F	S	May 13	1897	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Agnes	Dau	F	S	Mar 4	1898	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
75	76	Green Mountain	Boone	Harvey B	Head	M	M	Mar 27	1876	25	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$250	-
"	"	"	"	Carrie	Wife	F	M	Nov 4	1870	30	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
76	77	"	Veysey	Elizabeth A	Head	F	W	Apr 3	1837	64	"	"	-	C of E	Farming	-	\$00	-
"	"	"	"	H	Grandson	M	S	Jul 24	1888	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	- Son of Hiram & Eva?
77	78	"	Wetmore	Thomas	Head	M	M	Oct 2	1855	45	England	"	1875	C of E	Farmer	-	\$450	-
"	"	"	"	Margaret	Wife	F	M	Oct 27	1855	45	"	"	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sara Mae	Dau	F	S	Sep 1	1879	21	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Arthur	Son	M	S	Feb 12	1881	20	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
78	79	"	Crone	James H	Head	M	M	Nov 10	1843	57	"	Irish	-	"	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah A	Wife	F	M	Aug 28	1862	38	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Edgar S	Son	M	S	Mar 18	1880	21	"	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	\$200	-
"	"	"	"	James W	Son	M	S	Jul 8	1882	18	"	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	\$100	-
"	"	"	"	Royland	Son	M	S	Feb 5	1885	16	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Amber M	Dau	F	S	Mar 12	1887	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Venus M	Dau	F	S	Apr 1	1889	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Ivadell A	Dau	F	S	Sep 10	1890	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Gilbert H	Son	M	S	Apr 6	1892	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harry H	Son	M	S	Oct 20	1895	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ralph W	Son	M	S	Jan 1	1898	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
79	80	"	Boone	Alexander	Head	M	M	Dec 6	1827	73	"	"	-	"	Carpente r	Farmin g	\$450	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah	Wife	F	M	Jun 25	1837	63	"	Scotch	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Charles F	Son	M	S	Apr 30	1874	26	"	English	-	"	Teacher	-	\$225	-
"	"	"	Wood	Gertrude	G. Dau	F	S	Feb 18	1882	19	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Boone	Byron Scovil	Adopted Son	M	S	Jan 11	1899	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
80	81	"	McMinn	George A	Head	M	M	Sep 26	1861	39	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$260	-
"	"	"	"	Maud A	Wife	F	M	Apr 7	1876	25	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ruby	Dau	F	S	Feb 1	1898	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Maggie M	Dau	F	S	Jun 3	1899	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alma	Dau	F	S	Dec 11	1900	4/1 2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
81	82	Eel River	Foster	Charles O	Head	M	M	Dec 25	1852	48	"	Scotch	-	"	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Ida H	Wife	F	M	Jun 19	1857	43	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mae Delcina	Dau	F	S	Sep 12	1874	26	"	"	-	"	-	-	\$150	-
"	"	"	"	Joseph S	Dau	M	S	Dec 14	1879	21	"	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	\$200	-
"	"	"	"	James F	Son	M	S	Apr 25	1882	18	"	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	\$100	-
"	"	"	"	Amber	Dau	F	S	Apr 6	1885	16	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Allie B	Dau	F	S	Oct 6	1889	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Roxie A	Dau	F	S	Apr 24	1890	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harry D	Son	M	S	Sep 4	1894	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Thomas W	Son	M	S	Jun 20	1898	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
82	83	"	McIntire	Samuel	Head	M	M	Mar 22	1842	59	"	Irish	-	"	Farmer	-	\$100	-
"	"	"	"	Martha	Wife	F	M	May 20	1844	56	USA	English	1880	"	-	-	\$100	-
"	"	"	"	Robert B	Son	M	S	Nov 30	1884	16	"	Irish	-	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	Devillie	Charles L	Step Son	M	S	Feb 18	1865	31	"	"	-	"	Mechanic	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	McIntire	Shepherd	Step Son	M	S	Feb 18	1880	21	"	"	-	"	-	-	\$300	-
83	84	"	Kennedy	John	Head	M	M	Aug 1	1841	59	Ireland	Irish	1842	Presbyterian	Merchant	-	\$4000	-
"	"	"	"	Jane	Wife	F	M	Mar 12	1843	58	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Susie	Dau	F	S	Aug 3	1874	26	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Laura M	Dau	F	S	Sep 26	1876	24	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Thomas	Son	M	S	Jan 28	1879	22	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ida A	Dau	F	S	Nov 10	1880	20	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	James E	Son	M	S	Nov 11	1881	19	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	David H	Son	M	S	Mar 15	1884	17	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	William L	Son	M	S	Jun 7	1885	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
84	85	"	Graham	Thompson K	Head	M	M	May 18	1847	53	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$500	-
"	"	"	"	Elizabeth	Wife	F	M	Apr 8	1858	53	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	John H	Son	M	S	Jul 14	1878	22	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah A	Dau	F	S	Dec 8	1879	21	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	William B	Son	M	S	Jan 28	1882	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Letitia M	Dau	F	S	Feb 6	1884	17	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mary E	Dau	F	S	Feb 21	1886	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lesley	Son	M	S	Jul 12	1888	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Eva B	Dau	F	S	Feb 18	1893	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hugh	Son	F	S	Oct 2	1897	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Crawford	William	Boarder	M	S	Sep 18	1881	19	"	Scotch	-	Methodist	Teacher	-	#200	-
85	86	"	Graham	John	Head	M	W	May 1	1804	96	Ireland	Irish	1840	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	\$400	-
"	"	"	Wade	Allen	Son-in-law	M	M	Apr 20	1870	30	NB	"	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mary	Dau	F	M	Jan 29	1851	20	"	"	-	"	-	-	\$200	-
86	87	"	DeMerchant	Frank L	Head	M	M	Dec 25	1870	30	"	English	-	Presbyterian	Labourer	-	\$210	-
"	"	"	"	Martha	Wife	F	M	Feb 8	1868	33	Ireland	Irish	1881	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	James L	Son	M	S	Jun 3	1893	7	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	William J	Son	M	S	Nov 5	1895	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mary E	Dau	F	S	Aug 5	1896	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Anna E	Dau	F	S	Nov 24	1899	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Deliah	Dau	F	S	Jul 25	1900	8/1 2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
87	88	"	Saunders	John F	Head	M	S	Oct 30	1866	34	"	Scotch	-	C of E	Farmer	-	\$450	-
88	89	Maxwell	McIntire	Andrew	Head	M	W	Feb 13	1861	40	"	Irish	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	\$400	-
"	"	"	"	John A	Son	M	S	Jul 4	1882	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	\$100	-
"	"	"	"	Earnest R	Son	M	S	May 28	1888	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Herman	Son	M	S	Nov 1	1890	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Bertha	Dau	F	S	May 26	1893	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harold	Son	M	S	Sep 7	1895	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Davidson	Mary E	Domestic	F	M	Jun 10	1869	31	"	"	-	"	Domestic	-	\$50	-
89	90	"	Clark	M Harvey	Head	M	M	Sep 3	1859	31	"	English	-	"	Millman	-	\$600	-
"	"	"	"	Nelly	Wife	F	M	Feb 7	1867	34	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Jessiman	Dau	F	S	Jul 23	1883	17	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Fred W	Son	M	S	Nov 21	1886	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Soris	Dau	F	S	May 5	1888	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harold	Son	M	S	Jun 17	1890	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	V. Fay	Dau	F	S	Jul 17	1894	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harvey	Son	M	S	Jan 17	1896	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Elvira	Dau	F	S	Jan 25	1897	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Nelly A	Dau	F	S	Aug 23	1899	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Infant	Son	M	S	Feb 23	1901	2/1 2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
90	91	"	McIntire	George H	Head	M	M	Feb 10	1866	35	"	Irish	-	"	Labourer	-	\$150	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah J	Wife	F	M	Mar 25	1875	26	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mary E	Dau	F	S	Apr 9	1891	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Clara M	Dau	F	S	Jun 30	1892	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ida	Dau	F	S	Aug 9	1893	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	James H	Son	M	S	Mar 4	1897	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Laura L	Dau	F	S	Jun 7	1900	10/ 12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
91	92	"	Dinnen	Neil H	Head	M	M	Jul 11	1834	66	"	"	-	Catholic	Farmer	-	\$500	-
"	"	"	"	Mary	Wife	F	M	May 15	1845	55	Ireland	"	1856	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	George W	Son	M	S	Jul 9	1878	22	"	"	-	"	-	-	\$250	-
"	"	"	"	Thomas	Son	M	S	Aug 30	1881	19	"	"	-	"	-	-	\$180	-
"	"	"	"	Fraser	Son	M	S	Apr 18	1883	17	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
92	93	"	Greer	Robert	Head	M	M	Jul 9	1870	30	Ireland	Irish	1880	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	\$500	-
"	"	"	"	Celyea Louise	Wife	F	M	Feb 10	1872	29	NB	English	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George L	Son	M	S	Jan 26	1894	7	"	Irish	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	William J	Son	M	S	Aug 11	1894	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Murray	Son	M	S	Jan 28	1900	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Piers	John H	Boarder	M	M	Apr 24	1837	63	"	"	-	Baptist	Labourer	-	\$250	-
"	"	"	Jackson	Annie A	Boarder	F	S	Mar 15	1880	21	"	"	-	Presbyterian	Teacher	-	\$200	-
93	94	"	Dinnen	James P	Head	M	M	Mar 6	1866	35	"	Irish	-	Catholic	Farmer	-	\$500	-
"	"	"	"	Annie E	Wife	F	M	Jul 24	1870	30	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Nellie L	Dau	F	S	Sep 19	1896	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Josie	Dau	F	S	Jan 8	1898	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Adeline	Dau	F	S	Feb 10	1901	1/1 2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
94	95	"	McGillicudy	Cornelius	Head	M	M	Dec 16	1840	60	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	Farmer	-	\$600	-
"	"	"	"	Ellen	Wife	F	M	Aug 31	1856	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Minnie	Dau	F	S	Apr 21	1882	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Maurice D	Son	M	S	May 1	1884	16	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Julia E	Dau	F	S	Mar 18	1886	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Sullivan	William J	Step Son	M	S	May 4	1889	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
95	96	"	Kennedy	James	Head	M	W	Feb 7	1825	76	Ireland	Irish	1841	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	\$500	-
"	"	"	"	Martha A	Dau	F	S	Jun 11	1865	35	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Golding	John	Domestic	M	S	Jul 4	1884	16	"	English	-	"	Labourer	-	\$100	-
96	97	"	McNerlin	Thomas	Head	M	M	Mar 28	1857	44	"	Irish	-	"	Farmer	-	\$450	-
"	"	"	"	Cassie	Wife	F	M	Oct 28	1859	41	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ella M	Dau	F	S	Apr 23	1882	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George A	Son	M	S	Apr 13	1884	17	"	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	\$90	-
"	"	"	"	John H	Son	M	S	Jan 7	1886	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alice	Dau	F	S	Jan 19	1888	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Florence	Dau	F	S	Sep 9	1890	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Thomas	Son	M	S	Jul 9	1892	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah H	Dau	F	S	Dec 24	1895	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lena K	Dau	F	S	May 1	1898	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hattie M	Dau/td>	F	S	Sep 9	1900	7/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
97	98	"	Ivey	Robert	Head	M	M	Apr 22	1851	49	"	English	-	C of E	Farmer	-	\$200	-
"	"	"	"	Martha	Wife	F	M	Feb 14	1877	24	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Bertha J	Dau	F	S	Nov 12	1892	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	William W	Son	M	S	Dec 24	1895	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ralph R	Son	M	S	Nov 12	1897	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Abram A	Dau	M	S	Sep 16	1899	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Baden	Son	M	S	Mar 30	1901	2 wks	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
98	99	"	Russell	Nelson	Head	M	M	Jul 20	1850	50	USA	"	1863	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$350	-
"	"	"	"	Leah A	Wife	F	M	Mar 6	1849	18	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Fred G	Son	M	S	Apr 24	1879	21	"	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	\$150	-
"	"	"	"	Addie P	Dau	F	S	Nov 23	1880	20	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mary L	Dau	F	S	Jan 31	1883	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Maggie E	Dau	F	S	Apr 15	1885	16	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Helen N	Dau	F	S	Aug 13	1889	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	William B	Son	M	S	Mar 17	1890	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Isaac H	Son	M	S	Jul 13	1894	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
99	100	"	Graham	Daniel	Head	M	M	Aug 27	1868	32	"	Irish	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	\$600	-
"	"	"	"	Elovia	Wife	F	M	Jan 15	1872	29	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	aka Eva (Russell)
"	"	"	"	Archie C	Son	M	S	Feb 12	1895	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Eva M	Dau	F	S	May 25	1897	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harry	Son	M	S	Apr 26	1899	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lou M	Dau	F	S	Sep 12	1900	7/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
100	101	"	Graham	James	Head	M	S	Aug 1	1859	44	"	"	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$400	-
101	102	"	Hawks	Henry	Head	M	S	Dec 25	1865	35	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	John	Father	M	W	May 18	1829	71	Ireland	"	1832	"	-	-	-	-

102	103	"	Gogan	Stephen	Head	M	M	Jan 4	1857	44	NB	French	-	Catholic	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah A	Wife	F	M	Sep 10	1856	44	"	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Henry S	Son	M	S	Aug 21	1877	23	"	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	\$200	-
"	"	"	"	Leslie F	Son	M	S	Nov 14	1879	21	"	"	-	"	"	-	\$200	-
"	"	"	"	Robert	Son	M	S	Mar 30	1882	19	"	"	-	"	"	-	\$150	-
103	104	"	Watson	Harvey M	Head	M	M	Apr 1	1845	56	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$500	-
"	"	"	"	Rebecca J	Wife	F	M	Apr 1	1850	51	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Viola	Dau	F	S	Nov 27	1873	27	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lillian A	Dau	F	S	nov 7	1875	25	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Grover S	Son	M	S	Aug 23	1878	22	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ina T	Dau	F	S	nov 11	1879	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Bowers	Son	M	S	Apr 14	1883	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ella	Dau	F	S	Nov 8	1884	16	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Minnie P	Dau	F	S	Jun 5	1887	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lenora	Dau	F	S	Feb 17	1889	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Esther A	Dau	F	S	Oct 25	1890	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ellen B	Dau	F	S	Dec 5	1892	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Stella B	Dau	F	S	Jun 5	1893	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Nellie M	Dau	F	S	Jun 19	1896	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
104	105	"	Spinney	Winfield	Head	M	M	Dec 25	1855	45	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Frances L	Wife	F	M	Mar 28	1858	43	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ezra E	Son	M	S	Jun 28	1880	20	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Hawkes	Frank	Nephew	M	S	Dec 25	1889	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
105	106	"	McClusky	James	Head	M	M	Aug 1	1842	58	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Maggie	Wife	F	M	Aug 14	1852	48	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	James H	Son	M	S	Aug 15	1882	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	John	Son	M	S	Jun 4	1884	16	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Fredrick	Son	M	S	Mar 14	1886	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Maryann e	Dau	F	S	Apr 8	1888	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Birda	Dau	F	S	Sep 14	1890	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
106	107	"	Ivey	John E	Head	M	D	Nov 10	1845	55	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	William	Son	M	S	Sep 30	1872	28	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Andrew	Son	M	S	Dec 24	1874	26	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
107	108	"	Ivey	Thomas	Head	M	M	Apr 3	1854	47	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mary A	Wife	F	M	Jul 12	1855	45	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
108	109	"	Ivey	Charles F	Head	M	W	Jun 6	1860	40	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Fred	Son	F	S	Oct 27	1884	16	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
109	110	"	Ivey	George	Head	M	S	Jan 17	1840	61	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
110	111	"	Ivey	James	Head	M	S	Jan 17	1842	59	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
111	112	"	Cropley	Mathew	Head	M	M	Jul 4	1845	55	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lucy A	Wife	F	M	Nov 9	1853	47	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Laura E	Dau	F	S	Aug 15	1871	29	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Truman J	Son	M	S	Dec 1	1875	25	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Guy R	Son	M	S	Jul 5	1887	23	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Orvilla	Dau	F	S	Jun 30	1891	9	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Flora I	Dau	F	S	Jan 3	1893	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alan A	Son	M	S	Aug 6	1895	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
112	113	"	Greer	John	Head	M	S	Jul 14	1868	32	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
113	114	"	McIntosh	John	Head	M	M	Sep 10	1864	36	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Maud	Wife	F	M	Mar 23	1879	21	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ada B	Dau	F	S	Jan 10	1900	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
114	115	"	Lyons	John	Head	M	M	Apr 16	1834	67	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Louisa J	Wife	F	M	Jul 2	1837	63	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	David D	Son	M	S	Oct 20	1876	24	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Janice	Dau	F	S	Sep 4	1884	16	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Hirsh	Doria M	Boarder	F	S	May 10	1886	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
115	116	"	Graham	Thomas J	Head	M	M	Aug 17	1860	40	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Elizabeth C	Wife	F	M	Mar 9	1873	28	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Murray	Son	M	S	Apr 9	1891	9	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Myrtle E	Dau	F	S	Nov 6	1893	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Henry H	Son	M	S	Jul 15	1895	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Thomas L	Son	M	S	May 27	1897	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Susie	Dau	F	S	Jan 20	1899	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	Florim	Mary	Domestic	F	S	Jun 15	1886	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
116	117	"	Davidson	John	Head	M	M	Jun 14	1839	61	Ireland	Irish	1860	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Uesley ??	Wife	F	M	Jun 29	1837	63	NS	English	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Palmer	Margaret	Sister	F	W	May 1	1821	79	Ireland	Irish	1860	"	-	-	-	-
117	118	"	Davidson	James	Head	M	M	Dec 5	1835	65	"	"	1852	"	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah J	Wife	F	M	Mar 20	1833	67	Scotland	Scotch	1852	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	McIntire	Howard	Grandson	F	S	Mar 9	1882	19	NB	Scotch	-	"	-	-	\$200	-
118	119	"	Davidson	James Jr	Head	M	M	Apr 25	1868	32	"	Irish	-	"	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Emma	Wife	F	M	May 30	1877	23	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Margaret M	Dau	F	S	Jun 20	1896	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	William	Son	M	S	Aug 15	1899	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
119	120	"	Graham	Alexander	Head	M	M	Jul 10	1873	27	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Lottie	Wife	F	M	Mar 19	1871	30	"	Scotch	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Samuel	Son	M	S	May 31	1897	3	"	Irish	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Katie M	Dau	F	S	Jan 21	1900	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
120	121	"	Graham	Samuel	Head	M	W	May 18	1862	38	USA	"	1863	"	Farmer	-	\$400	-
"	"	"	"	Walter W	Son	M	S	Jun 29	1891	9	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alma	Dau	F	S	Mar 13	1897	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	James	Brother	M	W	Aug 15	1864	36	"	"	-	"	Farming	-	\$300	-
121	122	"	Clark	Robert W	Head	M	M	Nov 4	1863	37	"	Dutch	-	Methodist	Farmer	-	\$1000	-
"	"	"	"	Helen M	Wife	F	M	Jul 27	1862	38	USA	"	1881	"	-	-	-	-
122	123	"	DeMerchant	George M	Head	M	M	Jan 1	1847	54	"	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Lavina	Wife	F	M	Feb 17	1863	38	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Effie	Dau	F	S	Apr 17	1886	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lizzie P	Dau	F	S	Jun 10	1887	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
123	124	Eel River	Cosman	Edward	Head	M	M	Dec 26	1845	55	USA	"	1847	"	Farmer	-	\$200	-
"	"	"	"	Angelina	Wife	F	M	Sep 22	1850	50	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	McKenzie	Janette	Boarder	F	S	Aug 1	1860	40	"	Scotch	-	Methodist	-	-	\$200	-
124	125	"	Smith	John G	Head	M	M	Jul 23	1861	39	"	Irish	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Roxanna	Wife	F	M	Nov 28	1867	43	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Floyd C	Son	M	S	Jul 6	1892	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Eric	Son	M	S	May 24	1895	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Velma	Dau	F	S	Oct 24	1899	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
125	126	"	"	Burns W	Head	M	S	Dec 23	1867	33	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$300	-
126	127	"	Hawkes	Robert	Head	M	S	Jun 10	1881	19	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Effie	Dau	F	S	Apr 17	1886	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
127	128	"	Hawkes	James	Head	M	M	Nov 10	1863	47	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$400	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah B	Dau	F	M	May 19	1854	46	Ireland	"	1861	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ella J	Dau	F	S	Aug 13	1878	22	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hattie M	Dau	F	S	Aug 13	1880	20	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George A	Son	M	S	Jul 21	1881	19	"	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sanford J	Son	M	S	Oct 7	1885	15	"	"	-	"	"	-	-	-
128	129	"	"	Effie	Dau	F	S	Apr 17	1886	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Minnie	Jan 14	F	S	Apr 17	1889	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Charles H	Son	M	S	Sep 6	1892	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
129	130	"	Graham	David	Head	M	M	June 2	1856	44	"	English	-	"	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Clara A	Wife	F	M	Aug 25	1872	28	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George W	Son	M	S	Jun 19	1884	16	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Charles R	Son	M	S	Feb 2	1886	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ambrose	Son	M	S	Jul 27	1896	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Andrew M	Son	M	S	Feb 4	1899	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Emery S	Son	M	S	Feb 25	1901	1/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
130	131	"	Graham	Thomas	Head	M	M	May 25	1854	46	"	"	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	\$500	-
"	"	"	"	Eliza J	Wife	F	M	May 12	1855	45	"	"	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Clarence	Son	M	S	Dec 8	1881	19	"	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	-	-
131	132	"	Gould	Joseph	Head	M	M	Dec 7	1844	185 6	NS	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$650	-
"	"	"	"	Mary J	Wife	F	M	Jan 22	1843	58	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	John C	Son	M	S	Jul 13	1872	28	NB	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	\$400	-

"	"	"	"	Clarence T	Son	M	S	May 27	1875	25	"	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Eldon A	Dau	M	S	May 7	1881	19	"	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	\$180	-
"	"	"	"	Addie L	Dau	F	S	Feb 1	1884	17	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
132	133	"	Farrell	George A	Head	M	M	May 24	1864	36	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$600	-
"	"	"	"	Ada	Wife	F	M	Feb 15	1877	24	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George M	Son	M	S	Jul 16	1898	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Walter W	Son	M	S	Aug 1	1900	8/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Emery C	Brother	M	S	Aug 25	1872	28	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$400	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah	Mother	F	W	Sep 29	1837	63	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Julia	Niece	F	S	May 3	1886	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
133	134	"	Farrell	Henry	Head	M	M	May 25	1864	35	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$300	-
"	"	"	"	Martha M	Wife	F	M	Mar 20	1875	26	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ambrose G	Son	M	S	Feb 14	1890	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alma M	Dau	F	S	Mar 27	1900	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
134	135	"	Gaskin	William H	Head	M	M	Apr 5	1866	35	"	Irish	-	"	Farmer	-	\$450	-
"	"	"	"	Jane Emma	Wife	F	M	Jun 2	1877	23	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Edna M	Dau	F	S	May 22	1889	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Fred O	Son	M	S	Apr 17	1900	0/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
135	136	"	McNelly	Abram	Head	M	K	Jul 8	1851	49	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$400	-
"	"	"	"	Ruth	Wife	F	M	Sep 25	1843	57	USA	Scotch	1868	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Jannie L	Dau	F	S	Aug 20	1884	16	NB	Irish	-	"	-	-	-	-
136	137	Fosterville	Howe	Joseph	Head	M	M	Jul 16	1851	49	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$250	-
"	"	"	"	Melissa A	Wife	F	M	Mar 14	1856	35	"	English	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George E	Adopted Son	M	S	Mar 26	1885	16	"	Irish	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alfred	Adopted Son	M	S	Jul 31	1897	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
137	138	"	DeWitt	Franklin	Head	F	S	Sep 27	1872	28	"	English	-	"	Labourer	-	\$300	-

"	"	"	"	Maggie	Wife	F	M	Feb 15	1880	21	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
138	139	"	Wood	Thomas	Head	M	M	Apr 10	1858	43	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$350	-
"	"	"	"	Rachael	Wife	F	M	Apr 24	1865	36	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Fred J	Son	M	S	Apr 17	1883	18	"	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	\$100	-
"	"	"	"	Lydia	Dau	F	S	Oct 20	1885	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Frank E	Son	M	S	Feb 29	1888	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lester L	Son	M	S	Apr 25	1891	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	John L	Son	M	S	Dec 5	1894	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Dellis	Son	M	S	Jan 8	1901	3/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
139	140	"	Collier	Samuel	Head	M	M	Feb 14	1871	30	"	Irish	-	"	Farmer	-	\$250	-
"	"	"	"	Sadie L	Wife	F	M	Apr 8	1876	25	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hazen A	Son	M	S	Jun 14	1895	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Leslie C	Wife	M	S	Sep 18	1897	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Althea S	Dau	F	S	Feb 18	1898	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Helena Mae	Dau	F	S	Jan 2	1901	3/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
140	141	"	Maxan	George W	Head	M	S	Jan 1	1847	54	"	English	-	"	Farmer	-	\$600	-
"	"	"	"	Maggie	Wife	F	M	Apr 20	1846	55	"	Irish	-	"	-	-	\$10	-
"	"	"	"	George A	Son	M	S	Jun 29	1877	23	"	English	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	\$100	-
"	"	"	"	Serina	Dau	F	S	Jan 6	1884	17	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Nellie	Dau	F	S	Dec 26	1889	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
141	142	"	Carr	Thomas	Head	M	M	Oct 10	1875	25	"	Irish	-	"	Farmer	-	\$200	-
"	"	"	"	Eva L	Wife	F	M	Apr 8	1882	19	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Bertha	Dau	F	S	Aug 17	1898	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Leroy	Son	M	S	Jul 24	1900	9/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Eliza	Sister	F	S	Sep 24	1890	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
142	143	"	Carr	George O	Head	M	W	Jun 4	1836	64	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	\$200	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah E	Dau	F	S	Jul 7	1869	31	"	"	-	"	-	-	\$225	-
"	"	"	"	Otis	Grandson	M	S	Aug 4	1884	16	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ellis	Son	F	S	Oct 9	1885	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Clara	G. Dau	F	S	Nov 3	1890	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Otie	G. Dau	F	S	Jun 6	1895	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	William	Son	M	S	Dec 20	1856	44	"	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	\$200	-

1911 Census North Lake

House #	Family #	Community	Last Name	First Name	Relationship To Head	Sex	Married/S	Date Born	Year	Age Last Birthday	Prov Birth	Origin	Yr Imm	Religion	Chief Occupation	Other	Income	Notes
1	1	Fosterville	Gould	Charles H	Head	M	M	Mar	1867	44	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	Lumbering	\$1900	-
"	"	"	"	Almeda	Wife	F	M	Feb	1861	50	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Gerhardus	Son	M	S	Feb	1894	17	"	"	-	"	-	-	\$200	Known as Grott
"	"	"	"	Hazel	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1897	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Elsie	Daughter	F	S	May	1899	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Flo	Daughter	F	S	May	1905	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
2	2	"	Fox	Abijah	Head	F	S	Apr	1873	38	"	"	-	"	Farm	Store, Mill	\$800	-
"	"	"	"	Bessie	Wife	F	M	May	1881	30	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mary	Daughter	F	S	Mar	1899	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lacie	Daughter	F	S	Jan	1905	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Kathleen	Daughter	F	S	Jan	1908	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Rawlins	Harold	Employee	F	S	Mar	1892	19	"	"	-	"	Domestic	-	-	-
3	3	"	Veysey	Alfred	Head	M	M	Jul	1892	18	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hattie	Wife	F	M	Aug	1892	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Arlene	Daughter	F	S	Jun	1910	11/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Roy	Son	m	S	May	1911	0/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
4	4	"	Veysey	Charles	Head	M	M	Feb	1861	50	"	"	-	"	Farming	Lumbering	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sophia	Wife	F	S	Apr	1861	50	Scotland	Scotch	1869	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Clyde	Son	M	S	Oct	1896	14	"	English	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	John	Son	M	S	Dec	1899	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	5	"	Homes	Frank	Head	M	M	Oct	1873	37	"	Scotch	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Myrtle	Wife	F	M	Jan	1880	31	"	English	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Marjorie	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1911	1/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mildred	Step-dau	F	S	-	1903	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Emma	Step-dau	F	S	Feb	1909	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
5	6	"	Cropley	Richard	Head	M	M	Sep	1872	38	"	"	-	"	Merchant	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mae	Wife	F	M	Apr	1888	23	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Bernice	Daughter	F	S	Sep	1910	5/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	David	Father	M	W	Apr	1848	63	"	"	-	"	Teamster	-	-	-
6	7	"	Collier	Samuel	Head	M	M	Feb	1870	41	"	"	-	Baptist	Farming	Lumbering	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sade	Wife	F	M	Apr	1876	35	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hazen	Son	M	S	Jun	1895	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lester	Son	M	S	Sep	1898	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Althea	Daughter	F	S	Feb	1900	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mae H	Daughter	F	S	Jan	1902	9	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Edith	Daughter	F	S	Jan	1904	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	John	Brother	M	S	Feb	1880	31	"	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
"	"	"	Kinney	Arthur	Bro-in-law	M	S	Aug	1886	24	"	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
7	8	"	Foster	Samuel	Head	M	M	Jul	1839	71	"	"	-	"	Farming	Mail	-	-
"	"	"	"	?	Wife	F	M	Jun	1840	70	USA	"	-	"	-	-	-	Probably Sopenia
8	9	"	Kinney	Lillian	Head	F	W	Apr	1883	28	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Stanley	Son	M	S	Aug	1903	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Laurel	Son	M	S	Jan	1907	4	USA	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Wesley	Son	M	S	Jun	1909	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
9	10	"	Maxan	George	Head	M	M	Jan	1848	63	NB	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Margaret	Wife	F	M	Apr	1847	64	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George A	Son	M	S	Jun	1874	36	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
10	11	"	DeWitt	Frank	Head	M	M	Sep	1874	36	"	"	-	"	Farmer	Lumbering	-	-
"	"	"	"	Margaret	Wife	F	M	Feb	1880	31	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	May	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1902	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lizzie	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1902	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hazel	Daughter	F	S	Dec	1903	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Grace	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1905	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Walter	Son	M	S	Jul	1908	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
11	12	"	Wood	Thomas	Head	M	M	Apr	1854	57	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Rachael	Wife	F	M	Apr	1865	46	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Frank	Son	M	S	Feb	1888	23	"	"	-	"	Labourer	Woods work	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lester	Son	M	S	Apr	1892	19	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	John	Son	M	S	Dec	1896	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Dellis	Son	M	S	Jan	1901	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Jane	Mother	F	W	Aug	1819	91	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Carr	Bertha	G-Daughter	F	S	Aug	1899	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
12	13	"	Howe	Joseph	Head	M	M	Jul	1853	57	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Anne	Wife	F	M	Mar	1857	54	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George	A-Son	M	S	Mar	1885	26	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alfred	A-Son	M	S	Jul	1897	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
13	14	"	Carr	Thomas	Head	M	D	Oct	1875	35	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Roy	Son	M	S	Jul	1900	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Perley	Son	M	S	Dec	1904	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Merrill	Son	M	S	Dec	1908	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ruth	Mother	F	M	Jul	1848	62	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	Wife of Geo Ozias
14	15	"	Clark	James	Head	M	M	Mar	1855	56	Scotland	Scotch	1886	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mary	Wife	F	M	Jun	1864	46	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Agnes	G-Daughter	F	S	Aug	1896	14	"	"	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-	-
15	16	"	Foster	Ward	Head	M	M	Apr	1872	39	"	"	-	Methodist	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Minnie	Wife	F	M	May	1888	23	"	"	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Thyrle	Son	M	S	Sep	1907	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hilda	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1909	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Cynthia	Daughter	F	S	Oct	1910	6/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Anne	Mother	F	W	May	1844	67	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Fred	A-Son	M	S	Jun	1891	19	"	"	-	"	Labourer	Lumbering	-	-
16	17	"	Farrell	Stephen	Head	M	M	May	1858	53	"	"	-	"	Farmer	Lumbering	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ida	Wife	F	M	Apr	1866	45	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Everett	Son	M	S	Jul	1891	19	"	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Wesley	Son	M	S	Aug	1896	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Kathleen	Daughter	F	S	Jan	1908	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Cecil	Son	M	S	Jan	1900	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Edwin	Son	M	S	Apr	1902	9	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Madison	Son	M	S	Aug	1905	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Amos	Son	M	S	Apr	1908	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
17	18	"	Buckingham	Benjamin	Head	M	M	Jul	1888	22	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lizzie	Wife	F	M	Jun	1890	20	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Thomas	Brother	M	S	Apr	1892	19	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Isabella	Mother	F	W	Jun	1852	58	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
18	19	"	Buckingham	Wesley	Head	M	M	Aug	1878	32	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Luella	Wife	F	M	Aug	1888	22	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Vivian	Daughter	F	S	Nov	1910	4/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	20	"	Cropley	Guy	Head	M	M	Jul	1887	23	"	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Florence	Wife	F	M	May	1892	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
19	21	Green Mountain	Kinney	Austin	Head	M	M	Jun	1854	57	USA	"	NG	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Eliza	Wife	F	M	Jan	1860	51	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Nina	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1892	19	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Thomas	Son	M	S	May	1893	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ray	Son	M	S	Feb	1897	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Elizabeth	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1899	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Bernice	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1904	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
20	22	"	Buckingham	Wilmot	Head	M	M	Jul	1884	26	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Clara	Wife	F	M	Apr	1883	28	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Foster	William	?	M	W	Jul	1831	79	"	Scotch	-	"	-	-	-	-
21	23	"	Buckingham	Harley	Head	M	M	Aug	1876	34	"	English	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mabel	Wife	F	M	Dec	1882	28	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Catherine	Daughter	F	S	May	1900	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
22	24	"	Buckingham	Hanford	Head	M	M	Dec	1880	30	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Viola	Wife	F	M	Oct	1886	25	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Basil	Son	M	S	Aug	1906	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ellery	Son	M	S	May	1907	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
23	25	"	Cropley	Edgar	Head	M	M	Apr	1880	31	"	"	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Althea	Wife	F	M	Mar	1885	26	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Floyd	Son	M	S	Jan	1906	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Errol	Son	M	S	Jan	1907	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Delbert	Son	M	S	May	1908	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Gertrude	Daughter	F	S	May	1909	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
24	26	"	Wetmore	Thomas	Head	M	M	Oct	1856	55	England	"	1878	Anglican	Farmer	County	-	-
"	"	"	"	Margaret	Wife	F	M	Oct	1856	54	NB	"	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	William	Bro in law	M	S	?	1884	27	England	"	1910	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	?	Harry	Domestic	M	S	Jul	1897	13	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
25	27	"	Wetmore	Arthur	Head	M	M	Feb	1882	29	NB	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	?	Bertha	Wife	F	M	Jun	1886	24	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Dunphy	Vesta	Niece	F	S	Apr	1902	9	USA	"	NG	"	-	-	-	-
26	28	"	Wood	Fred	Head	M	M	Oct	1884	26	NB	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Dora	Wife	F	M	Nov	1886	24	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alton	Son	M	S	Mar	1906	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Basil	Son	M	S	Mar	1909	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hildred	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1901	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
27	29	"	Crone	James	Head	M	M	Dec	1846	65	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah	Wife	F	M	Aug	1862	48	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	James	Son	M	S	Jul	1882	28	"	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Roland	Son	M	S	Feb	1885	26	"	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Amber	Daughter	F	S	Mar	1887	24	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Gilbert	Son	M	S	Apr	1893	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harry	Son	M	S	Oct	1895	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ralph	Son	M	S	Jan	1898	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Beatrice	Daughter	F	S	Sep	1903	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
28	30	Pemberton Ridge	Gould	Hanford	Head	M	M	Feb	1869	42	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Addie	Wife	F	M	Sep	1873	27	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Leah	Daughter	F	S	May	1896	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Grace	Daughter	F	S	Oct	1900	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Archie	Son	M	S	Sep	1903	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Buckingham	Leonard	Domestic	M	S	Jan	1893	18	"	"	-	"	Domestic	-	-	-
29	31	"	Gould	William	Head	M	M	Feb	1864	47	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Annie	Wife	F	M	May	1869	42	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Beatrice	Daughter	F	S	Feb	1887	24	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Higgs	John	None	M	S	Oct	1888	23	England	"	-	"	Labourer	Lumbering	-	Future son-in-law
30	32	"	Graham	Richard	Head	M	M	Nov	1866	44	NB	Irish	-	"	Farmer	Lumbering	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lizzie	Wife	F	M	May	1878	33	USA	English	NG	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Bird	Daughter	F	S	Jul	1895	15	"	Irish	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harry	Son	M	S	Sep	1896	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ellis	Son	M	S	Dec	1899	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Perley	Son	M	S	Apr	1901	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Aubrey	Son	M	S	Aug	1902	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Merrill	Son	M	S	Oct	1909	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
31	33	"	Graham	Hugh	Head	M	M	Feb	1866	45	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lizzie	Wife	F	M	Jun	1874	36	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Myrtle	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1897	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Melzie	Son	M	S	Feb	1900	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Fred	Son	M	S	Nov	1904	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Ray	Son	M	S	Apr	1908	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
32	34	"	Cropley	Truman	Head	M	S	Dec	1875	25	"	English	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Matthew	Father	M	M	Jul	1835	65	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lucy	Mother	F	M	Nov	1853	47	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Servilla	Sister	F	S	Jul	1892	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Flora	Sister	F	S	Jan	1893	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alberry	Brother	M	S	Aug	1895	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
33	35	"	Kinney	Elias	Head	M	M	Mar	1866	35	USA	"	1896	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Amy	Wife	F	M	Jul	1867	2	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Llewelyn	Son	M	S	Jan	1894	17	USA	"	1896	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Angie	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1895	16	"	"	1896	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Samuel	Son	M	S	Jun	1898	12	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Eva	Daughter	F	S	May	1904	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Marion	Daughter	F	S	Jul	1905	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
34	36	"	Harvey	Lancaster	Head	M	M	May	1879	32	"	"	-	Methodist	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lizzie	Wife	F	M	Oct	1890	20	England	"	1899	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hazel	Daughter	F	S	Jan	1905	6	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alice	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1907	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George	Son	M	S	May	1910	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
35	37	Forest City	Gould	George	Head	M	M	Apr	1865	46	"	"	-	"	Blacksmith	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Josephine	Wife	F	M	Apr	1868	43	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Olive	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1891	19	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Marjorie	Daughter	F	S	Oct	1894	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mildred	Daughter	F	S	Jan	1897	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Rankin	Eldon	Boarder	M	M	Jan	1836	75	USA	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	McKenzie	Florence	Boarder	F	S	Jun	1991	19	"	Scotch	-	Anglican	Teacher	-	-	-
36	38	"	Patterson	Frank	Head	M	M	Mar	1869	42	"	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	Lumbering	-	-
"	"	"	"	Carrie	Wife	F	M	Jul	1870	40	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Beulah	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1895	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lalah	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1897	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Vernon	Son	M	S	Feb	1899	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Omar	Son	M	S	Jan	1901	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
37	39	"	Harvey	Dudley	Head	M	M	Mar	1881	30	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Henrietta	Mother	F	W	Nov	1837	73	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mildred	Daughter	F	S	Jan	1897	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
38	40	"	Patterson	William	Head	M	M	Mar	1853	58	USA	"	1848	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mary	Wife	F	M	Feb	1852	59	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	William	Uncle	M	S	Feb	1843	68	USA	"	1862	"	Carpenter	-	-	-
39	41	"	Dow	Ira	Head	M	M	Jun	1887	23	NB	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah	Mother	F	W	Dec	1864	46	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
40	42	"	Stitham	Sandy	Head	M	S	May	1861	50	"	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ruth	Mother	F	W	Feb	1831	80	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
41	43	"	Hamilton	Arthur	Head	M	M	Oct	1877	33	USA	"	1907	"	Guide	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Florence	Wife	F	M	Jan	1883	28	"	"	1907	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Katherine	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1900	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Martha	Daughter	F	S	Sep	1902	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Arthur	Son	M	S	Oct	1904	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George	Son	M	S	Apr	1907	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
42	44	"	Foster	W. O.	Head	M	M	Jul	1832	78	NB	"	-	"	Income	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Margaret	Wife	F	M	Dec	1840	70	"	"	-	Methodist	-	-	-	-
43	45	"	Clark	George H	Head	M	M	Feb	1861	50	USA	"	NG	Baptist	Farming	Lumbering	-	-
"	"	"	"	Annie	Wife	F	M	Mar	1846	45	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Inez	Daughter	F	S	Feb	1901	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George	Son	M	S	Oct	1906	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
44	46	"	Ellingwood	Clyde	Head	M	M	Sep	1882	28	"	"	-	"	Farming	Lumbering	-	-
"	"	"	"	Laura	Wife	F	M	Aug	1870	40	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
45	47	"	Markey	Margaret	Head	F	W	Aug	1869	41	"	"	-	"	Hotel	-	-	-
"	"	"	Boone	William O.	Employee	M	S	Jun	1887	23	"	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
46	48	"	Blanchard	Joseph	Head	M	M	Feb	1846	65	USA	"	1861	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Anna	Wife	F	M	May	1855	56	1861	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
48	50	"	Patterson	David	Head	M	M	Oct	1832	78	"	"	1859	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hannah	Wife	F	M	Feb	1834	77	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
49	51	"	McNelly	Abraham	Head	M	M	Jul	1849	61	NB	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ruth	Wife	F	M	Sep	1845	65	USA	"	1865	"	-	-	-	-
50	52	"	Foster	Mary E	Head	F	W	Sep	1840	70	"	"	1870	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Frank E	Son	M	W	Jul	1863	47	"	"	1870	"	-	Cook	-	-

51	53	"	Vantassel	George	Head	M	M	Oct	1850	61	NB	"	-	"	Farmer	Lumbering	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah	Daughter	F	M	Sep	1845	66	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George E	Grandson	M	S	Oct	1898	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Inez	Daughter	F	S	Feb	1901	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
52	54	"	Vantassel	Samuel	Head	M	W	Sep	1846	64	"	"	-	"	Income	-	-	-
53	55	"	Harvey	Fred	Head	M	M	Feb	1871	40	USA	"	NG	Methodist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Viola	Wife	F	M	Apr	1876	25	NB	"	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Earl	Son	M	S	Mar	1900	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Inez	Daughter	F	S	Feb	1901	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
54	56	"	Welsh	John	Head	M	M	Jan	1872	39	"	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Bernice	Wife	F	M	Apr	1890	21	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Allen	Son	M	S	Feb	1904	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ethel	Daughter	F	S	Nov	1909	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
55	57	"	Leeman	William	Head	M	W	Apr	1852	59	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Guy	Son	M	S	Mar	1896	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ella	Daughter	F	S	Jul	1899	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harry	Son	M	S	Feb	1902	9	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Louis	Daughter	M	S	Jun	1905	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
56	58	"	Bartlett	William	Head	M	S	Aug	1858	52	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
57	59	"	Boone	Harvey	Head	M	M	May	1860	51	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Martha	Wife	F	M	Dec	1869	51	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Frank	Son	M	S	Jan	1892	19	"	"	-	"	Farming	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Christine	Daughter	F	S	Dec	1893	17	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Donald	Son	M	S	Sep	1897	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Richard	Son	M	S	Jul	1902	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Olive	Daughter	F	S	Jul	1896	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Dorothy	Daughter	F	S	Mar	1905	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
58	60	"	Houghton	Henry	Head	M	M	Jan	1833	78	USA	"	1861	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Catherine	Wife	F	M	May	1839	72	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ella M	Daughter	F	S	Mar	1860	51	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-
59	61	"	Boone	George	Head	M	M	Sep	1858	53	NB	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Maude	Wife	F	M	Nov	1866	45	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Veysey A	Son	M	S	Apr	1890	21	"	"	-	"	Farming	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	George Otto	Son	M	S	Feb	1892	19	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Basil	Son	M	S	Mar	1899	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Annie	Daughter	F	S	Jul	1896	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Stella	Daughter	F	S	Mar	1900	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ella	Daughter	F	S	Mar	1900	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	Twins
"	"	"	"	Irma	Daughter	F	S	Jul	1904	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah	Daughter	F	S	Dec	1908	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	AKA Babe
60	62	"	Lewis	Leonard	Head	M	M	Jan	1861	50	"	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Carrie	Wife	F	M	Nov	1860	50	USA	"	NG	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Tressie	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1890	20	NB	"	-	"	Teacher	-	-	-
61	63	"	Veysey	Ludlow	Head	M	M	May	1852	59	"	"	-	"	Millman	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Cecelia	Wife	F	M	Dec	1859	51	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Abner	Son	M	S	Dec	1897	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Elsie	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1900	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Tyson	Son	M	S	Jul	1894	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Nettie	Daughter	F	S	Sep	1902	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
62	64	"	Graham	John	Head	M	W	Jul	1858	53	"	"	-	"	Farmer	Lumbering	-	-
63	65	Green Mountain	Buckingham	Solomon	Head	M	M	Apr	1865	46	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Minnie	Wife	F	M	Aug	1872	38	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Shepherd	Son	M	S	Jan	1894	17	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Warren	Son	M	S	Apr	1897	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	William	Brother	M	S	Oct	1872	38	"	"	-	"	Farming	Lumbering	-	-
"	"	"	"	Enoch	Father	M	W	Mar	1838	73	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
64	66	"	Vantassel	Wesley	Head	M	M	Sep	1877	33	"	"	-	"	Farming	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Beulah	Wife	F	M	Aug	1892	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Azelma	Daughter	F	S	Nov	1907	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Myrtle	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1909	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
65	67	"	Wood	George	Head	M	M	Feb	1842	69	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Charlotte	Wife	F	M	May	1849	62	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Henry	Son	M	S	Jun	1872	38	"	"	-	"	Farming	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George	Son	M	S	Mar	1882	29	"	"	-	"	Farming	-	-	-

"	68	"	Wood	Millidge	Head	M	S	Apr	1887	24	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ida M	Wife	F	M	Apr	1892	19	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hettie A	Daughter	F	S	Mar	1911	3/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Archie	Nephew	M	S	Dec	1897	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
66	69	"	Clark	Frank	Head	M	M	Aug	1874	36	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mary	Wife	F	M	Sep	1880	30	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Wilbur	Son	M	S	Jul	1907	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
67	70	"	Fish	Josh	Head	M	M	Aug	1872	38	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	??	Wife	F	M	Feb	1871	40	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Charles	Son	M	S	Oct	1894	16	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
68	71	"	Wilson	Charles A	Head	M	M	Jan	1847	63	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Elizabeth	Wife	F	M	Aug	1849	61	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
69	72	"	Vantassel	Alfred	Head	M	M	Jun	1882	19	"	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alice	Wife	F	M	Jul	1888	22	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Vivian	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1911	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hollis	Stepson	M	S	Mar	1910	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
70	73	"	Boone	Harvey B	Head	M	M	Mar	1877	34	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Jane	Wife	F	M	Aug	1885	25	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Clarence	Son	M	S	May	1905	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
71	74	"	Veysey	Albert	Head	M	M	Apr	1842	69	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Loretta	Wife	F	M	Jul	1850	60	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
72	75	"	Peck	Whitfield	Head	M	M	Feb	1874	37	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Bessie	Wife	F	M	May	1877	34	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Emma	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1903	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Almeda	Mother	F	W	Jan	1857	54	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Claude	Brother	M	S	Oct	1880	30	"	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Vernon	Brother	M	S	Jan	1885	26	"	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Fred	Brother	M	S	Aug	1890	20	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Eldon	Brother	M	S	Feb	1897	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

73	76	"	Cosman	Wallace	Head	M	M	Jan	1852	59	"	"	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alice	Wife	F	M	Apr	1868	43	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Murray	Son	M	S	Apr	1891	20	"	"	-	"	Farm Labor	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ralph	Son	M	S	Dec	1892	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Millidge	Son	M	S	Apr	1896	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Robert	Son	M	S	Apr	1900	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Thelma	Daughter	F	S	Dec	1901	9	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Olive	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1903	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George	Son	M	S	Apr	1905	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
74	77	"	Farrell	Elmer	Head	M	M	Aug	1878	32	"	"	-	"	Farming	Lumbering	-	-
"	"	"	"	Anne	Wife	F	M	Apr	1879	31	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Robert	Son	M	S	Feb	1901	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
75	78	"	Boone	William	Head	M	M	Jan	1865	46	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lenora	Wife	F	M	Oct	1876	34	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Arlington	Son	M	S	Sep	1893	17	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Helen	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1898	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Edith	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1905	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Margaret	Daughter	F	S	Feb	1908	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Basil	Son	M	S	Sep	1909	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
76	79	"	Collier	Abraham	Head	M	M	Apr	1863	48	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Margaret	Wife	F	M	Jan	1870	41	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Foster	Cora	Sister-in-law	F	S	Nov	1886	25	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
77	80	"	Lutz	Peter	Head	M	M	Feb	1871	40	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Susie	Wife	F	M	Oct	1875	35	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ella B	Daughter	F	S	Nov	1897	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Nettie	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1899	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Howard	Son	M	S	Jan	1903	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lottie	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1907	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alice	Daughter	F	S	Dec	1910	6/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George	Brother	M	S	Mar	1865	1	"	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
"	"	"	Howe	Stephen	Father-in-law	M	M	Nov	1827	83	"	"	-	"	Retired	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Elmira	Mother-in-law	F	M	Feb	1842	69	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

78	81	"	McMinn	George	Head	M	M	Sep	1861	39	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Maud	Wife	F	M	Apr	1877	34	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ruby	Daughter	F	S	Feb	1898	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Margaret	Daughter	F	S	June	1899	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alma	Daughter	F	S	Dec	1901	9	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Geneva	Daughter	F	S	Nov	1903	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
79	82	"	Veysey	Hiram H	Head	M	M	Sep	1857	53	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Eva M	Wife	F	M	Jun	1865	46	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harry	Son	M	S	Jan	1892	19	"	"	-	"	Farmer's Son	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George	Son	M	S	Mar	1893	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lizzie	Daughter	F	S	Sep	1894	16	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hiram A	Son	M	S	Jun	1896	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Elizabeth	Mother	F	W	Apr	1837	74	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
80	83	"	Boone	Alexander	Head	M	M	Dec	1827	83	"	"	-	"	Carpenter	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah	Wife	F	M	Jun	1834	77	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Charles	Son	M	M	Apr	1875	36	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Pearl	Dau-in- law	F	M	Jun	1886	25	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Scovil	Adopted Son	M	S	Jan	1899	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alice	Grand Daughter	F	S	Aug	1910	10/1 2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
81	84	"	Foster	John L	Head	M	M	Oct	1848	62	"	Scotch	-	"	Blacksmith	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mary E	Wife	F	S	Jun	1856	55	"	Irish	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sedences	Son	M	S	Jun	1872	28	"	Scotch	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Nellie M	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1891	20	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Nina	Daughter	F	S	Sep	1892	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Inez	Daughter	F	S	Mar	1895	16	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Elias	Son	M	S	Aug	1897	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Welsh	Augustus	Father- in-law	M	W	Feb	1827	84	"	Irish	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harley	Nephew	M	S	Nov	1888	23	"	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-

82	85	Eel River	Gaskin	William	Head	M	M	Apr	1868	43	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	Eel River aka Head of the Lake
"	"	"	"	Emma Jane	Wife	F	M	June	1878	33	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Frederick	Son	M	S	Sep	1900	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Myrtle	Daughter	F	S	Dec	1901	9	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Eva	Daughter	F	S	Dec	1902	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Rowena	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1903	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Albert	Son	M	S	Mar	1906	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Ethel	Daughter	F	S	May	1907	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Archie	Son	M	S	Sep	1908	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Arthur	Son	M	S	Sep	1910	10/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
83	86	"	Farrell	William	Head	M	M	May	1864	47	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Martha	Wife	F	M	Mar	1876	35	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Ambrose	Son	M	S	Feb	1890	21	"	"	-	"	Bookkeeper	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Alma	Daughter	F	S	Mar	1900	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Lottie	Daughter	F	S	Mar	1902	9	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Alton	Son	M	S	Jun	1906	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Ira	Son	M	S	Oct	1907	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Lizzie	Daughter	F	S	Nov	1910	7/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
84	87	"	Farrell	George	Head	M	M	May	1867	44	"	"	-	"	Farming	Lumbering	-	
"	"	"	"	Ada	Wife	F	M	Feb	1879	32	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Medley	Son	M	S	Jul	1898	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Walter	Son	M	S	Sep	1900	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Ruby	Daughter	F	S	Jul	1903	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Vina	Daughter	F	S	Jan	1907	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Byron	Son	M	S	Dec	1908	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Emery	Brother	M	S	Aug	1873	37	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Sarah	Mother	F	W	Sep	1835	75	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	
85	88	"	Cropley	Miles	Head	M	M	Jun	1880	31	"	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Ruby	Wife	F	M	Feb	1885	26	USA	"	1904	"	-	-	-	
"	"	"	"	Lala	Daughter	F	S	Feb	1905	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	

"	"	"	"	Hugh	Son	M	S	Apr	1906	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harold	Son	M	S	Apr	1907	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mona	Daughter	F	S	Mar	1909	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Philip	Son	F	S	Apr	1910	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
86	89	"	Clark	Robert	Head	M	M	Nov	1864	46	"	"	1864	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Helen	Wife	F	M	Jul	1860	50	"	"	1877	"	-	-	-	-
87	90	Maxwell	Dinnen	James	Head	M	M	Mar	1866	45	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Anne	Wife	F	M	Jul	1871	39	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Nellie	Daughter	F	S	Sep	1897	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Josephine	Daughter	F	S	Jan	1901	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Madeline	Daughter	F	S	Jan	1901	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Arthur	Son	M	S	Apr	1902	9	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ethel	Daughter	F	S	Dec	1907	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
88	91	"	Crawford	John	Head	M	M	Nov	1855	55	"	"	-	Methodist	-	Farmer	-	-
"	"	"	"	Louise	Wife	F	M	Nov	1863	48	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	John B	Son	M	S	Sep	1880	30	"	"	-	"	Farming	Lumbering	-	-
"	"	"	"	Nicholas	Son	M	S	Aug	1883	27	"	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Joseph	Son	M	S	Aug	1883	27	"	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Norman	Son	M	S	Feb	1891	10	"	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
89	92	"	McIntyre	Samuel	Head	M	M	Mar	1842	69	"	Scotch	-	Baptist	Farming	Lumbering	-	-
"	"	"	"	Martha	Wife	F	M	May	1844	67	USA	"	1862	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Basil	Son	M	S	Apr	1886	25	NB	"	-	"	Farming	-	-	-
"	"	"	Colter	Harold	Grandson	M	S	Dec	1902	8	USA	"	1903	"	-	-	-	-
90	93	"	Bustard	Aaron	Head	M	S	May	1849	52	NB	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
91	94	"	Anderson	Frank	Head	M	M	Dec	1881	29	"	Scotch	-	Anglican	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alalia	Wife	F	M	Jun	1887	24	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Jenny	Daughter	F	S	Mar	1908	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Milo	Son	M	S	Aug	1911	1/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Sanders	Barbara	Aunt	F	S	Feb	1860	41	"	English	-	"	Teacher	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	W	Uncle	M	S	Mar	1858	53	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
92	95	"	Ivey	James	Head	M	S	Jan	1856	55	"	English	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George	Brother	M	S	Feb	1851	60	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

93	96	"	Graham	Elizabeth	Head	F	W	Apr	1855	56	"	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	Farming	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Matilda	Daughter	F	S	Feb	1885	26	"	"	-	"	Teacher	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Leslie	Son	M	S	Jul	1890	21	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mary Ella	Daughter	F	S	Feb	1887	24	"	"	-	"	Dressmaker	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hugh	Son	M	S	Oct	1897	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
94	97	"	Graham	J H	Head	M	M	Jul	1880	31	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Janet	Wife	F	M	Nov	1882	28	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Aurelia	Daughter	F	S	Jun	1905	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
95	98	"	Kennedy	John	Head	M	M	Apr	1842	69	Ireland	Irish	NG	"	Trader Retail	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Della	Wife	F	M	Apr	1854	57	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Susie H	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1876	34	"	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Thomas	Son	M	S	Jan	1881	30	"	"	-	"	Millman	-	-	-
"	99	"	Kennedy	Howard D	Head	M	M	Mar	1885	26	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mabel	Wife	F	M	Jul	1885	25	"	"	-	Anglican	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Jane	Daughter	F	S	May	1911	3/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
96	100	"	Dinnen	George	Head	M	M	Jun	1878	23	"	Irish	-	Catholic	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Margaret	Wife	F	M	Apr	1880	31	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Theodore	Son	M	S	Jun	1903	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Geneve	Daughter	F	S	Sep	1905	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	John	Son	M	S	Oct	1906	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Jerald	Son	M	S	Apr	1908	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Carmelia	Daughter	F	S	Oct	1910	8/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Neal	Father	M	W	Jul	1833	77	"	"	-	"	Retired	-	-	-
97	101	"	Arbow	James	Head	M	M	May	1842	69	"	Scotch	-	Baptist	Labourer	-	-	Alt. sp. Arbo, Arbeau
"	"	"	"	Anne	Wife	F	M	Apr	1872	39	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alfred	Son	M	S	Feb	1893	18	USA	"	1894	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Edna	Daughter	F	S	Sep	1894	16	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Elizabeth	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1897	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Rosella	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1900	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
98	102	"	McNerlin	George	Head	M	M	Apr	1884	27	"	"	-	Presbyterian	Labourer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah	Daughter	F	M	Dec	1879	31	"	Irish	-	"	-	-	-	-

99	103	"	McGillicuddy	Cornelius	Head	M	M	Dec	1841	69	"	"	-	Catholic	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ellen	Wife	F	M	Aug	1856	54	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mary	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1883	23	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Maurice	Son	M	S	May	1885	26	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	Sullivan	William	Step son	M	S	Aug	1889	22	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
100	104	"	McNerlin	Thomas	Head	M	M	Mar	1857	54	"	"	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Katie	Wife	F	M	Oct	1859	51	"	Irish	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	John	Son	M	S	Jan	1885	26	"	Irish	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Florence	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1890	21	"	"	-	"	Teacher	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lester	Son	M	S	Jul	1892	18	"	"	-	"	Farm Hand	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hazel	Daughter	F	S	Dec	1895	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lena	Daughter	F	S	May	1898	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hattie	Daughter	F	S	Sep	1900	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
101	105	"	Hall	Joseph	Head	M	M	Oct	1856	54	USA	English	1879	Baptist	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Anne	Wife	F	M	Aug	1862	48	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sterling	Son	M	S	Oct	1882	28	"	"	-	"	Farming	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Hazen	Son	M	S	Feb	1886	22	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Bernice	Daughter	F	S	Jul	1892	18	"	"	-	"	Teacher	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Clare	Daughter	F	S	Oct	1893	17	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Annie	Daughter	F	S	Oct	1895	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Grace	Daughter	F	S	Jan	1898	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Wayne	Son	M	S	May	1900	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
102	106	"	Watson	Harvey	Head	M	M	Apr	1846	65	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Rebecca	Wife	F	M	Apr	1851	60	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Grover	Son	M	S	Aug	1878	33	"	"	-	"	Farming	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Bowers	Son	M	S	Apr	1884	27	"	"	-	"	Farming	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lee	Son	M	S	Feb	1889	22	"	"	-	"	Farming	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Helen	Daughter	F	S	Dec	1893	17	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Nellie	Grand Daughter	F	S	Jul	1897	14	USA	"	1909	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Morris	Grandson	M	S	Oct	1903	7	"	"	1909	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Hawkes	John	Boarder	M	W	Apr	1831	80	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

102	106	"	Spinney	Ezra	Head	M	M	Jun	1879	31	"	"	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Carrie	Wife	F	M	Aug	1883	27	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ethel	Daughter	F	S	Nov	1907	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Muriel	Daughter	F	S	Sep	1909	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Olive	Daughter	F	S	Dec	1910	6/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
103	107	"	Ivey	Robert	Head	M	M	Apr	1854	57	"	"	-	Anglican	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Martha	Wife	F	M	Feb	1877	34	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Bertha	Daughter	F	S	Nov	1893	17	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	William	Son	M	S	Dec	1896	14	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ralph	Son	M	S	Nov	1899	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alexander	Son	M	S	Sep	1900	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Robert	Son	F	S	Dec	1893	17	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Blanche	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1902	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Munroe	Son	M	S	Jun	1905	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ernest	Son	M	S	Apr	1907	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Maggie	Daughter	F	S	Mar	1909	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mosart	Son	M	S	Mar	1911	3/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
104	108	"	Ivey	Thomas	Head	M	M	Mar	1859	52	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mary	Wife	F	M	Jul	1869	41	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
105	109	"	Bustard	Robert	Head	M	M	Jun	1865	45	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Mary	Wife	F	M	Jun	1884	26	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ellen M	Daughter	F	S	May	1905	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Miles A	Son	M	S	Apr	1906	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Beecher E	Son	M	S	Feb	1907	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
105	109	"	Greer	Robert	Head	M	M	Jul	1870	40	Ireland	Irish	NG	Presbyterian	Farming	Lumbering	-	-
"	"	"	"	Louise	Wife	F	M	Feb	1873	38	NB	English	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George L	Son	M	S	Jan	1894	17	"	Irish	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Willie	Son	M	S	Aug	1897	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Murray	Son	M	S	Jan	1900	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Clare M	Daughter	F	S	Nov	1902	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Kay Lily	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1903	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	6 mos between children?
"	"	"	"	Ethel	Daughter	F	S	Mar	1906	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Grace	Daughter	F	S	Oct	1910	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
106	110	"	Graham	James	Head	M	M	Aug	1855	55	USA	Scotch	1855	"	Farming	Lumbering	-	-
"	"	"	"	Viola	Wife	F	M	Nov	1873	37	NB	English	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Percy	Son	M	S	Oct	1902	8	"	Scotch	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	James A	Son	M	S	Aug	1905	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
107	111	"	Ivey	Andrew	Head	M	M	Dec	1876	34	"	English	-	"	Farming	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Julia	Wife	F	M	May	1877	24	"	"	-	Anglican	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Fla**a B	Daughter	F	S	Jun	1903	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Cassie	Daughter	F	S	Mar	1904	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Chrissie	Daughter	F	S	Jan	1907	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Willie	Son	M	S	Aug	1908	2	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harry A	Son	M	S	Dec	1910	6/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
108	112	Eel River	Graham	Daniel	Head	M	M	Aug	1869	41	"	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Eva	Wife	F	M	Jan	1875	36	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Archie	Son	M	S	Feb	1896	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Myra	Daughter	F	S	May	1898	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harry	Son	M	S	Mar	1900	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Lena	Daughter	F	S	Oct	1903	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Jessie	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1904	6	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ruby	Daughter	F	S	Jan	1907	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Emery	Son	M	S	May	1910	1	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
109	113	"	Davidson	James	Head	M	M	Apr	1869	42	"	Irish	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Emma	Wife	F	M	Jul	1880	30	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Margaret	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1896	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	William	Son	M	S	Aug	1897	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ella	Daughter	F	S	May	1901	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Samuel	Son	M	S	Dec	1903	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Edward	Son	M	S	Apr	1905	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Annie	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1907	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
110	114	"	Davidson	Howard	Head	M	S	Mar	1882	29	NB	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	James	Grand Father	M	W	Apr	1836	75	Ireland	"	1858	"	Farming	-	-	-
111	115	"	Palmer	Peggy	Head	F	W	Feb	1920	90	Ireland	"	1854	"	-	-	-	-

112	116	"	Murphy	John	Head	M	M	May	1872	39	NB	"	Irish	Catholic	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Gertrude	Wife	F	M	Jan	1878	33	"	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Elmer	Son	M	S	Apr	1909	2	"	Irish	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Wilbur	Son	M	S	Mar	1911	2/12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
113	117	"	Foster	Charles	Head	M	M	Dec	1852	58	USA	English	NG	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ida	Wife	F	M	Jun	1857	53	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Joseph	Son	M	S	Dec	1879	31	"	"	-	"	Farmer	Cooke	-	-
"	"	"	"	Roxanne	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1890	21	USA	"	1893	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harry	Son	M	S	Sep	1894	16	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Waldo	Son	M	S	Jun	1898	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
114	118	"	Smith	John	Head	M	M	Jul	1861	49	"	Scotch	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Roxanna	Wife	F	M	Nov	1867	43	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Floyd C	Son	M	S	Jul	1892	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Eric M	Son	M	S	May	1895	16	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Velma	Daughter	F	S	Oct	1899	11	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
115	119	"	Cosman	Edward	Head	M	M	Dec	1847	63	NS	"	-	"	Carpenter	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alma	Wife	F	M	Sep	1848	63	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
116	120	"	Gould	Joseph L	Head	M	M	Dec	1844	66	NS	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Martha	Wife	F	M	Mar	1856	55	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-	b. Carleton Co.
"	"	"	"	Eldon	Son	M	S	May	1882	29	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	Murchie	William	Step son	F	S	Aug	1891	18	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
117	118	"	Graham	Samuel	Head	M	W	May	1863	48	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alma	Daughter	F	M	Mar	1896	15	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Jennie	Daughter	F	S	May	1904	7	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Myrna	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1906	4	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alexander	Son	M	S	Apr	1908	3	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
118	122	"	Graham	Clarence	Head	F	S	Dec	1881	29	"	Scotch	-	Baptist	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Addie	Wife	F	M	Feb	1884	27	"	English	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Eva	Daughter	F	S	Apr	1905	6	"	Scotch	-	"	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Harold	Son	M	S	Sep	1909	1	"	Scotch	-	"	-	-	-	-
119	123	"	Graham	Thomas	Head	M	M	May	1854	57	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Eliza	Wife	F	M	Apr	1855	56	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-
120	124	"	Graham	Dannie	Head	M	M	Jun	1856	55	"	"	-	"	Farmer	-	-	-

"	"	"	"	Amanda	Wife	F	M	Aug	1872	38	"	English	-	"	-	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George	Son	M	S	Jun	1886	25	"	Scotch	-	"	-	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Charles	Son	M	S	Feb	1887	24	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Ambrose	Son	M	S	Jul	1897	13	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Andrew	Son	M	S	Feb	1898	12	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Emery	Son	M	S	Feb	1901	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Albert	Son	M	S	Mar	1903	8	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Alice	Daughter	F	S	Aug	1905	5	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Frank	Son	F	S	Jul	1910	10	"	"	-	"	-	-	-	-	-
121	125	"	Hawkes	James	Head	M	M	Nov	1853	57	Ireland	Irish	1863	"	-	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sarah Ann	Wife	F	M	May	1854	57	NB	"	-	"	-	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	George	Son	M	S	Jul	1881	28	"	"	-	"	Labourer	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Sanford	Son	M	S	Oct	1886	24	"	"	-	"	Farming	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	Charles	Son	M	S	Sep	1892	18	"	"	-	"	Farming	-	-	-	-

1921 Census - North Lake Enumerated by Charlie Boone

Transcribed from 1921 Census for North Lake By Bill Boone, Dec 2013

- 304 Males + 251 Females for a total population of 555 people

House #	Family #	Last Name	First Name	Community	Sex	Relationship To Head	Age Last Birthday	M/S	Prov Birth	Origin	Immigration Year	Religion	Occupation	Earnings Last Year	Notes
1	1	Henshaw	Percy	Forest City	M	Head	27	M	NS	Eng	-	Bap	Labourer	\$300	-
-	-	"	Mary	Forest City	F	Wife	23	S	NS	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	George	Forest City	M	Son	1	S	NS	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Annie	Forest City	F	Dau	3/12	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
2	2	Hamilton	Arthur	Forest City	M	Head	42	M	USA	Eng	1907	C of E	Guide	\$500	-
		"	Florence	Forest City	F	Wife	39	M	USA	Eng	1907	RC	-	-	-
3	3	Foster	Lizzie	Forest City	F	Head	80	W	USA	Eng	1851	Meth	-	-	-
-	-	"	Frank	Forest City	M	Son	57	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Barber	-	-
4	4	Clark	Joseph	Forest City	M	Head	42	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	\$500	-
-	-	"	Alice	Forest City	F	Wife	37	M	NB	Eng	-	C of E	-	-	-
5	5	Watson	Silas	Forest City	M	Head	42	W	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	\$300	-
-	-	"	Lawrence	Forest City	M	Son	11	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Clayton	Forest City	M	Son	9	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ruby	Forest City	F	Dau	7	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Albert	Forest City	M	Son	4	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	Known as Tommy

6	6	Veysey	Cecelia	Forest City	F	Head	62	W	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Housewife	-	-
-	-	"	Abner	Forest City	M	Son	33	S	USA	Eng	1897	Bap	Labourer	\$300	-
-	-	Bartlett	Wellington	Forest City	M	Brother?	58	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	\$600	Doubtful a brother
7	7	Vantassel	George	Forest City	M	Head	72	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Sarah E	Forest City	F	Wife	76	S	NB	Eng	-	Meth	-	-	-
-	-	"	Alfred	Forest City	M	Son	37	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	\$600	-
8	8	Lewis	Linden	Forest City	M	Head	60	M	USA	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Carrie	Forest City	F	Wife	60	M	USA	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
9	9	Clark	George	Forest City	M	Head	60	M	USA	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Anna	Forest City	F	Wife	55	M	NB	Scotch	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Inez	Forest City	F	Dau	20	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	George	Forest City	M	Son	14	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Geneva	Forest City	F	Dau	13	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
10	10	Lewin	Charles E	Forest City	M	Head	34	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Engineer	\$1200	-
-	-	"	Cora	Forest City	F	Wife	33	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
11	11	Leeman	Elmer	Forest City	M	Head	38	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Guide	-	-
-	-	"	May	Forest City	F	Wife	36	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Horace	Forest City	M	Son	8	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	Weldon aka "Bud"
12	12	Veysey	Ludlow	Forest City	M	Head	69	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
13	13	Blanchard	Joseph	Forest City	M	Head	75	M	USA	Eng	1870	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Anna	Forest City	F	Wife	66	M	USA	Eng	1881	Bap	-	-	-
14	14	Boone	Harvey	Forest City	M	Head	61	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Martha	Forest City	F	Wife	58	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Donald	Forest City	M	Son	23	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Olive	Forest City	F	Dau	14	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Dorothy	Forest City	F	Dau	11	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
15	15	Gaskin	Edward	Forest City	M	Head	23	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-

-	-	"	Stella	Forest City	F	Wife	23	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
16	16	Boone	Basil	Forest City	M	Head	27	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Labourer	\$1000	-
-	-	"	Lala	Forest City	F	Wife	27	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Hazel	Forest City	F	Dau	5	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	Their daughter is Gladys Hazel is a niece
17	17	Cropley	Guy	Forest City	F	Head	33	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Labourer	\$100	-
-	-	"	Florence	Forest City	F	Wife	29	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Maurice	Forest City	M	Son	4	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Marita	Forest City	F	Dau	9/12	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	b. Aug 25, 1920
18	18	Patterson	William	Forest City	M	Head	68	M	USA	Eng	1873	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Mary	Forest City	F	Wife	69	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
19	19	Gould	George	Forest City	M	Head	56	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Blacksmith	-	-
-	-	"	Jsoephine	Forest City	F	Wife	53	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	Dwyer	Kenneth	Forest City	M	Nephe w	12	S	USA	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
20	20	Veysey	Loretta	Forest City	F	Head	70	W	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
21	21	Patterson	Frank	Forest City	M	Head	52	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Carrie	Forest City	F	Wife	51	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Vernon	Forest City	M	Son	22	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Labourer	-	-
-	-	"	Omer	Forest City	M	Son	20	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Labourer	-	-
22	22	Markey	Margret	Forest City	F	Head	61	W	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	Boone	Willie	Forest City	M	Son	36	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Labourer	-	Willie son of Harvey Boone
23	23	Leeman	Guy	Forest City	M	Head	24	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	Labourer	-
-	-	"	Flora	Forest City	F	Wife	27	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-

-	-	"	Lloyd	Forest City	M	Son	1	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
24	24	Boone	Otto	Forest City	M	Head	29	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	Farmer	-
-	-	"	Myrtle	Forest City	F	Wife	24	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Hazel	Forest City	F	Dau	5	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Floyd	Forest City	M	Son	2	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
25	25	Boone	George	Forest City	M	Head	63	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Maud	Forest City	F	Wife	53	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Veysey	Forest City	M	Son	31	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	Farmer	-
-	-	"	Irma	Forest City	F	Dau	15	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Sarah	Forest City	F	Dau	12	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
26	26	Cole	George B	Forest City	M	Head	59	M	USA	Eng	1912	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Ella M	Forest City	F	Wife	61	S	USA	Eng	1862	Bap	-	-	-
27	27	Graham	Everett	Pemberton Ridge	M	Head	40	M	NB	Irish	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Edith	Pemberton Ridge	F	Wife	37	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Lawrence	Pemberton Ridge	M	Son	11	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Gordon	Pemberton Ridge	F	Dau	10	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Christine	Pemberton Ridge	F	Dau	8	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ralph	Pemberton Ridge	M	Son	6	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Edna	Pemberton Ridge	F	Dau	4	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	John	Pemberton Ridge	M	Father	66	W	USA	Irish	1861	Bap	-	-	-
28	28	Graham	Richard	Pemberton Ridge	M	Head	55	M	NB	Irish	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-

-	-	"	Lizzie	Pemberton Ridge	F	Wife	42	M	USA	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Harry	Pemberton Ridge	M	Son	25	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	Machinist	\$400	-
-	-	"	Ellis	Pemberton Ridge	M	Son	22	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	Farmer	\$740	-
-	-	"	Percy	Pemberton Ridge	M	Son	20	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	Farmer	\$340	-
-	-	"	Aubrey	Pemberton Ridge	M	Son	18	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Merrill	Pemberton Ridge	M	Son	11	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Marcia	Pemberton Ridge	F	Dau	6	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	-	-	-
29	29	Gould	William	Pemberton Ridge	M	Head	57	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Annie	Pemberton Ridge	F	Wife	52	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Eldon	Pemberton Ridge	M	Brother	39	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Labourer	\$700	El worked on RR
30	30	Graham	Hugh	Pemberton Ridge	M	Head	56	M	NB	Irish	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Lizzie	Pemberton Ridge	F	Wife	45	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Melzie	Pemberton Ridge	M	Son	21	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Labourer	\$400	-
-	-	"	Fred	Pemberton Ridge	M	Son	17	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ray	Pemberton Ridge	M	Son	13	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
31	31	Cropley	Mathew	Pemberton Ridge	M	Head	76	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-

-	-	"	Lucy	Pemberton Ridge	F	Wife	68	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Truman	Pemberton Ridge	M	Son	45	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Labourer	\$700	-
-	-	"	Villa	Pemberton Ridge	F	Dau	29	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	Eva Servilla
32	32	Kinney	Elias	Pemberton Ridge	M	Head	56	M	USA	Eng	1897	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Amy	Pemberton Ridge	F	Wife	56	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Algie	Pemberton Ridge	M	Son	8	S	USA	Eng	1912	Bap	-	-	-
33	33	Higgs	John	Pemberton Ridge	M	Head	33	M	England	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Beatrice	Pemberton Ridge	F	Wife	33	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Laurel	Pemberton Ridge	M	Son	5	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Norman	Pemberton Ridge	M	Son	3	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Carl	Pemberton Ridge	M	Son	2/12	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	b. May, 1921
34	34	Harvey	Lancaster	Pemberton Ridge	M	Head	42	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Lizzie	Pemberton Ridge	F	Wife	30	M	England	Eng	1898	Bap	-	-	Home Child
-	-	"	Hazel	Pemberton Ridge	F	Dau	16	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Alice	Pemberton Ridge	F	Dau	14	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	George	Pemberton Ridge	M	Son	11	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-

-	-	"	Henrietta	Pemberton Ridge	F	Dau	7	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Gordon	Pemberton Ridge	M	Son	2	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
35	35	Leeman	Willard	Pemberton Ridge	M	Head	57	W	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	Foster	Margaret	Pemberton Ridge	F	Aunt	80	W	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
36	36	Wood	Fred	Green Mountain	M	Head	38	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Dora	Green Mountain	F	Wife	35	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Alton	Green Mountain	M F	Son	15	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Basil	Green Mountain	M	Son	12	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Hildred	Green Mountain	F	Dau	11	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Lester	Green Mountain	S	Son	9	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Hazel	Green Mountain	F	Dau	6	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Mabel	Green Mountain	F	Dau	4	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Bertha	Green Mountain	F	Dau	6/12	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	b. Dec 1920
37	37	Wetmore	Arthur	Green Mountain	M	Head	39	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Bertha	Green Mountain	F	Wife	34	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	Dunphy	Vesta	Green Mountain	F	Niece	19	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-

38	38	Wetmore	Thomas	Green Mountain	M	Head	67	M	England	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Margaret	Green Mountain	F	Wife	67	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
39	39	Boone	Arlie	Green Mountain	M	Head	29	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Hazel	Green Mountain	F	Wife	29	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Arthur	Green Mountain	M	Son	5	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Mary	Green Mountain	F	Dau	3	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Warden	Green Mountain	M	Son	6/12	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	b. Dec 1920
39	39	Boone	Charles	Green Mountain	M	Son	48	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	Enumerat or this census
-	-	"	Pearl	Green Mountain	F	Wife	35	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Alice	Green Mountain	F	Dau	10	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Winnie	Green Mountain	F	Dau	8	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Gwendolyn	Green Mountain	F	Dau	6	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Alexander	Green Mountain	M	Father	93	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Ret. Carpenter	-	-
-	-	"	Sarah	Green Mountain	F	Mothe r	87	M	NB	Scotch	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Scovil	Green Mountain	M	Adopte d Bro.	22	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farm	-	-
40	40	Cosman	Ralph	Green Mountain	M	Head	28	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Labourer	\$500	-

-	-	"	Lizzie	Green Mountain	F	Wife	26	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Mae	Green Mountain	F	Dau	4	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Harold	Green Mountain	M	Son	1	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
42	42	McMinn	George	Green Mountain	M	Head	60	M	NB	Scotch	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Maud	Green Mountain	F	Wife	45	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Geneva	Green Mountain	F	Dau	17	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Dorothy	Green Mountain	F	Dau	11	S	NB	Scotch	-	Bap	-	-	-
43	43	Lutz	Peter	Green Mountain	M	Head	50	M	NB	German	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Susie	Green Mountain	F	Wife	46	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ella B	Green Mountain	F	Dau	24	S	NB	German	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Nettie	Green Mountain	F	Dau	22	S	NB	German	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Lottie	Green Mountain	F	Dau	14	S	NB	German	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Alice	Green Mountain	F	Dau	11	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	George	Green Mountain	M	Brother	56	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
44	44	Boone	William	Green Mountain	M	Head	55	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Labourer	\$400	-
-	-	"	Leonora	Green Mountain	F	Wife	45	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-

-	-	"	Edith	Green Mountain	F	Dau	14	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Margaret	Green Mountain	F	Dau	13	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Basil	Green Mountain	M	Son	11	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Fred	Green Mountain	M	Son	7	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
45	45	Foster	John L	Green Mountain	M	Head	72	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Blacksmith	-	-
-	-	"	Mary	Green Mountain	F	Wife	65	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Sedences	Green Mountain	M	Son	38	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Elias	Green Mountain	M	Son	24	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
46	46	Wilson	Charles	Green Mountain	M	Head	79	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Elizabeth	Green Mountain	F	Wife	76	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	Vantassel	Alice	Green Mountain	F	Dau	32	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Hollis	Green Mountain	M	Grands on	12	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Vivian	Green Mountain	F	Grand Dau	10	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Gladys	Green Mountain	F	Grand Dau	7	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	Fish	Joshua	Green Mountain	M	Boarde r?	63	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Labourer	-	-
-	-	"	Matilda	Green Mountain	F	Wife	51	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	2nd marriage for both

																Josh & Matilda; she was not a sister to Josh or Charles Wilson; She was a Thornton.
47	47	Wood	Millage	Green Mountain	M	Head	34	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-	
-	-	"	Ida	Green Mountain	F	Wife	28	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-	
-	-	"	Hattie	Green Mountain	F	Dau	10	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-	
-	-	"	Stella	Green Mountain	F	Dau	3	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-	
-	-	"	George	Green Mountain	M	Brother	36	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-	
-	-	"	Henry	Green Mountain	M	Brother	50	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-	
48	48	Louder	Harry	Green Mountain	M	Head	27	M	USA	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-	RR Engineer later
-	-	"	Inez	Green Mountain	F	Wife	26	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-	
-	-	Farrell	Elmer	Green Mountain	M	Bro-in-law	40	M	NB	Irish	-	Bap	Labourer	-	-	
-	-	"	Maud	Green Mountain	F	Neice	10	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	-	-	-	
-	-	"	Robert	Green Mountain	M	Nephew	20	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	Labourer	-	-	

49	49	Boone	Harve B	Green Mountain	M	Head	45	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Clarence	Green Mountain	M	Son	16	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	John	Green Mountain	M	Son	7	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
50	50	Peck	Elias W	Green Mountain	M	Head	47	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Bessie	Green Mountain	F	Wife	44	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Emma	Green Mountain	F	Dau	18	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Student	-	-
-	-	Fish	Archie	Green Mountain	M	Nephe w	24	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
51	51	Watson	Edward	Green Mountain	M	Head	35	M	NB	Scotch	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Effie	Green Mountain	F	Wife	39	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	aka as Evy
-	-	"	Lala	Green Mountain	F	Dau	7	S	NB	Scotch	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	Carr	Roy	Green Mountain	M	Step son	21	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Labourer	\$500	-
-	-	"	Perley	Green Mountain	M	Step son	17	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Labourer	\$100	-
52	52	Veysey	Hiram H	Green Mountain	M	Head	63	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Eva M	Green Mountain	F	Wife	56	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Harry A	Green Mountain	M	Son	29	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	\$300	-
-	-	"	George R	Green Mountain	M	Son	28	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Mechanic	\$600	-

-	-	"	Hiram A	Green Mountain	M	Son	25	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Mechanic	\$600	-
53	53	Wood	Frank	Green Mountain	M	Head	31	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farm	-	-
-	-	"	Nina	Green Mountain	F	Wife	28	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Osgood	Green Mountain	M	Son	8	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Sedences	Green Mountain	M	Son	7	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	aka Dee
-	-	"	Pauline	Green Mountain	F	Dau	6	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Annie	Green Mountain	F	Dau	2	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Thomas	Green Mountain	M	Son	2/12	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	b. Apr 1921
54	54	Clark	Frank	Green Mountain	M	Head	50	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Mary	Green Mountain	F	Wife	40	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Wilbur	Green Mountain	F	Son	14	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Student	-	-
55	55	Peck	Fred	Green Mountain	M	Head	30	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Daisy	Green Mountain	F	Wife	31	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Jean	Green Mountain	F	Dau	1	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Grant	Green Mountain	M	Son	11/12	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Eldon	Green Mountain	M	Brother	25	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Labourer	\$400	-

-	-	"	Enoch	Green Mountain	M	Brother	39	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Labourer	\$400	-
56	56	Kinney	Thomas	Green Mountain	M	Head	28	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Mary	Green Mountain	F	Wife	22	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ruth	Green Mountain	F	Dau	4	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Austin	Green Mountain	M	Son	8/12	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Bernice	Green Mountain	F	Sister	17	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Eliza	Green Mountain	F	Mother	66	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
57	57	Buckingham	Wilmot	Green Mountain	M	Head	37	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Clara	Green Mountain	F	Wife	37	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	Greer	Allen	Green Mountain	M	Nephew	10	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
58	58	Wood	Lester	Green Mountain	M	Head	30	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Leah	Green Mountain	F	Wife	25	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Helen	Green Mountain	F	Dau	3	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Phyllis	Green Mountain	F	Dau	1	S	USA	Eng	1919	Bap	-	-	-
59	59	Buckingham	Wesley	Green Mountain	M	Head	42	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Luella	Green Mountain	F	Wife	32	M	NB	Irish	-	Bap	-	-	-

-	-	"	Vivian	Green Mountain	F	Dau	10	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Perley	Green Mountain	M	Son	9	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Clarence	Green Mountain	M	Son	6	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Burleigh	Green Mountain	M	Son	3	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Melvin	Green Mountain	M	Son	5/12	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
60	60	Farrell	Stephen	Fosterville	M	Head	63	M	NB	Irish	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Ida	Fosterville	F	Wife	55	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Wesley	Fosterville	M	Son	20	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	Labourer	\$200	-
-	-	"	Edwin	Fosterville	M	Son	18	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	Labourer	\$300	-
-	-	"	Madison	Fosterville	M	Son	15	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Amos	Fosterville	M	Son	13	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	-	-	-
61	61	Farrell	Everett	Fosterville	M	Head	29	M	NB	Irish	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Althea	Fosterville	F	Wife	22	M	NB	Irish	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Tressie	Fosterville	F	Dau	6	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Leslie	Fosterville	M	Son	2	S	NB	Irish	-	Bap	-	-	-
62	62	Foster	Ward	Fosterville	M	Head	49	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Minnie	Fosterville	F	Wife	33	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Thyrle	Fosterville	M	Son	13	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Hilda Irma	Fosterville	F	Dau	11	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Cynthia	Fosterville	F	Dau	10	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Earl	Fosterville	M	Son	8	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Neceia	Fosterville	F	Dau	9	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Dorothy Juanita	Fosterville	F	Dau	4	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Virginia	Fosterville	F	Dau	2	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-

-	-	"	Naomi	Fosterville	F	Dau	2/12	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	b. Mar 1921
-	-	"	Anne	Fosterville	F	Mothe r	77	W	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
63	63	Collier	Abram	Fosterville	M	Head	58	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Margaret	Fosterville	F	Wife	52	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	Vantassel	Azelma	Fosterville	F	Domes tic	17	S	NB	Dutch	-	Bap	Cook	\$150	-
-	-	Foster	Samuel	Fosterville	M	Father- in-law	82	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
64	64	Carr	Thomas	Fosterville	M	Head	48	D	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Merrill	Fosterville	M	Son	14	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ozias	Fosterville	M	Father	87	W	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
65	65	DeWitt	Frank	Fosterville	M	Head	49	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Margaret	Fosterville	F	Wife	41	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	May	Fosterville	F	Dau	19	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	Boone	Hazel	Fosterville	F	Dau	18	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	Wife of Don Boone
-	-	Dewitt	Walter	Fosterville	M	Son	13	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ethel	Fosterville	F	Dau	9	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Alice	Fosterville	F	Dau	4	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Leslie	Fosterville	M	Son	2	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Archie	Fosterville	M	Son	2	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ella	Fosterville	F	Dau	3/12	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	b. Feb 1921
66	66	Wood	Thomas	Fosterville	M	Head	67	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Rachel	Fosterville	F	Wife	55	M	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	-
-	-	"	John	Fosterville	M	Son	25	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Labourer	\$600	-
-	-	"	Dellis	Fosterville	M	Son	20	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	Labourer	\$600	-

-	-	"	Hugh	Fosterville	M	Adopted	6	S	NB	Eng	-	Bap	-	-	Son of Mabel Bustard
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67	67	Clark	James	Fosterville	M	Head	61	M	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Mary	Fosterville	F	Wife	55	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	Carr	Delbert	Fosterville	M	Nephew	9	S	NB	Scotch	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Dalton	Fosterville	M	Nephew	7	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	May	Fosterville	F	Niece	4	S	NB	Scotch	-	Baptist	-	-	Mamie
68	68	Howe	Joseph	Fosterville	M	Head	67	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	Joe and Anne had no children
-	-	"	Anne	Fosterville	F	Wife	68	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	but raised several, including
-	-	Howe	Alfred	Fosterville	M	Foster child	24	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	Labourer	\$400	Alfred, son of Margaret DeWitt whom they also raised as well as Mamie (May) Carr.
-	-	"	Clair	Fosterville	F	Wife of Alfred	18	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Patricia	Fosterville	F	Daughter	3	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	Kinney	Samuel	Fosterville	M	?	23	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	Labourer	\$200	-
-	-	"	Lizzie	Fosterville	F	Neice	20	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	Wife of Sam Kinney
69	69	Maxan	George	Fosterville	M	Head	43	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	Labourer	\$300	-
-	-	"	Margaret	Fosterville	F	Mother	75	W	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
70	70	Fox	A(bijah) J	Fosterville	M	Head	48	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	Salesman	-	-
-	-	"	Bessie M	Fosterville	F	Wife	38	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Lacey	Fosterville	F	Daughter	17	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Kathleen	Fosterville	F	Daughter	14	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	George	Fosterville	M	Son	8	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
71	71	Veysey	Alfred	Fosterville	M	Head	28	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Hattie	Fosterville	F	Wife	28	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-

-	-	"	Arlene	Fosterville	F	Daughter	11	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Kenneth	Fosterville	M	Son	10	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Audrey	Fosterville	F	Daughter	8	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Earle	Fosterville	M	Son	4	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Neil	Fosterville	M	Son	2	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Lillian	Fosterville	F	Daughter	6/12	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	b. Dec 1920
72	72	Peck	Claude	Fosterville	M	Head	40	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	Labourer	\$400	-
-	-	"	Myrtle	Fosterville	F	Wife	41	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	Veysey	Irma	Fosterville	F	Step Daughter	12	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	Home	Marjorie	Fosterville	F	Step Daughter	10	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Marchmont	Fosterville	M	Step Son	8	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Rheta	Fosterville	F	Step Daughter	7	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
73	73	Kinney	Lillian	Fosterville	F	Head	37	W	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Laurel	Fosterville	M	Son	14	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Wesley	Fosterville	M	Son	13	S	USA	English	1908	Baptist	-	-	-
74	74	Veysey	Charles	Fosterville	M	Head	60	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Sophia	Fosterville	F	Wife	60	S	Scotland	Scottish	1863	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	John	Fosterville	M	Son	22	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Lottie	Fosterville	F	Daughter-in-law	19	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Roy	Fosterville	M	Grandson	1	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
75	75	Veysey	Clyde	Fosterville	M	Head	25	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	Labourer	\$500	-
-	-	"	Helen	Fosterville	F	Wife	22	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Gerald	Fosterville	M	Son	5	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
76	76	Gould	Grottie	Fosterville	M	Head	29	M	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Lizzie	Fosterville	F	Wife	22	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Charles	Fosterville	M	Son	6	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	Till	James	Fosterville	M	Uncle	66	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	Labourer	\$400	-
77	77	Collier	Samuel	Fosterville	M	Head	51	M	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Sadie	Fosterville	F	Wife	42	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Hazen	Fosterville	M	Son	26	M	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	Labourer	\$400	-

-	-	"	Hazel	Fosterville	F	Daughter-in-law	24	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Lester	Fosterville	M	Grandson	6/12	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	b. Dec 1920
-	-	"	Leslie	Fosterville	M	Son	23	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	Labourer	\$500	-
-	-	"	Edith	Fosterville	F	Daughter	18	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
78	77	Gaskin	William	Fosterville	M	Head	56	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Jane	Fosterville	F	Wife	34	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Eva	Fosterville	F	Daughter	18	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Rowena	Fosterville	F	Daughter	17	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Albert	Fosterville	M	Son	15	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ethel	Fosterville	F	Daughter	14	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Archie	Fosterville	M	Son	13	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Richard	Fosterville	M	Son	7	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	John	Fosterville	M	Son	5	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Alverda	Fosterville	M	Son	4	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	Umberto (Ike)
-	-	"	Margaret	Fosterville	F	Daughter	11/12	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	b. July 1920
79	79	Farrell	Emery	North Lake	M	Head	47	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Nellie	North Lake	F	Wife	30	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ethel	North Lake	F	Daughter	6	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
80	80	Farrell	William H	North Lake	M	Head	58	M	Irish	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Martha	North Lake	F	Wife	43	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Alma	North Lake	F	Daughter	21	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Alton	North Lake	M	Son	16	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ira	North Lake	M	Son	13	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ray	North Lake	M	Son	8	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Lorene	North Lake	F	Daughter	1	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
81	81	Farrell	Ambrose	North Lake	M	Head	31	M	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Eva	North Lake	F	Daughter	18	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Bird	North Lake	F	Wife	25	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Kenneth	North Lake	M	Son	4	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Dorthea	North Lake	F	Daughter	2	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
82	82	Smith	Floyd	North Lake	M	Head	28	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Amy	North Lake	F	Wife	27	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-

-	-	"	Doris	North Lake	F	Daughter	2	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Myra	North Lake	F	Daughter	1	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
83	83	Smith	John	North Lake	M	Head	59	W	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Eric	North Lake	M	Son	25	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	\$400	-
-	-	"	Velma	North Lake	F	Daughter	20	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	Teacher	\$400	-
84	84	Clark	Robert	North Lake	M	Head	58	M	USA	English	1865	Baptist	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Nellie	North Lake	F	Wife	54	M	USA	English	1865	Baptist	-	-	-
85	85	Cosman	Edward	North Lake	M	Head	75	M	USA	English	1871	Baptist	Labourer	\$900	-
-	-	"	Olive	North Lake	F	Wife	71	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
86	86	Foster	Charles	North Lake	M	Head	68	M	USA	English	1891	Baptist	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Ida	North Lake	F	Wife	64	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Joseph	North Lake	M	Son	40	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	Labourer	\$700	-
-	-	"	Harry	North Lake	M	Son	37	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	Labourer	\$600	-
-	-	"	Waldo	North Lake	M	Son	22	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	Labourer	\$600	-
-	-	McAlpine	Fern	North Lake	F	Daughter ?	11	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	Adopted? Foster child?
87	87	Hawkes	James	North Lake	M	Head	67	M	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Sarah	North Lake	F	Wife	68	S	Ireland	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	George	North Lake	M	Son	38	M	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	Farmer	\$800	-
-	-	"	Charles	North Lake	M	Son	28	M	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	Farming	-	-
-	-	"	Lena	North Lake	F	Daughter- in-law	23	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
88	88	Graham	Amanda	North Lake	F	Head	48	W	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ambrose	North Lake	M	Son	24	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	Labourer	\$600	-
-	-	"	Andrew	North Lake	M	Son	21	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Emery	North Lake	M	Son	20	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	Labourer	\$400	-
-	-	"	Albert	North Lake	M	Son	19	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	Labourer	\$400	-
-	-	"	Alice	North Lake	F	Daughter	15	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Frank	North Lake	M	Son	11	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Arthur	North Lake	M	Son	5	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
89	89	Graham	Clarence	North Lake	M	Head	40	M	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Addie	North Lake	F	Wife	39	M	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	E Pearl	North Lake	F	Daughter	16	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-

-	-	"	Harold C	North Lake	M	Son	12	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Thomas	North Lake	M	Father	67	M	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
-	-	"	Eliza	North Lake	F	Mother	66	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
90	90	Bustard	Aaron	Maxwell	M	Head	68	S	NB	Irish	-	C of E	Farmer	\$500	-
91	91	Sanders	Fred	Maxwell	M	Head	50	S	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	Farmer	\$400	-
92	92	McIntyre	Shepherd	Maxwell	M	Head	41	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	Labourer	\$1350	-
-	-	"	Samuel	Maxwell	M	Father	79	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Martha	Maxwell	F	Mother	77	S	USA	Irish	1852	Presbyterian	-	-	-
93	93	Kennedy	Howard	Maxwell	M	Head	39	M	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	Farming	-	-
-	-	"	Mabel	Maxwell	F	Wife	37	M	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Marian	Maxwell	F	Daughter	10	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	John	Maxwell	M	Son	7	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Winnifred	Maxwell	F	Daughter	6	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Horace	Maxwell	M	Son	4	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
94	94	Kennedy	John	Maxwell	M	Head	82	W	Ireland	Irish	1892	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Susie	Maxwell	F	Daughter	49	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	Sales Lady	\$500	-
95	95	Graham	Hugh M	Maxwell	M	Head	23	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	Farming	-	-
-	-	"	Elizabeth	Maxwell	F	Mother	65	W	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
96	96	Graham	John	Maxwell	M	Head	42	M	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Janet	Maxwell	F	Wife	40	S	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Arilla	Maxwell	F	Daughter	16	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
97	97	Dinnen	George	Maxwell	M	Head	43	M	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Margaret	Maxwell	F	Wife	43	M	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	-	-	-
-	-	"	Theodore	Maxwell	M	Son	18	S	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Genevere	Maxwell	F	Daughter	15	S	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	-	-	-
-	-	"	John	Maxwell	M	Son	14	S	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	-	-	-
-	-	"	Gerald	Maxwell	M	Son	12	S	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	-	-	-
-	-	"	Cordelia	Maxwell	F	Daughter	10	S	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	-	-	-
-	-	"	Paul	Maxwell	M	Son	8	S	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	-	-	-
-	-	"	Louis	Maxwell	M	Son	4	S	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	-	-	-
98	98	Buckingham	William	Maxwell	M	Head	50	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	Milling	-	-
-	-	"	Shepherd	Maxwell	M	Son	27	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	Labourer	\$1000	-
-	-	"	Verna	Maxwell	F	Sister	28	M	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-

-	-	"	Ella May	Maxwell	F	Neice	2	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
99	99	Buckingham	Warren	Maxwell	M	Head	24	S	NB	English	-	Baptist	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Minnie	Maxwell	F	Mother	50	W	NB	English	-	Baptist	-	-	-
100	100	Dinnen	James	Maxwell	M	Head	52	M	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Louise	Maxwell	F	Wife	50	M	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	-	-	-
-	-	"	Madeline	Maxwell	F	Daughter	20	S	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	-	-	-
-	-	"	Arthur	Maxwell	M	Son	20	S	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Ethel	Maxwell	F	Daughter	12	S	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	-	-	-
101	101	Davidson	John	Maxwell	M	Head	63	W	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
102	102	Mack	Maurice	Maxwell	M	Head	37	M	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	Farmer	-	Possibly Mackey
-	-	"	Mary	Maxwell	F	Wife	32	M	NB	English	-	Catholic	-	-	-
-	-	"	Herbert M	Maxwell	M	Son	4	S	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	-	-	-
-	-	"	Cornelius	Maxwell	M	Father	81	M	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ellen	Maxwell	F	Mother	58	M	NB	Irish	-	Catholic	-	-	-
103	103	McIntosh	John	Maxwell	M	Head	53	S	NB	Scotch	-	Catholic	Labourer	-	-
-	-	McIntyre	George	Maxwell	M	Brother-in-law	53	M	NB	Scotch	-	Baptist	Labourer	\$1200	-
-	-	"	Jennie	Maxwell	F	Sister	56	M	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Margaret	Maxwell	F	Neice	16	S	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Theodore	Maxwell	M	Nephew	14	S	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
104	104	McIntosh	Charles	Maxwell	M	Head	40	M	USA	Irish	1880	Presbyterian	Labourer	\$500	-
-	-	"	Kate	Maxwell	F	Wife	17	S	NB	English	-	Catholic	-	-	-
105	105	Ivey	Robert	Maxwell	M	Head	70	M	NB	English	-	C of E	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Martha	Maxwell	F	Wife	43	M	NB	English	-	C of E	-	-	-
-	-	"	William	Maxwell	M	Son	25	S	NB	English	-	C of E	Labourer	\$600	-
-	-	"	Ralph	Maxwell	M	Son	23	S	NB	English	-	C of E	Labourer	\$600	-
-	-	"	Alex	Maxwell	M	Son	21	S	NB	English	-	C of E	Labourer	\$400	-
-	-	"	Robert	Maxwell	M	Son	20	S	NB	English	-	C of E	Labourer	\$600	-
-	-	"	Munroe	Maxwell	M	Son	15	S	NB	English	-	C of E	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ernest	Maxwell	M	Son	14	S	NB	English	-	C of E	-	-	-
-	-	"	Maggie	Maxwell	F	Daughter	12	S	NB	English	-	C of E	-	-	-
-	-	"	Mozart	Maxwell	M	Son	10	S	NB	English	-	C of E	-	-	-

-	-	"	John	Maxwell	M	Son	7	S	NB	English	-	C of E	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ruby	Maxwell	F	Daughter	5	S	NB	English	-	C of E	-	-	-
-	-	"	Pearl	Maxwell	F	Daughter	2	S	NB	English	-	C of E	-	-	-
106	106	Bustard	Robert	Maxwell	M	Head	60	M	NB	Irish	-	C of E	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Mary	Maxwell	F	Wife	35	M	NB	English	-	C of E	-	-	-
-	-	"	Nellie	Maxwell	F	Daughter	16	S	NB	Irish	-	C of E	-	-	-
-	-	"	Miles	Maxwell	M	Son	15	S	NB	Irish	-	C of E	-	-	-
-	-	"	Beecher	Maxwell	M	Son	14	S	NB	Irish	-	C of E	-	-	-
-	-	"	Elsie	Maxwell	F	Daughter	9	S	NB	Irish	-	C of E	-	-	-
107	107	Spinney	Winfield	Maxwell	M	Head	65	M	USA	Irish	1866	Bapt	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Frances	Maxwell	F	Wife	63	M	NB	Irish	-	Baptist	-	-	-
108	108	Graham	Thomas	Maxwell	M	Head	57	M	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Elizabeth	Maxwell	F	Wife	45	M	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Albert	Maxwell	M	Son	28	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	Labourer	\$400	-
-	-	"	LeRoy	Maxwell	M	Son	24	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	Labourer	\$600	-
-	-	"	Clifford	Maxwell	M	Son	20	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	Labourer	\$600	-
-	-	"	Pauline	Maxwell	F	Daughter	18	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Hugh	Maxwell	M	Son	16	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Lawrence	Maxwell	M	Son	15	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Raymond	Maxwell	M	Son	9	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Beatrice	Maxwell	F	Daughter	7	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Edith	Maxwell	F	Daughter	4	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
109	109	Graham	James	Maxwell	M	Head	66	M	USA	Irish	1866	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Viola	Maxwell	F	Wife	47	M	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Percy	Maxwell	M	Son	19	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Archie	Maxwell	M	Son	16	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	Labourer	\$300	-
110	110	Hawkes	Sanford	Maxwell	M	Head	35	M	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Bernice	Maxwell	F	Wife	27	M	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Allison	Maxwell	M	Son	6	S	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Gerald	Maxwell	M	Son	5	S	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Joseph	Maxwell	M	Son	2	S	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	Hall	Sterling	Maxwell	M	Brother-in-law	38	S	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	Carpenter	\$570	-

111	111	Spinney	Ezra	Maxwell	M	Head	43	M	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Carrie	Maxwell	F	Wife	37	M	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	Caroline Doherty
-	-	"	Ethel	Maxwell	F	Daughter	14	S	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Lena	Maxwell	F	Daughter	11	S	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Olive	Maxwell	F	Daughter	10	S	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Francis	Maxwell	F	Daughter	9	S	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	George	Maxwell	M	Son	7	S	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Henry	Maxwell	M	Son	6	S	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Douglas	Maxwell	M	Son	4	S	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ruth	Maxwell	F	Daughter	3	S	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ida	Maxwell	F	Daughter	1	S	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	McDougall	Christy	Maxwell	F	Aunt	74	S	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
112	112	McLellan	George	Maxwell	M	Head	48	D	NS	Scotch	-	Baptist	Labourer	\$600	-
-	-	"	Charles	Maxwell	M	Son	17	S	NB	Scotch	-	Baptist	Labourer	\$400	-
113	113	Watson	Lee	Maxwell	M	Head	33	M	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Alma	Maxwell	F	Wife	25	M	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Earle	Maxwell	M	Son	8	S	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Freda	Maxwell	F	Daughter	6	S	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Everett	Maxwell	M	Son	3	S	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Thelma	Maxwell	F	Daughter	1	S	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Harvey	Maxwell	M	Father	74	W	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-
114	114	Watson	Grover	Maxwell	M	Head	43	M	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Eva	Maxwell	F	Wife	30	M	NB	English	-	Catholic	-	-	-
-	-	"	Earle	Maxwell	M	Son	11	S	NB	Scotch	-	Catholic	-	-	-
-	-	"	Mary	Maxwell	F	Daughter	7	S	NB	Scotch	-	Catholic	-	-	-
-	-	"	Elwood	Maxwell	M	Son	5	S	NB	Scotch	-	Catholic	-	-	-
-	-	"	Kenneth	Maxwell	M	Son	4	S	NB	Scotch	-	Catholic	-	-	-
-	-	"	Beatrice	Maxwell	F	Daughter	2	S	NB	Scotch	-	Catholic	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ellis	Maxwell	M	Son	4/12	S	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	b. Feb 1921
115	115	Graham	Archie	Maxwell	M	Head	26	M	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Mabel	Maxwell	F	Wife	23	M	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Eva	Maxwell	F	Mother	47	W	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-

-	-	"	Harry	Maxwell	M	Brother	21	S	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	Labourer	\$650	-
-	-	"	Jessie	Maxwell	F	Sister	16	S	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Ruby	Maxwell	F	Daughter	13	S	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Emery	Maxwell	M	Brother	10	S	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Aubrey	Maxwell	M	Brother	8	S	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Velma	Maxwell	F	Daughter	5	S	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
116	116	McIntosh	John	Maxwell	M	Head	73	M	Ireland	Irish	1851	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Amanda	Maxwell	F	Wife	59	M	USA	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Walter	Maxwell	M	Son	18	S	USA	Irish	1920	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Mary	Maxwell	F	Daughter	14	S	USA	Irish	1920	Presbyterian	-	-	-
117	117	Burton	Fred	Maxwell	M	Head	68	M	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Margaret	Maxwell	F	Wife	77	M	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
118	118	McNerlin	Thomas	Maxwell	M	Head	65	M	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Catherine	Maxwell	F	Wife	62	S	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	John	Maxwell	M	Son	35	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	Labourer	\$600	-
-	-	"	Florence	Maxwell	F	Daughter	31	S	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	Teacher	\$750	-
-	-	"	Hattie	Maxwell	F	Daughter	34	S	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
119	119	McNerlin	George	Maxwell	M	Head	39	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	Farmer	-	-
-	-	"	Sarah	Maxwell	F	Wife	41	M	NB	English	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Cecil	Maxwell	M	Son	9	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Minnie	Maxwell	F	Daughter	8	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
-	-	"	Velma	Maxwell	F	Daughter	5	S	NB	Scotch	-	Presbyterian	-	-	-
120	120	Sanders	James	Maxwell	M	Head	75	S	Ireland	Irish	1870	C of E	Labourer	\$500	-
121	121	Davidson	James	Maxwell	M	Head	45	S	NB	Irish	-	Presbyterian	Labourer	\$1000	-