

*ISLE OF SKYE-SCOTLAND
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND-CANADA
NEW ZEALAND*

GENEALOGY FOR MY DAUGHTER 'JOHANNA'

BEING THE 'NEW ZEALAND' MATERNAL CONNECTION

(This journal is the complete paper trail)

*DESCENDANTS OF FAMILY
STEWART/STUART
(STUBHAIRT)*



COMPILERS NOTE:

**MANY THANKS TO YOUR COUSIN PADRAIG GRANT IN IRELAND: HE HAS MADE MY RESEARCH
SO MUCH EASIER WITH HIS HUGE COBWEB OF FAMILY THREADS
THERE WILL BE MISTAKES-WE ARE ONLY HUMAN
YOURS, THE COMPILER: PAPA ROGER**

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1 *THE LAST LEG OF THEIR LONG MIGRATION*

**BELOW: MARGARET AND ANGUS MALCOLM STEWART IMMIGRATED TO
NEW ZEALAND FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CANADA IN 1858
3 X GREAT GRANDPARENTS FOR JOHANNA**



BELOW: THE BRIGANTINE *ROMANCE* SIMILAR TO THE *PRINCE EDWARD*



Angus and his wife Margaret Stewart left for New Zealand on the **Brigantine Prince Edward** from Charlottetown harbour Prince Edward Island 1st Dec 1858 arriving in Auckland harbour about 15th May 1859. ¹

A very long journey...

FOLLOWING IS A COPY OF ANGUS STEWART'S DIARY OF THIS JOURNEY...

December 1858: All sails made up on the double riff main and fore topsail ends it lasted for 2 hours, raining horrid gales puncheons of rain (water). We are 700 miles from the Gulf of Cancer, from the line.

26th Sunday: Fine warm day with some showers and then thunder.

27th: Spied a barque in the morning and was quite handy in the evening bound on the course. The day being very rainy: In the evening, there were three sails in sight

28th: The barque being quite handy in the morning and it sent a boat alongside. Four sailors and the captain boarded us. She is an American vessel from Pensacola in Florida bound for Boneysarus (Bueno Aries) in South America and is loaded with pitch pine. She has been out 63 days. They promised to report us to Prince Edward Island, as being 300 miles from the line.

Another strange thing: a land-bird boarded us this evening was caught on deck and in handling it flew over and got drowned.

The day has been very calm and showery.

29th: Very warm and calm with heavy showers of rain. We made only 17 miles today and 12 yesterday.

30th: Light breeze and dry, but very cloudy

31st: Squally and very showery.

1st January 1859: A fine warm day with a light breeze and quite dry. Seen a school of porpoises, and the sea is full of different kinds of fish. We had a fine dinner and carrying on with all kinds of fun. The day and the night is the same length

2nd: Very hot with a light breeze, but had a horrid squall about 11 o'clock last night, which nearly carried the top-masts out of the brig. She leaned over so far that the rail was all under the (? waves. the word is missing). The sailors and men passengers soon furled up the sails. It lasted 2 hours, running her course.

3rd: A fine dry day with a light breeze: Steering south by west, close on the wind. We are being within 35 miles of Saint Paul Island. A school of porpoises was with us.

4th January 1859: We crossed the line about 10 o'clock in a fine breeze, close on the wind and steering south west. Our right course would be south by east. We harpooned 3 or 4 porpoises but they broke loose.

5th: It is very warm with a light breeze. We saw a large barque in the morning to the windward of us, carrying a French flag and in the evening we saw a very large ship steering west. She carried a British flag

¹ EDITED VERSION BY CAROLE A STEWART: FROM THE DIARY OF ANGUS STEWART, LATE OF KAIWAKA AND MANGAWHAI AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

6th: We have been on the other tack all night and two days, until 7 o'clock in the evening, steering east then north until we came within 1 degree of the line. The reason of us tacking was to clear the Cape de São Roque (Brazil), the eastern part of South America, because of the south east trade wind being very much ahead. We saw a very large ship in the evening, home-wards bound. We had a very heavy squall with rain this evening and the top gallant sails furled up and the top sails clued down jib. It only lasted about 20 minutes and then all sail made again, close on the wind to clear the Cape.

7th: We had a very strong south-east breeze and saw a very large ship on the lee-bow, home-wards bound.

8th: In a very strong breeze we cleared the cape 27 miles to windward of Cape de São Roque (Brazil). After dark, the captain ordered the furling up of fore and main top gallant sails and to fly the jib on account of running too near the land. One of our sailors got terribly sick to-day on account of slipping on the deck. His name is (? Peter Heron).

9th: Sunday morning. When I got up on deck, the land was quite close, within 3 miles of us. It put me in mind of Nova Scotia because it is hilly and mountainous. We have been beating all day long back and a short one. The wind has been blowing very fresh, and our fore top-gallant sail yard broke in four halves. We have seen 5 schooners and a ship and a barque.

10th: A strong breeze and we have been beating all day, sometimes coming very close to land. We saw a brig steering north.

11th: Beating all day, sometimes coming very close to land which looked very pretty with long tall trees. We could see fires burning here and there in the woods, as it used to in Prince Edward Island. We saw 5 sloops or what they call catamarans along the coast.

12th: Beating all day with a nice breeze. We are seeing vessels and boats in every direction.

13th: Beating the whole day, the wind being south-east. They call these the south-east trades. The current goes with the wind, 1 mile an hour.

14th: Beating all day until we came to a town called Pernambuco (*this is the old name for present-day Recife, Brazil*) about dark. We anchored about a mile from the town.

15th: We had a fine view at the town in the morning. The captain and doctor and owners went onshore in the morning to see the British Councillor to arrange for us to get some water and to allow some of the passengers to go ashore. A boatload of us went ashore in the evening, I being one of them. Before the boat came to the steps, a chap from Prince Edward Island called out to some of us by name and he knew many of us. His name was Tom Tailor from Charlottetown. He has been away 5 years and was ship wrecked on the coast of Brazil. About a month ago, he was on the (? word) of the American councillor.

16th: Sunday in the morning. Before we got up, there were 2 low large lighters, one on each side of us, with 24 puncheons of water and about 12 *Negroes* in each. They were singing songs and quite merry, emptying their 5 casks into ours. Before 12 o'clock, they had them all emptied in to us, then they turned to their oars and went off with a cheerful song. Some of our passengers went ashore in the morning and went to an English church, where they had a good sermon. There are not many English people living here. It is too hot for them.

17th: I went ashore in the morning and stopped there until evening. I had a good walk through a little of it. Pernambuco is a very large town and well situated to the open sea, with a fine harbour and very queer the way it is. It has a reef of rocks which makes from a

point 1 mile and a half long and about a quarter of a mile from the land. There is a fine lighthouse at the end of the reef. It would contain thousands of vessels inside of that, with all safety.

The population of this town is over 100 thousand, so it must be pretty large. All the houses are built of stone and most of them 5 stories high. There are very narrow streets, between 15 and 20 feet wide. If I was to travel the whole day, I could hardly get a man to talk English with me. I bought a few oranges and cocoa-nuts. I saw the cocoa-nuts growing on the trees here in great bunches'. They have very thin small horses and most of them are grey. There are no truck men here at all. I see few often working with low wagons. But the most work is done by Negroes. I saw them in scores running through the town with heavy loads on their heads and them all naked, except for an apron they had round their middle. Some of them were light-skinned.

18th: The captain and the owners and some of the passengers went ashore in the morning to pay for the water, which cost them 23 pounds in Island money. They came aboard in the evening and we weighed anchor and made sail for the Cape of Good Hope. We have been from Friday evening until Tuesday evening at anchor about 5 miles off Pernambuco (*present-day Recife, Brazil*). There are vessels here from all parts of world, every nation carrying its own flag.

19th: No land in sight. We are going well and carrying studding sails.

20th: A fine day with a breeze. We are steering south.

21st – 25th: A fine fair wind. We are carrying studding sails and steering south east.

27th – 28th: A fair wind and smooth water.

29th: A vessel in sight: Steering south.

30th Sunday: This morning we passed a fine large Spanish Ship homeward bound. She passed about half a dozen flags to speak to us, but we could not answer her because we only carried one. We were running at 8 knots an hour at the time, so we lost sight of in a short time.

31st: A fair wind. Square yards and all sails set, running through it a great rate

1st February: Very warm with a light breeze.

2nd: A very stiff breeze: South-west running, between 9 and 10 knots an hour steering east by south.

3rd: A very heavy south wind and cold.

4th: The wind being south-east, it is too much a head, had to tack ship, steering south-west.

5th: Very calm.

6th – 8th: A light breeze and we are steering south by east. The weather is fine and cool now. Until last night, we had had no rain since we crossed the line.

9th: A fine day and pretty cool. We are steering south; the wind being right ahead for the Cape.

10th: It is very calm. I had a fine sport in the evening, catching a shark. We had seen him going round and round the vessel and I went and got my line and hook and put a bit of pork on it. It was not long out before he got half of it and I pulled him quite easy along sides. Then some of them got the harpoon ready and threw it at him, which made him jump out

of the water. The harpoon did not get a right hold of him and broke loose and he made right for the bottom. We spared him all the small line we had, and when he was pretty slack, we hauled him up again alongside and got a running hitch round his head and hauled him up on deck. He was only a small one: only measured 6 feet. We dressed him up in good style next day. Being Friday (for we had had no fish these three weeks ago) it was a great feast for the Catholics to get some fresh fish and they made very good dining of the shark.

11th: A light breeze and quite fair steering east by south.

12th: A fair wind and we are carrying studding sails going 9 ½ knots an hour.

13th: We have sailed 240 miles since 12 o'clock yesterday until 12 o'clock today, steering east.

14th: A light breeze.

15th: Steering east by north.

16th & 17th: A head wind. We are beating with reefed topsails.

18th: Quite calm. I caught an 8 feet long shark in the evening.

19th: A light breeze from the west.

20th: A light breeze.

21st: We got the anchors over the bows and saw a large ship in the evening, homeward bound. Also in the evening it came on to blow very heavy from the south, which drove us 45 miles to the north.

22nd: We saw land at 8 o'clock in the morning, 45 miles to the north of the Cape. Because the wind was blowing fresh from the south, we had to tack ship and lay on that tack until next morning.

23rd: The wind shifted round to the north and was blowing pretty fresh. While steering for the Cape in the evening, it came on a heavy fog so that we could not see 100 yards ahead, and so we had to keep dodging off all night.

24th: When the land came in sight it looked wonderful: high and mountainous. We had a fine, dry day with a fair breeze. We shot 2 birds and could not catch them. It got dark before we got into the town, and so we anchored in the bay called Simons Bay.

25th: We beat up to the town and cast anchor within 200 yards off. We were boarded with lot of British officers. There are 3 large British man-o-wars here. One of them is 2800 tons and carries 700 men and 74 guns. We have seen an Island cap here on board of a man-o-war who knew most of us. He has been out in New Zealand last year, where he ran away off the vessel. He went out to the country, where he was hired as a pit sawyer for 6/- a day, but he only worked for 3 days before he was caught and taken aboard again.

26th: All hands went ashore; back and forward, drinking wine likes water. Wine is here for 6 pence a bottle: I and Margaret and a lot of us went up to a high mountain above the town. It is 2,800 feet high and it took us 5 hours to go up. It would astonish anyone that has never seen mountains, to see them. There are mountains here 4,000 feet high.

14th March 1859: We left the Cape of Good Hope today.

4th May 1859: We sighted New Zealand in the morning. It was first seen by Alexander McDonald. The first place seen was the three rocky islands of the Three Kings which stand 200 feet high. The day was fine and dry with a light breeze. We been (67) days from the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Maria van Diemen.

5th May: We had a fine breeze along the coast and saw one schooner.

6th May: Next morning we reached the Great Barrier Island in heavy squalls.

15th May: Rented this house.

16th May: Went to look for land.

The following is a list attached to the end of the dairy...

M. Blundell

Exchange Hotel

Worked at the punt.

1 day alone.

Myself and John Kemp, 2 days sawing.

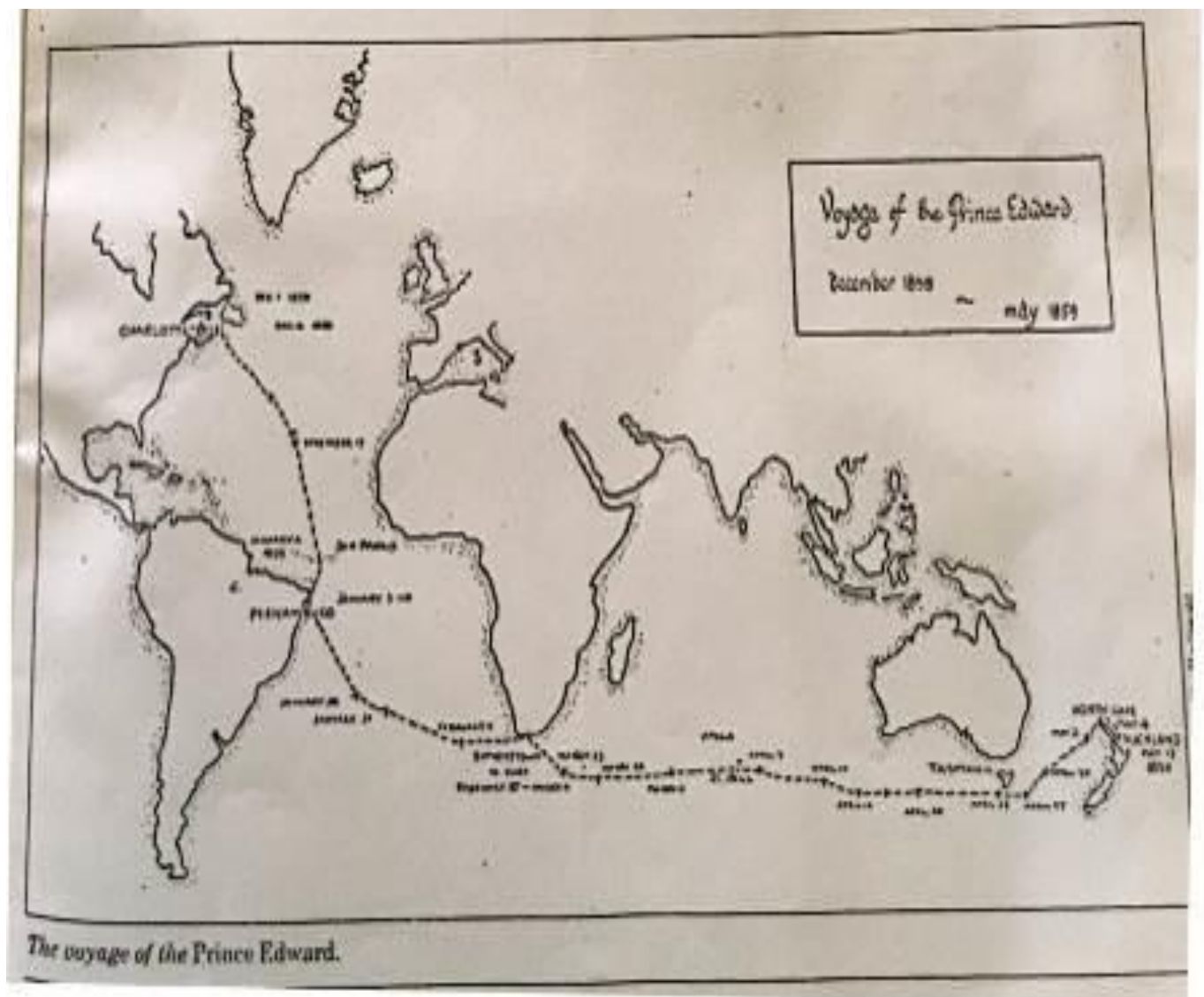
1 day tiking round the timber.

1 day getting the timbers.

1 day dressing the boards – me and John Kemp.

2 days working at the punt.

3 – Myself and Angus Matheson.



THE BRIGANTINE *PRINCE EDWARD*...

[By one of the Passengers per brig "*Prince Edward*,"
for Auckland, the Capital of New Zealand.]

Farewell, Prince Edward Isle, to thee!
I'll every danger brave,
Resolved to cross the foaming sea,
The breaker-crested wave.
Farewell! but yet the Muse's song,
And valediction kind,
And wishes warm to thee belong,
And friends I leave behind.

'Tis not that traversing the sea,
O'er oceans green and blue,
I hope to find more constancy
In other friends than you;
For such a boon I need not roam,
Nor covet to enjoy,
Where'er I fix my future home,
A fonder social tie.

Then ask you why I tempt the main,
Which soon may prove my grave,—
What are my eager hopes of gain
Beyond the stormy wave;
What do I there expect to see
When ends my voyage long?
Listen awhile with courtesy,—
I'll tell you in my song.

This Island, blooming fresh and fair
While Summer briefly warms,
For seven long months lies bleak and bare,
Deprived of all its charms;
Its streams in icy chains are bound,
For surly Winter bold
Reaches his frosted sceptre round,
And reigns supremely cold.

Then round the coast no canvas white
Flies swiftly with the gale;
Dark Winter hides each prospect bright,
And Commerce strikes her sail.
Half torpid in the wintry shade
The Muse forgets to sing,
And all the energies of Trade
Lie dormant until Spring.

Thus stunted here from year to year
I've spent my youth and prime;
Now East and South my course I steer
To find a warmer clime.
Blow, western breezes, briskly blow,
And waft me from this shore,
I leave the winter, frost, and snow
For those who love them more.

Again farewell, old Isle, I say!
My vessel tight and strong,
Cleaving her liquid, yeasty way,
Shall proudly foam along.
No perils of the stormy sea
Shall e'er my soul enslave,
For Heaven, in whom I trust, shall be
My Pilot o'er the wave.

Until New Zealand shall be seen
In Oriental pride,
Those lovely Islands, *evergreen*,
Reposing side by side.
Fair Summer on the farmer there
Almost perennial smiles,
And yields him plenty, and to spare,
To recompense his toils.

Once more, my former friends, adieu!
Whom I no more may see;
In fancy oft I'll visit you,—
Perhaps you'll think of me;
Perhaps some Power unseen may blend
Our aspirations kind,
When fervent prayers to Heaven ascend
For those I leave behind.

AN EMIGRANT.

Charlottetown, Nov. 29, 1858.

NEWS FROM PAPERS PAST NEW ZEALAND

1859

FROM THE ISLANDER, Prince Edward's Island Journal, of the 3rd December, we learn that the brig Prince Edward, Captain Nowlan, sailed from Charlotte Town for Auckland, on the 1st of that month with a number of families, amounting in the aggregate to 87 souls. As she has now been 135 days at sea, we may look for her arrival at any moment, as well as of those of the Nova Scotian immigrants from Halifax and Cape Breton.

The only arrival of the week has been the brig Prince Edward with sundry goods and close upon a hundred immigrants from Prince Edward Island, the first draft of a series which, we understand, are likely to follow. As far as appearances go, they are greatly in favour of our new colonists, a more respectable and intelligent body of men and women being rarely congregated in one ship. We have been credibly informed that no less than five vessels were in process of construction for the purpose of conveying passengers from Prince Edward Island to Auckland.—*Auckland Register*, May 16.

The long-looked-for brig Prince Edward, Captain Nowlan, arrived in harbour on Thursday night, from Prince Edward Island, after a protracted passage of 162 days. She sailed from Charlotte Town on the 1st, and cleared the coast on the 4th December. She caught the North East Trade in 28° North latitude; but they were very indifferent, and the South East Trade, though good, hung very far to the North. Crossed the Equator on the 1st January, in longitude 31° West, and put into Pernambuco on the 9th, remaining there five days. Experienced a continuance of calms in the horse latitudes; and went into Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 17th February, resting there for the next four and twenty days to refresh. There were the Boscawen line of battle ship, 70 guns, and five other English men-of-war in Simon's Bay, from which four sail of Russian cruisers had but a short time previously taken their departure. From the Cape to Van Diemen's Land the passage was made in the short space of 31 days, Captain Nowlan running down his Easting between the parallels of 40° and 43° South latitude, carrying strong winds, and passing to the Southward of Tasmania, in a dense fog, and with a heavy gale. From thence to the Three Kings, which was sighted on the 4th instant, the distance was performed in seven days, the vessel clearing ninety degrees of longitude in eighteen days. There have been neither deaths nor births during the passage, and we are happy in being able to congratulate all hands on their arrival amongst us in a state of robust health; we are glad, further, to add that they are seemingly of a highly respectable class, such as cannot fail to be an acquisition to the Province, in which we wish them the utmost possible success. The Prince Edward is a fine brig of 174 tons register, built at Prince Edward's Island, and but seven months off the stocks. She is owned by Messrs. Morpeth, Hazzard, and Millner, who have come out along with her; and considering the ports at which she called, and the loss of time incurred in going in and coming out, her maiden trip cannot but be considered a very creditable one.

The Annulus is taking in cargo for Adelaide.

The following is the list of the Passengers on board the Brig Prince Edward, of P. E. Island, E. Nowlan, Master, whose departure for Auckland we announced in our last:—
—H. D. Morpeth, Esq., wife 5 sons and 2 daughters; Mr. & Mrs. Robert Hazard, Mr. C. A. Hazard; Henry Smith, wife, 3 sons and 3 daughters; Mrs. C. B. Smith and 2 children, Master Fimmel; Mr. George Owen, wife and 2 children; Mr. James Milner, wife, 4 sons and 2 daughters, Miss Pendergrass; Mrs. Nowlan and 3 children; Doctor. Boswell; Mr. T. Mann, wife, 1 son and 1 daughter; Mr. Wm. Hazard, wife and 8 children; Mr. J. P. Oxley, wife and 8 children; Mr. & Mrs. Jonathan Rider; Mrs. Rigg and 4 children; Messrs. Jos. Sneeston, Neil McDean, Henry Auld, Jos. Webster, John McLeod, Walsh, D. Stewart, Roderick McGregor, Jas McDarmot, John Paul, John McDonald, Neil McFadyen; Angus Stewart, John Delaney.

NOTICE.



PASSENGERS by the 'Gazelle' for Sydney, are requested to be on board by 10 a.m., on **WEDNESDAY** next, 25th inst.

For freight or passage apply to

HENDERSON & MACFARLANE.

May 20th, 1859.

TO A. H. BOSWALL, ESQUIRE, SURGEON
on board the brig "Prince Edward," from Prince Edward Island to Auckland, New Zealand.

SIR,—We the passengers on board the brig "Prince Edward," now about to separate, in justice to you cannot do so without assuring you, as we now do, how very grateful we feel for the skill and attention you have at all times displayed when your services as a medical practitioner were called into requisition, and how much also we esteem you as an agreeable and obliging fellow passenger.

We have also much pleasure in acknowledging and testifying that you have been particularly attentive to, and eminently successful in the cases entrusted to your care and management; and we beg to assure you, you have our earnest prayer for your health and happiness—both here and hereafter. In conclusion we bid you most affectionately, farewell.

[Here follow the signatures of the owners, master, and passengers.]

On board the brig "Prince Edward,"
off Auckland, New Zealand, May 10, 1859.

[Reply.]

*To the Captain and Passengers on board the brig
"Prince Edward."*

Gentlemen,—I feel particularly obliged to you for the kind address you have been pleased to present to me. Believe me, gentlemen, it affords me very great pleasure to find that my professional services as Medical-officer on board of the brig "Prince Edward" have met with such unqualified approbation on your part; and for the kind wishes you have expressed with regard to my happiness, I beg you will accept my sincere thanks; and wishing you in return all health and happiness,

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours very truly,

A. H. BOSWALL, M.D.

Brig "Prince Edward,"
Auckland Harbour, New Zealand,
May 12th, 1859.

*To Mr. EDWARD NOWLAN, Captain of the Brig
"Prince Edward," from Charlotte Town, Prince
Edward Island, to Auckland, New Zealand.*

SIR,—We, the undersigned, (the owners of, and passengers in, the brig "Prince Edward,") having now reached our destination, conceive we would be wanting in duty, and at the same time not acting justly towards you, were we to allow ourselves to separate without giving expression to the gratitude we feel for the great skill, carefulness, and attention as a navigator you have displayed throughout the whole passage from Charlottown, Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, British North America, to Auckland, New Zealand, a distance of upwards of fourteen thousand miles. The great kindness and attention, too, all, young and old, have uniformly and invariably received at your hands, we can never forget, but ever gratefully remember. Permit us, therefore, Sir, in all sincerity, to tender you our very sincere thanks, and ever believe us that, wherever your lot, under the Providence of God, may be cast, our earnest prayer will be that you may be prosperous and happy here and hereafter; and in this prayer we beg also to include your wife and children, who have accompanied us in our voyage,—a voyage which has been not only prosperous (in the usual acceptation of the term), but, as regards an entire exemption from disasters or accidents of any kind, one peculiarly, and, perhaps, unprecedentedly so. For this, under God, we sensibly feel we have to thank you, and beg your acceptance of such our thanks.

We now, in conclusion, Sir, bid you most affectionately, Farewell.

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| H. D. Morpeth, } | Chas. A. Haszard, |
| Robt. Haszard, } | Wm. J. Morpeth, |
| A. H. Boswell, M.D., | W. P. Haszard, |
| Henry Smith, sen., | Neil McLean, |
| Geo. W. Owen, | John Walsh, |
| John Smith, | D. B. Stewart. |

On board the brig Prince Edward, off Auckland,
New Zealand, May, 1859..

In the advertising columns of the same issue appears a copy of an address presented to Captain Nowlan by the two owners and 10 others on behalf of all aboard. Such addresses are not rarely to be found in old Auckland newspapers, but this one is remarkable for the homely eloquence of its language and the sense it conveys of gratitude for deliverance from the perils of the sea.

After praising the captain's skill and care as a navigator throughout the 14,000 miles of the voyage, and his uniform kindness and attention to young and old, the address ends: "Permit us, therefore, sir, in all sincerity, to tender you our very sincere thanks, and ever believe us that, wherever your lot, under the Providence of God, may be cast, our earnest prayer will be that you may be prosperous and happy here and hereafter; and in this prayer we beg also to include your wife and children, who have accompanied us in our voyage."

Later the brig was sold, and what became of her and her captain is not recorded. The immigrants fully lived up to the newspaper's prediction, and they and their descendants have done well in the new land. The Morpeth and Haszard families have intermarried to a considerable extent, and both names are well known over a large part of the Dominion. One Morpeth household sent no fewer than six sons to the Great War. The Prince Edward's passengers provided the Auckland Harbour Board with two of its chairmen, Mr. F. E. Compton and Mr. G. W. Owen, the latter for many years a leading merchant in the city.

NOW A WHALER...

THE BRIG "PRINCE EDWARD."—It will be seen, on reference to an advertisement in to-day's paper, that the owners of this fine brig, which has brought us so large and valuable an addition to our population, offer her for sale. We understand, from reliable authority, these two very essential requisites were aimed at in her building, viz. :—speed, and capacity for carrying a large cargo ; and that these have been accomplished very successfully. We shall be glad to hear of her being bought in this market, as there is every prospect of our soon receiving from Prince Edward's Island other companies of its intelligent and energetic settlers—men who are accustomed to reclaiming forest-land, well acquainted with Colonial Farming, whether agricultural or pastoral, and who are never at a loss in the bush when cast on their own resources ; the very sort of men we want here. The " Prince Edward" is quite a new vessel, just launched when she left the island, of 174 tons register, built under the inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor, and classed " A 1." With a good wind her average rate of sailing is from ten to twelve knots an hour, and she can stow away a very large cargo for her size.

and 1 gun-smith—per British Queen.

The brig Prince Edward has changed hands, having been purchased by Captain Butler of Mongonui, who, we are happy to hear, eventually intends her for the fisheries. We entertain a confident assurance that whaling needs but a commencement to be largely followed, and we believe successfully so, in our Northern waters. We wish Captain Butler all the success to which his spirited enterprise so well entitles him, and we trust that the Prince Edward will ere long be found to be but the first of a numerous and prosperous family.

... us much pleasure

THE Whaling brig, Prince Edward, is, we learn nearly ready for sea, having most of her gear on board, and her officers and crew shipped.

The people of Auckland, we feel assured, can entertain but one wish as to the result of her first voyage in this trade. Other New Zealand ports are ahead of us in whaling, although none are so near the Sperm Whaling grounds as ourselves.

August were crowded out of our last number :—

The brig Prince Edward, which a few months since arrived from Prince Edward Island with passengers has been purchased by Captain Butler of Mangonui, from which port she will be fitted out for the Whale Fisheries which, in competent hands, ought to be one of the most profitable trades, and the most lucrative sources of export to New Zealand. It is probable that Auckland may, ere long, have vessels fitted out for a like occupation.

LOST 1869

The brig Prince Edward (Captain Pallant), owned by Piggott Bros., of Melbourne, left Newcastle on July 13, bound for Timaru, and laden with coal. She foundered close to the Solanders. On July 29, at 3 p.m., she was struck by a heavy sea, which carried away all the gear and caused her to leak very much. The pumps were set going, but the water gained upon them very fast. At 10 a.m. on the 30th the captain gave orders to lower the boats. Just as they pushed from her side she went down. All hands saved. The crew arrived at the Bluff at 2 a.m. to-day. Two or three of the poor fellows have been so long exposed to the weather as to necessitate their removal to the hospital.

.. .. .

The following particulars of the wreck of this vessel are furnished by Captain Kennedy, of the Airedale, who had an interview with the master of the brig, and from John Fyfe, the mate of that vessel, and published in the *Otago Daily Times* :—“The Prince Edward was a brig of 194 tons register, belonging to Messrs Piggott Brothers, of Melbourne, and commanded by Captain Pallant. She was built at Prince Edward's Island in 1858. On this her last voyage, she sailed from Newcastle on the 13th July for Timaru with a cargo of coal. She experienced fine weather for the first three days, and after that heavy southerly and S.W. gales, followed by light airs and fine weather, until the morning of the 28th, when a fresh northerly and N.W. breeze sprang up, and gradually increased to a terrific gale, with a tremendous sea running. Kept the vessel head-reaching under close-reefed maintopsail and staysail. At 3.30 p.m. a heavy sea struck her, carrying away bowsprit, jibboom, and all gear attached. Secured the foremast, &c., before dark. At about 10.30 p.m., she was struck by another heavy sea, which carried away the weather bulwarks and stanchions close to the covering board, started boats and galley, and washed away skylight and fore-scuttle hatch, and ripped the tarpaulins off the hatches, besides doing other damage. The wreck was cleared away, and every exertion made to secure the different parts to prevent the ingress of the the water, but without avail, as she had commenced to leak badly, and plunged and labored heavily. At midnight the lee anchor was cast adrift from the bow, and let overboard in order to ease the vessel. The pumps were sounded, and she was found to have three feet six inches of water in the hold. The gale continued with unabated fury all night, the sea making a clean breach over her. At 5 a.m. the jolly boat was smashed. At 5 a.m. on Friday, the 30th, finding the ship fast filling and becoming totally unmanageable, got the long boat ready with 15 lbs bread, 2 gallons of water, 1 pumkin, and about 2 lbs beef. Owing to the ex-

the long boat ready with 15 lbs of bread, two gallons of water, one pumpkin, and about 2 lbs. beef. Owing to the exhausted state of the crew through pumping, &c., they had great difficulty in getting the boat out, but a providential wave came to their help when she was taking a lee lurch, and lifted the boat with one seaman in her, clean over the rail without any material damage. Precautions had been taken to have good lines attached to her bow, and a check line aft. All hands succeeded as by a miracle in getting into the boat, which left the ship's side with great difficulty, the position then being about seventy miles S.W. from the West Cape. About half-an-hour after leaving the vessel she fell over on her starboard broadside, and then went down head first. The boat was kept head to sea by a drag made out of an oil sail until 3 p.m., when the gale moderated, and veered round to S.W. Two oars were then lashed together for a mast, sail was set, and a N.E. course steered. At daylight next morning Windsor Point was sighted. The wind then hauled round southerly, light, and a course was shaped for the Bluff, where they arrived at 2 a.m. on Monday, 2nd. They were there taken on board the brig Spec, and treated with the greatest kindness by Captain Rich and his crew, who did all they could to relieve the sufferings of the poor men, whose feet were much swollen, and many of them frost-bitten. During the day five of the poor fellows on being landed at the wharf could not walk, and were, under the care of Captain Thomson, the harbour-master, taken to the railway and carried to the Invercargill hospital. As regards the provisions, their last meal was made on Sunday evening, and consisted of a slice of pumpkin and a small quantity of bread damaged by salt water. It is not known whether the vessel is insured or not.

Under the heading of "Fiftieth Anniversary of the sailing of the Prince Edward," an interesting account of an event of historic interest to New Zealand appeared in the Patriot, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, on November 28 last. The Prince Edward sailed from Charlottetown for Auckland on November 29, 1858, with 90 souls on board, and arrived in the Waitemata on May 13, 1859. Of the passengers who were over 22 years of age on arrival at Auckland not one survives, but quite a number of juveniles of the Prince Edward are resident with their families in this province. The article is as follows:—

To-morrow, November 29, is the 50th anniversary of the sailing from Charlottetown of the brig Prince Edward, 250 tons, for Auckland, New Zealand. She had on board altogether 90 passengers, men, women, and children, and took five and a-half months to make the voyage, three days of which were spent at Pernambuco, Brazil, and three weeks at Simonstown, South Africa.

In the year 1858, wonderful reports had been received concerning the advantages which New Zealand offered as a place of settlement, and the immigration fever struck the island heavily, especially since the Government of New Zealand had promised each settler a grant of 40 acres of land, which he was to own absolutely after he had lived five years on it. The Prince Edward was owned by Messrs Haszard and G. W. Owen, and £40 was the cost of passage for each immigrant.

Following was the list of passengers:—H. D. Morpeth, wife, five sons and two daughters. (Mr Morpeth formerly owned a large portion of the property now known as St. Avards.) H. Smith, wife, three sons and three daughters. (Mr Smith was the contractor who built the Provincial Parliament building.) Mrs C. B. Smith and two children. Mr G. W. Owen, brother of Mr L. C. Owen, and two children. (He kept a store on the

site of the new Bank of Montreal building.) James Milner, wife, four sons and two daughters. Mrs Nolan, wife of the captain, and three children. T. Mann, tailor, wife, two sons and one daughter. J. P. Oxley, one of the prominent blockmakers in this city, with his wife, and eight children. William Haszard, wife and eight children. Jonathan Rider, architect, and wife. J. Riggs, wife, and four children. (Mr Riggs, who conducted a dry goods store, was a brother of Mrs (Dr) McIntyre, of Souris.) Miss Pendergast, a native of Lot 48. Miss Annie Dewar, of Montague. Dr Boswell, the ship's doctor. C. A. Haszard, brother of Robert Haszard. (He was killed during an earthquake in New Zealand.) Robert Fennell, the well-known hardware merchant of Charlottetown. Neil McLean, a blacksmith, who worked in James Duncan's shipyard. Henry Auld, of West River. Joseph Webster, of Morell. John McLeod, carriage-builder, of West River. John Walsh, printer, for Hon. Edward Whelan. Dan. Stewart, farmer, St. Peter's Road. Robt. Haszard and wife, A. Haszard, Joseph Sneeston. Roderick McGregor, James McDermott, John Paul (of West River), John Macdonald, Neil McFadyen, Angus Stewart, and John Delaney.

Of all the above Dr Boswell and R. Fennell were the only passengers to return to the island to reside unrecalled. The latter is still vigorous and energetic and from him the Patriot received the facts for this article. Dr Boswell died about 25 years ago. When the ship arrived at New Zealand war was going on against the natives in the interior. Consequently many of the immigrants, unable to take up their lands, sailed for Australia. The Miss Annie Dewar mentioned in the list married Mr G. W. Owen, and she is one of those who are still living in Auckland province.—N.Z. Herald.

PRINCE EDWARD

40266. Brig, 174.23 tons

97.5 x 22.5 x 12.8 ft.

Built at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, in 1858, by Robert Ceaswell
(James C. Pope: Shipyards)

Registered No. 67/1858, (24/xi/58): Prince Edward Island: (I. R.)

Registered No. 15/1859, (31/viii/59), Port of Auckland

Registered No. 1/1865, Port of Melbourne

Vessel foundered off the South West coast of N.Z. 30/vii/1869

Master: J. Pallant

Ownerships: Pt. 2, pp. 8,22(2),35,54,55,58,70,115,131,135,151.

PASSENGERS OF THE *PRINCE EDWARD*...

Who set sail for New Zealand from Charlottetown Harbour in 1858²

Ship's Captain: Nowlan, Edward and Wife Mary Ann Collins Children Anne, Bridget, Margaret, Mary - in another list, Mrs. Nowlan was listed without her husband, and with 3 in the party.

Haszard, Robert - listed in another list as bringing an additional person, likely his wife.

Haszard, Moore H. - not listed in another list.

Haszard, Charles A.

Haszard, William and Wife Louisa Hayden, Children Harriett, Amelia, Alex, Elizabeth, William Jr., Sarah, Anna, Sydney.

Millner, James with family, - Surname "Milner" in another list: Bridget, Anne, Elizabeth, James Jr., Augusta's, Henry.

Morpeth, H. D: Henry Douglas and family Mary, W. J. (William J.), J.B., Matilda, Catherine, H., H. D., and T. S.

Smith: Henry and Wife Anne (nee Bovyer) Children Henry Jr., John, Margaret, Catherine, Isaac, and Anne. (Daily Patriot, Weds., 7 Nov., 1894, page 2: DIED On September the 19th, at his residence Wellington Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Henry Smith, builder, formerly of Prince Edward Island, aged 66 years.)³

² IT IS A COMPILATION FROM SEVERAL PUBLISHED PASSENGER LISTS. ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST OFTEN REFERRED TO WAS PUBLISHED IN THE ISLAND MAGAZINE, NUMBER 19, SPRING/SUMMER 1986, PAGE 37. COPIES OF THIS ISSUE LIKELY STILL ARE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND MUSEUM AND HERITAGE FOUNDATION.

³ - INFO FROM GARY CARROLL

Mann: Thomas and family Caroline, Charles, Eliza, and Edward.

Pendergrass, Kate - Listed as 'Miss Pendergast' in another list.

Owen: George W. and family Annabel, Thomas C., and Charles S.

Smith: Mrs. C. and 2 children (poss. Emma Jane and Jane).

Oxley: J.P. and family Elizabeth, John, Dan, Frances, Charlotte George, Mary, Anne, and Margaret.

Rigg: Louisa, James J., John R., Louisa J. Gregory B., and Evelyn. - In another list the surname is spelled Riggs, and there is one more person in the party.

Ryder: Jonathan and Elizabeth. - In another list, the surname is spelled Rider, and there are 5 people in the party besides himself.

Stewart: Angus and Margaret. - Another list shows only Angus in the party.

Boswall, A. H., Ship's doctor. Dr. Boswall did not stay in New Zealand, he returned to Prince Edward Island ca. 1859.

Fennell, Robert.

McLean, Neil.

Dewar, Annie. - Unmarried, listed as "Miss Annie Dewar" in another list.

Welsh, John. - surname Walsh in another list.

MacGregor, Roderick.

Sneeston, Joseph.

McLeod, John.

McGregor, Alexander. - Not listed as a passenger in another list. See the Examiner, August 5, 1861: "DROWNED, from on board the ill-fated Brigantine. *Union*, on the coast of New Zealand, in June 1860, Mr. Alexander McGregor, aged 22 years, a native of Rosshire, Scotland: the deceased emigrated from this Island on board of the Prince Edward."⁴

Stewart, Donald B: - Listed as 'Dan' Stewart in another list.

Webster, Joseph.

Auld, Henry.

McDermott, Joseph. - listed as 'Jas' in another list.

Paul, John.

Notes...

On another printed passenger list, a John McDonald, Neil MacFadyen, and John Delaney were shown as passengers.

In the *New Zealander*, May 14, 1859, a female servant is also listed. This was probably Ann McGammon, who was listed with the family in land documents.

(Note: she may explain the difference in the number in the party between the two lists.)

Another record shows the vessel carrying 98 passengers, 13 of whom were Haszards.

The owner/partners of the vessel were Henry Douglas Morpeth (25 shares), Robert Haszard (20), and James Mil(l)ner (19).

Robert Haszard was the son of James Douglas Haszard, the publisher of the 'Prince Edward Island Register', 'Royal Gazette', and then 'Haszards Gazette', newspapers devoted to publishing vital statistics and educating Prince Edward Islanders in the 1800's.

In many cases, extant copies of these publications are the only record of births, deaths, and marriages on Prince Edward Island in the early days. There were no births or deaths on the voyage, but the presence of Dr. Boswall must have been comforting to the passengers.

The following passengers known to settle into the following areas of N.Z...

Charles A. and Robert Haszard - Mangonui East

H. D. Morpeth - Mangonui East

Edward Knowlan, James Millner, and W. J. Haszard - Oruru

John Rigg and John Oxley - Waiwera

Angus Stewart - Kaiwaka

George Owen - Mangapai

Thomas Mann - Maungakaramaea

Henry Smith - Omaha

Capt. Edward Nowlan - Oruru

The *Prince Edward* was bought in 1859 by Capt. William Butler and sailed to Manganui, where it was outfitted for the whale fishery. In 1864, it was resold to Piggott Bros., Melbourne, Australia, who sailed her in Australian waters.

In 1869, under the command of Capt. Pallant, she foundered off West Cape, in the South Island of New Zealand, while carrying a cargo of coal to Timaru.

Half an hour after her crew abandoned ship, she fell over onto her starboard side, and went down, bow first.

A sad ending for a vessel that brought so many families 14,000 miles safely to their new home.⁵

2
*GENERATION ONE FOR FAMILY
STEWART (STIUBHAIRT)
FOR JOHANNA*

1/. Peter

(NOTE: COLOUR CODED FOR INDIVIDUAL FAMILY THREADS
ALWAYS RED FOR THREAD OF JOHANNA)

PETER (PADRAIG) STEWART (STIUBHAIRT)

**Born about 1736 in Sconser, Isle Of Skye, Scotland
He died in Sconser, Isle Of Skye, Scotland**

**Peter married CHRISTINA MCMILLAN about 1755/1760
In Portree, Isle of Skye Scotland**

Notes...

PADRAIG STIUBHAIRT
Male

Padraig **Stiubhairt** was born at Isle of Skye, Invernessshire, Scotland
He died at Isle of Skye, Invernessshire, Scotland
Padraig Stiubhairt was also known as Patrick Stiubhairt. Padraig Stiubhairt was also
known as Peter Stiubhairt
He married Cairistiona **NicMhaolain** at Isle of Skye, Invernessshire, Scotland

FAMILY:
CAIRISTIONA NICMHAOLAIN
Tearlach **Stiubhairt** b. c 1760, d. 27 Sep 1857
Aonghas **Stiubhairt** b. c 1765, d. b Nov 1838

CITATIONS
[S1079] Paulsen Ahnentafel, online http://genealogy-paulsen.com/Paulsen_Ahnentafel/AT_TOC.HTM

CAIRISTIONA NICMHAOLAIN

Female

Cairistiona **NicMhaolain** married Pdraig **Stiubhairt** at Isle of Skye, Invernessshire,
Scotland

Cairistiona NicMhaolain died at Isle of Skye, Invernessshire, Scotland.

She was born at Isle of Skye, Invernessshire, Scotland

Her married name was Stiubhairt

Cairistiona NicMhaolain was also known as Christina MacMillan

FAMILY: PADRAIG STIUBHAIRT

Tearlach **Stiubhairt** b. c 1760, d. 27 Sep 1857

Aonghas **Stiubhairt** b. c 1765, d. b Nov 1838

CITATIONS

[S1079] Paulsen Ahnentafel, online http://genealogy-paulsen.com/Paulsen_Ahnentafel/AT_TOC.HTM

3
GENERATION TWO
FOR JOHANNA

1/. Peter
2/. Charles

(NOTE: COLOUR CODED FOR INDIVIDUAL FAMILY THREADS
ALWAYS RED FOR THREAD OF JOHANNA)

CHILDREN OF PETER AND CHRISTINA STEWART...

A/. CHARLES STEWART
WAS BORN ABOUT 1760 AND DIED 27 SEP
1850

B/. DONALD STEWART
WAS BORN ABOUT 1762 AND DIED 29 JUN 1857

C/. MALCOLM STEWART
WAS BORN ABOUT 1763

D/. ANGUS STEWART
WAS BORN ABOUT 1765 AND DIED 1838

E/. PETER STEWART
WAS BORN ABOUT 1770 AND DIED 1841

4
GENERATION THREE

B/. DONALD STEWART

(GENERATION TWO SON OF PETER AND CHRISTINA STEWART)

Born about 1762 in Parish of Portree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

**He died 29 Jun 1857 in Belle Creek, PEI, Canada and was buried Lot 58 in St John's Pres.
Cemetery, Belfast Prince Edward Island**

Donald married CATHERINE MORRISON LATE 1790's?

In Portree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

Catherine was born 1773 in Parish Of Portree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland.

**She died 8 Apr 1861 in Belle Creek, PEI, Canada and was buried Lot 58 in St John's Pres
Cemetery, Belfast, PEI, Canada**

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN GENERATION THREE...

ALLAN STEWART

Was born 1799 and died 1 Nov 1878

ALEXANDER STEWART

Was born 16 Aug 1802 and died 10 Apr 1841

RONALD STEWART

Was born 1802 and died 23 Dec 1901

MALCOLM STEWART

Was born 1814 and died 1874

MURDOCH STEWART

Was born 1814 and died 3 Jul 1880

C/. MALCOLM STEWART

(GENERATION TWO SON OF PETER AND CHRISTINA STEWART)

Born about 1763 in Sconser, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

He died in Sconser, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

HE HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN GENERATION THREE...

MARY STEWART

was born about 1783

CATHERINE STEWART

Was born 1785 in Braes, Parish Of Portree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

he died in Parish Of Portree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

ANN STEWART

Was born in Braes, Parish Of Portree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

ISABELLA STEWART

Was born in Braes, Parish Of Portree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

She died in Isle Of Skye, Scotland

PETER STEWART

Was born in Braes, Parish Of Portree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

He died in Prince Edward Island, Canada

D/. ANGUS STEWART

(GENERATION TWO SON OF PETER AND CHRISTINA STEWART)

Was born about 1765 in Mugeary, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

He died 1838 in West Point, Lot 8, PEI Canada

Was buried in MacDonald Road, Pierre Jaques, Lot 8 Prince Edward Island

Angus married (1) Ann (Nancy) MACMILLAN

Ann was born in Isle Of Skye, Scotland

She died in Indian River Lot 18 PEI Canada

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN GENERATION THREE...

DONALD STEWART

Born in Isle Of Skye, Scotland

ALEXANDER STEWART

Was born about 1794 in Prince Edward Island, Canada

Alexander married REBECCA (BETSY) MACPHERSON

ANGUS STEWART

Angus married second Wife

**Angus also married
(First wife) Mrs. MACEACHERN**

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...

DONALD STEWART

Was born 1801 in West Point, Lot 8, Prince Edward Island, Canada

JOHN STEWART

Was born 1804 in West Point, Lot 8, Prince Edward Island, Canada

CATHERINE STEWART

MARY ANN STEWART was born 1817

JAMES STEWART was born 1809

MARGARET ANN STEWART

PATRICK STEWART Died in Cape Wolf Lot 7 Prince Edward Island, Canada

E/. PETER STEWART

(GENERATION TWO SON OF PETER AND CHRISTINA STEWART)

Born about 1770 in Mugeary, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

He died 1841 in Anderson's Road, (Now Springton) Lot 67, Prince Edward Island Canada

Peter married (1) CHRISTINA (CHRISTY) MACMILLAN in Isle Of Skye, Scotland

Christina was born in Parish Of Portree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland. She died in Belle Creek,
Lot 62, Prince Edward Island, Canada

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN GENERATION THREE...

IAIN (JOHN) STEWART

Was born about 1799

ANNA STEWART

Was born about 1803 in Gortnacraig, Parish Of Portree, Isle Of Skye and was
christened 8 Jan 1904 in Gortnacraig, Parish Of Portree, Isle Of Skye

MOR (SARAH; SALLY) STEWART

Was born about 1809 in Parish Of Portree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

Mor married ALLAN STEWART

MARY STEWART

Was born about 1816 in Belle Creek, Lot 62, Prince Edward Island, Canada

ALEXANDER STEWART

Was born in Belle Creek, Lot 62, Prince Edward Island, Canada

He died about 1847/1848

E/. PETER also married (2) MARGARET MACKENZIE

On 1828 in Bell Creek, PEI, Canada. Margaret died 11 Jul 1850

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...

ALLAN STEWART

Was born about 1829/1830

ALEXANDER STEWART

Was born about 1832

CATHERINE STEWART

Was born about 1834 and died 14 Oct 1914

CHRISTINA STEWART

Was born about 1839 in Springton, Lot 67 Prince Edward Island

PETER STEWART

**Was born 1841 in Springton, Lot 67 Prince Edward Island,
and was christened 6 Dec 1858**

5
GENERATION THREE
FOR JOHANNA

- 1/. Peter
- 2/. Charles
- 3/. Malcolm Alexander

A/. CHARLES STEWART

(GENERATION TWO SON OF PETER AND CHRISTINA STEWART)

Born about 1760 in Sconser, Isle Of Skye, Scotland
He died 27 Sep 1850 in Belfast, PEI, Canada

Charles married MARY MCMILLAN on 1790/1800 in Parish of Portree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland. Mary was born about 1770 in Portree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland
She died in Belfast, PEI, Canada and was buried in St. Johns Pres. Cemetery Belfast, Prince Edward Island

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN GENERATION THREE...

1/. RONALD STEWART

(SON OF CHARLES STEWART AND MARY MCMILLAN)

Born about 1800 in Mugeary, Isle Of Skye, Scotland
He died 8 Jan 1877 in Prince Edward Island, Canada

Ronald married Catherine MACKAY about 1830?
Catherine was born about 1816 in Prince Edward Island, Canada

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN GENERATION FOUR...

A/. CHARLES STUART

Was born 25 Dec 1835 in Three Rivers Prince Edward Island, Canada

B/. HECTOR STUART

Was born 4 Nov 1837 in Anderson's Road, Prince Edward Island, Canada

He died 1915 in Prince Edward Island, Canada

C/. NEIL STUART

Was born 2 Jun 1840 in Anderson's Road Prince Edward Island, Canada

He died Jan 1898 in Prince Edward Island, Canada

Neil married Mary HARRISON-BANK on 1840? in Anderson's Road, Prince Edward Island, Canada

D/. MARY STUART was born 1847

E/. MARGARET STUART was born 1853

F/. CATHERINE STUART

Was born 15 Apr 1856

G/. JOHN STUART

Was born 20 Nov 1859 in Anderson's Road, Prince Edward Island Canada



**DESCENDANTS OF RONALD STEWART
- FAMILY PHOTOS**

**LEFT: WILLIAM TAYLOR
(SON OF ANN STEWART AND CAPT. DONALD TAYLOR)
WILLIAM'S WIFE EVA MCMILLAN AND,
THEIR SON WALDO TAYLOR,
WOOD ISLANDS, PEI ABT. 1929**

2/. ALEXANDER STUART

**Was born 16 Aug 1802 in Mugeary, Isle Of Skye, Scotland
He died 10 Apr 1841 in PEI Canada. (Drowned At Sea) and was buried in
St John's Church, Belfast Prince Edward Island**

**Alexander married Catherine MARTIN on 1832 in Orwell Bay, Prince
Edward Island Canada
Catherine was born 1807 in Orwell Bay, Prince Edward Island. Canada,
Canada**

She died 8 Apr 1861 in Prince Edward Island Canada

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN GENERATION FOUR...

**A/. Catherine STEWART
was born 10 Feb 1833 in Pinette, PE Prince Edward Island, Canada**

**B/. Margaret STEWART
was born 18 Sep 1835 and died 11 Jan 1925
Married Angus Malcolm Stewart**

**C/. Flora (1) STEWART
was born 8 Mar 1838 in Pinette, PE Prince Edward Island, Canada**

**D/. Christine STEWART
was born 20 May 1840 in Pinette, Prince Edward Island, Canada**

Second Husband for Catherine Martin... Dan Mac Williams

**Janet MAC WILLIAMS was born 16 Jun 1845 in Pinette,
Prince Edward Island, Canada**

**Mary MAC WILLIAMS was born 17 May 1847 in Pinette,
Prince Edward Island, Canada**

**Hugh MAC WILLIAMS was born 6 May 1849 in Pinette,
Prince Edward Island, Canada**

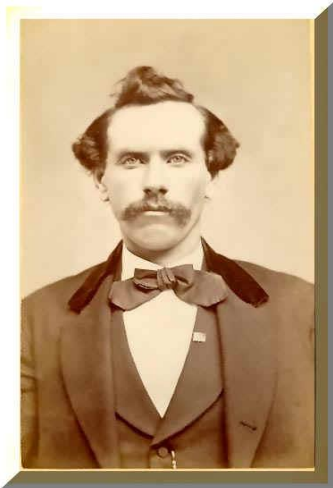
**Samuel MAC WILLIAMS was born 25 Nov 1850 in Belfast,
Prince Edward Island, Canada**

3/. MALCOLM ALEXANDER/ANGUS STEWART/STUART
(SON OF CHARLES STEWART AND MARY MCMILLAN)

**Was born about 1808 in Belle Creek, Prince Edward Island Canada.
He died 10 May 1901 in Belle Creek, Prince Edward Island Canada and
Was buried in St. Johns Pres. Church Cemetery**

**Malcolm married Mary MACPHERSON. Mary was born Mar 1809 in Orwell
Bay, Prince Edward Island. Canada. She died 2 Jan 1889 in Belle Creek, Prince
Edward Island Canada**





**DESCENDANTS OF MALCOLM STEWART
FAMILY PHOTOS**

**LEFT: MALCOLM M. STEWART, CALEDONIA,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
1846-1927**

**RIGHT: MARY M. STEWART, CALEDONIA,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
1843-1929**



**BELOW: CHILDREN OF MALCOLM AND MARY STEWART
CALEDONIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**



**NORMAN COLIN
STEWART**

**SARAH-KATIE
STEWART**

**JOHN SUTHERLAND
STEWART**



**ABOVE: MALCOLM M. STEWART AND HIS
SON NORMAN COLIN STEWART**



**MARY M STEWART, DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
AND GRAND-DAUGHTER - ABT 1920**



LEFT: MALCOLM M. STEWART,
UNKNOWN LADY, (SITTING)
AND EFFIE STEWART, (STANDING)



RIGHT: MALCOLM & MARY
STEWART,
WITH EUPHEMIA STEWART,
(LEFT)
CALEDONIA, PEI

MALCOLM AND MARY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN GENERATION FOUR...

MARY STEWART

Was born about 1832 and died 9 Dec 1916

ANGUS MALCOLM STEWART (NZ)

Was born 19 Nov 1833 and died 20 Apr 1925

ANN STEWART

Was born 1 Jan 1836 and died 26 Aug 1922

JOHN STEWART

Was born 29 Oct 1837

CHRISTY STEWART

Was born 1845 and died 1917

CHARLES STEWART

**was born 9 Mar 1843 in Belle Creek, Prince Edward Island, Canada and was
christened 25 Jun 1843 in St John's Church, Belfast Prince Edward Island**

Charles married EMELINE ZWICKER

**Emeline was born 1856 in New Germany, Nova Scotia.
She died 1946 in Lower Montague**

DONALD MALCOLM STEWART
**Was born 29 Dec 1846 in Belle Creek, Prince Edward Island, Canada and was
christened 10 May 1847 in St John's Church, Belfast Prince Edward Island**

Donald married CHRISTINA STEWART
On 19 Jun 1871 in Springston Prince Edward Island

ALEXANDER (SANDY) MALCOLM STEWART
Was born 1848/1852 and died 1925

4/. CHRISTINA STEWART.
(DAUGHTER OF CHARLES STEWART AND MARY MCMILLAN)

Christina married Neil MACEACHERN.
Neil was born 11 Dec 1821.

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN GENERATION FOUR...

CATHERINE MACEACHERN
was born 24 Apr 1823

CHARLES MACEACHERN
was born 2 Mar 1825

MARY MACEACHERN
was born 15 Apr 1827

5/. MARY STEWART.
(DAUGHTER OF CHARLES STEWART AND MARY MCMILLAN)

Born 1800 Isle of Skye Highland Scotland
Died 1898 Belfast Prince Edward Island, Canada

Mary married ALEXANDER NICHOLSON.
Alexander was born 1798 in PEI, Canada
He died 1847 in Belfast, PEI, Canada and was buried
In St John's Pres Cemetery, Belfast, PEI, Canada.

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN GENERATION FOUR...

MARY NICHOLSON

was born 14 Apr 1826 in Flat River, Prince Edward Island, Canada

She died 1904 in Prince Edward Island, Canada

CATHERINE NICHOLSON was born 20 Aug 1827

JOHN NICHOLSON was born 29 Aug 1828

ANN NICHOLSON was born 13 Apr 1830

DONALD NICHOLSON was born 12 Jul 1831

PETER NICHOLSON was born 10 Aug 1833

CHARLES NICHOLSON was born 1 Feb 1835

ANGUS NICHOLSON was born 1837

Angus married MARGARET MACDONALD

Margaret was born 1846. She died 1939

ALEXANDER NICHOLSON was born 7 Apr 1842



Lucknow, Ontario

April 15th, 1924

Mrs. Joseph Reid 96 Granite Street Pigeon Cove, Mass

Dear Cousin;

I am now going to tell you about grandmother (Mary Stewart widow of Colin Murchison, Gedintailor, Isle of Skye) and her family. Also your mother's grandmother. When grandmother and her family got ready to sail for America they were to sail from Portree a short distance from where they lived. The boat that grandmother and her family came over on landed in Montreal. They came west from Montreal and landed at a place called St Mary's. Stayed there for seven years. Our cousin Donald (Murchison) was working for a farmer in a settlement where they all happened to be Methodist. So he attended the Church. There happened to be a girl named Annie Barr teaching school in that locality. Although a Presbyterian, she attended the Methodist Church finally Donald and her became man and wife. Then grandmother and her family moved north and settler a few miles west of where Lucknow is now situated. Donald was running a store there was nine in his family. Five boys and four girls. Namely, John (Murchison) in Alabama, William (Murchison) who died in Buffalo, Samuel (Murchison) in Lucknow, Peter (Murchison) in Calgary, Alberta; Jimmie (Murchison) a Methodist Minister, has a charge in Sask, he was at the war. When the war was over he went over to Scotland to visit his Uncle Angus Murchison or rather his half-uncle. He found Uncle Angus quite comfortable. The girls are Mary Eliza (Murchison) now Mrs. Murdock living in Detroit, Michigan, Annie (Murchison) is also living in Detroit. The other two have passed away. One was called Isabella (Murchison), after my mother, the other was named Katherine (Murchison). Donald and his wife have passed away, some years ago. Samuel and Annie are unmarried. I was pleased that you had a pleasant time in Boston. I received your interesting papers last week, many thanks. We are having real cold weather. High north wind. Snow is all gone only in hollows. Will close for this time, by sending my kindest regards to you husband and not forgetting yourself
sincere cousin

6/. ANGUS STEWART

(SON OF CHARLES STEWART AND MARY MCMILLAN)

Was born 1815 and died 7 Jun 1878.

7/. CATHERINE STEWART. = MACEACHERN

(DAUGHTER OF CHARLES STEWART AND MARY MCMILLAN)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WOMEN PAST AND PRESENT

BY MRS. MARION MACDONALD

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

After a rough journey of nine week they landed in Charlottetown on a Saturday night, August 28, 1841. Nephews then living in the Belfast District met them at the boat. Their parents had come over on the "Polly" in 1803. They spent the winter with their nephews, and the following spring bought a densely wooded shore farm at High Bank. When they cut the first tree at the shore, having difficulty to dispose of it by pushing it down the bank, grandmother said, "Thank God for that much clearance". They built a log cabin, which was heated by a fireplace made of stone from the shore. They did their baking by putting flat stones in the fireplace and covering the cooking or baking utensils with a flat stone. The utensils used were pots and frying pans made of iron. There were no lamps and tallow candles made by the women lighted the cabin. There were only two wells in High Bank at the time, both at least a mile from where they lived. They got their drinking water from a spring at the shore. Women of the district took turns, the first summer, washing their clothes at the shore. One woman looked after the children, while the other four women got a fire going at low tide to heat the wash water. As the bank was between sixty and sixty five feet high, this was easier and safer for them than for them to try and carry the water up such a high bank.

There were no roads, only trails where one could go on horseback or walk. No churches, school, or post office. The only cleared land was what they had cut the first spring. They uprooted trees so they could plant potatoes brought from Scotland. They cut the eyes out of the potatoes with a goose quill for planting and saving the rest for food. The women planted the potato eyes and the potato crop proved to be quite a success in the fall, with which they were delighted. The women sowed flax wherever they could dig a place to grow it. This entailed a lot of work-in the fall they cut it and had to beat it with a flail used for threshing by hand which they called "scutching" to separate the woody fibres from the valuable fibre to spin and weave into bedding, tablecloth and towels. They bartered fish to get a couple a sheep. They sheared the wool, carded it by hand into rolls to spin and weave into cloth, as no woman would be without a spinning wheel, which would be a disgrace.

There was a wonderful community spirit in those days. They had social gatherings for work, and entertainment such as quilting bees, spinning frolics to spin the yarn for knitting and weaving. Then came the thickening frolics where they dampened the cloth when taken out of the loom, put it on a large table and kneaded back and forth until the right thickness was attained. There would be four women on each side of the table doing this and singing Gaelic songs. The thick part of the cloth was called drugget and was used for making men's' pants and women's skirts.

My grandmother had six more children, all born at home attended by a midwife. As

there was no school at High Bank, one son and two neighbour boys walked from High Bank to Uigg to go to school there, a distance of approximately thirteen miles. There the boys worked for their board in homes where they stayed from Monday to Friday. Those three boys and one from Orwell later went to Prince of Wales College and graduated with honours. The four boarded together in Charlottetown, and all climbed the ladder of success. One was knighted, one a judge in La Mesa, CA, one a mayor of Bismarck, ND, and the fourth an associate professor in Michigan. I am sure the mothers of all those boys played a most important part in the successes and "mother's prayers" followed them throughout their lives. All the mothers worked happily to raise their families in Christian homes where Sunday and mid-week services were held weekly. My mother's life was very different. Roads were opened up everywhere. Post Offices were few and far between in her teen-age years. Mail was taken to Vernon River from Murray Harbor by a man on horseback. He met the mail from Charlottetown, and residents received mail once or twice a week. Schools were opened in each district, also gristmills where flour and oatmeal were ground. Tanneries where leather was tanned for shoes, harness etc. She saw mills, blacksmith shops and stores.

Fifty to one hundred acres were cleared and good crops rose with plenty of feed for the horses, cows, sheep and hogs. Comfortable homes were built and heated with high oven stoves, "Old Yarmouth" and "Waterloo" was the ones that I heard most about. Baking and cooking was much easier and kerosene and Aladdin Lamps replaced candles. Grandmother's old wooden wash tub was replaced with galvanized ones. Wells were dug at every home. Water was raised in a large bucket by a rope fastened to a wooden. As a member of the Friendly Circle Senior Citizen's Club, Murray Harbor I have been asked to write what I can on PEI Women, Past and Present. So I'll start with what my mother told me about her parents and two children, coming to PEI from the Isle of Skye, Scotland. Drum called a windless upon which the hoisting rope was turned by means of winding by hand. Iron sinks drained their water by pipes to a compost pile of earth out in the field quite some distance from the house.

Beautiful set of dishes could be purchased and also nice enamel cooking utensils. Mother said Grandma loved pretty dishes and this has followed down all along the line as that still is the first place I go to in a store, my daughters and granddaughters seem to have the same interest. Mother said they used steel knives and forks in her younger days and it was her job to keep them polished with fine white sand that could be found in certain fields. In the fall they would fill a big crock with the sand so as not to run out of it through the winter.

Women in this era did a lot of spinning, weaving, knitting and sewing. Mother liked to paint pictures, crochet and embroider. She learned tailoring in Boston, men and women's suits were what she specialized in, and so she always enjoyed sewing. I did not, especially after I made a suit for myself and she made me take a sleeve out nine times before it met her approval. She would hook from four to nine lovely hand stamped mats in a winter. She made a lot of her dyes from moss and leaves but diamond dyes made less work in matching colours.

My life was similar to my mother's in respect to the work we did; only every year seemed to bring something new to all. Seeing the first train come to Murray Harbor was quite a thrill. We had trains going to Charlottetown six days a week, and post offices in most districts delivering mail six days a week. Saturdays were always express days. On freight days it was quite a tiresome trip as there would be so much shunting of the cars back and forth. The train was nick named "The Gaelic Express". Later, we had good bus service - now we have neither to depend on.

I was very lucky in 1909 when my parents gave me an organ. Having musical neighbours, they came in very often especially on Sunday nights and sung all those old gospel hymns. On weeknights they came with a bass viol. Auto harps and a flute. So I was brought up to be really fond of singing and music. So many things were developed for convenience, such as the telephone. Radio made hard work easier when one could relax and hear nice music and news from different parts of the world, although during the war, it was very depressing and sad too. The coming of electricity to our area in 1950 brightened our homes and store and the electric washing machines saved a lot of time over the hand operated machines. Now we had bathrooms, hot and cold water in the taps, and many other gadgets.

Wages were very low, but it seemed so rewarding to work hard for things we needed. We always had plenty to eat and to give away. We raised our own beef, pork, lamb and chickens. Can anyone imagine having a 300 lb carcass of beef hanging in an outbuilding now, as we used to do, and have no need for a lock on the door? I canned meat, soup, haddock, clams, quahogs, lobster, cherries, strawberries, plums as well as making many quarts of preserves of all kinds and pints of jelly, jams and pickles. We had our own milk, cream, butter and buttermilk and I baked all the bread, rolls, biscuits, pies, cakes, cookies that appeared on our table.

Doctors drove many miles on stormy winter nights to relieve suffering and sometimes to take a patient to hospital. This is not done now, any more than having a midwife for a confinement case.

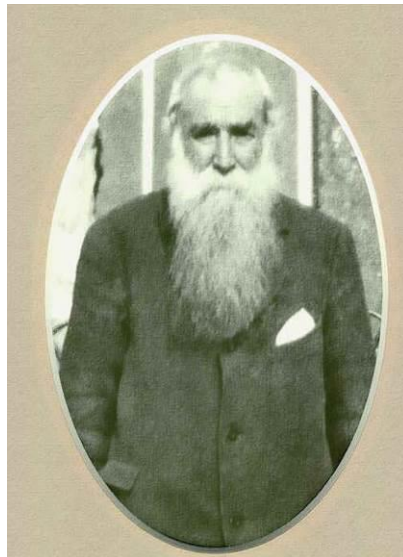
A dear old lady who visited us frequently had been a midwife since her early years. One day I noticed a pensive look in her eyes and said, "A penny for your thoughts". "Well, she said I have delivered 99 babies and expected to go on my hundredth in a couple of weeks, but the doctor has told me today that I have cancer and must go to Montreal this week for an operation". On the way to Montreal, the conductor called out "is there a doctor, nurse or midwife in this coach" No one answered and finally she called out, "I am a midwife". What credentials have you got ma'am. She replied, I've delivered 99 babies successfully. The conductor said, "That will do lady," come with me. So she delivered her hundredth baby on the train and returned to P. E. 1. After her operation beaming that she attained her goal successfully.

Labour saving devices have spared my daughters from heavy work, but sometimes it seems to me that they are under more pressure than the women of my generation. When my grandchildren were growing up they attended different schools, had music lessons in different places, sports and church groups that they had to be taken to. It

seemed as though, even with public transportation, their mothers spent half their time in the car driving one child or the other somewhere. Education was more accessible when they were growing up and in the past few years wages have been raised that enables them to travel to many parts of the world and is really an education in itself. My married granddaughters start life on their wedding day with more beautiful things, new cars, homes, furniture, electrical appliances, etc., than my grandmother ever saw. Yet every generation has its share of both hardships and happiness, and no doubt over the years they too will see changes. My opinion on life is what you make it. Trust in God and he will direct our paths.

PHOTOS OF MURCHISON DESCENDANTS

**BELOW: ANGUS MURCHISON
ISLE OF SKYE, SCOTLAND
1842 – 1932**



**BELOW: MARY STEWART
FIRST CHILD BORN ON PEI
OF ALEXANDER STEWART AND CATHERINE MURCHISON
AUGUST 14, 1843 - JANUARY 19, 1929**



6
GENERATION FOUR
FOR JOHANNA
THE NEW ZEALAND CONNECTION

- 1/. Peter
- 2/. Charles
- 3/. Malcolm Alexander
- 4/. Angus Malcolm

ANGUS MALCOLM STEWART
(SON OF MALCOLM ALEXANDER STEWART AND MARY MCPHERSON)



ABOVE: ANGUS MALCOLM & MARGARET STEWART
& FAMILY
NEW ZEALAND



ABOVE: ANGUS AND MARGARET STEWART
NEW ZEALAND

ANGUS MALCOLM STEWART

(SON OF MALCOLM ALEXANDER STEWART AND MARY MCPHERSON)

Was born 19 Nov 1833 in Belle Creek, PEI, Canada and was christened 5 Mar 1834
In St John's Church, Belfast Prince Edward Island, Canada
He died 20 April 1925 in Mangawhai, N.Z. and was buried
22 April 1925 in Kaiwaka Cemetery, N.Z

Angus married **MARGARET STEWART**, daughter of Alexander STEWART and Catherine
MARTIN, on 17 Feb 1858 in Belfast, Prince Edward Island, Canada

Margaret was born 18 Sep 1835 in Pinette, Prince Edward Island, Canada and was
christened 23 Feb 1836 in St John's Church, Belfast Prince Edward Island Canada
She died 11 Jan 1925 in Mangawhai, N.Z. and was buried in Kaiwaka Cemetery, N.Z

**Note: Margaret's father 'Alexander Stewart' and Angus's father 'Malcolm Alexander
Stewart' were first cousins...**

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|------|
| SURNAME | | CHRISTIAN NAMES | |
| Stewart | | Angus | |
| DATE OF BIRTH | | PLACE OF BIRTH | |
| 19 Nov. 1833 | | Bell Creek | |
| BAPTISMAL DATE | | CLERGY OFFICIATING | |
| 5 Mar. 1834 | | Rev. John McLennan | |
| FATHER'S NAME | | MOTHER'S NAME | |
| Malcom Stewart | | Mary McPherson | |
| LOCATION OF RECORD | | RECORD BOOK NO. | PAGE |
| St. Johns Pres. Ch., Belfast | | 2 | 80 |
| DEPT. OF HEALTH & STATISTICS DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS CHARLOTTETOWN - P.E. ISLAND | | | |

ANGUS AND MARGARET STEWARD

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN GENERATION FIVE...

1/. MARY ANNE STEWART

Was born about 1860 in Little Omaha, Leigh, Northland N.Z
She died about 1892 in Ohinewai, Waikato, N.Z. and was buried in Kimihia Cemetery, Huntly Waikato, N.Z

Mary married Angus MACKINNON on 22 Jan 1881 in Auckland N.Z
Angus was born about 1852 in Inverness shire, Isle Of Skye, Scotland
He died 18 Apr 1921 in Grafton Road, Auckland N.Z. and was buried in Kimihia Cemetery, Huntly Waikato, N.Z

Notes from Angus Stewart...

Our oldest daughter is dead many years. She was married to a man named Angus McKinnon. (His mother and my father were first cousins and they came from Scotland). She left 4 boys and 2 girls; the oldest is 35 yrs. One is married. They have all got good homes and they live 60 miles south of Auckland. We went to see them 2 months ago; they milk 50 cows with a machine.

My son-in-law Angus McKinnon lives in Auckland. He was married to my oldest daughter and had 6 of a family: 4 boys and 2 girls. One girl is dead and the 4 boys are married. The youngest got married last week. He was at the war for some time and got wounded in the legs with bullets. He has got a good farm in Waikato where his other brothers live.

2/. CATHERINE/KATE STEWART

Was born 1 Oct 1863 in Little Omaha, Leigh, Northland, Auckland N.Z
She died 23 Jun 1946 in Auckland. N.Z and was buried in Panmure Anglican Cemetery, East Auckland N.Z

Kate married Edmund Oscar EWART
Edmund died 13 Aug 1945 in Auckland N.Z. and was buried in Panmure Anglican Cemetery, East Auckland N.Z

Notes from Angus Stewart...

Our second oldest daughter is married to a school master. They have no family.

3/. FLORA STEWART

Was born 27 Sep 1864 in Kaiwaka, N.Z
She died 29 Jan 1943 in Auckland. N.Z. and was buried in Hillsborough Cemetery, Auckland N.Z

Flora married Thomas JUDD, son of Charles JUDD and Maria Choate HUGHES, on 13 Jul 1887 in Kaiwaka, N.Z

Thomas was born 12 Apr 1853 in England
He died 1 Jul 1938 in Auckland N.Z. and was buried in Hillsborough Cemetery, Auckland N.Z

Notes from Angus Stewart...

My youngest daughter Flora is married and has 3 boys and one girl. The girl is married and has a girl 3 year old. Two of her boys are managers of butter factories; one of them 3 mile from here. Judd is their name.

My youngest daughter lives in Auckland: Thomas Judd is her husband's name. They have 3 sons and one daughter married. One son is married and he is managing a Butter Factory in the South Island. He must be doing well for her put 300 pounds into a motor car lately. The second oldest son is also is managing a butter factory. New Zealand turns out a lot of butter

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------|----------|
| 1864/7982 | Stewart | Flora | Margaret |
|-----------|---------|-------|----------|

4/. MALCOLM STEWART

Was born about 1866 in Kaiwaka, N.Z

He died 9 Jun 1942 in Kaiwaka, Northland, N.Z. and was buried in Kaiwaka Cemetery, N.Z

Malcolm married Mary Blackwood JUDD, daughter of Charles JUDD and Isobella Belle BLACKWOOD, on 18 Apr 1894 in Thames, N.Z

Mary was born 25 Oct 1863 in Thames, N.Z. She died 30 Oct 1925 in Maungaturoto, N.Z. and was buried in Kaiwaka Cemetery, N.Z

Notes from Angus Stewart...

My son Malcolm has 6 sons and 1 daughter, and she is married and his oldest son is married.

Malcolm has got 6 boys and one girl. Two of the boys are got to go to the war soon. My son Sandy has got 2 girls. My second oldest daughter has no family.

My other family had homes of their own.

Malcolm, my oldest son, has a fine house of his own in Kaiwaka. He milks 40 cows in the season, and he has a milking machine to do the milking. He has got a family of 6 boys and one girl grown up. He bought his neighbours farm 2 months ago and paid 1500 pounds cash down for it, and now he is having carpenters making alterations in his house.

| | | | |
|------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1866/15659 | Stewart | Malcolm | Margaret |
|------------|---------|---------|----------|

5/. ALEXANDER (SANDY) STEWART

Was born about Jun 1868 in Kaiwaka, Northland N.Z

He died 8 Sep 1951 in Mangawhai, N.Z. and was buried in Tara Cemetery, Mangawhai, N.Z

Sandy married Mary Ellenor (Minnie) ROUNTREE on 8 Nov 1899 in Waikikie, Northland N.Z

Notes from Angus Stewart...

We had a grand-daughter got married on the last day of August, 1921 She was my son Sandy's daughter. He had two girls and no boys.

My second oldest son Sandy is married and has 2 daughters. He sold his farm for 2,200 pounds and bought 100 acres along side of me at Mangawai. He paid 300

pounds for it, and put up a good new house on it. We live by ourselves in a little cottage of 7 rooms and we have over 600 acres of land. It is willed to Sandy when we are dead.

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1868/11440 | Stewart | Alexander |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|

6/. CHARLES STEWART

Was born about 1872 in Kaiwaka, Northland N.Z
He died 26 Jan 1941 in Mt. Albert, Auckland N.Z. and was buried 27 Jan 1941
in Waikumete Cemetery, Auckland N.Z

Charles married Mabel SAVAGE on 17 Apr 1911 in Mangawai
Mabel was born about 1885 in Waitere N.Z
She died 27 Jan 1912 in Auckland N.Z. and was buried 29 Jan 1912 in
Waikaraka Cemetery Auckland NZ

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...

Twin Daughters STEWART was born 27 Jan 1912 in Auckland N.Z.
Died At Birth. Mabel died 27 Jan 1912 in Auckland N.Z. and was buried
in Waikaraka Cemetery Auckland NZ with her twins

Notes from Angus Stewart...

Charles has got no family as his wife died when she had twins. My youngest son Charlie was married, and his wife died having had twins. Two girls and their mother dead and put in the same coffin. He has a housekeeper to look after the house. He pays us 50 pound a year for the old home. I bought more land; up to a 1000 acres. I have left all that with my youngest son Charley with cattle, sheep and horses, home as it was.

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1872/13054 | Stewart | Charles | Margaret |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|

7
GENERATION FIVE
FOR JOHANNA

- 1/. Peter
2/. Charles
3/. Malcolm Alexander
4/. Angus Malcom
5/. Malcolm

MALCOLM STEWART

Was born about 1866 in Kaiwaka, N.Z
He died 9 Jun 1942 in Kaiwaka, Northland, N.Z
and was buried in Kaiwaka Cemetery, N.Z

Malcolm married Mary Blackwood JUDD, daughter of Charles JUDD and Isobella
Belle BLACKWOOD, on 18 Apr 1894 in Thames, N.Z
Mary was born 25 Oct 1863 in Thames, N.Z
She died 30 Oct 1925 in Maungaturoto, N.Z
and was buried in Kaiwaka Cemetery, N.Z

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------|---------|
| 1894/1345 | Mary Blackwood | Judd | Malcolm |
|-----------|----------------|------|---------|

NOTE: THEY CONVERTED TO CLOSED EXCLUSIVE BRETHREN FROM PRESBYTERIAN ...

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN GENERATION SIX....

A/. Angus Glenalvon STEWART

Was born about 1895 in Kaiwaka, N.Z
He died 7 Feb 1978 in Kaiwaka, N.Z. and was buried in Kaiwaka Cemetery, N.Z

| | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1895/16100 | Stewart | Angus Glenalvon | Mary Blackwin |
|------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|

Angus married Grace JOHNSON on 1921 in Auckland N.Z
Grace was born about 1891 in Auckland N.Z
She died 17 Dec 1953 in Kaiwaka, N.Z. and was buried in Kaiwaka Cemetery, N.Z

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------------|-------|--------|
| 1891/8628 | Johnson | Grace Florence | Sarah | Joseph |
|-----------|---------|----------------|-------|--------|

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------------------|---------|----------------|
| 1892/5303 | Johnson | Grace Francis | Johanna | William Robert |
| 1893/1728 | Johnson | Constance Grace Ruth | Ellen | Charles Edwin |

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------|------------------|
| 1921/1437 | Grace Florence | Johnson | Angus Glen-Alvon |
|-----------|----------------|---------|------------------|

B/. Leonora Mynette STEWART
 Was born 19 Oct 1896 in Kaiwaka, N.Z
 She died 14 Feb 1986 in Hawera, N.Z

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| 1896/8185 | Stewart | Lenora Mynette | Mary Blackwood |
|-----------|---------|----------------|----------------|

Leonora married Bertram Charles JUDD on 22 Dec 1920 in Kaiwaka, N.Z
 Bertram was born 1 Jun 1887 in Maungaturoto, N.Z.
 He died 20 Sep 1979 in Maungaturoto, N.Z.
 and was buried in Maungaturoto, Cemetery, N.Z

| | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------|----------------------|
| 1920/11685 | Lenora Myrette | Stewart | Bertram Charles Judd |
|------------|----------------|---------|----------------------|

| | | | | |
|------------|------|-----------------|-------------|--------|
| 1887/14537 | Judd | Bertram Charles | Eliza Emily | Arthur |
|------------|------|-----------------|-------------|--------|

C/. Charles Malcolm STEWART
 Was born 22 Dec 1898 in Kaiwaka, N.Z
 He died 25 Apr 1977 in Wellsford N.Z
 Charles married Lydia BENNETT on 1923 In Auckland N.Z
 Lydia was born 1898 in Auckland N.Z. She died 1990

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1898/1868 | Stewart | Charles Malcolm | Mary Blackwood |
|-----------|---------|-----------------|----------------|

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1923/8210 | Lydia | Bennett | Charles Malcolm Stewart |
|-----------|-------|---------|-------------------------|

| | | | |
|----------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|
| 1899/118 | Bennett | Lydia | Hannah Eliza and Charles John |
|----------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|

D/. Mervyn Berkeley Ralph STEWART

Was born 21 Apr 1900 in Kaiwaka, N.Z

He died 18 Jan 1990 in Wellsford N.Z

Mervyn married Bertha C. Amelia HEATH on May 1923 in Auckland N.Z

Bertha was born 14 Feb 1899 in Auckland N.Z

She died 13 Aug 1990 in Wellsford N.Z

NOTE: BOTH EXCLUSIVE BRETHREN

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...

NOELENE HEATH

Was born 8 April 1926 Kaiwaka

She died 19 Dec 2013 at Hawera

Living

Living

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1900/8847 | Stewart | Mervyn Berkley Ralph | Mary Blackwood |
| 1923/8244 | Bertha Christina Amelia | Heath | Mervyn Berkley Ralph |
| 1899/13911 | Heath | Bertha Christina Amelia | Ellen Amelia and Theophilus Earnest |
| 1990 | 1990 | Whangarei High Court probate | Akld |

E/. Hector Wallace (Twin) STEWART

Was born 31 Jul 1903 in Paparoa N.Z

He died 20 Jun 1994 in Whangarei N.Z

Hector married Kathleen May SIMPKIN on 16 May 1931 in Te Kopuru N.Z

Kathleen was born 12 Mar 1911 in Te Kopuru N.Z

She died 30 Dec 2005 in Levin NZ

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| 1903/2246 | Stewart | Hector Wallace | Mary Blackwood |
|-----------|---------|----------------|----------------|

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------|----------------|
| 1931/1558 | Kathleen May | Simpkin | Hector Wallace |
|-----------|--------------|---------|----------------|

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1911/7805 | Simpkin | Kathleen May | Alice May and Herbert Edward |
|-----------|---------|--------------|------------------------------|

F/. Vivian Wallace (Twin) STEWART

Was born 31 Jul 1903 in Paparoa N.Z

He died 8 Sep 1968 in Whangarei, N.Z

And was buried in Maunu Cemetery, Whangarei, N.Z

Vivian married Marjorie Jean ROBERTSON on 22 Jun 1931 in Auckland N.Z

Marjorie was born 22 Sep 1908 in Vancouver, Canada

She died 5 Aug 1993 in Whangaparaoa, Auckland N.Z

and was buried 11 Aug 1993 in Maunu Cemetery, Whangarei, N.Z

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| 1903/2248 | Stewart | Vivian Wallace | Mary Blackwood |
|-----------|---------|----------------|----------------|

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1931/1362 | Marjorie | Robertson | Vivian Wallace |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------------|

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|------|------|----------------------|------|
| STEWART Vivian Wallace - Paihia - Retired Farmer | ORDER DETAILS » | 1968 | 1968 | Whangarei High Court | Akld |
|--|---------------------------------|------|------|----------------------|------|

G/. Clifford Horace Cecil STEWART

Was born 29 Dec 1907 in Kaiwaka, N.Z

He died 11 Sep 1982 in Whangarei, N.Z. and was buried in Glades Of Memory, Maunu Cemetery Whangarei

Clifford married Grace Millicent BROOM on 21 May 1935 in Auckland N.Z

Grace was born 21 May 1912 in Auckland N.Z

She died 26 Feb 1993 in Hastings, N.Z. and was buried in Glades Of Memory, Maunu Cemetery Whangarei

| | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1908/371 | Stewart | Clifford Horace Cecil | Mary Blackwood |
|----------|---------|-----------------------|----------------|

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------|
| 1935/8630 | Grace Millicent | Broom | Clifford Horace Cecil |
|-----------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------|

| | | | |
|------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1912/25756 | Broom | Grace Millicent | Marion and John Owen Harold |
|------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------------------|

8

*CHILDREN FOR GENERATION FIVE
CONTINUES NOTED GENERATION SIX*

ANGUS AND MARGARET STEWARD

HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN GENERATION FIVE...

1/. MARY ANNE STEWART

Mary married Angus MACKINNON on 22 Jan 1881 in Auckland N.Z

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN GENERATION SIX...

JOHN MALCOLM MACKINNON

was born 4 May 1882 and died 29 Sep 1954

KATE ANNIE MCKINNON

**was born 31 Oct 1884 in Riversdale, Hamilton, NZ
She was buried in Waikaraka Cemetery Auckland NZ**

ANGUS STEWART MARTIN MCKINNON

**was born 4 Apr 1886 in Rangiriri, Waikato, NZ
He died 18 Nov 1951 in Kimihia Cemetery, Huntly Waikato, N.Z**

Angus married Henriette Eveleigh HOLDEN on 30 Jan 1913 in Auckland N.Z

DONALD MCKINNON

was born 20 Jan 1888 in Ohinewai, Waikato, N.Z

MARGARET STEWART MCKINNON

**was born 21 Aug 1889 in Ohinewai, Waikato, NZ
She died 6 Dec 1915 and was buried 7 Dec 1915 in Waikaraka Cemetery Auckland NZ**

2/. CATHERINE/KATE STEWART

Kate married Edmund Oscar EWART

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN GENERATION SIX...

One child?

3/. FLORA STEWART

Flora married Thomas JUDD,

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN GENERATION SIX...

Hylton Onslow JUDD

Was born 15 Jan 1893 and died 20 Mar 1979

Arnold Wickliffe JUDD

Was born 30 Apr 1888 and died 27 Feb 1954

Gilbert JUDD

Was born 27 May 1900 in Kaiwaka

He died 17 Jul 1989 in Auckland N.Z. and was buried in Purewa Cemetery, Auckland N.Z

Margarette Ellen JUDD

Was born 8 Feb 1890 and died 15 Jun 1995

4/. MALCOLM STEWART

Malcolm married Mary Blackwood JUDD

(See chapter seven, page 56)...

5/. ALEXANDER (SANDY) STEWART

Sandy married Mary Ellenor (Minnie) ROUNTREE

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN GENERATION SIX...

(two??)

6/. CHARLES STEWART

Charles married Mabel SAVAGE

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN GENERATION SIX...

**Twin Daughters STEWART was born 27 Jan 1912 in Auckland N.Z.
Died At Birth. Mabel died 27 Jan 1912 in Auckland N.Z. and was buried in
Waikaraka Cemetery Auckland NZ with her twins**

9
GENERATION SIX
FOR JOHANNA

- 1/. Peter
- 2/. Charles
- 3/. Malcolm Alexander
- 4/. Angus Malcom
- 5/. Malcolm
- 6/. Mervyn

MERVYN BERKELEY RALPH STEWART

Was born 21 Apr 1900 in Kaiwaka, N.Z. He died 18 Jan 1990 in Wellsford N.Z

Mervyn married Bertha C. Amelia HEATH on May 1923 in Auckland N.Z

Bertha was born 14 Feb 1899 in Auckland N.Z

She died 13 Aug 1990 in Wellsford N.Z

THEY HAD THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN...

NOELENE HEATH STEWART

Was born 8 April 1926 Kaiwaka

She died 19 Dec 2013 at Hawera

Living

Living



ABOVE: MERVYN AND BERTHA STEWART

In the Pit...

Mervyn had found himself a young lady, namely, Bertha Heath, and at this stage the block of land that Mervyn was to settle on had no home.

So Malcolm told Vivian (Mervyn's younger brother) that they were going up to the valley between Pukekaroro and Baldrock to mill some timber for Mervyn's house! So off they went with the bullocks and gear, they found some good "kauri tops" as they called them. When the kauri bushmen felled a big kauri, they measured from the stump up to the first branch and put the saw through the log at that point. The rest of the log was discarded. With the wisdom of hindsight this was a shocking waste. Malcolm measured the "top" and found there was 15 feet to 20 feet of log left between the first branch and the second. So they cut the branches off and dragged the log over the saw pit.

So for the next few weeks, Vivian and his father spent each day dragging the big hand pit saw up and down through the log cutting out long lengths of timber, i.e. weather boards, 4 x 2 framing etc. Can you imagine what it was like to stand for some time under the log, pushing and pulling that big saw with the sawdust fall into your eyes and face and down the neck and other regions!

During that time they milled enough timber for two houses of about 1100 square feet.

10
GENERATION SEVEN
FOR JOHANNA

- 1/. Peter
- 2/. Charles
- 3/. Malcolm Alexander
- 4/. Angus Malcom
- 5/. Malcolm
- 6/. Mervyn
- 7/. Noelene Heath

NOELENE HEATH STEWART

Was born 8 April 1926 at Kaiwaka NZ

She died 19 Dec 2013 at Hawera NZ

Noelene married **KENNETH JAMES THOMAS** 2 Nov 1953

Ken was born 22 Oct 1927 Kaponga N.Z. and died 2 Dec 2013 Hawera N.Z

Both are buried next to each other in the Hawera Cemetery N.Z



11
GENERATION EIGHT
FOR JOHANNA

1/. Peter

2/. Charles

3/. Malcolm Alexander

4/. Angus Malcom

5/. Malcolm

6/. Mervyn

7/. Noelene married Kenneth Thomas Ken 22-10-1927 2-12-2013

8/.Living

12
GENERATION NINE
FOR JOHANNA

- 1/. Peter
- 2/. Charles
- 3/. Malcolm Alexander
- 4/. Angus Malcom
- 5/. Malcolm
- 6/. Mervyn Berkeley Ralph (no sons)
- 7/. Noelene married Kenneth Thomas
- 8/. Living
- 9/. Living



ABOVE: GERSHOM AND PENELOPE THOMAS AND FAMILY?????

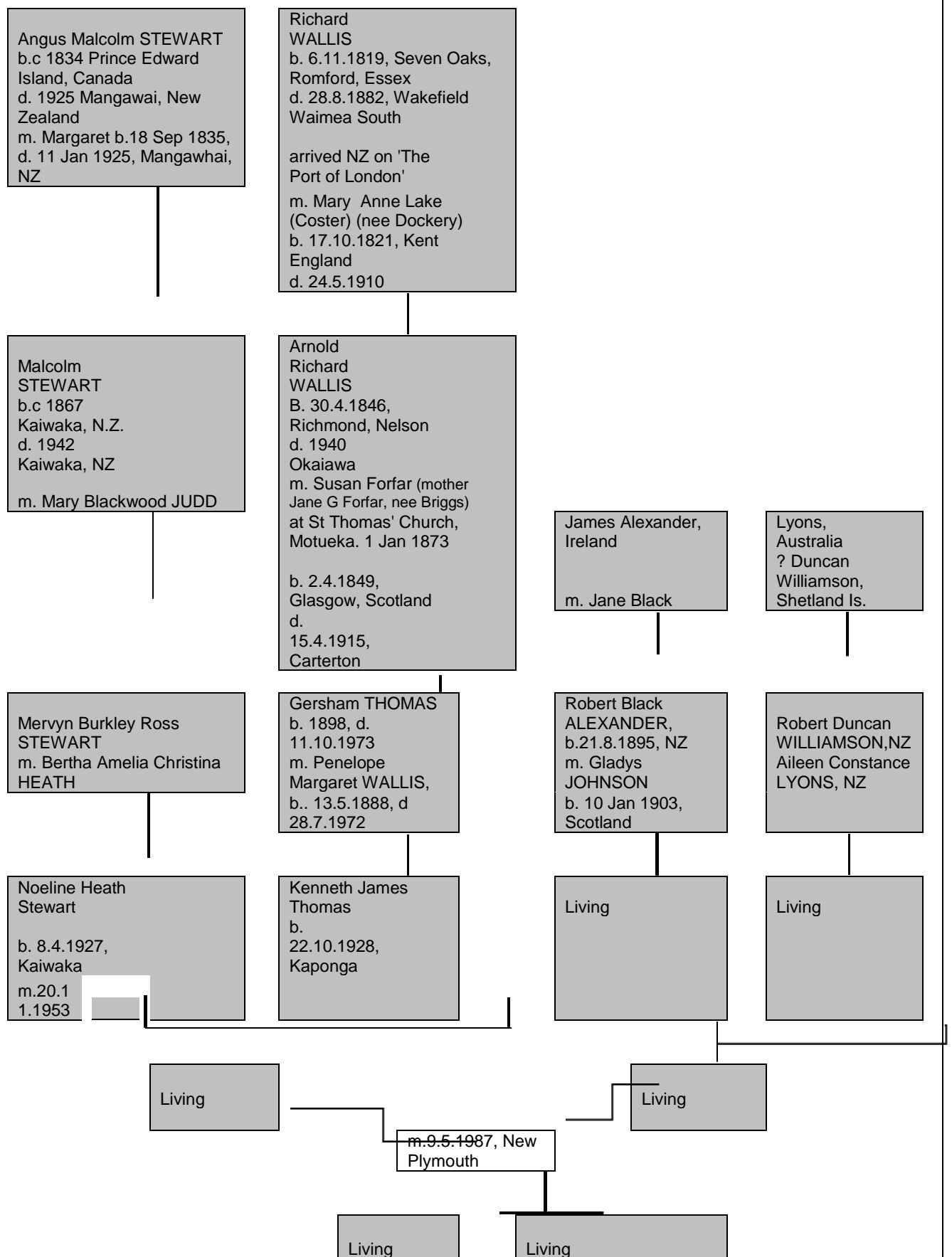


ABOVE: HAROLD GERSHOM AND PENELOPE THOMAS

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|--------|----------------|
| 1917/6179 | Penelope Margaret | Wallis | Harold Gershom |
|-----------|-------------------|--------|----------------|

PATERNAL THREAD FOR JOHANNA THOMAS/MOLD BEGINS...TO BE ADDED

See Journal Thomas Genealogy for Johanna...



13
SHARED PHOTOS

BELOW: DAUGHTER AND GRANDSON
OF MARGARET STEWART (MACLEOD)
OF CALEDONIA, PEI



Mary Rachael
MacLeod

John Malcolm
MacLeod - 1900



**ABOVE: DONALD STEWART AND HIS WIFE KATE MACLENNAN,
CALEDONIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

BELOW: DESCENDANTS OF NORMAN STEWART



**J.J. STEWART & HIS
WIFE
ISABEL MACPHEE**

**THEIR CHILDREN -
CHARLES AND
ANNIE STEWART**



ABOVE: JOHN SUTHERLAND STEWART (LEFT)



ABOVE: SARAH-KATIE STEWART (RIGHT)
AND UNKNOWN LADY - ABT 1890

14
NAME INDEX

*I am thee
And thee are me
Forever and ever
May the Clans roam free*

FOLLOWING COMPILED BY PADRAIG GRANT IRELAND

NOTE: THOSE STATED LIVING MAY HAVE PASSED

**PÁDRAIG GRANT –
PORTFOLIOS**

Please **Call** +353 87 2866466 or **Email** grantpadraig@gmail.com with any enquiries.

DESCENDANTS OF PETER (PADRAIG) STEWART (STIUBHAIRT)
Name Index

<http://www.skye-roots.co.uk/>

(DIBBLE) STEWART

[Living](#)

ADAMS

[Living](#)

ALLOWAY

Living

BARNES

Living

BEASLEY

Living

BEATON

Alexander b.1826 -

BEATSON

Living

BELL

Angus b.1857 - Belle Creek, PEI, Canada

Angus Dan b.1868 - Bell Creek, PEI, Canada

Catherine Bell b.1864 - Belle Creek, PEI, Canada

Emma Priscilla b.1877 - Bell Creek, PEI, Canada

Ewen b.1873 - Bell Creek, PEI, Canada

Flora Ann b.1862 - Bell Creek, PEI, Canada

John Malcolm b.1870 - Bell Creek, PEI, Canada

Malcolm -

Living

Neil -

Sarah b.1866 - Bell Creek, PEI, Canada

BENNETT

Living

Lydia b.1898 - Auckland N.Z.

BERLIN

Living

BOAKES

Living

BODMIN

Gertrude Caroline b.1878 - Featherston T., Wellington NZ

BROOM

Grace Millicent b.1912 - Auckland N.Z.

BROOMHALL

Living

BRUNNING

Living

BRYANT

Mary b.1890 - Whangarei

BUCHANAN

George b.1882 - PEI., Canada

John Stuart b.1894 - PEI., Canada

Mary Ethel b.1885 - PEI., Canada

Living

Samuel b.1843 - Point Prim, PEI Canada.

Sarah b.1887 - PEI., Canada

BURGESS

Living

BURNS

Living

BURRELL

Living

CAMERON

[Alexander](#) b.1847 - Springton PEI Canada.

[Angus](#) d.1894 -

[Ann](#) b.1839 -

[Cartherine](#) d.1923 -

[Donald](#) d.1912 -

[John](#) d.1853 - Springton PEI Canada.

CAMPBELL

[Mary](#) -

CAMPBELL-RAIKES

[Living](#)

CAMPBELL.

[Living](#)

CAMPION

[Living](#)

CARSTENSEN

[Living](#)

CHITTY

[Living](#)

CLEMENTS

[Living](#)

CLIFTON

[Living](#)

COLSTON

[Living](#)

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CULLEN

[Living](#)

CURRIE

[Brian](#) d.1997 - Hawera, N.Z.

[Living](#)

DAYE

[Living](#)

DIBBLE

[Shirley](#) b.1923 - Mangawhai, N.Z.

[Living](#)

DON

[Living](#)

DOOUSS

[Living](#)

DUNN

[Living](#)

EVEREST

[Living](#)

EWART

[Edmund Oscar](#) d.1945 - Auckland N.Z.

FAULKNER

[Living](#)

FEILD (NEE) SMITH

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Living

FILLEUL

Living

FINCH

Living

FRIZZELL

Living

Living

FULCHER

Living

GARTON

Living

GORDON

Living

GREIG

Living

HAINES

Living

HALE

Living

HAMILTON

Living

HARMER

Living

HARRISON-BANK

Mary m.1840 - Anderson;s Road, PEI, Canada.

HART

Living

HEATH

Bertha C. Amelia b.1899 - Auckland N.Z.

HEATON

Living

HEWETSON

Living

HOLDEN

Henriette Eveleigh m.1913 - Auckland N.Z.

HOPKINS

Mr. -

HOWARD

Living

HUBAND

Living

JOHNSON

Grace b.1891 - Auckland N.Z.

JONES

Living

JUDD

[Living](#)

[Arnold Wickliffe](#) b.1888 - Kaiwaka .

[Bertram Charles](#) b.1887 - Maungaturoto, N.Z.

[Living](#)

[Living](#)

[Clifford](#) b.1926 - Greymouth, NZ

JUDD

[Living](#)

JUDD

[Living](#)

[Eric Hylton](#) b.1919 -

[Living](#)

[Gilbert](#) b.1900 - Kaiwaka .

[Living](#)

[Hylton Onslow](#) b.1893 - Kaiwaka, Northland, N.Z.

[Living](#)

[Margarette Ellen](#) b.1890 - Kaiwaka, N.Z.

[Mary Blackwood](#) b.1863 - Thames, N.Z.

[Living](#)

[Robert Stewart](#) b.1923 - Maungaturoto, N.Z.

[Living](#)

[Living](#)

[Thomas \(1\)](#) b.1853 - England

[Trevor](#) b.1921 - Maungaturoto, N.Z.

[Living](#)

KEMP

[Living](#)

LAMONT

[Catherine](#) b.1863 -

[Catherine Jane](#) b.1866 -

[Catherine M](#) b.1868 -

[Christina](#) b.1861 -
[Donald](#) b.1858 -
[Hugh Ewen](#) b.1856 -
[Isabella](#) b.1865 -
[Margaret](#) b.1857 -
[Mary Ann](#) b.1874 -
[Murdoch](#) b.1870 -
[Murdoch W](#) b.1878 -
[Peter](#) b.1864 -

LARGE

[Living](#)

LARSEN

[Living](#)

LEA

[Living](#)

LLOYD

[Living](#)

LOVETT

[Living](#)

MAC EACHERN

[Catherine](#) b.1823 -
[Charles](#) b.1825 -
[Mary](#) b.1827 -
[Neil](#) b.1821 -

MAC MILLAN

[Roberta](#) b.1894 - PEI, Canada.

MAC WILLIAMS

[Hugh](#) b.1849 - Pinette, PEI, Canada

[Janet](#) b.1845 - Plnette, PEI, Canada
[Mary](#) b.1847 - Pinette, PEI, Canada
[Samuel](#) b.1850 - Belfast, PEI, Canada

MACCREA

[Living](#)

MACDONALD

[Isabella MacKinnon](#) b.1838 -
[Margaret](#) b.1846 -
[Mary](#) b.1854 - PEI., Canada

MACEACHERN

[Living](#)

MACEARCHERN

[Mrs.](#) -

MACFHEARCHAIR (LAMONT)

[Murchadh \(Murdoch\)](#) b.1822 - Isle Of Skye, Scotland..

MACKAY

[Catherine](#) b.1816 - Pei., Canada

MACKENZIE

[Living](#)

[John](#) b.1835 -
[Living](#)
[Margaret](#) m.1828 - Bell Creek, PEI, Canada
[Living](#)

MACKENZZIE

[Mary](#) b.1852 -

MACKINNON

[Angus](#) b.1852 - Inverneshire, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

Christina -

John Malcolm b.1882 - Mount Street, Auckland N.Z.

MACLEAN

Christina (Christy) -

MACMILLAN

Ann (Nancy) -

Christina (Christy) -

MACMILLIAN

Eva b.1879 - Wood Islands, PEI. Canada

MACPHERSON

Living

Mary b.1809 - Orwell Bay, PEI. Canada

Rebecca (Betsy) -

MACRAE

Living

MARTIN

Catherine b.1807 - Orwell Bay, PEI. Canada, Canada

Christina b.1849 -

MATHESON

Christina b.1854 -

Christina Ann -

Flora b.1807 -

MCCALLUM

Living

MCCLEAN

Living

MCDONALD

[Living](#)

MCKINNON

[Alexander Stewart](#) b.1883 - Onehunga, Auckland NZ
[Angus Stewart Martin](#) b.1886 - Rangiriri, Waikato, NZ
[Donald](#) b.1888 - Ohinewai, Waikato, N.Z.

[Living](#)

[Kate Annie](#) b.1884 - Riversdale, Hamilton, NZ
[Margaret Stewart](#) b.1889 - Ohinewai, Waikato, NZ

[Living](#)

MCLEAN

[Living](#)

MCMILLAN

[Christina](#) m.1755 - Portree, Isle Of Skye Scotland
[Mary](#) b.1770 - Portree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland..

MCRAE

[Living](#)

MITCHELL

[Living](#)

MOLD

[Living](#)
[Living](#)

MOORE

[Living](#)

MORRISON

[Catherine](#) b.1773 - Parish Of Portree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

MURCHISON

Catherine b.1813 - Gedintailor, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

Colin b.1780 - Snizort Parish, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

MURRAY

Living

MUTCH

Theodore m.1886 - Strathalbane

NEWMAN

Living

NICHOLSON

Alexander b.1798 - PEI, Canada.

Alexander b.1842 -

Angus b.1837 -

Ann b.1830 -

Catherine b.1827 -

Charles b.1835 -

Donald b.1831 -

Elizabeth (Betsey) m.1852 -

John b.1828 -

Mary b.1826 - Flat River, PEI Canada.

Mary b.1826 - Dundas, PEI

Peter b.1833 -

Sarah -

NO CHILDREN

Living

OWENS

Living

Gwendoline Flora b.1911 - Whangarei N.Z.

Susan Elizabeth b.1958 - Papakura, Auckland N.Z..

Victor John b.1873 - England

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PARKER

[Living](#)

PERSON

[Living](#)

PHILLIPS

[Ronald](#) b.1911 - Auckland N.Z.

PINKER

[Living](#)

POYNTER

[Living](#)

PRESTIDGE

[Living](#)

QUI

[Living](#)

RAIKES

[Living](#)

RICHARDS

[Living](#)

RILEY

[Living](#)

RIZUTO

[Living](#)

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ROBERTSON

Marjorie Jean b.1908 - Vancouver, Canada.

ROTH

Living

ROUNTREE

Mary Ellenor (Minnie) m.1899 - Waikikie, Northland N.Z.

SAGE

Living

SALMON

Flora C. m.1849 - Bonshaw, Lot 30 PEI Canada

SANKEY

Living

SAVAGE

Mabel b.1885 - Waitere N.Z.

SILBY

Living

SIMPKIN

Kathleen May b.1911 - Te Kopuru N.Z.

SMITH

Living

STEWART (STIUBHAIRT)

Peter (Padraig) b.1736 - Sconser, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

STEWART

Alexander b.1802 - Mugeary, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

Alexander m.1872 - Highbank Lot 64 PEI

Alexander b.1847 -

Alexander b.1845 - Belle Creek, PEI, Canada

Alexander b.1852 -

Alexander b.1858 -

Alexander b.1794 - Pei., Canada

Alexander d.1847 -

Alexander b.1832 - Belle Creek, Lot 62, PEI. Canada

Alexander (Sandy) b.1868 - Kaiwaka, Northland N.Z.

Alexander (Sandy) Malcolm b.1848 - Belle Creek, PEI, Canada

Allan b.1799 - Mugeary, Isle Of Skye, Scotland..

Allan b.1856 - Belle Creek, PEI, Canada

Allan -

Allan b.1829 - Belle Creek, Lot 62, PEI. Canada

Amanda Margaret b.1868 -

Angus b.1765 - Mugeary, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

Angus b.1815 -

Angus -

Angus Glenalvon b.1895 - Kaiwaka, N.Z.

Angus Malcolm (NZ) b.1833 - Belle Creek, PEI, Canada

Angus Malcolm (NZ) (R) b.1833 - Belle Creek, PEI, Canada

Ann b.1836 - Belle Creek, PEI, Canada

Ann -

Anna b.1803 - Gortnacraig, Parish Of Portree, Isle Of Skye

Audrey b.1935 - Belle River PEI, Canada

Brenda Maud b.1938 - Paparoa N.Z.

Catherine b.1863 - Little Omaha, Leigh, Nth. Auck. N.Z.

Catherine b.1833 - Pinette, PEI, Canada

Catherine b.1785 - Braes, Parish Of Potree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

Catherine b.1839 - Belle Creek, PEI, Canada

Catherine b.1834 - Springton PEI

Catherine -

Catherine m.1858 -

Catherine b.1834 - Belle Creek, Lot 62, PEI. Canada

Catherine -

Charles b.1760 - Sconser, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

Charles b.1843 - Belle Creek, PEI, Canada

Charles b.1873 - Kaiwaka, Northland N.Z.

Charles 4 (Carl) Malcolm b.1898 - Kaiwaka, N.Z.

Christina -

Christina m.1871 - Springston PEI

Christina b.1833 -

Christina b.1857 - Belle Creek, PEI, Canada

Christina b.1839 - Springton, Lot 67 PEI

Christine b.1840 - Pinette, PEI, Canada

Christy b.1845 -

Clifford Horace Cecil b.1907 - Kaiwaka, N.Z.

Donald b.1762 - Parish Of Portree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

Donald b.1837 - PEI, Canada.

Donald b.1863 -

Donald -

Donald b.1801 - West Point, Lot 8, PEI Canada.

Donald Malcolm b.1846 - Belle Creek, PEI, Canada

Donald Ronald b.1838 - Belle Creek, PEI, Canada

Dorothy Jean b.1952 - Warkworth N.Z.

Ethel Oliona b.1891 -

Flora b.1863 -

Flora (1) b.1838 - Pinette, PEI, Canada

Flora (2) b.1864 - Kaiwaka, N.Z.

Gracie b.1890 -

Hector Wallace (Twin) b.1903 - Paparoa N.Z.

Hilton Morris b.1937 - Kaiwaka, N.Z.

Living

Iain (John) b.1799 - Portree, Isle Of Skye Scotland

Ian b.1954 - Warkworth N.Z.

Isabella -

J. Hector b.1894 -

James b.1809 -

Janet (Jessie) b.1840 -

Janette b.1886 -

John b.1837 - Belle Creek, PEI, Canada

John b.1862 -

John -

John b.1854 -

John b.1804 - West Point, Lot 8, PEI Canada.

John Allen b.1835 - Belle Creek, PEI, Canada.

Leonora Mynette b.1896 - Kaiwaka, N.Z.

Malcolm b.1864 -

Malcolm -

Malcolm (1) b.1814 - PEI., Canada

Malcolm (1) b.1763 - Sconser, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

Malcolm (2) Alexander b.1808 - Belle Creek, PEI. Canada

Malcolm (3) b.1867 - Kaiwaka, N.Z

Margaret b.1835 - Pinette, PEI, Canada

Margaret (R) b.1835 - Pinette, PEI, Canada

Margaret b.1852 -

Margaret b.1859 - Bedeque Road (now Springton) Lot 67, PEI

Margaret b.1863 - Bedeque Road (now Springton) Lot 67, PEI

Margaret Ann -

Mary -

Mary b.1783 - Braes, Parish Of Potree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

Mary b.1818 - PEI Canada.

Mary b.1842 -

Mary b.1842 - Belle Creek, PEI, Canada

Mary d.1895 -

Mary b.1816 - Belle Creek, Lot 62, PEI. Canada

Mary -

Mary b.1861 - Bedeque Road (now Springton) Lot 67, PEI

Mary (1) b.1832 - Belle Creek, PEI. Canada

Mary Anne b.1860 - Little Omaha, Leigh, Nth. Auck. N.Z.

Mary Ann b.1817 -

Mary Christina b.1866 - Bedeque Road (now Springton) Lot 67, PEI

Mary Emeline b.1882 -

Mervyn Berkeley Ralph b.1900 - Kaiwaka, N.Z.

Mor (Sarah;Sally) b.1809 - Parish Of Portree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

Murdoch b.1814 - PEI, Canada.

Murdoch -

Murdoch Allan -

Patrick -

Patrick Alexander b.1864 - Bedeque Road (now Springton) Lot 67, PEI

Peter -

Peter b.1770 - Mugeary, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

Peter b.1863 -

Peter b.1841 - Springton, Lot 67 PEI

Robin Clive b.1955 - Warkworth N.Z.

Roderick b.1837 -

Roderick b.1835 - Anderson's Road, (Now Springton) Lot 67 PEI, Canada

Ronald (2) b.1802 - Mugeary, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

Ronald (3) b.1800 - Mugeary, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

Sarah b.1809 - Parish Of Portree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

Sarah A b.1873 -

Shirley b.1932 - Te Kopuru N.Z.

Twin Daughters b.1912 - Auckland N.Z. Died At Birth

Vivian Wallace (Twin) b.1903 - Paparoa N.Z.

STRINGER STUART

Alexander -

Catherine b.1856 - Anderson;s Road, PEI, Canada.

Charles b.1835 - Three Rivers PEI, Canada.

Donald -

Hector b.1837 - Anderson;s Road, PEI, Canada.

John b.1859 - Anderson;s Road, PEI, Canada.

Malcolm b.1853 -

Margaret b.1853 -

Mary b.1847 -

Neil b.1840 - Anderson;s Road, PEI, Canada.

SUCKLING TAYLOR

Charles Stewart b.1866 - PEI., Canada

Daniel (Waldo) b.1922 - Wood Islands, PEI. Canada

Living

Donald (Capt) b.1823 - Rustico, Prince Edward Island, Canada

William Duncan b.1869 - Wood Islands, PEI. Canada

THOMAS

Living

Arthur Philip b.1929 - Hawera, N.Z.

Living

Caleb Grant b.1996 - Stratford NZ

Living

TODD

William -

VON STURMER

Living

WALLACE

Living

WALLIS

Living

WALTON

Living

WATKINS

Living

WEARMOUTH

Edmund Graham b.19 - Paparoa, N.Z

WHITE

[John Ready](#) -

WILLIAMSON

[Living](#)

WILSON

[Ethyl Christina](#) b.1895 -

WINDSOR

[Living](#)

WOOD

[Living](#)

YEOMAN

[Living](#)

[Living](#)

YOUNGS

[Living](#)

ZWICKER

[Emiline](#) b.1856 - New Germany, Nova Scotia

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|------|------|--|------|
| STEWART Angus - Kaiwaka - Farmer | ORDER DETAILS » | 1925 | 1925 | High Court Auckland, Department of Justice | Akld |
| STEWART Mary Blackwood - Kaiwaka - Married Woman | ORDER DETAILS » | 1925 | 1925 | High Court Auckland, Department of Justice | Akld |
| STEWART Margaret - Kaiwaka | ORDER DETAILS » | 1925 | 1925 | High Court Auckland, Department of Justice | Akld |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|
| STEWART Malcolm - Kaiwaka - Farmer | ORDER DETAILS » | 1942 | 1942 | Whangarei High Court | Akld |
| STEWART Marion Thomson - Kaiwaka - Widow | ORDER DETAILS » | 1959 | 1959 | Whangarei High Court | Akld |
| Whangarei Probates | | | | | |
| STEWART Mervyn Berkley Ralph - Maungaturoto/ Kaiwaka - Retired | ORDER DETAILS » | 1990 | 1990 | Whangarei High Court | Akld |
| CHRISTINA Bertha; STEWART Amelia - Maungaturoto / Kaiwaka - Widow | ORDER DETAILS » | 1990 | 1990 | Whangarei High Court | Akld |
| STEWART Agnes Hilda - Kaiwaka - Married Woman | ORDER DETAILS » | 1972 | 1972 | Whangarei High Court | Akld |
| STEWART Angus Glenalvon - Kaiwaka - Retired Farmer | ORDER DETAILS » | 1978 | 1978 | Whangarei High Court | Akld |
| STEWART Olive Merce - Kaiwaka - Widow | ORDER DETAILS » | 1979 | 1979 | Whangarei High Court | Akld |
| STEWART Warren Douglas - Kaiwaka - Farmer | ORDER DETAILS » | 1983 | 1983 | Whangarei High Court | Akld |

15
NOTES FOR PETER STEWART
GENERATION ONE

PERHAPS HE WOULD HAVE ADDRESSED THE WORLD THUS....THE GAELIC

Ainm - Peter Stewart

Ainm sa Ghàidhlig - Pàdraig Stiùbhart

Far-ainm - Pàdraig beag

Ainm eile -

Sloinneadh -

Gnè - Fireann

Bliadhna breith -

Bliadhna bàis - 1978

Sgìre thùsail

Siorrachd - Ros is Cromba

Eilean -

Paraiste - Loch Aillse

Baile/Àite -

Fiosrachadh beatha - ?-1968

Bha Padraig Stiùbhart a' fuireach ann an Allt Bheithe. Bha e ag obair ann an taighean-òsda.

Àireamh an neach - 9892 - Faic a h-uile clàr far a bheil an neach seo a' nochdadh mar fhiosraiche no neach-clàraidh.

Bruth Command/Cmd/Apple + D airson an duilleag seo a chur gu comharra-lìn.

PADRAIG STIUBHAIRT

Male

Padraig **Stiubhairt** was born at Isle of Skye, Invernessshire, Scotland
He died at Isle of Skye, Invernessshire, Scotland
Padraig Stiubhairt was also known as Patrick Stiubhairt. Padraig Stiubhairt was
also known as Peter Stiubhairt.
He married Cairistiona **NicMhaolain** at Isle of Skye, Invernessshire, Scotland.

FAMILY:

CAIRISTIONA NICMHAOLAIN

Tearlach **Stiubhairt** b. c 1760, d. 27 Sep 1857
Aonghas **Stiubhairt** b. c 1765, d. b Nov 1838

CITATIONS

[S1079] Paulsen Ahnentafel, online http://genealogy-paulsen.com/Paulsen_Ahnentafel/AT_TOC.HTM

CAIRISTIONA NICMHAOLAIN

Female

Cairistiona **NicMhaolain** married Padraig **Stiubhairt** at Isle of Skye,
Invernessshire, Scotland
Cairistiona NicMhaolain died at Isle of Skye, Invernessshire, Scotland.
She was born at Isle of Skye, Invernessshire, Scotland
Her married name was Stiubhairt

Cairistiona NicMhaolain was also known as Christina MacMillan

FAMILY: PADRAIG STIUBHAIRT

Tearlach **Stiubhairt** b. c 1760, d. 27 Sep 1857
Aonghas **Stiubhairt** b. c 1765, d. b Nov 1838

CITATIONS

1. [S1079] Paulsen Ahnentafel, online http://genealogy-paulsen.com/Paulsen_Ahnentafel/AT_TOC.HTM

16
NOTES FOR CHARLES STEWART
GENERATION TWO

CHARLES STEWART

(SON OF PETER AND CHRISTINA STEWART)

Was born about 1760 in Sconser, Isle Of Skye, Scotland

He died 27 Sep 1850 in Belfast, PEI, Canada

Charles married Mary MCMILLAN on 1790/1800 in Parish Of Portree, Isle Of Skye,
Scotland

Mary was born about 1770 in Portree, Isle Of Skye, Scotland...

She died in Belfast, PEI, Canada and was buried in St. Johns Pres. Cemetery Belfast,
PEI

TEARLACH STIUBHAIRT

Male, b. circa 1760, d. 27 September 1857

| | |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| Father* | Padraig Stiubhairt |
| Mother* | Cairistiona NicMhaolain |

Tearlach **Stiubhairt** was also known as Charles Stewart

He was born circa 1760 at Portree, Isle of Skye, Invernessshire, Scotland

He married Mairi **NicMhaolain** before 1800 at Portree, Isle of Skye,
Invernessshire, Scotland

Tearlach Stiubhairt died on 27 September 1857 at Lot 58, Belfast, PE

FAMILY: MAIRI NICMHAOLAIN

Malcolm Alexander **Stewart** b. c 1808, d. 10 May 1901

Angus **Stewart** b. c 1815, d. 7 Jun 1878

CITATIONS

1. [S1079] Paulsen Ahnentafel, online http://genealogy-paulsen.com/Paulsen_Ahnentafel/AT_TOC.HTM

MAIRI NICMHAOLAIN

Female

Mairi **NicMhaolain** was born at Scotland

She died at PE

Mairi NicMhaolain was also known as Mary MacMillan

Her married name was Stewart. As of before 1800, her married name was Stiubhairt.

She married Tearlach **Stiubhairt**, son of Padraig **Stiubhairt** and Cairistiona **NicMhaolain**, before 1800 at Portree, Isle of Skye, Invernessshire, Scotland

FAMILY: TEARLACH STIUBHAIRT B. C 1760, D. 27 SEP 1857

Malcolm Alexander **Stewart** b. c 1808, d. 10 May 1901

Angus **Stewart** b. c 1815, d. 7 Jun 1878

CITATIONS

1. [S1079] Paulsen Ahnentafel, online http://genealogy-paulsen.com/Paulsen_Ahnentafel/AT_TOC.HTM

JOHN MCPHERSON¹

M, d. between 1832 and 1833

John **McPherson** was born at Scotland

He married Anna **Beers**, daughter of Joseph **Beers** and Mary **Barton**, between 1808 and 1809 at Lot 58, China Point, PE

John McPherson died between 1832 and 1833 at Lot 62, Belle Creek, PE

FAMILY: ANNA BEERS B. 29 MAR 1788

Mary **McPherson** b. 17 Mar 1809, d. 2 Jan 1889

CITATIONS

1. [S1079] Paulsen Ahnentafel, online http://genealogy-paulsen.com/Paulsen_Ahnentafel/AT_TOC.HTM

ANNA BEERS

Female, b. 29 March 1788

| | |
|---------|---|
| Father* | Joseph Beers b. c 1753, d. c Apr 1810 |
| Mother* | Mary Barton b. bt 1750 - 1760, d. b 1795 |

Anna **Beers** died at PE. She was born on 29 March 1788 at Lot 50, China Point, PE

She was baptized on 26 September 1790 at Charlottetown, PE
She married John **McPherson** between 1808 and 1809 at Lot 58, China Point, PE
As of between 1808 and 1809, her married name was McPherson

FAMILY: JOHN MCPHERSON D. BT 1832 - 1833

Mary **McPherson** b. 17 Mar 1809, d. 2 Jan 1889

CITATIONS

1. [S1079] Paulsen Ahnentafel, online http://genealogy-paulsen.com/Paulsen_Ahnentafel/AT_TOC.HTM

ALEXANDER STEWART

Male, b. circa 1794, d. 13 July 1873

| | |
|---------|--|
| Father* | Aonghas Stiubhairt b. c 1765, d. b Nov 1838 |
| Mother* | Anna NicMhaolain d. b 1801 |

Alexander **Stewart** also went by the name of Alexander Stewart

He was born circa 1794 at PE

He married Rebecca **MacPherson**, daughter
of John **MacPherson** and Anne **Matheson**, circa 1817
Alexander Stewart was buried in July 1873 at Lot 58, Belfast, PE
He died on 13 July 1873 at Lot 58, North Pinette, PE

FAMILY: REBECCA MACPHERSON D. 15 MAY 1830

Mary Ann **Stewart** b. c 1818, d. 17 Jul 1860

CITATIONS

1. [S1079] Paulsen Ahnentafel, online http://genealogy-paulsen.com/Paulsen_Ahnentafel/AT_TOC.HTM

REBECCA MACPHERSON

F, d. 15 May 1830

| | |
|---------|------------------------|
| Father* | John MacPherson |
| Mother* | Anne Matheson |

Rebecca **MacPherson** was born at PE
Rebecca MacPherson also went by the name of Betsey MacPherson

She married Alexander **Stewart**, son
of Aonghas **Stiubhairt** and Anna **NicMhaolain**, circa 1817
As of circa 1817, her married name was Stewart
Rebecca MacPherson died on 15 May 1830 at Lot 62, Belle Creek, PE

FAMILY: ALEXANDER STEWART B. c 1794, D. 13 JUL 1873

Mary Ann **Stewart** b. c 1818, d. 17 Jul 1860

CITATIONS

1. [S1079] Paulsen Ahnentafel, online http://genealogy-paulsen.com/Paulsen_Ahnentafel/AT_TOC.HTM

JOHN FREDERICK BOEHNER

M, b. April 1767, d. 13 February 1830

| | |
|---------|--|
| Father* | Johann George Boehner b. c 1731, d. 17 Jan 1804 |
| Mother* | Catherine Regina Rubin b. c 1736, d. 5 Jul 1821 |

John Frederick **Boehner** was born in April 1767 at Lunenburg Township,
Lunenburg Co, NS

He was baptized on 30 April 1767 at Lunenburg, Lunenburg Co, NS

He married Anna Margaret **Zwicker**, daughter of George

Melchior **Zwicker** and Judith Rosina **Bleisteiner**, on 18 December 1792 at
Lunenburg, Lunenburg Co, NS

John Frederick Boehner died on 13 February 1830 at Martin's River, Lunenburg
Co, NS, at age 62

FAMILY: ANNA MARGARET ZWICKER B. 26 MAY 1773, D. 2 SEP 1842

- o John Frederick **Boehner** b. 4 Feb 1805, d. Dec 1870

CITATIONS

1. [S1079] Paulsen Ahnentafel, online http://genealogy-paulsen.com/Paulsen_Ahnentafel/AT_TOC.HTM

2.

| | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| 08/07/1803 | Polly Pass. | Greenock, Scotland | Belfast, PEI. Halliday's Wharf | Offloaded Orwell Bay, 300 Presbyterian Pass. from Isle of Skye Recorded the 8th, Customs Reg. Acc. No. 1291, PARO - also - From PAPEI RG9, Collector of Customs Inward: 8 Aug., 1803 "Polly" of 285 tons Capt. Thos. Darby from Greenock with passengers & baggage [Note: this is the day they registered with customs in Charlottetown. [GC] - also - Dobson, David. Ships from Scotland to America, 1628-1828. Volume II. Baltimore, MD, USA: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2002: "Polly, from Greenock via Skye, June 1803, to Prince Edward Island with passengers, arrived Orwell Bay, Prince Edward Island, arrived 7 Aug 1803." [Brian Molyneux] |
|------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|--|

- RONALD STEWART: born about 1730 married (unknown) Portree Parish, Isle of Skye, Scotland. Ronald lived in Sconser area of Skye. Two of Ronald Stewart sons were Selkirk settlers who emigrated from Isle of Skye in 1803 on the Polly. Donald Stewart, married to Catherine Morrison lived in Mugeary, Parish of Portree, Isle of Skye and Charles Stewart married to Mary MacMillan and lived in Sconser, Isle of Skye. Another son Malcolm Stewart married to Flora Campbell did not emigrate he stayed in Skye and raised a family at the Braes, Isle of Skye, Scotland.

Charles Stuart/Stewart his wife Mary McMillan and several children arrived at Prince Edward Island from 'Portree, The Isle of Skye' either on the good ship *Polly* 1802 – 03 or the good ship *Rambler* about 1806.

PASSENGER LIST RECONSTRUCTION FOR THE *POLLY*, 1803

The Glasgow Courier, 5th April 1803:

"Wanted: A vessel to carry 400 passengers from Portrie in the Isle of Sky, to St John's or Pictou, Nova Scotia, to be ready for sea by the first of June. The owner of the vessel to be at the expense of fitting up berths, furnishing water, casks and water with fuel and cooking places. The berths for each person to be 6ft by 18 inches, with the allowance of 56 gallons water and 2 barrels bulk of stowage for each person besides sufficient room to be left in the hold for provisions."

The following is an attempt at an accurate passenger list reconstruction for the *Polly*, the first of the Lord Selkirk's trio of vessels to arrive on Prince Edward Island in 1803

The *Polly* arrived with her passengers from the Isle of Skye on Sunday, August 7th, 1803. Two days later, the *Dykes* arrived with her passengers, and Lord Selkirk aboard, and the *Oughton* arrived on August 27th, almost a month later, carrying 40 or 50 Scottish Catholic families from Uist to Three Rivers.

Referring to the *Polly*, Her Complement, as Selkirk records in his diary, was "250 full passengers, and nearly 400 souls".⁶ This disagrees somewhat with the following customs registry, perhaps due to the definition of what constituted a "full passenger". Alas, will records ever agree!

Offloaded at Orwell Bay, carrying some 300 Presbyterian Passengers from the Isle of Skye, under the pilotage of Capt. Thas. Darby. The Inbound Customs Registry, Accession No. 1291, Public Archives and Records Office, P.E.I., shows a date of entry of 8th August, the day after the actual arrival. Unlike a *Polly* listing based upon a door to door survey done for the centennial of the *Polly* arrival in 1903 which is known to contain a large number of errors and inconsistencies, in order to be listed here, there must be one or more independent pieces of documentation proving the person arrived on the *Polly* or another Selkirk vessel. Due to errors introduced in family lore through time, the older the documentation, and the more available, the better.⁷

KNOWN SETTLERS TO HAVE ARRIVED ON THE POLLY... **MARGARET McLAREN, NEE ?**⁸⁵ **ANGUS BEATON**¹⁴ **DONALD BEATON, BLUE FARM**⁹ **MALCOLM BEATON**⁵⁷ **JOHN BUCHANAN**⁷¹

Malcolm Buchanan⁵⁶ Alexander Campbell, Esq.¹⁹ Angus Campbell⁶² John Campbell and father, Roderick Peter Campbell & wife, sons John, Roderick, and Angus Campbell - later removed to Cape Breton⁸³ Donald and Sarah (Mahan) Docherty (Odochardy)³³ Donald and Ann (Stewart) Docherty, and son, Angus Docherty (Odochardy)^{18a} Donald Docherty, poss. son of one of above (Odochardy)⁵⁷ Donald Fraser and wife Christine MacTavish, of Portage, Belfast⁵³ Jane Fraser (relict of Francis Panting...)⁶⁸ John Fraser, second wife Isabella McKay, children William, Donald, John, Margery, and Margaret⁷³ Ann Furness (nee Ross)⁶³ Donald Gillis⁶⁰ John Gillis, (from Invernesshire) settled Lot 60³⁹ John Gillis (from Rosshire), settled Lot 60⁶⁴ Alexander Lamond [Lamont] and wife Eunice Currie^{38,70} Angus MacAulay, M.D., wife Mary⁴³ John and Margaret (Mathison) Macdonald, sons John, and Murdock, Pinette, and Donald, Seal River²⁸ John MacDonald of Kinloch, Isle of Skye and his wife Margaret MacDonald of Kilmuir, Isle of Skye⁸² Ronald and Catherine (Gillis) MacDonald²⁴ MacEachern (Margaret, relict of Charles MacEachern...)⁶⁵ Roderick (Rory Roy) MacKenzie⁷⁴ MacKinnon (Sarah, relict of Donald MacLean...)⁶⁶ Malcolm MacLeod and wife, Effie Macdonald, daughter, Christina, poss. others^{46,70} M(a)cLeod William and wife Mary Lamond (arrived as children)⁷⁰ Mr. and Mrs. MacLeod (Parents of William McLeod m. Mary Lamond)⁷⁰ John MacPherson⁸ Mr. and Mrs. Lamond (Parents of Mary Lamond m. William McLeod)⁷⁰ Donald Macqueen, wife Christina MacLeod, Glashvin, Pinette also prob. Dau. Christina⁴⁷ Donald MacRae, Ponds¹⁹ John and Christie (MacRae) MacRae¹¹ MacTavish Family⁵⁴ Donald Martin, wife Ann⁴² Donald Martin, wife Marion MacLeod, ch. Mary, Katherine, Kenneth, Margaret, Peter, John. Belfast³⁷ Martin Martin, Sr., Grand View (Murray Harbour Road)⁸ Samuel Martin⁵⁵ Masters (Margery, relict of John Master, nee Smith, dau. of Finlay of Belfast)⁶⁷ Donald McDonald, Orwell Point³⁵ John McDonald, Pinette⁷⁸ Hector McDonald⁷² John McDonald, Pinette³⁴ John McDonald, and son, John McDonald, of Pinette (unlikely same as above)³⁵ Murdoch McDonald (possibly the Murdoch MacDonald mentioned above?)⁸⁸ Donald McDougall⁶¹ (? prob. Duncan) McEachern⁵⁸ Malcolm McIsaac, Wood Islands⁷ John and Elizabeth (Williams) McKenzie, Lot 60.¹¹ Charles and Janette (Fraser) McKinnon, son Simon, Newtown⁵¹ Mrs. John McLaren, nee ???⁷⁵ Capt. Charles McLean and wife³⁰ Angus McLeod (With parents?)⁷⁶ Angus and Margaret (Docherty) McLeod, Pinette⁶ Paternal Grandfather of Samuel A. McLeod, Orwell²⁵ Roderick McLeod and wife McKenzie and fam.⁸⁰ Angus McMillan⁴⁴ Daughter of a Mr. McQuillan, of Elgin, Scotland⁴⁰ Donald McRae, Point Prim³² Duncan and Margaret (Gilmore) McRae¹³ Finley McRae, and wife, Flat River^{13,18} Alexander Murchison⁴¹ Donald Murchison, wife Ann (McGillivray) Murchison & sons, John, Donald O'g⁴, Neil, Peter, Samuel, Malcolm and Alexander, all of whom settled at Point Prim.^{4,41} Donald Murchison⁴¹ (Duplicate - Actually included in #41 prob.)^{41,4} Alex Nicholson, Belle Creek⁵ Catherine Nicholson⁴⁹ Donald Nicholson²⁷ John Nicholson, wife Jane Martin, ch. Hannah, Rachel, Donald, and John "Stensholli" - see wife Mary below, Portree Creek, fronting on Orwell Bay.^{48,80} Mary Nicholson (widow of John Stensholli Nicholson - nee McLeod) and parents, Roderick McLeod and Miss McKenzie⁸⁰ Mary Nicholson, soon to be wife of John Ross below.¹⁶ Samuel Nicholson and wife to be Flora McLeod² Samuel Nicholson, Eldon, possibly same as Samuel above?²⁶ Alexander Ross²¹ David Ross, and son, William, Pinette²⁹ Donald and Margaret (MacDonald) Ross^{22,59} Widow, and son, John Ross, Flat River¹⁶ Andrew Smith, Newton Road³¹ Finlay Smith of Belfast, dau. Margery (mentioned above)⁶⁷ Maude Wetherbie (married James Carver) and parents⁷⁹ Those found, or suspected to have arrived on vessels other than the *Polly*... Donald Beaton²³ Note: This East Point Donald arrived much earlier than the

previous documentation showed.] Mary Douglass, daughter of the Earl of Selkirk [Note: Unlikely to have arrived on the *Polly* - prob. arrived later]⁴⁵

Findlay Macdonald, wife Jessie MacKinnon, Point Prim [Note: Arrived aboard the *Dykes*]⁵⁰ Mr. [prob. Alexander] MacKenzie, Flat River.

[Note: Gordy McCarville points out that he more likely arrived on the *Northern Friend* in 1805 than on the *Polly*]¹

Charles MacWilliam, blacksmith [Note: Arrived aboard the *Dykes*]⁵²

The following Table is from Malcolm A. MacQueen's 'Hebridean Pioneers', page 73, 74, an excellent history of the Belfast and surrounding district. This was a petition by the people of the district to express their gratitude and respect to the Rev. Dr. Angus Macaulay for his ministrations through the years. This list was 8 years after the *Polly* and *Dykes* arrived and some may have arrived after 1803, and some may be sons who had reached adulthood in the ensuing years. MacQueen states the original is in the possession of Macauley's descendants, the Murchisons of Pinette River

Prince Edward Island November 5, 1811

We the undersigned, beg leave to express our gratitude and respect to the Reverend Doctor Angus Macaulay for his unremitted attention in keeping alive true Christian devotion and piety for seven years among us. The greatest part being unacquainted with the English tongue would be totally deprived of clerical instruction were it not for his knowledge of the Gaelic language. We also bear testimony that he hath at his own expense erected a chapel near his house in St. John's Parish where he officiates weekly (when at home) in the neighbourhood of several hundred Protestant souls, solely indebted, under divine Providence, to him. for the blessings of Public Worship and Christian Baptism. We also testify that he preaches occasionally and baptises the children of several other settlements in this Island, where the people are in our penurious condition, without the means of making any worldly compensation for his voluntary and pious exertions Murdoch Gillis Elder Donald Gillis⁶⁰ his X mark Donald MacRahis X mark Evender MacRae, Elder Charles Stewart Hector MacDonald X⁷² Donald McInnes Murdoch Maclean X Angus McDonald Donald Mackinnon Donald Murchison Elder Allan Shaw John McLeod

6 - HEBRIDEAN PIONEERS, MACQUEEN, PG. 8.

7 AS MORE DOCUMENTATION IS FOUND, THERE MAY BE MORE NAMES LISTED ON THIS PAGE. DONALD MACLEOD AND DONALD MACPHEE ARE NOTABLE TO ACHIEVE A HIGH DEGREE OF ACCURACY IN THIS LISTING.

THIS IS AN ONGOING PROJECT - IF YOU KNOW OF ANY OTHER ASSETS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN ABOUT THE AREA AT THE TIME. THERE MAY BE SOME ERRORS IN THE FOLLOWING LISTING - I AM NOT INFALLIBLE, BUT IT HAS BEEN CHECKED THOROUGHLY AGAINST THE ORIGINAL TEXTS. USE IS AS A GUIDE ONLY. I WOULD LIKE TO THANK DONNA COLLINGS, DONALD MURCHISON, MARY EDWARDS AND OTHERS FOR THEIR ASSISTANCE IN COMPILING THIS LISTING.

Donald MacLeod

Donald MacPhee

John Murchison

John MacRae

Donald MacPhee

Roderick MacRae

Alexn. McLeod

Donald Macrae²⁰

John McDonald³⁵ Senior Elder

Kennat McKinzie

17

NOTES FOR GENERATION THREE

ANGUS MALCOLM (NZ) STEWART
Was born 19 Nov 1833 and died 20 Apr 1925

| | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|------|
| SURNAME | | CHRISTIAN NAMES | |
| Stewart | | Ann | |
| DATE OF BIRTH | | PLACE OF BIRTH | |
| 1 Jan. 1836 | | Bell Creek | |
| BAPTISMAL DATE | | CLERGY OFFICIATING | |
| 12 Mar. 1836 | | Rev. John McLennan | |
| FATHER'S NAME | | MOTHER'S NAME | |
| Malcom Stewart | | Mary McPherson | |
| LOCATION OF RECORD | | RECORD BOOK NO. | PAGE |
| St. Johns Pres. Ch., Belfast | | 2 | 93 |
| DEPT. OF HEALTH DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. | | | |

Ann STEWART
Was born 1 Jan 1836 and died 26 Aug 1922

8 REFERENCES:

HP: HEBRIDEAN PIONEERS, 1957, BY MALCOLM A. MACQUEEN.

P&P: PAST AND PRESENT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1906, "A CONCISE REVIEW OF ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND PRESENT CONDITIONS, WRITTEN BY THE MOST GIFTED AUTHORS OF THE PROVINCE", EDITED BY THE HON. 'S D. A. MACKINNON AND A. B. WARBURTON.

SP: SKYE PIONEERS, 1929, BY MALCOLM A. MACQUEEN.

SPEI: FROM SCOTLAND TO P.E.I., 1990, 1993, THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

VARIOUS NEWSPAPER REPORTS: AS REFERENCED BELOW, MANY OF THESE PROVIDED BY THE RESEARCH OF DONNA COLLINGS, DCOLLINGS@ISLANDTELECOM.COM

EMIG. IN 1803 ON "POLLY" FROM APPLECROSS ROSSSHIRE."

⁹ [Note: It has been pointed out by [Cathy Gallinger](mailto:samgallinger@home.com), samgallinger@home.com, that this is actually part of family #4, and was in error in the book. There were two Catherine MacDonald's in case of confusion. Further corrections on this family are noted in *italics*] P&P, Pg. 713,714

10 SOURCE: THE BEERS FAMILY FILE, PARO

TITLE: RECORD OF BEERS, HAYDEN AND ALLIED FAMILIES IN U.S. AND CANADA (PAROG-BEERS-69), PAGE 1.

ANYONE HAVE MORE DOCUMENTATION FOR JOHN?

| SURNAME | | CHRISTIAN NAMES | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|------|
| Stewart | | John | |
| DATE OF BIRTH | PLACE OF BIRTH | | |
| 29 Oct. 1837 | Bell Creek | | |
| BAPTISMAL DATE | CLERGY OFFICIATING | | |
| 25 Feb. 1838 | Rev. John McLennan | | |
| FATHER'S NAME | | MOTHER'S NAME | |
| Malcom Stewart | | Mary McPherson | |
| LOCATION OF RECORD | | RECORD BOOK No. | PAGE |
| St. Johns Pres. Ch., Belfast | | 2 | 106 |
| DEPT. OF HEALTH & STATISTICS DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E. ISLAND | | | |

John STEWART

Was born 29 Oct 1837

Christy STEWART

Was born 1845 and died 1917

| SURNAME | | CHRISTIAN NAMES | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|------|
| Stewart | | Charles | |
| DATE OF BIRTH | PLACE OF BIRTH | | |
| 9 Mar. 1843 | Bell Creek | | |
| BAPTISMAL DATE | CLERGY OFFICIATING | | |
| 25 June 1843 | Rev. John McLennan | | |
| FATHER'S NAME | | MOTHER'S NAME | |
| Malcom Stewart | | Mary McPherson | |
| LOCATION OF RECORD | | RECORD BOOK No. | PAGE |
| St. Johns Pres. Ch., Belfast | | 2 | 148 |
| DEPT. OF HEALTH & STATISTICS DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E. ISLAND | | | |

Charles STEWART

was born 9 Mar 1843 in Belle Creek, Prince Edward Island, Canada and was christened 25 Jun 1843 in St John's Church, Belfast Prince Edward Island

Charles married **EMELINE ZWICKER**

Emeline was born 1856 in New Germany, Nova Scotia

She died 1946 in Lower Montague

| SURNAME | | CHRISTIAN NAMES | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|------|
| Stewart | | Donald | |
| DATE OF BIRTH | PLACE OF BIRTH | | |
| 29 Dec. 1846 | Bell Creek | | |
| BAPTISMAL DATE | CLERGY OFFICIATING | | |
| 10 May 1847 | Rev. John McLennan | | |
| FATHER'S NAME | | MOTHER'S NAME | |
| Malcom Stewart | | Mary McPherson | |
| LOCATION OF RECORD | | RECORD BOOK No. | PAGE |
| St. Johns Pres. Ch., Belfast | | 2 | 172 |
| DEPT. OF HEALTH & STATISTICS DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E. ISLAND | | | |

Donald Malcolm STEWART

Was born 29 Dec 1846 in Belle Creek, Prince Edward Island, Canada and was christened
10 May 1847 in St John's Church, Belfast Prince Edward Island.

Donald married **CHRISTINA STEWART**

On 19 Jun 1871 in Springston Prince Edward Island.

Angus Stewart Stuart

Birth: 1815
Belle River
Prince Edward Island,
Canada
Death: Jun. 7, 1878
Prince Edward Island,
Canada

Father of Donald (1871-)

Family links:

Parents:

Charles Stuart Stewart (1760 -
1850)

Mary *MacMillan* Stewart (1770
- ____)

Spouses:

Mary Ann *Stewart* Stuart (1818
- 1860)*

Isabella

McDonald *MacKinnon* Stewart
(Stuart) (1838 - 1897)*

Children:

Ann Stewart-Stuart (1846 -
1850)*

Effie *Stuart* Hurd (1856 -




Added by: Lynn Ellis



Cemetery Photo

Added by: Karen Dicks Miller

Add a photo
for this person 

Request
A Photo 

1928)*

John Angus Stewart (1862 -
1966)*

Flora B Stewart (Stuart) (1863 -
1892)*

Malcolm Stewart (1864 -
1957)*

Neil Stewart (1866 - 1963)*

Margaret

Jane Stewart MacDonald (1867 -
1929)*

Daniel A Stewart (1869 -
1967)*

Effie Jane Stewart Watson
(1873 - 1963)*

Elizabeth Stewart Livingston
(1878 - 1974)*

Siblings:

Ronald Neil Stewart (1799 -
1877)*

Mary Stewart Nicholson (1800 -
1898)*

Malcolm Angus Stewart-Stuart
(1808 - 1901)*

Angus Stewart Stuart (1815 -
1878)

*Calculated relationship

Burial:

Springton Cemetery

Springton

Queens County

Prince Edward Island, Canada

Created by: jabs

Record added: Jun 02, 2015

Find A Grave Memorial#

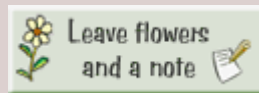
147334628

Photos may be scaled.
Click on image for full size.



Rest in peace dear 2nd
great grandfather
- Judy

Added: Oct. 4, 2015



Mary Stewart Nicholson

Birth: 1800
Isle of Skye
Highland, Scotland
Death: 1898
Belfast
Prince Edward Island,
Canada

Family links:

Parents:

Charles Stuart Stewart (1760 -
1850)

Mary MacMillan Stewart (1770
- _____)

Spouse:

Alexander Nicholson (1798 -
1847)*

Children:

Mary Nicholson (1826 - 1904)*

Angus Nicholson (1837 - _____)*

Siblings:

Ronald Neil Stewart (1799 -
1877)*

Mary Stewart Nicholson (1800 -
1898)

Malcolm Angus Stewart-Stuart
(1808 - 1901)*

Angus Stewart Stuart (1815 -
1878)*

*Calculated relationship

Burial:



Added by: Lynn Ellis



Cemetery Photo

Added by: Karen Dicks Miller

Add a photo
for this person



Request
A Photo



Photos may be scaled.

Saint John's Presbyterian
Cemetery

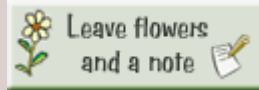
Belfast
Queens County
Prince Edward Island, Canada

Created by: [jabs](#)
Record added: Jun 29, 2015
Find A Grave Memorial#
148458234

Click on image for full size.



Rest in peace 3rd great
Aunt Mary
- Judy
Added: Sep. 28, 2015



Malcolm Angus Stewart-Stuart

Birth: 1808
Belle River
Prince Edward Island,
Canada
Death: May 10, 1901
Belfast
Queens County
Prince Edward Island,
Canada

Family links:

Parents:

Charles Stuart Stewart (1760 -
1850)
Mary MacMillan Stewart (1770
- ____)

Spouse:

Mary McPherson Stewart-
Stuart (1808 - 1888)*

Siblings:

Ronald Neil Stewart (1799 -
1877)*



Added by: [Lynn Ellis](#)

Mary Stewart Nicholson (1800 - 1898)*

Malcolm Angus Stewart-Stuart
(1808 - 1901)

Angus Stewart Stuart (1815 - 1878)*

*Calculated relationship

Burial:

Saint John's Presbyterian

Cemetery

Belfast

Queens County

Prince Edward Island, Canada

Created by: jobs

Record added: Jun 30, 2015

Find A Grave Memorial#

148483813



Cemetery Photo

Added by: Karen Dicks Miller

Add a photo
for this person

Request
A Photo

Photos may be scaled.
Click on image for full size.



Rest in peace 3rd great
Uncle Malcolm

- Judy

Added: Sep. 28, 2015

Leave flowers
and a note

Malcolm Angus Stewart

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Name | Malcolm Angus Stewart |
| Event Type | Burial |
| Event Date | 1901 |
| Event Place | Belfast, Queens, Prince Edward Island, Canada |
| Photograph Included | N |
| Death Date | 10 May 1901 |
| Affiliate Record Identifier | 148483813 |
| Cemetery | Saint John's Presbyterian Cemetery |

Mary Stewart
Billion Graves Index

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Name | Mary Stewart |
| Maiden Name | McPherson |
| Event Type | Burial |
| Event Place | Lot 58, Belfast, Kings, Prince Edward Island, Canada |
| Cemetery | Saint John Presbyterian/Belfast Memorial Cemetery |
| Latitude | 46.07759 |
| Longitude | -62.87634 |
| Death Date | 02 Jan 1889 |
| Affiliate Create Date | 2015-01-20 22:47:53 |
| Affiliate Image Identifier | 12395322 |



~ 112 ~

Photographer



Lynn Ellis

18
*NOTES FOR GENERATION FOUR
THE NEW ZEALAND CONNECTION
ANGUS STEWART*

Letter from Angus Stewart, Mangawai, N.Z. to Unknown on Prince Edward Island, Date unknown...

Note: This is an edited letter sent from Angus Stewart, Mangawai, New Zealand to someone in Prince Edward Island, Canada, where he was born. It has only been edited in the sense that in the original, some sentences ran together, as did the paragraphs. Except for the odd 'and' or 'but' all the words belong to Angus.

Edited by Carole A Stewart: Undated letter. The original was found in the roof of a house in Prince Edward Island. These were handed onto Carole by Beryl Smith (nee Judd)

Bha mi n de Kaiwaka L na coir robk mi sineolach chunna mi gleanntan L Pukekararo a baithne dhomk; nis o'n bkuail an sois mi fhuair mi gaoid a mhaireas domk, Rinn milleadh air mo dheudach S mo leirsinn air a dalladh orm cha'n urrainn mi bki treubhach ged's chuirinn feum air L'ged' bhiodh an rus'g am dhaigh sa Che dean mi ceum go chabhagach; Cha'n'eil neach othrioblais Laor A'Meesg a'chinne daonnair fad 'Lco leonmhor osna sig an righ is aig a neach is isle Staid; I suppose you can read the old language.

A few months ago I got a newspaper from P.E.I. I don't know who sent it; it was printed about Christmas time. It gave a description of how they rear and freed foxes there and the prices they fetch in England. It must be a profitable business: one man cleared 20,000 pounds in few years. A firm sent 5 skins to London and 1 skin made 550 pounds, another 500 pounds, another 450 pounds and some were silver grey.

When I was a boy 70 years ago, I used to trap them; mostly red foxes. I sent the paper to the Editor of the Weekly News but I wish I hadn't.

Six or seven years ago I was up at Rotorua: the most wonderful place in the world. It is all alive with hot water boiling all over the country: hot and cold water. Alongside, close together, you would see the natives cooking their food on one boiling hole, and children and boys bathing and swimming in cold water within few yards. People from all parts of the world come to see them. There is nothing in the world like them.

Some years ago Charles Haszard was teaching a native school there, and the whole place got blown up. He was killed and 2 or 3 of his children and a lot of natives. His wife was found alive in the ruins. They came out with us from P.E.I.

Capt. Alec Gamble who brought out the Pakeha Brig from P.E.I. is alive yet and is 2 years older than me. His oldest daughter is married to J. J. Craig, a millionaire.

All the old men and woman in this country gets a pension when they are of 65 years from Government if they are poor or hard up. A lot of them goes and drinks it, 10 shillings a week they get, and some of them would sooner have drink than food. This drink Business is a curse to the world. I don't drink or smoke or any belonging to me.

It was John your brother who was telling me he could do nothing with your Lou; there is thousands of this class of men knocking about New Zealand, so now I told you a lot of news, will close next page. [End of letter]

Letter from Angus Stewart, Mangawai, N. Z. to his sister on Prince Edward Island. May 12, 1914...

Note: This is an edited letter sent from Angus Stewart, Mangawai, New Zealand to his sister in Prince Edward Island, Canada, where he was born. It has only been edited in the sense that in the original, some sentences ran together, as did the paragraphs. Except for the odd 'and' or 'but' all the words belong to Angus.

Edited by Carole A Stewart: This was found in the roof of a house in Prince Edward Island. These were handed onto Carole by Beryl Smith (nee Judd)

Mangawai, Auckland, New Zealand: May 12, 1914...

Dear Sister:

I am writing you a few lines to let you know that we are both well and in good health; getting old of course.

I was born 19th of November 1833 and was 80 years 19 November last. I got married 17th of February 1858 and sailed for New Zealand 1st December the same year. We crossed the equator 4th January, 1859. The south east trade winds blew us on the South American coast and we were beating along that coast for 10 days, seeing land every day until we came to a town called Pernambuco on the Brazilian Coast. (This is the old name for present-day Recife, Brazil)

We stayed there 4 days, taking in water and other things. No English is spoken in the country, only Spaniards and Portuguese. The Captain got an old Dutchman who spoke English to do all his business. There were many Negro slaves there; it was them who brought us the water in big barges. All of them were naked only a little cloth around their middle.

1st February we sailed for Africa, the Cape of Good Hope. We arrived there at Lymonds Bay [? – his dairy says Simons Bay] 1st. March. (? Simonstown) is a small town of mixed races with 3 or 4 English Man-o-wars to look after the country. We anchored in the harbour, took in water and provisions and sailed for New Zealand on the 17th March, St .Patrick's in the morning. (His dairy says the 14th March).

We sailed on until we came to 46 South Latitude and encountered snow and hail-stone. Our Captain altered his course to N.E. and we sighted Cape Maria Van Dieman on the 4th of May 1859. We had very rough weather along the coast until we came to Auckland on the 12th May.

So than makes it 55 years since we arrived in New-Zealand. Auckland was a small town then, of 10 thousand; today there are 120,000. Winter commences here in May; the very opposite to yours. We never get snow or frost, but there is plenty of wind and rain and bad roads.

On arrival in Auckland, an old Scotch farmer employed us for 12 months at 70 pounds a year; to go on a farm he had 20 miles south of Auckland. We stayed there 10 months, when the Maori or natives began to be troublesome. They shot one of the men that was working on the farm, so I left for Auckland and bought 20 acres of land 45 miles north of Auckland at 26 pounds an acre. Margaret and I put up a wharrie or shantie off neikau leaves, and lived there over 12 months. We were without a floor or furniture and only had the bed we took from Prince Edward Island. We have that yet, up at Kaiwaka. It is quite sound.

I chopped the entire bush on the place into firewood and sent it on to Auckland by boat at 10 shillings a ton. The boat took half the money and I had the rest. I cleared all the land, fenced it and put it in grass. Then I built a nice cottage on it of sawn timber. Then I sold it to a family who came from England for 120 pounds.

Then we went to Kaiwaka where we had 120 acres free hold. We got 40 acres each free for coming to New Zealand, and I bought a 40 acres order from Sandy McDonald. He was a sailor on board the boat, and I gave him 6 pound for it, as he did not want the land.

I put up a cottage of sawn timber, then commenced chopping bush and clearing ground for grass. 1 year we grew 200 bushels of wheat and put up a windmill. We ground our own wheat and sold the rest at 10 shillings a bushel.

We bought cows: the first 3 ones cost 17 pounds, one 16 pounds and one 15 pounds. The first 2 working Bullocks I bought, I paid 42 pounds for them. Cattle were very dear them times. I bought more young stock and they soon increased. We commenced butter and cheese-making and sold a keg of 100 lbs butter once for 10 pounds. We sold a 2 year old heifer once for 13 pounds.

I bought more land; up to a 1000 acres. I have left all that with my youngest son Charley with cattle, sheep and horses, home as it was. My other family had homes of their own. Malcolm, my oldest son, has a fine house of his own in Kaiwaka. He milks 40 cows in the season, and he has a milking machine to do the milking. He has got a family of 6 boys and one girl grown up. He bought his neighbours farm 2 months ago and paid 1500 pounds cash down for it, and now he is having carpenters making alterations in his house.

My second oldest son Sandy is married and has 2 daughters. He sold his farm for 2,200 pounds and bought 100 acres along side of me at Mangawai. He paid 300 pounds for it, and put up a good new house on it. We live by ourselves in a little cottage of 7 rooms and we have over 600 acres of land. It is willed to Sandy when we are dead.

Our oldest daughter is dead many years. She was married to a man named Angus McKinnon. (His mother and my father were first cousins and they came from Scotland). She left 4 boys and 2 girls; the oldest is 35 yrs. One is married. They have all got good homes and they live 60 miles south of Auckland. We went to see them 2 months ago; they milk 50 cows with a machine.

Our second oldest daughter is married to a school master. They have no family.

My youngest daughter Flora, is married and has 3 boys and one girl. The girl is married and has a girl 3 year old. Two of her boys are managers of butter factories; one of them 3 mile from here. Judd is their name.

My youngest son Charlie was married, and his wife died having had twins. Two girls and their mother dead and put in the same coffin. He has a housekeeper to look after the house. He pays us 50 pound a year for the old home.

The next settlement to us is from Cape Breton; most of them speak the Gaelic language. They have a minister from the Isle of Lewis by the name of Angust McDonald. It's a large settlement of 60 years in New Zealand. We live here quarter mile from the wharf (at Mangawai). A steamer calls twice a week from Auckland. There are 2 stores, post office, public houses, 2 churches and settlers all around.

You never mentioned who your daughter was married to, or who is the mother of those rowdy children you live with. In fact, you did not tell any news about the people of Belle Creek. Mary sent me a few words. I was surprised when she said she could not write herself. Where we settled first in 1850, it is called Omaha. Our neighbours could speak the Gaelic: Mathesons, Camerons, McKenzies, Campbell from Cape Breton.

The Maori war commenced then and lasted 4 years. It took 1,000 men shoulders to conquer them. They were very numerous those days. Cannibals and great fighters; and eat all their enemies they took in war. Many years ago, two tribes had a great battle at Kaiwaka. The tribe that won the day gathered all the slain and cook and eat them in their canoes on the Kaiwaka river. Kai is food in the Maori tongue and Waka is a canoe, so the river is called Kaiwaka since.

They cooked their food them days in copper Maoris, put stones in a hollow or dug out hole and put wood on top of the stones. Then they fire the wood until the stones were hot, and then cover the stones with matting and food. They then pour water on the hot stones over with earth, so they steam cooked the food in no time. They made fire by rubbing 2 sticks together until they burn. When Captain Cook came to New Zealand many years ago, he gave the native a 3 legged pot.

So ashore he told them go ashore in the name, yet when Capt. Tasman sighted New Zealand over 300 years ago, he could not see the land for smoke. There were great forests of kauri pine burning. This timber is very gummy; Kauri gum it's called. It's dug out of the ground 2, 3 to 10 feet deep. Sixteen millions, 16,000,000 pounds worth of it dug in the North Island; mostly north of Auckland. It is sent to all parts of the world and it is made into varnish. Mangawai was a great place for gum. The other day the steamer took over 200 sacks of it to Auckland: Every week carrying gum.

Five or six years ago I let 12 acres of my land to an Austrian, to dig in the face 2 or 3 feet deep. So he took 1200 pounds worth of gum out of it. He had 21 Austrians digging for 12 months; paid 1 shilling an hour to the men while they worked. He put in a lot of drains through my land for the use of the 12 acres.

The Country is full of Austrian's (Dalmatians or Yugoslavs) gum diggers and they send their money to relations. Two years ago I let 200 acres of my land to a store keeper for 2 years for gum digging. He paid me 175 pounds cash down for the use of the land; he put a lot of men on it and done all right.

I let 20 acres to another store keeper (he paid me 30 pounds for the use of the land for 12 months) and to another party: 2 acres for 8 pounds. Twenty five years ago a company bought Kauri forest back of my place. Also, Kaiwaka put a railway through my land and paid me 1 penny a 100 feet to let it go through. 30 million went through. [End of letter]

Letter from Angus Stewart, Mangawai, N. Z. to his sister on P.E.I., Sept, 17, 1918...

Note: This is an edited letter sent from Angus Stewart, Mangawai, New Zealand to his sister in Prince Edward Island, Canada, where he was born. It has only been edited in the sense that in the original, some sentences ran together, as did the paragraphs. Except for the odd 'and' or 'but' all the words belong to Angus.

Edited by Carole A Stewart: This was found in the roof of a house in Prince Edward Island. These were handed onto Carole by Beryl Smith (nee Judd)

Mangawai February 17, 1918

Dear Sister:

I suppose you remember the day me and Margaret got married 60 years ago today, 17th of February 1858. You were our Brides Maid and John Allen my best man. We were married by Rev. Alexander McKay in Belfast manse, sailed from Prince Edward Island the same year, leaving on the first day of December. We arrived in Auckland, New Zealand on 12th of May 1859. So we are here ever since.

We are both keeping well, strong and healthy. We had a family of 3 girls and 3 boys, and have 18 grandchildren and 6 great-grandchildren, so we increased a lot.

I went up to town on Saturday the 9 by steamer, and came back by train: To Kaiwaka on Tuesday the 12th. My son Malcolm and his son were there to meet me with the motor car, and run me down to Mangawai in a very short time: a distance of 12 miles.

I saw my youngest son Charles at Kaiwaka. He lives on the old home I lived on for 45 years. Kaiwaka is 84 miles by train to Auckland and same by steamer to Mangawai.

My son-in-law Angus McKinnon lives in Auckland. He was married to my oldest daughter and had 6 of a family: 4 boys and 2 girls. One girl is dead and the 4 boys are married. The youngest got married last week. He was at the war for some time and got wounded in the legs with bullets. He has got a good farm in Waikato where his other brothers live.

I got William's newspapers the other day 14th. We have very fine weather here now. I see where you have it very cold. There is a fine climate in New Zealand and I have never seen frost or snow. We stock feed the year round in the country, grow good crops of all sorts and send a lot of frozen meat to England.

My youngest daughter lives in Auckland: Thomas Judd is her husband's name. They have 3 sons and one daughter married. One son is married and he is managing a Butter Factory in the South Island. He must be doing well for her put 300 pounds into a motor car lately. The second oldest son is also is managing a butter factory. New Zealand turns out a lot of butter.

Malcolm has got 6 boys and one girl. Two of the boys are got to go to the war soon. My son Sandy has got 2 girls. Charles has got no family as his wife died when she had twins. My second oldest daughter has no family.

I had a letter from Malcolm Bell a while ago. He was telling me John Allan lost his wife age 65 years and had 6 girls (all married) and one son.

I remember being at her father's wedding in Ronay. I and Rory Crakan danced there a lot. John will be very lonely since his children left him. Roderick McGregor is living yet. He came out with us. He is 4 or 5 years older than me.

I am sending a newspaper to William this mail. There is no sign of the war coming to an end. New Zealand has lost a lot of fine men through it, and so did Canada.

I hope you are keeping well. Good bye.

Margaret sends her best wishes to all.

Your brother Angus Stewart.

Letter from Angus Stewart, Mangawai, N. Z. to his sister on Prince Edward Island Sept, 1921...

Note: This is an edited letter sent from Angus Stewart, Mangawai, New Zealand to his sister in Prince Edward Island, Canada, where he was born. It has only been edited in the sense that in the original, some sentences ran together, as did the paragraphs. Except for the odd 'and' or 'but' all the words belong to Angus.

Edited by Carole A Stewart: This was found in the roof of a house in Prince Edward Island. These were handed onto Carole by Beryl Smith (nee Judd)

Mangawai September, 1921...

Dear Sister:

I have not heard from you for some time and I hope you are still alive and well.

We are both well and in good health. Margaret will be 86 on the 18th day of this month. My birthday is on 19th November I will be 88 years on that date coming.

We had a grand-daughter got married on the last day of August, 1921 She was my son Sandy's daughter. He had two girls and no boys.

My son Malcolm has 6 sons and 1 daughter, and she is married and his oldest son is married.

My son Charles sold his home and is now living in Auckland, he is married and his wife died after marriage.

I am sending you letter and pictures I got from John Allan in Belle River last month. The picture is of the Old home we lived in one time over 32 years ago.

We left Charlottetown first day December 1858, arrived in Auckland 12th May, 1859, so were 5 months and 12 days on the voyage. New Zealand is a fine healthy country. I have not seen snow or frost since we came.

So will come to a close. Good bye...

Yours, Brother Angus Stewart and Margaret Stewart.

PAPERS PAST FOR ANGUS STEWART

NEW ZEALANDER, VOLUME XVI, ISSUE 1474, 2 JUNE 1860, PAGE 6

RETURN OF ALL LANDS SOLD AT THE WASTE LANDS OFFICE, AT AUCKLAND, FROM 1ST TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1860.

| Date. | Name of Purchaser. | Locality. | Sec. | Lot. | Contents. | Amount Paid. | | Land exch. |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------|------|--------------------|------------|--------------|----------|------------|
| | | | | | | Cash. | Scrip. | |
| | | | | | A. R. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | A. R. P. |
| 2 | French and Andrews | Mongonui Town | | 150, 153 | 1 0 14 | 33 0 0 | | |
| | Keesing A. and R. | Do. | | 41, 40, 55, 58, | | | | |
| | | | | 60, and 143 | 4 0 4 | 217 0 0 | | |
| | Arney G. A. | Pakuranga | | 222 | 8 0 0 | 8 0 0 | | |
| | Jones Thomas | Waiwera | | 159 and part | | | | 10 0 0 |
| | | | | 158 | 100 0 0 | | | 4 0 0 |
| 3 | Howe William John | Do. | | 160 | 41 0 0 | 0 10 0 | | |
| | Wilson Wm. Wallace | Mongonui Town | | 151 | 0 2 7 | 25 0 0 | | 16 0 0 |
| 5 | Tubby James and John | Mahurangi | | part 147 | 160 0 0 | | | 12 0 0 |
| | White William | Do. | | 152 | 118 0 0 | | | |
| | Coffee J. and N. | Do. | | 146 and part | | | | 14 0 0 |
| | | | | 145 | 140 0 0 | | | 18 0 0 |
| | Mackinstry William | Do. | | 149 | 181 0 0 | 0 10 0 | | 20 0 0 |
| | Garland Henry | Awitu | | 64 and part 37 | 260 0 0 | | | |
| | Burnett G. W. | Do. | | 91 | 176 0 0 | 88 0 0 | | |
| | Burnett and Featou | Do. | | 35 | 182 0 0 | 1 0 0 | | 18 0 0 |
| | Wildec James | Do. | | part 60 | 40 0 0 | | | 0 0 0 |
| | Marshall James | Maungakaramea | | part 57 | 80 0 0 | 20 0 0 | | 0 0 0 |
| 6 | Giles G. J. | Do. | | part 57 | 60 0 0 | | | 0 0 0 |
| | Snell W. C. and F. J. | Do. | | part 143 | 80 0 0 | | | 0 0 0 |
| | Hilston and Osgerby | Mahurangi | | part 145 | 40 0 0 | | | 0 0 0 |
| | Monkton C. H. | Do. | | part 4 | 80 0 0 | | | 0 0 0 |
| | Revill J. H. | Ruarangi | | part 41 | 40 0 0 | | | 0 0 0 |
| | Armer Geo. Wm. | Awitu | | part 37 and 38 | 40 0 0 | | | 0 0 0 |
| | Richards G. M. | Do. | | part 41 | 109 0 0 | | | 0 0 0 |
| 7 | Hackney and Jones | Do. | | part 40 | 86 0 0 | 3 0 0 | | 0 0 0 |
| 8 | Baddiley A. G. | Do. | | 58 and part 57 | 200 0 0 | | | 0 0 0 |
| 9 | Croft William | Maungakaramea | | | | | | |
| 12 | Anderson Andrew | Mongonui Town | | 51 | 0 1 36 | 18 0 0 | | |
| | Buchanan David | Do. | | 66 | 0 1 34 | 15 10 0 | | |
| | Shedden Robert | Do. | | 163 | 0 1 39 | 20 0 0 | | |
| | Do. do. | Mongonui | | 5 | 25 0 0 | 25 0 0 | | 60 0 0 |
| | Foster Henry | Mangawai | | 26 | 67 0 0 | 3 10 0 | | 200 0 0 |
| | Manwaring and others | Awitu | | 65 | 203 0 0 | 1 10 0 | | |
| *12 | Kidd T. A. | Kaio | | 24 | | 4 10 0 | | 60 0 0 |
| 12 | Dunn James | Mahurangi | | 153 | 60 0 0 | | | |
| 13 | Gray Robert | Matakana | | | 2 0 0 | 1 0 0 | | |
| 14 | Baber James | Maungakaramea | | 87 | 40 0 0 | 24 0 0 | | |
| 15 | Browning Ellen | Waikuku East | | 67, 72, 77 | 210 1 0 | 105 2 6 | | |
| | Browning Samuel | Do. | | 73 | 74 2 0 | 37 5 0 | | |
| | Kershaw Amos | Pakiri | | 34 | 44 0 0 | 22 0 0 | | |
| | Winlove George | Waingarua | | part 83 | 40 0 0 | | | 40 0 0 |
| 16 | Woodward A. | Awitu | | part 68 | 40 0 0 | | | 40 0 0 |
| 17 | Williams John | Omaha | | 30 | 62 0 0 | 31 0 0 | | |
| †19 | Arrowsmith William | Wairoa | | | 9 0 0 | 4 10 0 | 75 0 0 | |
| | Aitken William | Mount Eden | 6 | 57 | 3 0 0 | | | 80 0 0 |
| | Molony D. | Awitu | | part 63 | 8 0 0 | | 29 10 0 | 80 0 0 |
| | Aitken William | Do. | | 43 | 59 0 0 | | | |
| 21 | Brown George | Maungakaramea | | part 25 | 80 0 0 | | | 80 0 0 |
| 22 | Jervis H. M. | Mongonui Town | | 46 | 0 3 10 | 21 0 0 | | |
| 23 | Smallfield George | Do. | | 32, 64, 147 | 1 3 10 | 52 0 0 | | |
| | Pilz Josef | Maungakaramea | | 91 | 20 0 0 | | | 80 0 0 |
| | Farnall H. and G. | Waiwera | | 191 | 77 0 0 | | | 80 0 0 |
| | Blackburn George | Maungakaramea | | part 10 | 40 0 0 | | | 40 0 0 |
| 24 | Tewtrell William | Waiau | | part 49 | 40 0 0 | | | 40 0 0 |
| | Arthur Carpenter | Wainui | | 132, 133, and | | | | 320 0 0 |
| | | | | part 134 | 320 0 0 | | | 315 0 0 |
| 26 | Judd Charles | Kaiwaka | | 80 and part 81 | 315 0 0 | | | 80 0 0 |
| | McKinstry M. and E. | Do. | | 68 | 88 0 0 | 10 0 0 | | 160 0 0 |
| | Blackburn Samuel | Do. | | 74 | 160 0 0 | 0 10 0 | | 180 0 0 |
| | Charlton Samuel | Do. | | 63, 64, 65, 66 | 240 0 0 | 47 0 0 | | 400 0 0 |
| | Hull T. A. | Do. | | 69, 70, 71, 72, 73 | 410 0 0 | 28 0 0 | | 80 0 0 |
| | Stewart Angus | Do. | | 62 | 80 0 0 | 6 0 0 | | 160 0 0 |
| | McKenzie K. and A. | Do. | | 87 | 160 0 0 | | | 140 0 0 |
| | Kidd T. A. | Kaio | | 16 | 152 0 0 | 5 10 0 | | 40 0 0 |
| 27 | Stewart Angus | Kaiwaka | | 67 | 40 0 0 | | | 80 0 0 |
| | McLeod and Stewart | Do. | | part 68 | 80 0 0 | | | 80 0 0 |
| | Bennett H. | Do. | | part 75 | 80 0 0 | | | 40 0 0 |
| | Presgrave Emily | Do. | | part 93 | 40 0 0 | | | 80 0 0 |
| | Spire Robert | Do. | | part 93 | 80 0 0 | | | 180 0 0 |
| | Seymour Robert | Do. | | part 76 | 180 0 0 | | | 80 0 0 |
| | McGregor A. and R. | Do. | | part 78 | 80 0 0 | | | 40 0 0 |
| | Ryder J. W. | Do. | | part 75 | 80 0 0 | | | 200 0 0 |
| | Goode F. N. | Do. | | part 82 | 40 0 0 | | | 100 0 0 |
| | Hicks Thomas | Awitu | | part 60 | 194 0 0 | | | |
| 28 | Eaglesstone C. | Do. | | part 58 | 100 0 0 | | | |
| | Edgell H. | Waiwera | | 181 | 3 0 24 | 9 9 0 | | 40 0 0 |
| 30 | Chatterbuck A. | Do. | | 183 | 41 0 0 | 0 10 0 | | 100 0 0 |
| 31 | Morrison John | Waipu | | | 100 0 0 | | | 80 0 0 |
| | Duncan Archibald | Kaiwaka | | part 84 | 80 0 0 | | | |
| | Totals | | | | 6,789 2 18 | 894 16 6 | 104 10 0 | 5,944 0 0 |

PAYMENT RECEIVED FOR SPECIAL OCCUPATION LAND.

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|--------------|--|--|--|--------|--|
| 19 | Arrowsmith William | Wairoa | | | | 10 0 0 | |
| 31 | Bischoff C. | Waikuku East | | | | 1 0 6 | |
| | | | | | | 11 0 6 | |

*OPENING OF THE NEW PRESBY-
TERIAN CHURCH AT KAIWAKA.*

THE opening services and soiree in connection with this denomination, on the opening of a new church in the above district, took place on Sunday, the 28th December, and the following Monday. The morning service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. McCrae, of Waipu, to a crowded congregation, from the text St. Luke, xxi., 1, 2 verses. The sermon, by its excellence, rivetted the attention of the hearers present. The rev. gentlemen dwelt on the necessity of giving heartily and without ostentation as much as, by the blessings we had received from the Almighty, we were enabled to do. He pictured the humility of the poor widow, her extreme earnestness and generosity, inasmuch as she gave her all. The evening service was conducted by the Rev. W. Gittos to as large a congregation. All that I need say relative to the sermon is that it was founded on the beautiful text, Rev. xxii., 17. Never has Mr. Gittos so enrapt an audience as he did on this occasion.

With regard to the church, it is a neat, substantial, and so far a well-finished fabric of the following dimensions: Length, 30 feet; breadth, 20 feet; with 11 feet studs. The vestry on the southern end is 8 feet by 10 feet, and the porch 8 feet by 8 feet, on the northern end. The internal arrangements are most complete, neat windows opening at the top, neat seats, and a very handsome pulpit with cushions and drapery of crimson, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Prince, old residents of the district, Mr. Prince being the contractor. The church is built on an eminence, commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country, given to the Presbyterian Church by Mr. George Thoraton. The site consists of several acres in extent, and, as near as the circumstances and the nature of the country would allow, in the centre of a thriving district as any in the North, and but a few minutes' walk from the new Government school lately erected here, and which will be opened on January 6. The collections for the morning and afternoon services amounted to £10 7s 6d. What was obtained from the soiree did not transpire. On Monday the proceedings commenced by taking tea at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the new schoolhouse, the tables being provided by the following ladies of the district:—Mrs. J. Hastie, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. and Miss Balderston, and Miss Kelly. The tables were loaded with sweets and more substantial fare, all of most exceptional quality, of which about 200 partook. After tea, all adjourned to the church, and the Rev. Mr. McCrae taking the chair, a few most entertaining speeches were delivered by the following gentlemen:—The Rev. Mr. Gittos, Mr. Haselden, Mr. Stowell, Mr. Brookes, and Mr. Kelly. Besides the above, there were present the committee of management, Mr. Ross, Mr. Balderston (chairman), Mr. Hastie, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Kelly. The chairman opened the meeting, and gave out the 100th Psalm. Mr. Stowell then engaged in prayer.

The CHAIRMAN, in his address, said that it gave him great pleasure in occupying the chair, as chairmen were not expected to say much, but as a minister of the Presbyterian Church, he would make a few remarks. He said: Our experience teaches us that our expectations are often disappointed; but as regards the present Presbyterian church and the efforts of this congregation, I must say that our efforts have been crowned with a success far in excess of our expectations, or of those who first instituted the movement. Four years ago, I called on a leading member, Mr. Ross, and, in opening the matter to him, he said he would give £5, and a like sum being promised by several others, satisfied me that there was no fear of the erection of a church at Kaiwaka.

others, satisfied me that there was no fear of the erection of a church at Kaiwaka. At first we thought that £50 would do; that would provide the shell, and there would then be no permanent seats. We did not dream of lining, of beautifying, or embellishments of any kind, but see now what has been realised. All this has very much surpassed our hopes. It is with more than ordinary feelings that I congratulate the congregation on the finished building now before us. We wanted a central place; we wanted a place that we could call our own. Ministers and teachers have a right to the school-house; in fact, all had equal rights to the other place, at the Hakaru. But, in this church we do not mean that all other sects are to be excluded. We will allow, and be most happy to accommodate all, with but few exceptions. We, for the most part, are extremely liberal. (Cheers.) I wish now to express my approbation, and I am sure you all join me in it—I mean as regards the energy and untiring activity of the Kaiwaka committee. (Cheers.) There can be none so good in financial affairs as Mr. Balderston, the chairman. He was most excellent; and in other matters, who could compete with Mr. Ross? He slightly and delicately hinted that, in my sermon yesterday, I was preaching too much about money. I am sorry for it. Then we have our engaging friend Mr. Hastie, who looks bright, keen, and satisfied with all and with everything. I often wish that some of my Kaiwaka friends resided nearer to me—that they had farms on the Waipu. Now, I have a painful duty to perform; I will do it in a few words. I consider that the day should not pass by without the name of our dear friend, who is gone before, being mentioned among us. I alluded to the late Mr. Penman. There was no man that I esteemed or loved more than Mr. Penman. He it was who hoped to have been here this day. He was heartily in the movement. His loss was most serious to this congregation, and the general sentiment I hear express with regard to Mr. Penman are that his like we shall never see again. I am happy to be able to announce to you that my young friend Mr. Stowell will conduct the services here twice a month. You will find that he is not lazy or likely to be idle. In conclusion I beg to congratulate you upon securing the services of Mr. Stowell, and I trust, if you must find fault in any way, you will do so to me and not to him. Let the burden fall on my shoulders, and not on a young man like Mr. Stowell. I trust you will give him every encouragement, and now “May God bless the Presbyterian Congregation of Kaiwaka.” Before resuming my seat I desire to state that I yield to no man in my liberality in regard to other sects, whether Anglican, Wesleyan, or Congregational.

Mr. BALDERSTON, treasurer, said the subject deputed to him was a very dry one, all about pounds, shillings, and pence. For some time the Presbyterians of Kaiwaka had felt the necessity of a church, and not a school-house, wherein to conduct their religious services. On the movement commencing, the offers of £5 were sufficiently numerous that, with the addition of other sums of smaller amount, they netted in course of time, the sum of £107 5s. Mr. Balderston then read the following:—Treasurer's Report: Kaiwaka, £59 15s; Auckland, £26 5s; Waipu, £19 5s; Te Arai, £2: total, £107 5s. The above was collected by Robert S. Ross, £39 17s 6d; John H. Penman, £39; James Hastie, £2 10s; Angus Stewart, £7 7s 6d; John Cameron, £2; David Balderston, £16 10s. Expenditure: Wood, £52 5s 9d; blocks, £2 2s; ironmongery, £6 18s; carpenter, £41 11s; freight, carting, and sundries, £5 1s 3d: total, £107 18s. Liabilities: David Goldie, windows, £7 18s; Samuel Prince, making seats and lining, £18 8s 10d; treasurer, 13s: total, £26 19s 10d. Required to be done: Painting outside of church, £14; fencing and gate, £8; sundries, £3: total,

£27. The speaker assured the audience that none of the committee expected that the receipts would have come up to what they did, and returned his sincere thanks for what had been done, both in his own name and that of the committee.

Mr. STOWELL then gave out one of Sankey and Moody's hymns, which was sung by the congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Girtos said : It gives me great pleasure to again meet my old friends. I remember that eighteen or nineteen years ago I first visited you in the bush, when you tried to hack your little homes out of the tea-tree and forest. The first meeting was in Mr. McDonald's shanty, or *whare*, as we call it, on a spot not far from where we now are. I recollect one old lady from Waipu who was present, who, at great discomfort, managed to travel the survey-line (there was no other route), and at last arrived at the shanty. She came with a true heart to the worship of God and I should once again like to see her before she goes to her last home. You, I must say, have progressed slowly in secular matters, but as regards religious matters you have been most energetic, and have made great progress. It is no new thing for Kaiwaka or Mangawai to wish for a church. When the Wesleyans were offered this same site years ago, and had the offer of timber and labour for a church, I did not secure the deeds, I put it off and off until the settlers had no money to give. But now it is different. By procrastination I lost it, and you the Presbyterians have got it. I prefer preaching in school-houses. We have a right to a school-house. It is the very best place, as all have equal rights. These schools have served to the present time. I have never at any time asked either Churchmen to be Wesleyans or Presbyterians to be Wesleyans. I like, and can tolerate all denominations of Christians, but the Jumpers of America. My ambition is, and has always been, to serve you—(loud cheers)—and you have always responded by giving me a large congregation. I most certainly prefer Methodism, as we know that there must be plans or methods to carry out our intentions. Your plans this day have been good; your tea was excellent; but your singing is not so good. You would be much the better for a harmonium in this church. I never knew a congregation to sing well without one. With regard to Brother McCrae, I appreciate him, and he says he appreciates me. I want to work with him, and he with me. I have baptised many of your children, and addressed them at Bible classes. You must have Bible classes, and I hope you will do so. I have done my duty, and do you do yours, or I must come amongst you and see that you do, and give you a kick and make you. (Loud laughter). There must be co-operation. You had help from all in this your undertaking, and you have acknowledged it. There must be reciprocity. You wonder at the amount of money you have got, and the building you have erected therewith. I do not. The heartiness and liberality you have evinced, coupled with that of your friends, could bring no other result. I trust you may continue as you have commenced, to go ahead steadily in the right course; and may God's blessing ever rest upon you. The rev. gentleman took the lead in singing one of Messrs. Sankey and Moody's hymns, and the Maoris, his companions, took it up and sang beautifully.

Mr. Stowell expressed great pleasure in seeing so many happy faces both here and at the tea. After alluding to minor matters, he expressed himself forcibly as regards the use of music in churches. He said a congre-

seeing so many happy faces both here and at the tea. After alluding to minor matters, he expressed himself forcibly as regards the use of music in churches. He said a congregation soon wore a haggard and careworn expression when there was no music. He concluded by hoping that all would cultivate the power and inclination they had to music, and in time he trusted there would be grand musicians in Kaiwaka. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Stowell then gave out the hymn, "Ring the Bells of Heaven."

Mr. HASELDEN said he had known Kaiwaka for twenty years, and when he came up amongst them this time, and saw their farms, he considered that if they had not made that progress they could wish they had, still they had made good progress, and that by hard work. He supposed Scotchmen liked hard work. [A Voice: "No, we turn our backs upon it."] (Laughter.) Mr. Haselden: What! turn your backs upon it? Never! I never knew a lazy Scotchman. (Cheers.) He congratulated them in having got a nice substantial building for the worship of God. The building, however, was still in debt, but after that day the debt would be small. He condemned the settlers for not paying their ministers better, as they had to eat, drink, and clothe themselves, and that could not be done without money. He was glad to hear that the land whereon the church was built was the gift of a godly man; consequently, the church, to a certain extent, was endowed. Mr. Haselden concluded by hoping that the friendship between the Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Churchmen would continue as it had hitherto done, and wished them God-speed in their undertaking, and a Happy New Year.

Mr. STOWELL then sang by himself the hymn, "Jesus of Nazareth passeth by," with good effect, and was much appreciated.

Mr. KELLY was extremely facetious and funny in his remarks. In allusion to the many different sects there were in religion, he was understood to say that education was a necessary thing for ministers, and quoted the quaint explanation by an uneducated minister of the meaning of balm in Gilead; the minister supposing that balm meant "yeast," enlarged upon it accordingly. The speaker considered that they should cultivate character, not so much ability, as it had a humanising influence. He spoke in favour of toleration, and giving help to one another with all their might, having due regard to others' Christian feelings, and not to withhold their sympathy. The speaker sat down amidst loud cheers.

The CHAIRMAN said that he would leave the arrangements to be made between other ministers wishing to do duty in the church to the local committee, mentioning that at Waipu there was a Bible class, and that Mr. Stowell would commence a Bible class next Sunday at 10, and the services at 11 a.m. He then gave out that Mr. Campbell would deliver a lecture on "The Covenanters" at the Hakaru School-room, next day, at 5 o'clock.

The 122nd Psalm was then sung, after which Mr. Brooks made a few remarks. The usual votes of thanks were passed and replied to. The Rev. Chairman closed the meeting with prayer, and all returned to their respective homes, much gratified with the day's proceedings.—[Mangawai Correspondent.]

1881

NEW ZEALAND HERALD, VOLUME XVIII, ISSUE 6002, 11 FEBRUARY 1881, PAGE 4

MARRIAGE

McKINNON—STEWART.—On January 22, 1881, by the Rev. Mr. Carrick, at the residence of the bridegroom's mother, Auckland, Angus McKinnon, fifth son of the late John McKinnon, Esq., of Isie of Skye, Scotland, to Mary Annie Stewart, eldest daughter of Angus Stewart, Esq., of Kaiwaka, and formerly of America.

1887

NEW ZEALAND HERALD, VOLUME XXIV, ISSUE 8009, 25 JULY 1887, PAGE 1

MARRIAGES.

JUDD—STEWART.—On July 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. T. F. Jones, Thomas, youngest son of Mr. Charles Judd, to Flora, youngest daughter of Mr. Angus Stewart, both of Kaiwaka.—
Thames and Gisborne papers please copy.

1894

TEWART—JUDD.—On Wednesday, April 18th, at the Thames, Malcolm, eldest son of Mr Angus Stewart, farmer, Pukekarow, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr Charles Judd, Ironfounder, Thames.

MANGAWAI.

(Own Correspondent)

An accident which might have resulted seriously befel Mr Angus Stewart, an old resident of Kaiwaka, but now living at Mangawai. For some reason, the horse he was driving bolted and threw him partly out, dragging him for some distance. He had the presence of mind to pull the reins so that it brought the horse up at a fence. Fortunately assistance was promptly at hand. The gig had to be bodily lifted before Mr Stewart could be extricated. He escaped with a few bruises, and, considering his age (84) made a speedy recovery.

EW ZEALAND HERALD, VOLUME LVIII, ISSUE 17832, 13 JULY 1921, PAGE 1

MARRIAGES.

JUDD-STEWART.—On December 22, 1920, at the office of the Registrar, Maungaturoto, Charles Bertram, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Judd, Maungaturoto, to Lenora Mynette (Netta), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Stewart, Kaiwaka.

STEWART-JOHNSON.—On June 22, 1921, at the office of the Registrar, Auckland, Angus Glen, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Stewart, Kaiwaka, to Grace A., third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson, Grey Lynn, Auckland.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ANGUS STEWART.

Another link with the early days of North Auckland has been severed by the death of Mrs. Stewart, aged 89, wife of Mr. Angus Stewart, of Mangawai. She was born in Prince Edward Island, Canada, leaving the island at the end of 1858, in company with her husband, for New Zealand, in the brig Prince Edward, navigated by the late Captain Nolan. The voyage via Pernumbuco, Brazil, and the Cape of Good Hope, occupied 160 days. After sighting the North Cape the little vessel was nine days tacking down the coast against head-winds, arriving in Auckland on May 12, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart's first home was at Little Omaha where they spent four years, then removing to Kaiwaka, where they took up a block of land in the heart of the forest. All the hardships of pioneering work were experienced, and in later years a home was made at Mangawai. Mrs. Stewart enjoyed wonderful health up to about a week prior to her death. Her husband survives her, being in his 92nd year. Mrs. Stewart was very highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and leaves two daughters, Mrs. E. O. Ewart, Te Rehunga, and Mrs. T. Judd, Mount Eden, and three sons, Messrs. Malcolm Stewart, Kaiwaka, Alexander Stewart, Mangawai, and Charles Stewart, Mount Albert, 20 grandchildren and 27 great-grandchildren.

THE STORY OF MAUNGATUROTO.

SETTLERS' CHEERY OPTIMISM.

HARD WORK OF SUBDUING THE FOREST.

(Edited by HENRY HOOK.)

The hunters' enthusiasm at the thought of the fresh tasty meat which was to be their reward was cooling now. However, some trophy of the chase must be carried home, and overcoming their repugnance, the pig was cleaned and quartered, and the party were soon on their return journey, each loaded with a portion of the carcase. However, "the most unkindest cut of all" awaited them, and their reception at home was not the most cordial. The smell of the meat talked louder than they did, and the tone of the remarks volunteered by the ladies indicated that the further from the house it was unloaded the better. Thus ended the first pig hunt, and also incidentally was gained a further lesson in colonial experience! Mr. Williams' dog, a valuable animal, said to have had a big record of kills to his credit, was so badly gashed by the boar's tusks that he had to be carried out of the bush, and this notable hunt probably ended his career, for our informant never heard of his hunting again.

During 1865 a busy time must have been spent in field and garden, for on New Year's Day, 1866, the first annual meeting of settlers was held at Mr. J. Hurndall's, and, combined with a pleasant reunion, our aspiring colonists essayed on a miniature Agricultural Show. The following exhibits of produce were made:—Mr. G. Griffin, wheat; Mr. Rowsell, potatoes and peas; Mr. Huband, potatoes and carrots; Mr. Cullen, potatoes (three kinds), wheat (three kinds), barley (two kinds), Timothy grass, linseed and peas; Mr. Hurndall, wheat, oats, peas and cheese.

Forty-one persons were present at this meeting, the number including all the families, even to the latest baby. Among them familiar names are represented; as far as they can be recalled, they were:—Messrs. J. B. Mason, J. Clark, W. Chadwin, sen., R. Boot, J. Hurndall, J. Cullen, W. M. Flower, W. Huband, G. Griffin, W. Rowsell, C. Bailey, Gummer, and J. Massey.

When we recall the list of exhibits at this reunion, and compare them with the more ambitious Agricultural Shows of later years, we do well not to despise the day of small things. Nothing is small in God's Providence, or in the well-being and happiness of men. The pioneers' pride in the first fruits of their toil was the soul and germ of larger progress. At the early annual gatherings of settlers, there was always a fine show of many different varieties of flowers, and amid the rough conditions of the time their refining influences softened the asperities of life.

Shortly after the date of this first annual gathering, the foundations of religious life were laid, and a Building Committee, consisting of Messrs. Cullen, Flower, Rowsell, Huband and Hurndall was appointed to arrange for the erection of a place of worship. The work of the Congregational Church is interwoven with the foundation and later history of Maungaturoto, and its interesting record through alternate success and discouragement will form a later chapter. The church building plan, however, did not immediately mature, nor were there any regular services till several years later.

Nothing further of public importance or special note occurred during the remainder of the year 1866. A glance at the general position and experience of the residents up to that time is now opportune. The reader naturally inquires, "What were they doing? Where and how did they get their ordinary household requirements in food, clothing, etc.? What income had they? And where did they derive it?" These details now form the heart of our narrative. Other districts passed through similar hardships to Maungaturoto, Paparoa, Matakohē and Port Albert, and the bond of fellowship in struggle and adversity among the pioneers constitutes "the fellow feeling which makes us wondrous kind."

That history is not likely to be repeated under the favourable conditions under which immigrants land to-day. There was, however, a cheery optimism about the people, difficult even now to understand, except as a Micawber-like conviction that something to their advantage would eventually turn up! An outstanding lesson of the time is the fact that civilised mankind can, at a pinch, even a long, long, pinch, do without many things which are ordinarily deemed necessary. "Plain living and high thinking" are admitted companion virtues. The virtue of plain living was certainly practised, not only in regard to their daily diet, but in the matter of dress, furniture, and the usual accessories of life, simplicity was the order of the day, and utility of first importance.

Whether there was much high thinking is open to question—material problems were often of too pressing a nature to admit of that. Very little reading was done, there were but few books, and of what were possessed the greater number were long out of date. Home papers occasionally came to hand; the people generally were, however, too much absorbed in their daily affairs to give them very close attention. Indeed, it was an almost unknown occurrence to hear anyone in the community make any reference to European politics or to literature of any kind. There was an entire reversal of the methodical routine of their English home life. The new settlers had to apply themselves to the strenuous work of bush chopping, fencing, building, etc., to which was added an increasing sense of responsibility—the anxiety of those called to win their daily bread under new and untried conditions—hence the practical side of things loomed large, to the exclusion of the abstract and ideal.

Clearing the land was in every case regarded as the work of first importance, it being increasingly evident that the hope of future prosperity was based on extensive areas of grass. "The bush" had been much talked about both at Home and on shipboard, every intending settler spoke of his future home as the bush, or in the bush—the word seemed accepted as lending an air of romance to the situation. It never appeared as presenting any serious difficulty, or involving any heavy work. The idea appeared to be that "the bush" was a kind of shrubbery which could be rapidly and easily cleared—or portions left as an ornamental cover for the future farms. When the fact had to be faced, when the colonists were challenged by the New Zealand forest, heavily timbered and tangled with undergrowth, and the work of felling and clearing had to be done, involving many years of hard labour, it was a very different proposition. The settlers had suffered disillusionment in many preconceived ideas since landing, but in none more than their conception of the New Zealand bush. Further, the task of subduing the forest was particularly difficult to men inexperienced in axemanship—a work

hard to the unskilled, and best acquired only by those accustomed from youth to bush conditions. However, the task was manfully faced, the work of felling, burning off, and laying down proceeded slowly but surely, and as the first few years passed the clearings increased in size, and carried their proportion of thriving cattle.

It is of interest now to note the other colonists who arrived in the 'sixties, not hitherto mentioned, and who shared the district's fortunes and vicissitudes. The late Mr. S. Taylor and family settled in 1866. Mr. Taylor was a member of a party sent up by the Government of the day to build the Mangawai breakwater, and, after this work was completed, purchased the land upon which he resided for so many years. Next came Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Oldham and family, who settled on the land now forming a part of Messrs. Finlayson's property, then included in the Peroa Block. Mr. Oldham was interested and active in Church affairs during the time he and his family spent in Maungaturoto. They all, however, removed to Paparoa in less than two years, and thence again to the Waikato. Mr. John Danby also arrived in the middle 'sixties, then a youth of 18 or 19. His family had taken up the land later known as "The Retreat," and in more recent years occupied successively by Messrs. J. Hemphill and Macrae. Mr. Danby's mission was to clear part of the section, and prepare a place for the family, who were to follow. But newly-arrived British folk had inadequate ideas of the work involved in clearing land—the young man found the work beyond his powers, and the property soon passed into other hands. It has since been farmed by quite a succession of owners. Well named "The Retreat," owing to it possessing no practicable road, its original owners enjoyed—or suffered—comparative seclusion. Other arrivals in the 'sixties were Mr. and Mrs. James Kirk and family, Messrs. J. Smith, R. J. Howard, and W. Jenkins. The last named two came to the country under engagement to Mr. Hurndall, remaining in his employ for several years.

In closing our chapters on the 'sixties—otherwise the first seven years of the settlement's life—it is interesting to review the postal arrangements of that period. When the people arrived there was a weekly mail service from Mangawai to Paparoa, the line of travel from Maungaturoto to Paparoa being through what is now—with various deviations—the main road, though it was much more a "ridge track" at that time. For a year or more letters addressed to Maungaturoto were enclosed in the Paparoa bag, and were brought back by the mailman on his return journey to Mangawai. It was felt desirable that a post office should be established in the district as speedily as possible, and, in response to representations made to the authorities, Mr. Rowsell's residence was constituted the local post office, and he himself appointed postmaster. This was probably about the end of 1866. Mails were carried as heretofore, except, of course, that letters for Maungaturoto residents were available at once on arrival in the district.

Memory pictures the mail day in "The 'Sixties," the welcome figure of the postman coming in sight, with his moderate bag (correspondence was not heavy in the early days), the gathering of residents at the post office awaiting his arrival, anticipation being especially keen when mails from England were expected, the general pleasure on the distribution of the letters and papers, the sight of the mailman after leaving the office wending his way in and out among the trees, until he was lost to sight on his further journey to Paparoa. Mr. William Little, of Paparoa, was the mail carrier when the first Maungaturoto settlers arrived, and he continued the work for some time afterwards.

Statistics for stock and cultivation for the year 1866 record as follows:—Cattle, 96 head; horses, 1; pigs, 44. Land under cultivation: Wheat 21 acres, and grass 40 acres. The first horse was brought into the district by Mr. R. Boot. The next was Mr. Rowsell's redoubtable "Turpin," which carried mail and mailman every week for many years. They were both army horses, very much branded, and thoroughly broken to the pack-saddle. Light saddle horses began to come in from about 1870, draught horses some years later, nearer 1880, the Brynderwyn Estate being among the first to employ them.

The item "Cattle 96" to 40 acres of grass shows that feed was abundant in the bush. During the first ten years the people largely depended on the bush for rough pasture, the clearings being small and not always "good burns."

The number of cattle reported for the district suggests inquiry as to the source of supply, considering that Maungaturoto stood in an isolated position. Some were brought in on the western side of the settlement, probably from the Northern Wairoa. On the eastern side, buyers of cattle were catered for by two farmers on the banks of the Kaiwaka. One, Mr. Chalton, had been settled there several years before the Maungaturoto people came. The other was Mr. Angus Stewart. Mr. Chalton had a wide extent of land in grass, and what was considered in those days a large dairy herd. He also held the reputation of being a good judge of stock and an expert in all dairy matters. It was from his farm that the first cows brought to the district came. "Bringing home the cows" was in itself a great experience. The cattle, being raised on the farm, would not drive—they had to be roped and led. It was a struggle between man and beast the whole way, sometimes one led, sometimes the other. Some stock from Kaiwaka were thus led or dragged all the way to Paparoa by the early settlers. Those who owned cows supplied themselves with butter and cheese, and catered for neighbours who had no dairies, butter being sold in this small way at 2/ per lb and cheese at 1/6. The price was high though the demand was limited. There was no sale outside the district.

We pass on now to the narrative of the district from the end of the year 1866. A second Annual Gathering of residents was held on January 1, 1867, when twenty-seven persons met in a friendly reunion tea at Mr. Hurndall's. These gatherings were most wholesome and helpful in strengthening community ties and promoting the spirit of co-operation in securing public benefits. At this meeting, correspondence with Mr. Hague Smith, a prominent business man in Auckland, regarding the question of a steam service on the Kaipara, was reported on; also from Rev. T. Booker (who later settled in the district as the minister), T. Hamer, and others, in connection with the building of a place of worship. A resolution was passed affirming the desirability of the establishment of an Agricultural Society between Maungaturoto and Paparoa, and resolving to communicate with the Paparoa settlers on the subject. Thus, though these projects did not immediately materialise, it is evident that Maungaturoto then possessed men of vision, moved by the spirit of progress.

Early in February, 1867, the district was visited by the great and good Bishop Selwyn, who held service in one of the homes, and baptised several of the children of the district. As a pioneer among missionaries, the Bishop was par excellence "the man for the job." Undaunted by the difficulties of his work, he took long and dangerous journeys to carry a message of inspiration and hope to the remote-settlers. Homely and adaptable, he was glad to enter into the life of the people; he appreciated their simple hospitality and enjoyed their rough fare.

Pleasing incidents characteristic of the Bishop are recalled. While riding through the settlement he overtook a man carrying a hundred of flour, and promptly relieved the burdened one by transferring the load to his own horse. Dropping in to one of the homes at lunch time he enjoyed with the family a frugal meal of potatoes (boiled in their jackets) and salt.

(To be Continued Next Saturday.)

OBITUARY MR. THOMAS JUDD

The death has occurred of Mr. Thomas Judd, aged 85, at his residence at Mount Eden. Born in Hertfordshire, England, Mr. Judd came to New Zealand with his parents in the sailing vessel British Queen in 1859. He married the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Angus Stewart, of Mangawai, in 1887, and farmed at Kaiwaka for a number of years. He later removed to Auckland. Mr. Judd is survived by a widow, three sons and one daughter. There are seven grandchildren.

1892/1738

McKinnon

Mary

STEWART ANGUS - KAIWAKA – PROBATE
FARMER

[ORDER DETAILS](#)
»

1925

1925

HIGH COURT AUCKLAND, DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE

AKLD

STEWART.—On April 20, 1925 (suddenly), at his late residence, Mangawai, Angus Stewart, late of Kaiwaka; aged 91 years.

THE OTHER ANGUS STEWART WHO LIVED AT HAKARU
1934

A resident of North Auckland for 77 years, Mr. Angus Stewart died at his home at Hakaru, near Mangawai, on Saturday, aged 86. He had lived at Hakaru for 74 years. He arrived at Auckland from Nova Scotia when a boy ten years of age, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart, being among 66 passengers in the 90-ton cutter Spray, which reached the Waitemata Harbour on June 20, 1857. The family stayed for two years in Auckland before going to Hakaru. Mr. Angus Stewart was afterwards a farmer and contractor, having built the first wharf at Mangawai as well as a number of bridges in the North. He pit sawed the timber for the first Anglican Church at Hakaru, and helped in the building of it 32 years ago. Mr. Stewart was one of the founders, and became a director of the Hakaru Co-operative Dairy Company. When he retired a year ago Mr. Stewart was made honorary director.

In his earlier years Mr. Stewart took part in all kinds of sports. He never married, and is survived by his brother, Mr. Duncan Stewart, of Hakaru, and his sister, Mrs. Vickers, of Manurewa. The Hon. J. A. Young, Minister of Health, attended the funeral on Sunday afternoon.

THE LAND KAIWAKA AND MANGAWHAI...

PLANS CHANGE

It was often said in the Stewart Family that Angus had intended to buy land in South Auckland. Sometimes circumstances can change the best laid plans.

According to one of Angus's letters written in 1920, he says that while he was working on the Papakura farm, two fellow workers were men from the Isle of Man in the U.K. These men told Angus that there was land at Kaiwaka, at the foot of Pukekaroro Mountain, specifically allocated by the Government for Isle of Man immigrants. These men had been in a group that had gone to the mountain and started felling some of the bush; however, they had a disagreement among themselves. They left the district and the land that had been allocated to them: The result was that the Government then reallocated the land to the '40 acre' immigrants of whom Angus Stewart was one.

Angus goes on to say that after the conversation with the men, he walked into Auckland, caught a sailing scow up to Mangawhai, walked over into Hakaru, met a Mr. William McMillen who showed him the survey line through the bush into Kaiwaka. As there were no roads, Angus walked this survey line into Kaiwaka, to a spot where a Mr. Charlton had his house and was able to see the land that he wanted. He liked what he saw, bought the additional land, walked back to Hakaru and then overland to Omaha where a boat was sailing for Auckland and then he returned to Papakura.

To do that was no mean feat and a lot of miles on foot.

Papakura to Auckland 22 miles or 35 km

Mangawhai to Kaiwaka 11 miles or 16 km

Hakaru to Omaha at least 22 miles or 35 km

Total distance walked: 83 miles approx.

Apart from Papakura to Auckland there were no roads!

Angus being the canny man that he was, having established his initial acreage, lost no time over the next few years in establishing a significant landholding in the Kaiwaka area.

Although much of the family history is distant now, it is apparent that much of the money required for these purchases came from the same source as at Little Omaha - timber (and lots of it).

- ¹¹1. Western Pukekaroro Area (280 acres)
2. Fairburn: Gibbons Road/Baldrock/Dunns Road (722 acres)
3. South-eastern block, Mangawhai-Kaiwaka Road (322 acres)
4. Te Arai Point, Coal Hill Road (147 acres)
5. Mangawhai, Old Waipu Road (700 acres)

To see maps of the Kaiwaka areas click [here](#)

1. Western Pukekaroro...

The farm on the Western Pukekaroro area was made up of a number of blocks, which Angus Stewart bought and sold over a period of time. It is not known whether the land was in bush, or grass when first purchased, no information is available at time of writing. What we do know is that his initial purchase of 40 acres from a seaman on the brig Prince Edward, for six pounds or \$12.00 was added to the two blocks allocated to Angus and his wife by the Crown making a total of 120 acres. Angus mentions in one of his letters back to P E I in 1914, that he bought another thousand acres, some of which was a greater part of the western side of Mt. Pukekaroro.

In a colonial record (Freeholders of NZ 1882) the following is recorded...

*Stewart. Margaret, Kaiwaka
County - Hobson. 280 acres, value four hundred and seventy pounds.*

It is assumed that this would be referring to some of the Pukekaroro farm.

There was land on the mountain and land between the mountain and the now Northern Highway, and land that ran from the highway west, down to Kaipara Harbour. It was through this land that Angus allowed Coates and Mander to run their tram line to haul logs out of the bush area overshadowed by Baldrock Hill. It created revenue for Angus to purchase equipment to do his own milling of logs from the mountain, of which, one of his last orders was for 1,300,000 cubic feet of timber. The farm was later given to his son Charles (3), who, however, had a very sad life. His wife died giving birth to twins who also died. So eventually Charles sold his farm for 2200 pounds to his brother Malcolm for his sons, namely Carl (Charles 4) and Glen (Glenalvon) Stewart, Charles then moving to Auckland. By this time Angus and Margaret were living at Mangawhai, on the farm he had purchased there. (See details later.) Carl owned the northern area with land both sides of the Northern highway including the

11 (THE FOLLOWING DETAILS ARE FROM HISTORICAL BOOKS ON THIS AREA AND INFORMATION HANDED DOWN FROM VIVIAN AND GLEN STEWART.)
FARM LAND THAT WAS OWNED BY THE FAMILY OF ANGUS STEWART DURING THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES.

block later sold to the Hay's family (later purchased by Corkers.) and stretching down to the river, on both sides of the old Maungaturoto Highway. (Now Mountain Rd.)

The two blocks on the southern side of Mountain Rd were in the 1940's sold to a Mr. Heath and a Mr. Stubbs. Later, upon their retirement from farming, Carl's son Raymond bought these two blocks and farmed them together.

Carl Stewart's house was situated on the rise on the corner of Mountain Rd, and Main Highway. This was originally a cottage that had rooms added on all sides over a period of time. However, it is possible the original building may have been the first home for Angus and Margaret Stewart, when they first moved to Kaiwaka in 1863, from Little Omaha (now Leigh). Angus refers to a cottage in his letter to Prince Edward Island. It would certainly have been a good position to keep an eye on the tram line.

Then of course, there was the southern end of Angus Stewart's farm, this was purchased by Glen Stewart. His block bordered the eastern side of the Main highway, backing onto Greenway's farm, and the Mountain.

A dairy herd was milked by each of the brothers on their farms until sold in the 60's. The house on Glen's farm we believe was first owned by the Mander family (a daughter of the original Mander - Jane was a well-known NZ writer and wrote a novel about her childhood here), and was situated on the northern side of the mountain as a single story home. Angus bought it from Mander, placed log skids underneath, and a team of bullocks hauled it the two miles to its present site around 1872.

Some years later Malcolm removed the roof, then proceeded to build the second story on the house just as it looks today at the side of the highway. (Now owned by Mr. Ron Young) In the 1950's, Glen and Carl both sold the part of their land on the mountain to the Crown Conservation Department. Mount Pukekaroro is now a bush reserve covered with regenerating kauri.



MOUNT PUKEKARORO VIEWED FROM THE WEST

2. Fairburn Farm...

This farm was purchased by Malcolm Stewart (son of Angus) in approximately 1896.

This farm was bordered by Gibbons Road, Dunn's Road,(now Baldrock Road) and Kaiwaka Mangawhai road.

At the time of purchase the homestead was situated down in the valley, towards Dunn's Road. Malcolm soon moved the house to a site that overlooked the whole farm. The house had additional rooms built on. During the 1930's Hector and Vivian both married, so the homestead was divided into two large flats. Today there is a lonely [Norfolk Pine standing in the valley](#) where the homestead originally stood.

Eventually, Malcolm divided up the Fairburn farm between his sons, Mervyn, Hector, Vivian and Clifford, giving each a block.

Clifford later sold his block to Mervyn.

Upon dividing the Fairburn farm, (this happened about the time when Hector and Vivian were married) Malcolm purchased a block of land on Station Road, on the corner of Pukenui Road, and built himself a home there to retire.

It was interesting to note that the only daughter in Malcolm's family namely Mynette, or as we knew her, Auntie Netta, while each of the boys were given a block of land, Mynette received the large amount of fifty pounds as her full and final share!

Hector and Vivian had been operating the two farms as a partnership; the homestead had been divided into two flats. However, the house proved too small for both families, so Vivian moved off his block in the late 30's and leased it to Hector over the war years. When Vivian returned from Army service in Egypt and Italy at the conclusion of the war, he decided to return to farming, so that in 1953 he built a house on his farm and a new cowshed. Vivian continued farming until his health failed, and in 1965 he sold his farm.

3. South-eastern Block...

Second farm bought by Malcolm Stewart. It is believed that this is one purchased for 1500 pounds mentioned by Angus in his 1914 letter to PEI. This was on the South-eastern side of Fairburn, bordered by Kaiwaka - Mangawhai Road. The farm that Mervyn owned and milked cows on was part of this block.

Later, some of this land was sold to Joe Mayes or Ernie Ritcher ?

In the 50's Mervyn sold a block to Reg Skelton.

4. Te Arai Farm...

As Malcolm settled on his farm, his younger brother, Alexander, or Sandy as the family called him, decided to farm in the Mangawhai area. So, Angus bought 147 acres of land for Sandy at the cost of one hundred and sixty five pounds. (As noted in the Freeholders of NZ 1882)

Sandy's farm was situated on the Te Arai Point Road, close to what is known as Te Arai Quarry and his daughter Margaret also mentions Coal Hill Road in her memoirs. Today it is

farmed by a Mr. Russell Cooper, who some years ago planted grapevines on the property (an interesting diversion) however he recently removed them and went back to stock farming. The last of the original buildings was pulled down in recent years because of age and deterioration. The Coal hill Road that Sandy's daughter refers to in her [memoirs](#) is off Te Arai Point Rd., and runs north to the hill overlooking the southern causeway into Mangawhai Township.

Sandy farmed this property until 1909 when he sold the farm for 200 pounds (buyer unknown) and purchased 100 acres for three hundred pounds up on the Old Waipu Road, on the left hand side. Today, this property is farmed by Mr and Mrs Malcolm Roberts. Sandy's farm was situated at Te Arai Sandy farmed there until 1909 when he sold the farm and purchased one hundred acres for three hundred pounds, next door to his father's farm at Mangawhai.

5. Mangawhai Farm...

Angus had purchased for himself some 700 acres at Mangawhai. In a letter to his nephew, Arnold Judd, Angus states that he purchased the land for 2/6 an acre (This was 2 shillings and sixpence, equivalent to 50 cents an acre.)

Later, Angus gave the bulk of the farm to Sandy, and along with his own block this gave Sandy a reasonable farm. This is recorded on the land transfer deeds. Some of that land was on the river flats and had been dug over very heavily by gum diggers, so was of little value farming wise. Sometime later Sandy actually sold some of the flats to gum diggers for a figure of four thousand pounds, according to his letter to Arnold.

In the meantime Angus had built himself and Margaret a tidy cottage at the lower end of the farm right on the estuary. Towards the end of their life they moved the cottage on skids up near Sandy's homestead so that they would be close if they needed help. Today both homes are still on the farm although Angus's cottage has had a number of rooms added and can no longer be recognised as the cottage. They both lived in the cottage until their deaths in 1925.

Today, the causeway to Mangawhai Heads from the township of Mangawhai is at the lower end of the farm.

The Bush...

The importance of the 'bush' in the establishment of the Stewart family at Kaiwaka should not be understated. It appears that Angus followed the pattern he established early on in New Zealand - purchase some land, clear the bush and sell the timber, purchase some more land etc. In addition, the local tramline used for getting timber from the hills to sea ran across his land. His royalty for this was 1 penny per super foot of log. As approximately 30 million super feet of timber came down this line the income to Angus would have been in the vicinity of 1,250 pounds - a huge amount of money for those days. (*A useful comparison - the old age pension in 1905 was 25 pounds per year*) Later he opened his own sawmill and milled the timber from his own land. From the amount of [land purchased](#) between the

1860's and the turn of the century it seems that the timber business was extremely lucrative and established the 'Kaiwaka Stewarts' as significant landowners in the region. The main timber logged was the kauri (*agathis australis*), one of the largest trees found anywhere in the world (the largest ever recorded had a girth of 23.4 metres and a height of 22 metres to the first branch), and one of the most desirable from a commercial perspective. It has a long straight branchless trunk producing durable straight grained timber once used for the masts and spars of the Royal Navy and a resin or 'gum' once prized for the manufacture of high quality paints, varnishes and polishes. These properties made it the first export trade from New Zealand and it was logged at unbelievable speed during the 19th century, so much so that only a vestige of the huge forests which extended from North Cape to the Waikato remain.

The Tramline...

There were significant areas of kauri around Kaiwaka and serious colonial intent to make money from it. For two key players (Coates and Mander) it became obvious that to get their kauri logs down from the area between Pukekaroro and Baldrock mountains



BALD ROCK TODAY

To the Kaipara Harbour they would have to construct some form of a tramline, as no river of any size was available for floating the logs down. A proposed tram line had already been surveyed by a Mr. John Hannah. Fortuitously this survey ran the line right through the Angus Stewart property. It can be imagined that there were some fairly heavy discussions between the parties regarding the establishment of the line.

Once the tramline left the hill area of the logging it had to wind right through the Stewart property crossing the highway and down to Pt. Ernie out into the Bay, known as Stewart's Bay. The last of the piles in the bay can be seen today at low tide.



POINT ERNIE TODAY - THE PILES OF THE TRAMLINE CAN JUST BE MADE OUT IN THE WATER IN THE CENTRE OF THE PHOTO

If you walk up into the bush at the eastern side of Baldrock, you will find the last remains of a holding dam that had been built in timber. So the tramline went for quite some distance, where it crossed swampy areas, wooden bridges were built, and Angus Stewart built one of the larger bridges near Pt. Ernie.

There are numerous photos in the Matakohē, and Warkworth Museums showing these timber dams and tramlines.



THE TRAMLINE DURING ITS HEYDAY

According to Photos in 'Kaiwaka a Photographic history' Pt. Ernie had quite a settlement, including the house that Angus Stewart bought of Mr. Mander. In 1872, this house was shifted on skids up the hill and across the highway to its present day site. Once the house was re-blocked, Malcolm, son of Angus Stewart, set to work and took off the roof, built the second level of rooms, and re-roofed with corrugated Iron. Today, that home is owned by Mr. Ron Young.

The same book mentions that some 66 million super feet of timber came out of the Pukekaroro district, and yet most timber workings were finished by 1896. In 1895 Angus Stewart was to receive one of the last big orders for kauri timber. This timber was milled on the side of the mountain, according to some records, 1,300,000 super feet; this was rafted down to Chadwick's Mill at Whakapirau, on the Kaipara.

About 1896, the owners of the tramline realised that there was no further use for the line, so lifted it and transported the whole unit to the Whangarei area, and set it up for bush work there.

It is interesting that in biographies of other people in the district, that there are recorded misdemeanours of people other than the main characters.

In the book 'Hill of the Sea Bird' on the Coates family of Matakohē and Pukekaroro, there are two incidents regarding Angus Stewart.

The first one, records an incident in the mill being operated by Angus Stewart, that there was a gang attack for no reason when three men set upon one of Angus' men. Angus being the man he was, stepped in to the fracas and felled the leader of the gang, sending the others on their way, carrying their leader. Angus was the hero in this case.

The second story, however, Angus is made to be the villain. He appeared before the local Justice of the Peace.

Accused of ungentlemanly conduct, he apparently had a difference of opinion with Mr. Mander and pulled his beard and hit him on the head. Angus Stewart was fined four pounds five shillings including court costs. It would be interesting to know what Mr. Mander did to cause Angus Stewart to respond in such a way.

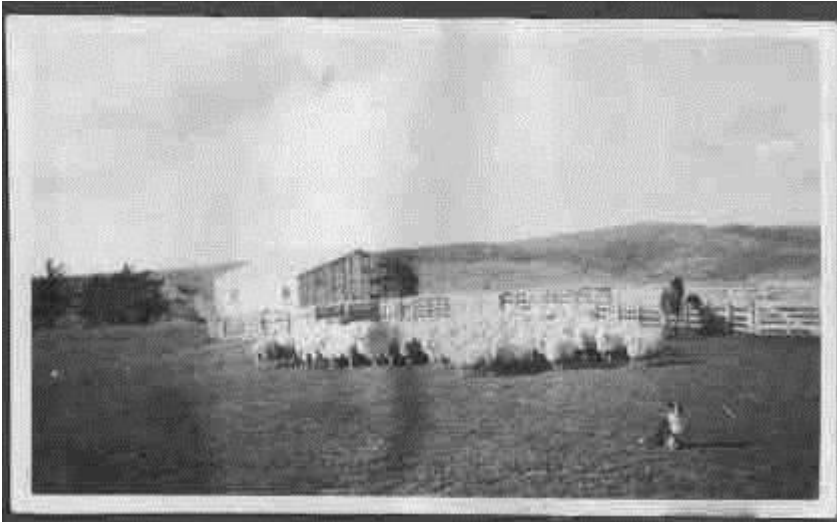
It is obvious that the tramline, although financially rewarding, also took out a lot of valuable land over ten years that could have been more profitable for farming, and no doubt the same Mr. Mander would equally have caused a few problems over that time as well.

However, the venture did set up Angus well financially.

Farming...

The transition from bush to productive farmland was a hard one. The rolling farmland of today was originally thick kauri bush covering both ridge and gully. Following the removal of the kauri giants, the rest of the land was generally burnt off before being cultivated for the sowing of pasture. Angus and his sons would have worked long hard days, first as timbermen, then as farmers. The various land purchases and details of the area of the farms are described.

Malcolm ran sheep, cattle and dairy stock and built a good sized woolshed on the property, and the boys soon learnt to shear sheep. This woolshed at Fairburn was also used regularly by other nearby farmers.



SHEARING TIME AT FAIRBURN

The shed (from memory) had three machines powered by an old Anderson petrol engine which drove the plant with wide uncovered belts. Today's "OSH" would have had a ball! The old photo below shows something like twenty or more bales of wool loaded onto a double axel wagon that was hitched up to about ten bullocks.



In 1914 Malcolm was milking 40 dairy cows, later, his sons Hector and Vivian were milking about 60 to 70 dairy cows in partnership, supplying cream to the Haku Dairy factory, which opened in 1902. And later, in the early 1930's taking the cream to Te Hana (about 12 miles away), to the new factory there.

Around the time of the late 40's and early 50's the Stewart brothers began purchasing mechanised haymaking equipment, starting with horse drawn buck rake and sweep, setting up a pole beside the haystack site, with a block and tackle at the top and ropes. A rope through the block had one end hooked up to a forked grab and the other end tethered to a horse, which in turn walked out and back, lifting the grab full of hay up onto the stack. Later this was replaced with a stationery baler, driven by a belt from a Farmall tractor. It was necessary for a wooden platform to be built beside the baler. Once this was complete, two men stood on the ground beside the platform and forked the hay onto the

platform; another man stood on the platform and forked hay onto the bale chamber opening. A big arm would then drop to force the hay into the chamber; the arm showed no mercy to a pitch fork if it got in the way.

Another two men sat either side of the bale exit chamber dropping wooden packers in to separate the bales and also thread the wires through and tie the bale.

As haymaking was a family affair the brothers combined their trucks, their sons and nephews forming a gang to stack the bales away in sheds.

During this time the brothers also bought tractors, like Ferguson 23, or Farmall's with the row crop front wheels and hand clutches. Sons or nephews had great delight in watching the father or uncle trying to move the tractor using the hand clutch; it usually was very much a "Kangaroo" start!!!

Education in Kaiwaka 1870 – 1970...

With Mar Anne approaching the age of seven and the birth of their fourth child (Malcolm) in 1867 the issue of education must have become increasingly important to Angus and Margaret. It is recorded that during this year a group of settlers, Angus among them, approached the Government to ask that land be set aside for a school at Kaiwaka. They received a positive response and on 4 October 1869 the "Superintendents Office" confirmed that land had allocated for the purpose of building a school. The settlers proceeded with their plans to establish a school after receiving this notification and money was subscribed toward the cost of building the school totalling 27 pounds and 5 shillings (\$54.50). Angus is recorded as having contributed 2 pounds. The school opened on 23 May 1870.

The school roll of 25 pupils from 1877 includes the following names:

Alexander Stewart (*8 years old*)

Catherine Stewart (*14 years old*)

Flora Stewart (*13 years old*)

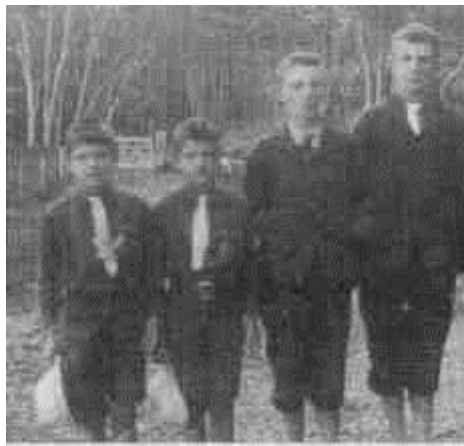
Malcolm Stewart (*10 years old*)

The next generation of children were most likely educated at three different local schools - Kaiwaka, Mangawhai (for Sandy's children) and Pukekaroro.

This last school had a somewhat chequered history of being opened and closed numerous times. It was also the school Malcolm's children attended. It was opened in 1888 in direct response to the need for schooling the children of families involved with the timber industry which was then in its heyday. It closed in 1897 and then reopened in 1908 which is when Malcolm's children would have been of school age. It is stated that "Mr Malcolm Stewart was for many years directly responsible for the wellbeing of the school at Pukekaroro". He was heavily involved in the building of a new school building in 1914. The school finally closed in 1943.

Although this was such a little school, set amid the Kauri forests, it remained always a wonderful memory to the Stewarts. Clifford called it Pukekaroro University and a tartan

bound copy of 'Bryce's Thumb English Dictionary' that he owned, has this inscribed in his hand on the fly leaf.



THE FOUR OLDER STEWART BOYS, CARL, MERVYN, HECTOR AND VIVIAN DURING THEIR TIME AT PUKEKARORO SCHOOL

Kaiwaka School remains open to this day and five generations of Stewarts have had their education from this institution.

Some other information...

It is recorded that a Mr. Ewart in January 1901 became teacher at Kaiwaka School. He held that position until 1905. It is quite possible that this is the Mr Ewart that married Catherine (Kate) Stewart, a sister of Malcolm Stewart.

In the year 1905, Malcolm Stewart became Chairman of Kaiwaka School Committee.

In 1967 Desmond Stewart (grandson of Malcolm) became Chairman of Kaiwaka School Committee.

Transport...

When Angus first came to Kaiwaka transport was water based, horse based and bullock based. Arterial roads were in a primitive state and the main trunk railway lay some years in the future. To get to the district one either had to walk, ride or use the coastal shipping system.



THE KAUWAW, TYPICAL OF THE COASTAL SHIPS USED AT MANGAWHAI IN THE LATE 19TH, EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Once in the district it was horseback or 'shank's pony' (foot) to get about. For heavy duty transport bullock sledges were initially used, as the tracks improved wheeled bullock drays were used. It was the 1880's before general horse drawn transport was able to be used.



VIVIAN DOING RUNNING REPAIRS

The railway took some time to get to Kaiwaka and it was 1913 before the main trunk line arrived. This was the death knell for the coastal shipping services. The roading system was not gravelled until the mid-1920 and this made the roads passable only in summer.



GIBBONS ROAD, NEAR FAIRBURN CIRCA 1920

Notwithstanding this, Malcolm purchased the first motor car in the district in 1915.



MALCOLM AND HIS CAR

The Stewart family has always had a love of cars since this time.



VIVIAN AND A 1925 BUICK



WHERE NOW?

Some other stories...

In Vivian's early days doing the laundry had a little more to it than putting the powder into the machine. When their mother needed to do the laundry Vivian and Hector would catch the horse, put on the collar and chains and hook up the sledge. They would then load on the old copper, their mother and the washing and set off down to the creek near the lone Norfolk pine, about a mile from home. They would then set up the copper, light a fire under it, carry buckets of water and fill the copper so their mother could boil up the washing. Once this was done, they would fetch buckets of clean water for rinsing the clothes. Then it was load up the sledge and head back home again.

In the late 40's, early 50's the main North Highway ran past Glen's house and unfortunately the condition of the road were such that outside his gate, if it rained, the road became a quagmire. So he kept two Clydesdale horses in the house paddock, and sometimes in the early hours of the morning he would be called out by a distraught traveller whose car was bogged.

In the 30's and early 40's travel to Auckland was relatively rare. You only went when there was urgent family business, and that was usually by boat from Mangawhai or by train from Kaiwaka. Otherwise all goods required for the farm could be ordered from a traveller who called on horseback, or a letter sent to the warehouse to order the goods.

It was one of those rare trips to Auckland, and in the family car, which I believe was an Austin 10. In those days you would allow about 3 hours for the trip.

We set out from Kaiwaka for Auckland, but were soon blocked by a detour sign at Wellsford.

The main highway, between Wellsford and North Shore, (you had to cross to Auckland by vehicular ferry) had recently been realigned over what is known now as Johnson's Hill at the southern end of the Puhoi river flats. In early days the road had been cut around the base of the hill near the mangroves.

In the late thirties, a new road, which followed roughly the line of the present day highway, was cut over the hill, and the old road discarded.

On this particular day heavy rain had fallen, something that is common on Northland's roads, and slips blocked the road.

We were therefore directed to go by the alternative road, known then as the Tauhoa Rd to Helensville, now State Highway 16. This was a terrible road, full of twists and turns, up hill and down dale and of course all loose gravel.

At the Tauhoa river inlet itself, we arrived at the long narrow single lane wooden bridge, with no handrails, to find that it was high tide, plus heavy floodwaters from the rain.

The bridge would have been about 12 inches or more under water.

There were four cars stopped in front of us, waiting for the tide to drop, this meant of course a 2 or 3 hour delay. The drivers were standing around talking when the local cream lorry pulled up behind us. He had been picking up the dairy farmer's cream in cans and then was taking them through to Helensville.

He jumped out of his cab, walked up to the drivers, laughed at them all, and asked why they were not driving across!! The answer was obvious, he then suggested that they all back their cars back from the bridge, he then would drive to the front and tow us all across with our engines switched off. The truck driver had some coils of rope on board, so he tied the first car to the back of the truck and each other car to the one in front.

We then set off across the long bridge, the drivers of the cars had to keep their foot lightly on the brake pedal so as not to run into the car in front and also keep as much salt water out of the brakes as possible. Halfway across, I let out a yell, the water had come in under the door and was swirling around my feet. When you are only six it is a bit scary!

Safely across the bridge, the truck driver stopped, unhitched the ropes, made sure everyone's engines started and ran okay, had a good laugh at everyone and went on his way. The camaraderie, friendship and assistance of those days is often sadly lacking on the road today.

Today, the Tauhoa Bridge is a solid concrete two-lane structure set well above flood level.

Church in the life of the Kaiwaka Stewarts...

Church played an important role in the family right back to the Isle of Skye. Folk on Prince Edward Island relied on the Presbyterian Church for its spiritual input into their lives. One of the most prominent church leaders in the Nova Scotia / PEI area was the Rev. Macleod, who helped pioneer the first travel arrangements for the settlers to New Zealand.

Angus and Margaret both embraced the Presbyterian Church for the whole of their lives, both in PEI and New Zealand.

However, their son Malcolm, upon his marriage to Mary Blackwood Judd, introduced his immediate family to the Exclusive Brethren (later known as Closed Brethren). This particular denomination followed the teaching of J N Darby, who had left his position as a minister with the Anglican Church. His teachings were that the Church was the group of people who met in the local district, administering their own operation and therefore did not need a national hierarchy. Ministers were not needed, and the local church, as he liked to call it was administered by recognised senior local men.

This shift to a new church by Malcolm created incredible problems for the Stewart family as a whole.

If you were not involved personally in the church, you would be held at “arm’s length” and this isolation from the ‘World’ became more pronounced over the years. This meant that Malcolm's other brothers and sisters, eventually drifted away from him and his family. They kept in contact, but very sparingly. The writer (Malcolm's grandson) never met or knew Sandy and his family, Kate and her family, Charles or Mary Ann, even though he visited Kaiwaka regularly in his young days (1930's and 40's). Flora and her family became involved in other Christian churches that were more community friendly.

For many years the Malcolm Stewarts had been involved in the community helping with schools etc. but as the years went by, about 1945, the self-centred, exclusive attitude began to bite and as the family drew back from community involvement, the Stewart family at Kaiwaka became very self-sufficient, helping just a few neighbours if really necessary.

Of Malcolm's children Carl, Mervyn, Netta and Hector stayed in the Church all their lives.

Clifford withdrew from the Church as a very young man and his family was never involved with it.

By 1954 the teachings were such that the church wanted to totally dominate each family. It was at this time that Vivian and his family left the church.

Glen left the Church in the early 1960's, to be followed by individual nieces and nephews and their immediate families.

For these three brothers this meant total alienation from the rest of the family in the Church with no contact whatsoever.

Today, many of the family are still involved in the Closed Brethren Church which has changed dramatically from its early bible believing teachings to men's ideology and control; this in turn has changed it from a church to a sect.

Sadly, those members of the family in the church today are still not allowed any contact whatever with the family outside of the church.

MANGAWHAI

This letter from Margaret Stewart daughter of Alexander (Sandy) Stewart gives some interesting insights into post-colonial New Zealand.

Margaret writes...

At Te Arai the school was several miles away, so I boarded with the Barkley family. It was a part-time school, the teacher being three days at Te Arai and three at Tomaraka. My dad brought my wee horse 'Chappy' to take me home for the weekend and the three days of no school.

We moved to Mangawhai and the large stones for the foundation blocks of our house were brought by horse from Stoney Hill, over the swampy creek which led to the estuary where

the launch was moored. The timber for the house came from Pukekororo where the family had felled and milled the logs.

At Mangawhai there were forty pupils and two teachers. The school is now an Anglican Church. Some of the children lived too far away for walking, so we needed a small paddock for their horses. One head teacher, Walter Hickson, was very fond of music and had his harmonium at the school so we started the day with songs. Being close to the harbour, we were able to run down for a swim at lunch time, and the girls played cricket with the lads. Saturday was a busy day at the tennis courts. We travelled many miles to matches. Those without transport went by coach. We would go as far as 20 miles. The coach was horse-powered -there were no cars so long ago. Some of us would ride.

During the summer we spent Saturday at the Heads. Sometimes my dad, Sandy, would have a crammed wee barge behind his launch

A man called Marinovich lived at the tip of one arm of the harbour. He had a huge Winery. Girls living close would tread the vats of fruit barefoot.

In the early days on one side of the harbour there was a lot of kauri and diggers who lived in bache's had left many holes. It was called Coal Hill because some had been found also on the road edge of the Angus Stewart farm. During the depression, these holes were filled in by the unemployed, then the whole slope was brought into order. Now it is being farmed, so there are houses dotted around.

When we lived at Te Arai, we could get to Mangawhai by coming down the beach or crossing the harbour at low tide. Then an embankment was built. There were two small bridges at either end.

Long ago, there was a store at the southern side near where that end of the bridge now is. Later, the store moved into the village.

The railway had not been built in those days, so all goods came by the small steamer, Kawau, every week. There was a good wharf and a roomy shed. The folk came with their packhorses and carts.

One very stormy trip, the boat sheltered at Kawau Island. Two passengers went ashore to stay at Mansion House. Their names were Black and White.

The mail came by that boat, too. The railway was being laid then. It was as far as Wellsford by World War I. There were no post offices for a long while

A spare room in several houses served the purpose and that room had a telephone. During the war a news bulletin was put on a notice board and anyone who wanted news would need to go and read it.

When the railway was as far as Kaiwaka, a horse coach worked by Johnny Ryan, brought mail and small goods.

Party-line telephones were put in about this time, but roads were still very poor because cars were not in the country yet. It was quite a common sight to see cars being pulled out of huge potholes by horses when a car ventured in.

When cars first came, it was so amusing to see the reaction of horses. They jumped and snorted -terrified! There was a taxi run by Mr. Fred Jackson who ran a store with his wife. He was close if needed.-

Frank McLennon had a smithy and Walter Lawrence was the handyman and he built boats. They were popular on the harbour, for fishing and transport. Several people had fishing nets and used them at the channels. There were lots of flounder too and folk caught them with spears.

By the hotel, there was a large area which was used for sport, and sometimes a big marquee would be used for entertainment. The hall was used for dances, shows and various games -skating and ping pong. The church was inter-denominational and ministers would come in turn from Wellsford or Maungaturoto way, Anglicans and Catholics using the hall. Wellsford set up a material shop. Often, we sent to Auckland for our sewing needs. There was a commercial traveller.

There was no electricity for sewing or washing machines. This was done in the copper and tubs, and the ironing with a handled triangle or Mrs. Potts iron. The power came in the 1930's.

About this time a very amusing thing happened. Joe Mayes was a long time resident and had worked with horses all his life. One day he had Bill Whynn with him and they started home from the hotel. The village road was about a mile long, with a bridge at the top, at a slight angle! Joe could not get used to the car. Horses responded so promptly, so while he concentrated on his driving, he asked Bill, "What are we doin' now Bill?" and Bill read the speedometer. Then he asked again, "What are we doin' now Bill?" and the reply this time was, "anging over the andrail", and they were! The rail had gone between Bill and Joe and fixed into the back seat!

Again, about this time, a man was fencing beside the road. A neighbour stopped for a chat. He commented that he could put in two posts in line but the third one "bothered him".

We experienced an annoying sudden cloudburst in Mangawhai and the hills. On one flat, the water was near the top of mature trees. No home was low enough to be damaged, but dog kennels and pigsties were swept away, and a cow was seen out in the waves miles away. It was interesting to view it all from the mount at the Heads. There was a wide stretch of yellow as far as one could see. The tide did not go out for days, and then there was thick mud on the sand in the harbour for a year and patches for several years.

Te Arai Point has changed. Eighty years ago the sand was confined to the coast. Now it is covering a large area of good land. At the foot of the hills there was a small house and cowshed. Now the house and cowshed are under the sand. One part of the hills is being quarried. (We saw Haley's Comet from those hills in 1910).

In the early days there were horse-drawn taxis owned by Smythe. A man in Parnell had a fleet of white taxis, they were used for weddings. There were no road lights. Traffic was directed by a traffic 'Cop', of course there were not many cars.

Then came the war years. All of the local chaps came home safe and well. Then, the flu epidemic. It was devastating in most places but did not come near Mangawhai.

In those days, we phoned through the exchange, then we were given the automatic. In the 1920's we had cats-whisker radio, and television was here by the 50's.

Also, in the 20's, we had a tidal wave. My dad and sister and I had been out with a fishing net. We had lingered too long and the tide was so low we had to drag the boat up out of the estuary. My sister and I pushed at the stem. Then, in his typically calm voice, Dad said,

"We'd better get in now. We looked back and saw a wall of water, perhaps ½ a metre, not far from us. It carried us up to the landing, the tide being full by this time. It was a very extensive tidal wave affecting most of the marsh.

The depression hit in 1929 and lasted some years. Then the last war started in 1939 and was not over until 1944.

During those years, a local girl, Katie Kinkela went to live in London. Someone from the district went over on a trip but did not contact Katie. She heard of this and was indignant, saying she was easy to locate, being the only Kinkela in the London directory!

In the Pit...

Mervyn had found himself a young lady, namely, Bertha Heath, and at this stage the block of land that Mervyn was to settle on had no home.

So Malcolm told Vivian (Mervyn's younger brother) that they were going up to the valley between Pukekaroro and Baldrock to mill some timber for Mervyn's house!

So off they went with the bullocks and gear, they found some good "kauri tops" as they called them. When the kauri Bushmen felled a big kauri, they measured from the stump up to the first branch and put the saw through the log at that point. The rest of the log was discarded. With the wisdom of hindsight this was a shocking waste.

Malcolm measured the 'top' and found there was 15 feet to 20 feet of log left between the first branch and the second. So they cut the branches off and dragged the log over the saw pit.

So for the next few weeks, Vivian and his father spent each day dragging the big hand pit saw up and down through the log cutting out long lengths of timber, i.e. weather boards, 4 x 2 framing etc. Can you imagine what it was like to stand for some time under the log, pushing and pulling that big saw with the sawdust fall into your eyes and face and down the neck and other regions!

During that time they milled enough timber for two houses of about 1100 square feet.

Real Fencing...

In today's farming world, fencing has become a relatively easy option - either employ a commercial fencer, who comes onto your farm with all the necessary equipment, tractor mounted and completes the job for you - or own your own gear and do it yourself.

However, in Angus Stewart and his son Malcolm's day, fencing was very heavy and labour intensive work.

Down by the Kaiwaka Railway station, Mr. Rountree owned a farm. His sister had married Sandy Stewart, so that when he required some extra labour on his farm he used to contact Malcolm and ask for one of the boys to come and help him. Inevitably Vivian was the one sent there on horseback.

This particular day Mr Rountree wanted to put up a fence so when Vivian arrived there was

a pile of totara posts ready to drive into the ground. Totara (podocarpus totara): a native NZ timber that certainly would not be used for such a purpose today.

They would take a totara log, cut it into post lengths, and then split each length into four/five posts depending on the diameter of the log. Once split, they were then pointed at one and the other end chamfered, allowing them to be driven into the ground without splitting.

Mr. Rountree being a big man then produced this big maul (or driver). This particular example had a head approximately 8 inches in diameter and about 16 inches long. It was cylindrical in shape, but once made, the head was taken to the local blacksmith who made up two steel rings and then fitted them, one on each end, to stop the wood splitting, then a horizontal hole was drilled through the head, 8 inches from one end, and a six foot long handle driven through. The handle of course protruded from each side and this is what the 'operators' held on to.

The point of the story...

Vivian was only five foot eleven and Mr. Rountree six foot six inches, so Vivian would spend each day standing up on his toes so as get enough height to keep the maul horizontal as they both drove the maul down on the top of the post to knock it into the ground.

Just sheer hard work. At the end of each day Vivian would have to climb back onto his horse and ride 5 miles home!

It's In the Bag...

In early days, Malcolm would ride the horse to the local store at Kaiwaka, to buy the groceries. One day he was riding back from the store with a sugar bag of groceries over his shoulder. Gibbons Road in those days was narrow with bush on both sides. As he rode along, two young local lads, I won't mention their names, decided they would jump him, scare the horse and grab the bag of groceries. They had reckoned without his height and agility. The one that went to grab the bag was instead laid out on the ground by a mighty swing of the bag, across his head. The other lad copped the bag of groceries on the reverse swing. Both were knocked out and Malcolm rode off and left them there!

Let he who is without sin...

Vivian always carried a sizeable scar on the top of his head - this was the result of being in the wrong place at the wrong time!

He and his brothers were quite young when this incident happened. At Fairburn on the northern side of the house, was a shingle covered driveway. Malcolm wanted to concrete this, so was busy clearing the larger stones out. Malcolm did this by just picking up the stones and throwing them over the hedge. What he didn't realise was that the boys were playing on the other side, it so happened that Vivian ran past the hedge just as his father threw an extra-large stone over and it hit him on the head. It was quite badly gashed and

bled profusely. Vivian ran around the end of the hedge to go inside to get the wound tidied up. However, before that happened his father had other ideas grabbed Vivian and gave him a hiding for coming too close!

EPILOGUE...

For Angus and Margaret Stewart the closing years of their life together had been fruitful and very worthwhile. When they left Prince Edward Island in 1858, little did they know what the future years held for them?

As the brig Prince Edward left the island shores of Canada no doubt there was much going through their minds? Was the ship going to hold together for such a long 14,000 mile journey? Did they have a Captain and crew with incredible seamanship capabilities to handle any conditions they came up against? What was the land really like they were travelling to?

Of course both were young and strong, Angus was twenty five years old and Margaret twenty three years old, and they weathered the trip well. Yet if you are in Auckland today and can visit the Maritime Museum, stand for a few minutes in the mock-up of the steerage quarters of the sailing ships and view the cramped sleeping cubicles. There was virtually no privacy whatever with two adults or three children per cubicle. Shipboard life must have been difficult to say the least.

On arrival in Auckland however, their lives had only started. Neither of them could have known that they would be, as Angus said in one of his later letters, "together for some 62 years". Much had occurred in their life together, they had seen many changes take place and they had surrounded themselves with a large family and many friends.

Having settled in Mangawhai in 1903 where Angus had built a cottage for their retirement years, he handed the last of his land over to his son Sandy. Angus and Margaret had spent very little time apart during their life, illness had been minimal. In these last year's Angus corresponded with much of his family about his life.

Time moved inexorably on and Margaret Gilpin in some of her notes said that *"Grandmother Margaret went to bed on New Year's Day 1925, and just became weaker and passed away 10 days later at 3.20 a.m. Sunday, January 11th, in her 90th year"*.

The day that Margaret died, 91 year old Angus saddled up his horse and rode through to Waipu alone.

Margaret was buried at Kaiwaka Cemetery on Monday February 5th.

The notice in the Newspaper read...

STEWART – On January 11, 1925, (after a short illness) Margaret, beloved wife of Angus Stewart, Mangawai, (late of Kaiwaka) in her 90th year.

A few days later, the following Obituary Notice appeared in the same Newspaper...

17th January, 1925
Mrs. Angus Stewart
Another link with the early days of North Auckland has been severed by the death of Mrs. Stewart, aged 89, wife of Mr. Angus Stewart, of Mangawai. She was born in Prince Edward Island, Canada, leaving the Island at the end of 1858, in company with her husband for New Zealand, in the Brig Prince Edward, navigated by the late Captain Nolan. The voyage via Pernambuco, Brazil, and the Cape of Good Hope, occupied some 160 days. After sighting the North Cape the little vessel was nine day tacking down the coast against head winds, arriving in Auckland on 12th May 1859. Mr. And Mrs. Stewart's first home was at Little Omaha (Leigh) where they spent four years, then removing to Kaiwaka, where they took up a block of land in the heart of the forest. All the hard ships of pioneering work were experienced, and in later years a home was made at Mangawai. Mrs. Stewart enjoyed wonderful health up to about a week prior to her death. Her husband survives her, being in his 92nd year. Mrs. Stewart was very highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and

leaves two daughters, Mrs. E. O. Ewart, Te Rehunga, and Mrs T. Judd, Mt. Eden, and three sons, Messrs. Malcolm Stewart, Kaiwaka, Alexander Stewart, Mangawai, and Charles Stewart, Mt. Albert, Auckland, 20 grandchildren and 27 great-grandchildren.

Angus of course was heart- broken and three months and ten days later, Monday, April 21st 1925, the great pioneer, bushman, miller and farmer passed away at 9 a.m. Angus was buried the next day at Kaiwaka

The newspaper printed the following notice...

STEWART – on April 21, 1925, (suddenly), at his late residence, Mangawai. Angus Stewart, late of Kaiwaka; aged 91 years.

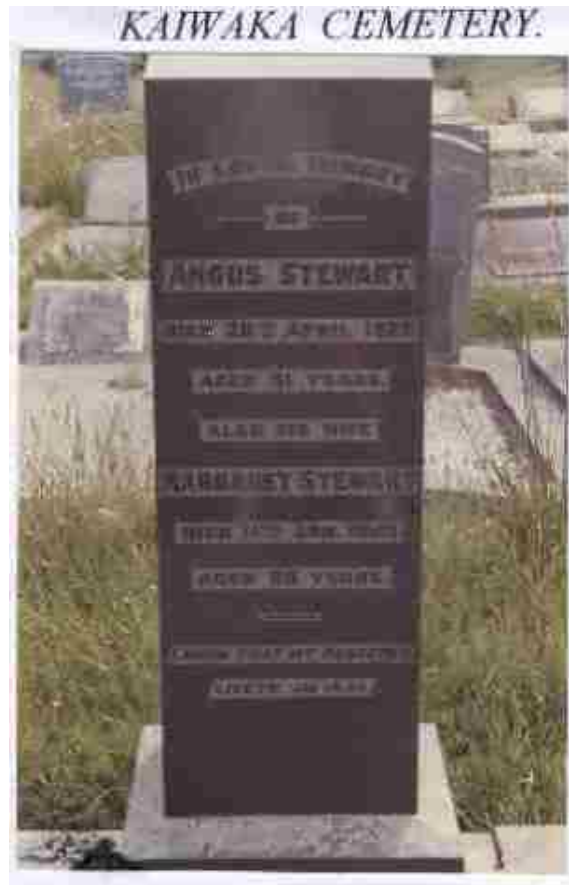
Later the newspaper printed the following Obituary Notice...

April 28th 1925.

Mr. Angus Stewart

The death occurred in February of Mrs. Angus Stewart of Mangawai, at the age of 89, and last week she was followed by her husband aged 91 years and five months. The late Mr. Stewart was born in Prince Edward Island in 1833, and married in 1857. A year later he and his wife sailed for New Zealand in the Brig Prince Edward. The voyage, via Brazil and the Cape of Good Hope, took 160 days, the vessel arriving in Auckland on May 12, 1859. Mr. Stewart and his wife settled first at Little Omaha (Leigh) and later resided at Kaiwaka. In recent years they resided at Mangawai. Mr. Stewart was a man of magnificent physique and of such sterling qualities as to win and maintain the esteem of all who knew him. The late Mr. Stewart leaves behind two daughters, Mrs. E. O. Ewart, of TeRehunga, Mrs. T. Judd, of Mt. Eden, and three sons, Messrs. Malcolm Stewart, of Kaiwaka. Alexander Stewart, of Mangawai, and Charles Stewart, of Mt. Albert Auckland. There are 20 grandchildren, and 27 great – grandchildren.

So ended the lives of two wonderful parents and grandparents, who left an incredible legacy for the generations that were to follow, a legacy that we the family of today can be justly proud.



Mangawai

September, 1921.

Dear Sister:

I have not heard from you for some time, hope you are still alive and well. We are both well and in good health, Margaret will be 86 on the 18th day of this month. My birthday is on 19th November, I will be 88 years on that date coming. We had a granddaughter got married on the last day of August, 1921 My son Sandy's daughter. He had two girls, no boys. My son Malcolm has 6 sons and 1 daughter and she is married and his oldest son is married. My son Charles sold his home and is now living in Auckland, he is married and his wife died after marriage. I am sending you letter and pictures I got from John Allan in Belle River last month the picture of the Old home we lived in one time over 32 years ago, left Charlottetown first day December 1858, arrived in Auckland 12th May, 1859 so were 5 months and 12 days on the voyage, New Zealand is a fine healthy country. I have not seen snow or frost since we came, so will come to a close. Good bye..

Yours brother,

Angus Stewart and
Margaret Stewart

STEWART

F33

Parents

Alexander (Sandy) STEWART [F9] = Mary Elanor ROWNTREE

Alexander (Sandy) STEWART:

Born c. 1869. Died 08-09-1951, Mangawai, New Zealand.

Buried at the Mangawai Cemetery at age of 82. His wife, Mary Elanor Rowntree died 7 July 1965 aged 87. Sandy was the nickname of Alexander Stewart.

His occupation was a builder and he built his own home on the old Waipu Road in c.1903, just out of the Mangawai village, a metal road on the left. His daughter, Mrs Gladys Hopkins lived in the cottage until Johanna Roberts and family purchased the home in 1960s and lived in it until the 1970s. Johanna's current phone number is (09) 431 4711. As the local builder, he built many of the homes in this district.

Mary Elanor ROWNTREE:

Born c. 1878. Died 07-07-1965, Mangawai, New Zealand.

Children

Edna Margaret Elinor Salome

Born 23-03-1901, Mangonui.

Mangawai, 28 November 1917
 Dear Gilbert Judd, I thought I would write you
 few lines as it is coming close to your holidays
 we will expect you down that time with the Edwards
 I am enclosing in this note 10 bob it will help you a bit
 I may tell you its 55 years ^{saturday} first day December 1859 since
 we left Charlottown Prince Edward Island for
 New Zealand, 2 or 3 days at sea we saw a great school
 of whales 22 in number spouting and diving ^{all} round
 us a fine sight they went there way & we went our
 saild on untill we came to the Trade wind which
 drove us on to the South American Coast, you know
 these winds blow the same way without a change
 for 2 or 3 month then we sighted the land of South America
 we were 9 days sailing along that Coast seeing land
 every day untill we came to a town called Pernambuco
 so we staid there 4 days all Spaniards & Portugueses & negros
 slave, no English spoken, the Captain got an old
 Dutch man who could speak English to do his business
 then we sailed for Cape of good hope arrived there
 first day March in Simonds Bay a large harbour and
 a small town of several nationalities we staid here
 untill the 17 of March then sailed for New Zealand
 sighted Cape Maria Van Diemen on the 4 of May
 arrived in Auckland 12 of May 1859 an old Scotch
 man name William Hay came on Board he
 wanted a young couple to go on to a farm of 3000
 acres he had at Papakura & Engaged us for 12
 months at 10 Pounds, a fine house and every
 convenience, we staid there 10 month

when the Maori war broke out ^{the Maori} and shot
a man that was working ^{on} the farm ^{name} William
and left shortly after on the farm there were
2 men working who told me about the Karara
Block it was reserved for the Isle of Man folks
to settle on some of them went down ^{and} some
back then they fell out and threw the block
up government then gave it to the Maori folks
to settle on same ^{or was} to Auckland and bought
20 acres at little Omaha \$2 per acre in October
1864 came to Mangawai by boat walked to the Maori
engaged William Heffernan to show me where
Kaivaka was gave him \$5 for he ~~the~~ knew the place
well he was on the survey of it ^{and} pitched on that spot
and got it - were we lived for years at Omaha but
all the bush into fire wood and send it to Auckland
at the end of 2 years sold it to Mr M. Kirkbridge
for \$10 and left for Kaivaka been at Kaivaka
45 years I think you were born there I remember
your old grandfather well he lived there ^{up}
the fine time I am now living at Mangawai for the
last 4 years I was 84 years on the 11 of this month
your gran mother was 82 on the 18 of September
last your uncle Andy is busy blasting stones
for this long bridge across Mangawai to Hoggans
there is 2 teams of bullocks hauling the stones
from Dan Brown's house on the Tara road 16 bullocks
on one team 14 in the other one team 14 bullocks
other 14 Brown Tara now I think I told you
a lot of news will come to a close good bye
and hope to see you soon granma sends
her love to you all and of the same
yours faithfully
Angus Stewart

Wangawai

February 17, 1918

Dear Sister:

I suppose you remember the day me and Margaret got married 60 years ago today 17 off February 1858 you were our Brides Maid and John Allen my best man married by Rev. Alexander McKay in Belfast mance, sailed from P.E.I. same year first day of December arrived in Auckland New Zealand and 12 of May 1859 so we are here ever since, we are both keeping well strong and healthy. We had a family of 3 girls and 3 boys, 18 gran children and 6 great grand children so we increased a lot, I went up to town on Saturday the 9 by steamer came back by train to Waiwaka on Tuesday the 12 my son Malcolm and his son was there to meet me with the motor car and runn me down to Wangawai in very short time 12 miles I seen my youngest son Charles at Kaiwaka he live on the old home I lived on for 45 years, Kaiwaka is 84 miles by train to Auckland same by steamer to Mangawai, my son-in-law Angus McKinnon lives in Auckland he was married to my oldest daughter and had 6 of a family 4 boys and 2 girls one girl is dead the 4 boys are married the youngest got married last week he was at the war for some time and got wounded in the legs with bullets he has got a good farm in Waikato were his other brothers live. I got Williams new papers the other day 14 we have very fine weather ther here now were you have it very cold fine climate in New Zealand never seen frost or snow stock feed the year round in the Country, grow good crops all sorts and send a lot of frozen meat to England, my youngest daughter lives in Auckland Thomas Rudd her husbands name they have 3 sons one daughter married 1 son married he is managing a Butter Factory in the South Island he must be doing well for her put 300 pounds in a motor care lately, the second oldest he also is managing a butter factory. New Zealand turns out a lot of butter, Malcolm has got 6 boys one girl, 2 of the boys is got to go to the war soon my soon Landry has got 2 girls Charles got no family his wife died when she had twins, my second oldest daughter have no family, I had a letter from Malcolm Bell while ago he was telling me John Allan lost his wife age 65 had 6 girls all married and one son I remember being at her fathers wedding in Ronay me and Rory Crakan Japped there a lot John will be very lonely since his children left him Rodrick McGregor is living yet he came out with us he is 4 or 5 years older than me, I am sending a news paper to William this mail no sign of the war coming to end New Zealand lost a lot of fine men through it and so did Canada hope you are keeping well good bye.

Margaret sends her best wishes to all.

Yours brother Angus Stewart.

19
NOTES FOR GENERATION FIVE
MILITARY HISTORY

MARY ANNE STEWART

Was born about 1860 in Little Omaha, Leigh, Northland N.Z
She died about 1892 in Ohinewai, Waikato, N.Z. and was buried in Kimihia Cemetery,
Huntly Waikato, N.Z

Mary married **Angus MACKINNON** on 22 Jan 1881 in Auckland N.Z
Angus was born about 1852 in Inverneshire, Isle Of Skye, Scotland
He died 18 Apr 1921 in Grafton Road, Auckland N.Z. and was buried in Kimihia Cemetery,
Huntly Waikato, N.Z

They had the following children

John Malcolm MACKINNON was born 4 May 1882 and died 29 Sep 1954.

John Malcolm MACKINNON was born 4 May 1882 and died 29 Sep 1954.

Kate Annie MCKINNON was born 31 Oct 1884 in Riversdale, Hamilton, NZ. She was buried in
Waikaraka Cemetery Auckland NZ.

Angus Stewart Martin MCKINNON was born 4 Apr 1886 in Rangiriri, Waikato, NZ. He died 18
Nov 1951 in Kimihia Cemetery, Huntly Waikato, N.Z

Angus married **Henriette Eveleigh HOLDEN** on 30 Jan 1913 in Auckland N.Z..

Donald MCKINNON was born 20 Jan 1888 in Ohinewai, Waikato, N.Z..

Margaret Stewart MCKINNON was born 21 Aug 1889 in Ohinewai, Waikato, NZ. She died 6 Dec
1915 and was buried 7 Dec 1915 in Waikaraka Cemetery Auckland NZ.

MILITARY HISTORY FOR DONALD MCKINNON

| Regiment or Corps. | Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, &c. | Rank. | Dates. | Signature of Officer certifying Correctness of Entries. |
|--------------------|---|-------|---------|---|
| anch. Lufy | | Pte | | |
| A.I.B. | attested. | | 18.8.14 | |
| u | Discharged Med. unfit. | Pte. | 10.5.16 | Stu H |

NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.
MILITARY HISTORY SHEET.

[Form No. 3.]

No. _____ Name: *Mr Kinnon Donald*

| | Country. | From | To | Years. | Days. | Initials of Officer making Entry. |
|---|--|----------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Service record ... | N.Z. | 18.8.14 | 18.10.14 | | 59 | |
| | Foreign. | 16.10.14 | 10.4.16 | 1 | 177 | |
| | N.Z. | 11.4.16 | 10.5.16 | | 30 | |
| | | | | | <u>1 266</u> | |
| | | <i>C/Exchange. 10/5/16</i> | | | | |
| 2. Certificates ... | <i>Foreign. 16.10.14 to 10.4.16</i> <i>= 1 yr. 177 days</i> | | | | | |
| 3. Passed classes of instruction† † This includes any authorised class of instruction. | | | | | | |
| 4. Active service ... | | | | | | |
| 5. Wounded ... | | | | | | |
| 6. Effects of wounds ... | | | | | | |
| 7. Special instances of gallant or meritorious conduct | | | | | | |
| 8. Medals and decorations | Name of Medal. | Class. | Date of Grant. | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 9. Injuries in or by the Service | | | | | | |
| 10. Name and address of next-of-kin | <i>Angus Mc Kinnon</i> <i>Ohinemutu Waikato</i> | | | | | |
| 11. Particulars as to Marriage. | (a.) Christian and Surname of Woman to whom married, and whether Spinster or Widow. (b.) Place and Date of Marriage. (c.) Name of Officiating Minister or Registrar. | | | | | |
| | (a.) | (b.) | (c.) | | | |
| 12. Particulars as to Children. | Christian Names. | Date and Place of Birth. | Where registered. | | | |
| | | | | | | |

NOTE.—These entries are to be made from time to time as they occur, and initialled by the officer making the entry.

Intended place of residence on discharge: _____

NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

ATTESTATION OF

No. _____ Name: DONALD MCKINNON Regiment or Unit: 16th (W) Regt

Questions to be put to the recruit before enlistment.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. What is your name? ... | 1. DONALD MCKINNON |
| 2. Where were you born? ... | 2. OHINEWAI |
| 3. Are you a British subject? ... | 3. YES |
| 4. What is the date of your birth? ... | 4. 27th JULY 1891 |
| 5. What is your trade or calling? ... | 5. FARMER |
| 6. Are you an indentured apprentice? If so, where, and to whom? | 6. NO |
| 7. What was the address at which you last resided? ... | 7. WAIKOKOWAI HUNTLY |
| 8. Have you passed the Fourth Educational Standard or its equivalent? | 8. YES |
| 9. What is the name and address of your present or last employer? | 9. NONE |
| 10. Are you married? ... | 10. NO |
| 11. Have you ever been sentenced to imprisonment by the Civil power? If so, when and where? | 11. NO |
| 12. Do you now belong to any military or naval force? If so, to what corps? | 12. B COMPANY 16th WAIKATO REGT. |
| 13. Have you ever served in any military or naval force? If so, state which and cause of discharge. | 13. AS ABOVE |
| 14. Have you truly stated the whole (if any) of your previous service? | 14. YES |
| 15. Have you been registered for compulsory military training under the Defence Act, 1909? If so, where? | 15. YES OHINEWAI |
| 16. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for the military or naval forces of the Crown? If so, on what grounds? | 16. NO |
| 17. Are you willing to be vaccinated or revaccinated? ... | 17. YES |
| 18. Are you willing to serve in the Expeditionary Force in or beyond the Dominion of New Zealand under the following conditions, provided your services should so long be required: For the term of the present European war and for such further period as is necessary to bring the Expeditionary Force back to New Zealand and disband it? | 18. YES |

NOTE.—Your discharge will not be granted before your return to New Zealand unless permission for discharge elsewhere be obtained from the G.O.C. the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

I, DONALD MCKINNON do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagement made.

Signature of Recruit: Donald McKinnon

Signature of Witness: Det. McDonald Capt.

Oath to be taken by recruit on attestation

I, DONALD MCKINNON, do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors, and that I will faithfully serve in the New Zealand Military Forces, according to my liability under the Defence Act, and that I will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and of the Generals and Officers set over me, until I shall be lawfully discharged. So help me, God!

Certificate of Magistrate or Attesting Officer

The above questions were read to the above-named recruit in my presence. I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to, and the said recruit has made and signed the declaration and taken the oath before me, at Hamilton, N.Z., on this 18 day of Aug, 1914.

Signature of Attesting Officer Det. McDonald Capt.

If any alteration is required on this page of the Attestation, the Attesting Officer should be requested to make it and initial the alterations.

STATEMENT OF THE SERVICES OF No. 12/494 NAME: McKinnin Donald

| Regiment or Corps. | Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, etc. | Rank. | Dates. | Signature of Officer certifying Correctness of Entries. |
|----------------------|--|-----------|-----------------|---|
| <i>Arch Infantry</i> | | | | |
| | <i>Discharge from Hospital</i> | <i>Rt</i> | <i>28/5/15</i> | <i>W. H. H. H. H.</i> |
| | <i>Attached to strength of Base</i> | <i>Rt</i> | <i>28/5/15</i> | <i>W. H. H. H. H.</i> |
| | <i>Committed for transfer to reinforcements</i> | | <i>2/6/15</i> | <i>W. H. H. H. H.</i> |
| | <i>Adm. Comd. Hq. (Spec. R.E.Q. 91)</i> | | <i>15/12/15</i> | <i>W. H. H. H. H.</i> |
| | <i>Struck off strength of R. G. F. having been</i> | | | |
| | <i>Invalided to N. Z. per "Quaker"</i> | | | <i>W. H. H. H. H.</i> |
| | <i>on 17/2/1916</i> | | | |
| | <i>Discharged N. Z. R. F.</i> | | | |
| | <i>(N. Z. Return - April)</i> | | <i>10/5/16</i> | <i>W. H. H. H. H.</i> |

Records.]

[E.F. Form No. 53a.

NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

SICK-LEAVE CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that the undermentioned soldier, not requiring medical treatment, has been granted sick-leave from 10/4/16. to 17/4/16. 1916, and is resident at Waikokowai Waikato

| Reg. No. | Rank. | Surname. | Christian name. |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <u>12/797.</u> | <u>Pte.</u> | <u>McKinnon</u> | <u>Donald.</u> |

The soldier ^{is} _{is not} permitted to travel whilst in possession of this pass.

Signature: T. G. Campbell Sm.
For Director of Base Records.

Date: 10/4/16.

Noted by R. (5): APR 17 1916

FILE BASE RECORDS.
Initials: W APR 17 1916

COPY OF FINAL DISCHARGE.

CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE OF NO. 12/797 RANK Private

NAMED Donald Mackinnon (Mackinnon)

UNIT Auckland Infantry Battalion

BORN AT Chinewai

RESIDED AT Hamilton ON THE 18th August 1914

AT THE AGE OF 23 1/2 YEARS

IS DISCHARGED IN CONSEQUENCE OF BEING MEDICALLY UNFIT FOR ACTIVE SERVICE, ALTHOUGH FIT FOR EMPLOYMENT IN CIVIL LIFE.

CHARACTER

REMARKS AND DECORATIONS

SERVICE ABROAD 1 YEAR 177 DAYS

SERVICE AT HOME YEAR 89 DAYS

TOTAL SERVICE 1 YEAR 266 DAYS

WELLINGTON posted:

Discharge posted: 10 May 1916

(Signature) JMB Capt. For Brig-Genl. COMMANDING NEW ZEALAND MILITARY FORCES

DESCRIPTION ON FINAL DISCHARGE.

OF NUMBER 12/797

AGE 24 5/6 YEARS

HEIGHT 5 ft. 6 ins.

COMPLEXION Dark

EYES Blue

HAIR Dark brown

TRADE Farmer

MARKS OR SCARS, WHETHER ON FACE OR OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY

INTENDED PLACE OF RESIDENCE

CHARACTER CERTIFICATE PREPARED

CHARACTER CERTIFICATE ISSUED (date)

BY

FILE BASE RECORDS

Initials

Casualty Form-Active Service.

Regiment or Corps *Blackland Infantry Hill Coy*

Regimental No. *12/494* Rank *Private* Name *McKinnon Donald*

Enlisted (a) *18.8.14* Terms of Service (a) *Period of War* Service reckons from (a) *18.8.14*

Date of promotion () Date of appointment () Numerical position on ()
to present rank () to lance rank () roll of N.C.Os. ()

Extended Re-engaged Qualification (b)

| Report | | Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, etc., during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case. | Place | Date | Remarks taken from Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or other official documents. |
|----------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|----------------|--|
| Date | From whom received | | | | |
| | | <i>Embarked for Dardanelles</i> | <i>Alexandria</i> | <i>12.9.15</i> | <i>Embarkation Roll</i> |
| <i>16.5.15</i> | <i>to A.I.B.</i> | <i>Wounded in action</i> | <i>Dardanelles</i> | <i>25.4.15</i> | <i>AFB 213</i> |
| <i>30.4.15</i> | <i>15th Gen Hosp</i> | <i>Admitted to 15th Gen Hosp</i> | <i>Alexandria</i> | <i>30.4.15</i> | <i>Gun shot wound left leg slight A 36</i> |
| <i>1.5.15</i> | <i>17th Gen Hosp</i> | <i>Admitted to 17th Gen Hosp</i> | <i>Alexandria</i> | <i>1.5.15</i> | <i>Convalescent</i> |
| <i>8.5.15</i> | <i>17th Gen Hosp</i> | <i>Transferred to Gen Hosp</i> | <i>Moustapha</i> | <i>8.5.15</i> | <i>A 36</i> |
| <i>23.5.15</i> | <i>to N.Z. M.C.</i> | <i>Attached strength of Base</i> | <i>Moustapha</i> | <i>23.5.15</i> | <i>to Hosp AFB 213</i> |
| <i>2.6.15</i> | <i>to N.Z. M.C.</i> | <i>Embarked on H.M. Steamer</i> | <i>Alexandria</i> | <i>2.6.15</i> | <i>to rejoined unit Emb roll</i> |
| <i>13.6.15</i> | <i>to A.I.B.</i> | <i>Rejoined unit</i> | <i>Dardanelles</i> | <i>13.6.15</i> | <i>AFB 213</i> |
| <i>15.8.15</i> | <i>to A.I.B.</i> | <i>Wounded in action</i> | <i>Dardanelles</i> | <i>8.8.15</i> | <i>2nd time AFB 213</i> |
| <i>18.9.15</i> | <i>H.S. Aquitania</i> | <i>Embarked H.S. Aquitania</i> | <i>Madras</i> | <i>18.9.15</i> | <i>for England Gun shot wld Nom Roll</i> |
| | | <i>Operated Incision left foot</i> | | <i>20.9.15</i> | <i>list of operations A 13022 B 324</i> |
| | <i>War Office</i> | <i>Admitted 5th Southern Gen Hosp</i> | <i>Portsmouth</i> | <i>26.9.15</i> | <i>List No H 1771</i> |
| <i>21.2.16</i> | <i>to Records</i> | <i>Embarked on S.S. Turkuine and London struck off strength of N.Z. C.F.</i> | <i>Plymouth</i> | <i>17.2.16</i> | <i>for New Zealand Report</i> |

(a) In the case of a man who has re-engaged for, or enlisted into Section D, Army Reserve, particulars of such re-engagement or enlistment will be entered.
(b) e.g. Signals, Shooting, etc., etc., also special qualifications in technical Corps duties.

MILITARY HISTORY FOR ANGUS GLENALVON STEWART

4/. MALCOLM STEWART

was born about 1866 in Kaiwaka, N.Z

He died 9 Jun 1942 in Kaiwaka, Northland, N.Z

and was buried in Kaiwaka Cemetery, N.Z

Malcolm married Mary Blackwood JUDD, daughter of Charles JUDD and Isobella Belle BLACKWOOD, on 18 Apr 1894 in Thames, N.Z

Mary was born 25 Oct 1863 in Thames, N.Z

She died 30 Oct 1925 in Maungaturoto, N.Z

and was buried in Kaiwaka Cemetery, N.Z

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------|---------|
| 1894/1345 | Mary Blackwood | Judd | Malcolm |
|-----------|----------------|------|---------|

A/. Angus Glenalvon STEWART

Was born about 1895 in Kaiwaka, N.Z

He died 7 Feb 1978 in Kaiwaka, N.Z. and was buried in Kaiwaka Cemetery, N.Z

| | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| 1895/16100 | Stewart | Angus Glenalvon | Mary Blackwin | Malco |
|------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|-------|

Angus married Grace JOHNSON on 1921 in Auckland N.Z

Grace was born about 1891 in Auckland N.Z

She died 17 Dec 1953 in Kaiwaka, N.Z. and was buried in Kaiwaka Cemetery, N.Z

Form of attestation of voluntary recruits and of men called up for service under the Military Service Act, 1916, who are willing to be attested in this manner.



ORIGINAL

[E.F. Form No. 2.]

NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

ATTESTATION FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT TO THE RECRUIT.

1. What is your name? ... Angus Glenalvon Stewart
2. Where were you born? ... Kaipara New Zealand
3. Are you a British subject? ... yes
4. What is the date of your birth? ... Aug 3rd 1895
5. What are the names of your parents? ...
 (Father: Malcolm Stewart)
 (Mother: Mary Stewart)
6. Where were your parents born? ...
 (Father: New Zealand)
 (Mother: New Zealand)
7. If they are of alien origin, when and where were they naturalized? ...
 (Father: not taken)
 (Mother: not taken)
8. How long have you been resident in New Zealand? ... Since birth
9. How long have your parents been resident in New Zealand? ...
 (Father: Since birth)
 (Mother: Since birth)
10. What is your trade or calling? ... Farmer
11. Are you an indentured apprentice? If so, where, and to whom? ... no
12. What was the address at which you last resided? ... Kaiwaka
13. Have you passed the Fourth Educational Standard or its equivalent? ... yes
14. What is the name and address of your present or last employer? ... Same as; Kaiwaka
15. Are you single, married, widower, divorced, or legally separated from your wife? ... single
16. If married, a widower, divorced, or legally separated from your wife, how many children under sixteen years of age have you? ... none
17. If single, how many persons are absolutely dependent on you? ... none
18. Have you ever been sentenced to imprisonment by the Civil power? If so, when and where? ... no
19. Do you now belong to any Military or Naval Force? If so, to what corps? ... yes 15th Hants Auckland Regiment
20. Have you ever served in any Military or Naval Force? If so, state which and cause of discharge. ... yes
21. Have you truly stated the whole (if any) of your previous service? ... yes
22. Have you ever been medically examined for service with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force? If so, when and where? ... no
23. Have you ever been registered for compulsory military training under the Defence Act, 1909? If so, where? ... yes Kaiwaka
24. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for the Military or Naval Forces of the Crown? If so, on what grounds? ... no
25. Are you willing to serve in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in or beyond the Dominion of New Zealand for the duration of the present war with Germany and six months thereafter, if your service is so long required? ... yes no
26. For which Reinforcement draft do you volunteer? ... no

NOTE.—Your discharge will not be granted before you return to New Zealand unless permission for discharge elsewhere be obtained from the G.O.C. the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

I, Angus Glenalvon Stewart, do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagement made.

Signature of Recruit: _____

Signature of Witness: H. Lupton

Oath to be taken by Recruit on attestation.

I, Angus Glenalvon Stewart, do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to our Sovereign Lord the King, and that I will faithfully serve in the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces against His Majesty's enemies, and that I will loyally observe and obey all orders of the Generals and Officers set over me, until I shall be lawfully discharged. So help me, God.

Certificate of Attesting Officer.

The above questions were read to the above-named recruit in my presence. I have taken care that he understands these questions, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered. The said recruit has made and signed the declaration and taken the oath of allegiance before me, at Helenville, N.Z., on this Twenty Sixth day of July, 1914.

Signature of Attesting Officer: _____

NOTE 1.—If any alteration is required in the attestation, the Attesting Officer should be requested to make it and initial the alteration.

NOTE 2.—The recruit expresses a preference to enlist for _____

(Branch of service.)

Distinctive marks, and marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous disease.

Weight: 149 lb.

Complexion: Dark

Colour of eyes : Brown

Colour of hair: Dark Brown

Religious profession : Brethren

- Old injury to ankle.

Medical Examination. Pulse 75.

Sight: Right eye, 9/12

Left eye, 5

Hearing: Right ear, Good

Left ear, Gone

Colour-vision: Normal

Are his limbs well formed? Yes

Are the movements of all his joints full and perfect? Yes

Is his chest well formed? Yes

Is his heart normal? Yes

Are his lungs normal? Yes

What is the condition of the teeth? Treatment:

Have you had any illnesses? *No*

Is he free from hernia? Yes

Is he free from varicocele? Yes

Is he free from varicose veins? Yes

Is he free from hæmorrhoids? Yes

Is he free from inveterate or contagious skin-disease? Yes

Is there a distinct mark of vaccination? No

Is he in good bodily and mental health and free from an

physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient per-

formance of his duties? Yes

Are there any slight defects, but not sufficient to caus

rejection? Yes -

Have you ever had a fit? No

Remarks.

1. Have you been notified for Consumption?
2. Have you ^{been} under treatment in a Sanatorium?
3. Have you ever been discharged from H.M. Service?
4. Have you ever been absent from work through ill-health or accident?

to - States be less a Reptile
to - stiffness & a whole after
to - long deep work
to - Less A.

Certificate of Medical Examination.

I HAVE examined this recruit and find that he does not present any of the causes of rejection specified in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.

I consider him ^{fit}~~unfit~~ for service in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in and beyond New Zealand.

Examined by Medical Board No. 3
Auckland *July 26th*

S. Herman, S. Gu, Medical Officer.

Address: Sumner St

Reinforcement: 43rd **HISTORY-SHEET.** SEE FILES

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------|
| Unit: <u>A. Coy</u> | Rank: <u>Pte</u> | Surname: <u>Stewart</u> | Christian Name: <u>Angus Glenalvon</u> | No. <u>78177</u> |
| Occupation: <u>Farmer</u> | | Religion: <u>Brethm</u> | Last New Zealand address: <u>Kaiwaka N.Z.</u> | |
| Last employer: <u>Self</u> | | <u>3.8.95</u> | | |

Name, relationship, and address of next-of-kin resident Zealand, in name and of nearest in New Ze Mr Malcolm Stewart. (Father)

DATE 4.25.7.1
DATE OF COMMENCEMENT ACTIVE SERVICE 25.9.18.

Service

Wounds

Sick ...

Killed in action ...

Died of wounds* sickness*

Missing ...

Prisoner ...

Injuries in or by the Service ... file which on termination of period of engagement

Discharge ... Provisional: (Date.) Intended address: Chas M Smith Kaiwaka
Final: Left 29 1919. (Date.)

Pension ... RECEIVED 2.9.19
RECEIVED 16/10/19

30,000/2/17-1275

* Strike out words not required.

43

Reinforcement: 40th Coy **HISTORY-SHEET 1.** SEE FILES

| | | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| Unit. <u>A. Coy</u> | Rank. <u>Pte</u> | Surname. <u>Stewart</u> | Christian Name. <u>Angus Glenalvon</u> | No. <u>78177</u> |
| Occupation: <u>Farmer</u> | | | Religion: <u>Brethm</u> | Last New Zealand address: <u>Kaiwaka</u> |
| Last employer: <u>Self</u> | | | <u>3.8.95</u> | <u>N.Z.</u> |
| Name, relationship, and address of next-of-kin resident in New Zealand, in name and of nearest in New Zealand <u>Mr Malcolm Stewart. (Father)</u> | | | | |

DATE 4.25.7.1
DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVE SERVICE 25.9.18

Service

Home Service.
Years. Days.
Foreign Service: 335
Total Service:

Wounds

Sick ...

Killed in action

Died of wounds*
sickness*

Missing ...

Prisoner ...

Injuries in or by Service ...

Discharge

Pension

ENTERED ON HISTORY SHEET

No. 78177 Rank Plt

Name: Angus Glenalvon Stewart

Address: 4 Mrs M Smith, Kaiwaka.

Periods of Service.

In New Zealand: 21 years 11 days.

Overseas ... 335 days.

Total service ... 1 years 181 days.

Date commenced duty: 24-18

Date finally discharged: 27-9-19

Theatres of Operation.

Australasian

Egyptian

Egyptian E.F.

Balkan

Western

European

Asiatic

Decorations:

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 15 AUG 1921

The foregoing particulars are correct.

Signature: A. G. Stewart

N.B.—Do not omit to advise this office of any future change of address.

1,000 paid/8/20—12058

RECEIVED 2-9-19
103
RECEIVED 16/10/19
125

30,000/2/17—12791

* Strike out words not required.

HISTORY-SHEET. SEE FILES

Reinforcement: 43rd Coy

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Unit <u>A. Coy</u> | Rank <u>Pte</u> | Surname <u>Stewart</u> | Christian Name <u>Angus Glenalvon</u> | No. <u>78177</u> |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------|

Occupation: Farmer Religion: Kaihara Last New Zealand address: Kaiwaka

Last employer: Self Brethren: 3.8.95 N.Z.

Name, relationship, and address of next-of-kin (if not resident in New Zealand, insert also name and address of nearest relative in New Zealand):
Mr Malcolm Stewart, (Father)
Kaiwaka,
N.Z.

DATE OF RECEPTION: 4.25.7.17
DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVE SERVICE: 25.9.18

| Country or Troopship. | Date from | Date to | Total. | | Initials of Officer making Entry. | Home Service. | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------|-------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| | | | Years. | Days. | | Years. | Days. |
| <u>N.Z.</u> | <u>2.4.18</u> | <u>1.10.18</u> | | | | | |
| <u>EMBARKED.</u> | <u>2.10.18</u> | <u>1.9.19</u> | | | | | |
| <u>Doi. "Athene"</u> | <u>1.9.19</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>N.Y.</u> | <u>2.9.19</u> | <u>29.9.19</u> | | | | | |

Service D ... Foreign Service: 335
Total Service:

No. 78177 Rank. Pl
Name: Angus Glenalvon Stewart
Address: 4 Mrs M Smith, Hauwaka,
Waiariki

Periods of Service. Theatres of Operation.

In New Zealand: 211 years 211 days. Australasian
Overseas ... 335 years 335 days. Egyptian
Total service ... 1 years 181 days. Egyptian E.F.
Date commenced duty: 24-18 Balkan
Date finally discharged: 29-9-19 Western
European
Asiatic

Decorations: MEDAL ACTION
BRITISH WAR MEDAL
The foregoing particulars are correct.
Signature: A. G. Stewart
N.B.—Do not omit to advise this office of any future change of address.
1,000 pads/8/20—120587

Killed in action
Died of wounds
Missing
Prisoner ...
Injuries in or by service
Discharge
Pension

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 15 AUG 1921
The foregoing particulars are correct.
Signature: A. G. Stewart
N.B.—Do not omit to advise this office of any future change of address.
1,000 pads/8/20—120587

RECEIVED 2-9-19
RECEIVED 16/10/19

* Strike out words not required.

20

CONDENSED HISTORY OF 'PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND'...

French Settlers Jacques Cartier of France was the first European to sight the Island. He landed July 1, 1534. Samuel de Champlain named it Isle St. Jean in 1603. By the beginning of the 1600's French fishermen were fishing the coastal waters.

The French established a colony in North America as early as 1604. Sieur de Monts brought 120 men to a small island in the Bay of Fundy. There they spent a miserable winter in which thirty of the men lost their lives to scurvy, a vitamin C deficiency that can cause death.

With the coming of spring, the survivors moved to Port Royal, today known as Annapolis, Nova Scotia and it became the first permanent settlement of Europeans north of the Gulf of Mexico. The area was named Acadia and the French settlers became known as Acadians.

Life would never be easy or peaceful for the people of Acadia. Both France and Britain wanted control of these new lands for the wealth of resources in fisheries, forests, furs, and agricultural lands. War or the threat of it between the two nations was a constant reality for the settlers as areas of land were handed back and forth.

The Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 gave Acadia and Newfoundland to the British. Isle Royale, now Cape Breton, and Isle St. Jean went to the French.

Some of the displaced Acadians from Nova Scotia came to Isle St. Jean but left by 1716 in fear that the unprotected Island would be attacked by the British.

The French built the Fortress of Louisburg on Isle Royale to guard their interests along the St. Lawrence from the British. As the terrain of Isle Royale was not the best for raising food to feed the people of Louisburg, the French government decided to establish settlers on the arable land of Isle St. Jean to grow the crops required.

It was 1720 before the French made a permanent settlement on Isle St. Jean. A small settlement was begun at Port La Joie, later named Fort Amherst, in which the settlers were mainly colonists from France joined by some Acadians. However, when things went poorly many of the colonists returned to France. The French crown, over the period of its ownership of the Island, gave different people the opportunity to bring out settlers from France and start business ventures.

Over time settlements spread out across the Island but they were always under threat from the British and from nature itself. One of the hardest things faced by the settlers was the mice plagues that destroyed whole crops. The first plague of mice was in 1738. A plague of locusts in 1749 destroyed the grain crops.

Despite these hardships the settlers continued with determination to make a life for themselves in the new land.

Daily survival occupied the majority of their time. There was land to clear, crops to plant, gardens to tend, harvests to preserve, fish to be caught, candles to be made, wool to be spun and knitted and weaved. Entertainment consisted of the songs, music and dances of home. Religion played an important part in the lives of the Acadians and the early settlers were fortunate that a priest was often sent with a group of colonists.

The meals of the early French settlers were very simple. They had fish and seafood, wild meat, domestic meat, vegetables, berries and wild fruit but the staple of their diet was wheaten bread, and soup made of dried peas.

Slowly the French population on the Island grew. The census of 1731 showed a population of 347 people. By 1734 there were 396, and by the next year 573. The growth came mainly from births in the colony and more Acadians arriving. By 1752 the population was 2,223.

In 1755 after the British deported the Acadians from Nova Scotia many of the refugees fled to Isle St. Jean. By 1758, the French population of the Island stood at 4500 to 4700, but time was running out for them.

The Seven Years War between France and Britain broke out in 1756. In 1758, the Fortress of Louisburg fell and the British laid claim to Isle Royale and Isle St. Jean. Four ships were sent from Louisburg to round up the Island Acadians for deportation to France.

Their farms and homes were burnt at the hands of the British soldiers. Those who had warning were able to escape by boat to New Brunswick and Quebec.

In the thirty-eight years since the French had first established settlement on the Island they had cleared 12,000 acres of land and settled 25 villages.

Approximately thirty Acadian families who lived on the north side of the Island, in and around Malpeque, were able to evade the British soldiers.

When Samuel Holland arrived on the Island to begin the survey for the British government he found they had settled in Rustico Bay, Fortune Cove and near St. Eleanor's.

They were destitute and were considered by the British to be prisoners. It is from these families that the current population of Acadians on Prince Edward Island is descended.

From 1758 to 1772, the British colonial authorities ignored the needs of the Acadians. They are said to have survived only through hard work and will power. Their plight changed in 1772 with the arrival of a group of Scottish Highland settlers. They had with them a priest named Father James MacDonald who spoke French. He began to attend to the Acadians. As the numbers in these thirty families began to grow they moved out across the Island starting settlements at Tignish, Cascumpeque, Mont Carmel, Egmont Bay, and Miscouche. Many became tenant farmers for the absentee British landowners. They were often forced to settle on inferior farmland and many of them pursued the fisheries to make a living. The Acadians were a community that hung together and built strong support systems through their schools and churches.

Roman Catholics on Prince Edward Island were given the right to vote in 1830. Since that time, Acadians have used the power of the vote, education, hard work, and determination

to become a recognized powerhouse within Island society. It is a remarkable story for the Acadian settlers of Prince Edward Island.

When the British assumed ownership of the Island in 1758, English settlers changed the name to St. John Island. Forty years later, it was re-named Prince Edward Island.

They sent Captain Samuel Holland, who had fought with General Wolfe at Quebec, to survey the land. Holland divided the Island into sixty-seven parcels of approximately twenty thousand acres each. He established three counties – Prince, Queens and Kings. He surveyed a town in each county to become the county capital.

In 1767, the King of England held a lottery and gave away to noble and military men, to whom the crown owed a favour, sixty-five of the sixty-seven “lots” with the stipulation that the lot owner must settle on his land, within ten years: one foreign European Protestant settler for every two hundred acres. The settlers would pay rent to the landowner who in turn would pay a quit-rent or tax for the establishment and running of a colonial government. The landowner was also to promote the fisheries. Holland was awarded Lot 28 for his service to the King.

This decision by the crown stunted the population and economic growth of the Island for decades to come. Many of the lot owners had no interest in investing money in their lots or in bringing out settlers. To them the land in the far off colony was merely for financial speculation.

In the early days of the new colony the British government did not encourage its own people to settle here. It needed them as a workforce at home and to fill the positions in the British army and navy for the continual fighting of wars. British citizens who were already tenant farmers at home were not, for the most part, interested in coming to an unsettled colony to be nothing more than a tenant once again. Those who were willing to leave Britain were looking to go to the North American colonies where free land, or land at low prices was available.

The War of Independence in the United States between 1775 and 1783 slowed the tide of immigration from Britain to the New World. The Napoleonic Wars ended in 1815 and with soldiers no longer needed to fight the war against Napoleon there was a surplus of workers in Britain causing high unemployment. As well, British landowners started to reorganize their land structure making bigger farms that would be more profitable. This displaced a number of small tenant farmers. Immigration became a solution. Most of the British settlers who came to the Island did so between 1815 and 1854. Approximately 1200 English came to the Island during the ten years following the end of the Napoleonic Wars. But British immigration slowed down again in the 1820s as the British economy improved for a short period of time. The number of British leaving home peaked again in the early 1830s as a result of economic, social and political dislocation in England. The Industrial Revolution was well underway and many hand workers were displaced by the introduction of machinery.

Immigration remained strong through the 1840's and 1850's and then dwindled to basically nothing. The majority of English who came to the province were small farmers, labourers, weavers, and skilled tradesmen. Some came through the timber trade between the Island and Britain and through the shipbuilding industry as skilled tradesmen.

In the 1800's the English were a distant third in the population makeup of Prince Edward Island. They were only one-fifth of the population behind the Scottish and Irish. Prince Edward Island was a British colony that looked to countries other than the motherland to provide the hardy settlers. Yet British rule and law was the order of the day.

The primary emigration to the British colony of Prince Edward Island was from Scotland. People from that country, mainly from the Highlands, outnumbered all other ethnic groups combined. The Scottish came because of the changes that were happening in their homeland. By the time Prince Edward Island was being settled as a British colony, Scotland already had history centuries old.

The Scots were Celts or Gaels, one of the two branches of the modern Celtic language tree that originated in Ireland before moving into the Isle of Man and Scotland. They became very powerful in Scotland when the Roman Empire fell. The Celts spoke Gaelic of which there were the three variations of Irish, Manx, and Scottish. The Celts had written language long before the English. They had a structured society that centred on the Gaelic language. Germanic tribes moved into the lowlands of England and were powerful enough to force the Gaelic Celts up into the Highlands of Scotland. For years there were uprisings and war between the two groups.

The last Jacobite Rising of 1745 resulted in the Highland Celts losing their independence to the British and Gaelic being replaced with English as the language of business and government.

The term Jacobite is Latin for James and refers to King James VII of Scotland and James II of England of the Stuart line who was overthrown as king in favour of William of Orange and his wife Mary.

The Stuart line had support in the Highlands and a number of uprisings were staged from 1700 to 1745 to put a Stuart back on the throne. When the last uprising failed in 1745, the British decided to make sure it didn't happen again by rounding up Jacobite supporters and imprisoning or killing them, dismantling the clan system, taking estates, and outlawing weapons, tartans and pipes.

Over the next number of decades the Highland Scots faced many stresses. Their culture was under siege and Roman Catholic Scots were being pressured to convert to the Protestant faith. Landowners were increasing rents for the tenants while other landowners cleared their properties of people in order to raise sheep.

By the 1770s the Highland Scots began to leave for the North American colonies in large numbers. The Scots had great military expertise. There had always been a military wing to the clan system, which was the underlying social unit in the Scottish Highlands made up of related families who followed the same hereditary chieftain. The British raised regiments of soldiers from Scotland to fight in the Seven Years War that ended in 1763. Many of these men decided to settle in the colonies and were given land grants. The Island landowners, some of who was Scottish, looked to Scotland for willing families to settle in the new

colony. The Scottish settlers to the Island came from every corner of the Highlands and the Scottish Islands based on the clan ties.

They came from the Clanranald territories in the west central Highlands, the Outer Hebrides, Isle of Skye, Isle of Argyll, Perthshire in the eastern Highlands, and Sutherland. Extended families emigrated and stayed together when they reached the Island. The first large settlements of Scots came in 1770. The ones from Argyll, Scotland settled in the Malpeque area and the Clanranald group went to the eastern end of the Island on the north shore from Tracadie to East Point and on the south side up to Cardigan. They also went to Indian River, Grand River and the Brae in Prince County. Perhaps the best-known group to come to the Island was the Selkirk settlers from the Isle of Skye who settled in southern Queens County and King's County in 1803. The majority of the Scottish immigration was over by the mid 1800's.

There was a great deal of chain migration. This means that the first ones to come and settle encouraged other members of their family and friends to follow. This went on for generations. The Highland Scots were shepherders at home. They didn't have the farming expertise that the Lowland Scots and English possessed. Many of them turned to the sea when they arrived in the new settlement. For the first century their diet consisted mainly of potatoes, oatmeal, salt cod, pickled herring, pork, buckwheat flour and tea. They later added pearl barley from which Scotch broth was made. The Scots settled on the Island in close-knit communities and for an extensive period of time were able to hold onto their Gaelic culture.

Many of the early settlers spoke only Gaelic. For a time the Island was more Gaelic than Scotland itself. The well-established colleges of piping were closed out in Scotland by the late 1700's.

Con Douly, the piper to the MacLean family and his brother Eachan, who normally would have taught in Scotland came to the Island. [The Island songwriter Allan Rankin has written a song about his journey.] The early settlers brought with them harping which had died out in Scotland in the middle of the 1700's. They also brought the violin and their dances. When groups got together for work bees they would sing the Gaelic songs of home and in the evening play the tunes and dance the dances of the Highlands.

As in Scotland, the Gaelic culture came under pressure from the language of the public system – English. The Scots went to school where only English was spoken. Business, both government and private, was conducted in English so anyone who wanted to increase his chances of a successful career had to speak English. Gaelic was spoken at home and among neighbours but was not successfully passed down through the generations. The music and dance almost died out in the 1950's and 60's but through the efforts of some was revived and has made a strong comeback.

Today some people are learning to speak Gaelic and keep the language alive. Prince Edward Island is the most Scottish province in Canada. Irish Settlers, the second group of Celtic immigrants to come to the Island was the Irish. Between 1763 and 1880, ten thousand Irish

came to the colony. By 1850 they made up one quarter of the Island population. The Irish came to the colony in several different influxes.

The first settlers, called the colonial pioneers, arrived between 1767 and 1810. They were the English speaking Irish Protestants brought to the Island to establish British law, government and institutions in the new colony. The first Governor, Walter Patterson, who arrived in 1769, was Irish, along with the government officials, businessmen and Anglican clergy. Governor Patterson and his officials brought black slaves with them to the colony. Other settlers who were part of the colonial pioneers were farmers, fishermen, carpenters and tradesmen. The Irish also served in the garrison on the Island and many stayed on after their term was up. Most of the early Irish settled in the Charlottetown area. When the lottery for the Island land was conducted, four of the lots went to Irishmen. By 1783, the number of lots owned by Irishmen had increased to twenty-one. When they went to Ireland looking for settlers they incurred the anger of the Irish landowners who didn't want to lose their tenant farmers. Many Irish were not interested in coming to Prince Edward Island to the same situation they would be leaving at home. The land situation made it almost impossible to move the Island ahead.

The second influx of Irish was called the south-eastern emigrants. They came between 1810 and 1835. The third group called the Monaghan settlers arrived between 1830 and 1850. The Irish tended to pay their own way out to the colony rather than being sponsored by a lot owner. They had a healthy scepticism of various forms of authority that they encountered. They were independent seeking more independence not unlike their fellow immigrants out from Scotland. Contrary to popular belief most Irish who settled on the Island came before the great Irish potato famines of 1845 to 1848.

The Irish forced from their country by the famines went up the St. Lawrence River to Upper and Lower Canada and to the United States.

One uniquely defined group of Irish to come to Prince Edward Island in the early to mid-1800's was popularly known as the 'two-boaters' meaning they had taken one vessel to Newfoundland, stayed there for a duration ranging from days to years, then for any number of reasons moved on to Prince Edward Island.

Trade between the two colonies was robust and facilitated this kind of migration. They tended to be mainly from south-eastern Ireland with a few from the southwest and in leaving Newfoundland they left behind a colony that was very Irish and remains so today. On Prince Edward Island the 'two-boaters' settled in areas as diverse as Charlottetown, Kinkora, St Peters, Tignish, Burton and Kensington to name a few.

In the very early years prior to 1800 some observers considered Charlottetown to be mostly Irish with a goodly percentage of them being soldiers – and drunken ones at that! It was a centre of about 70 houses and apparently something of a garrison town. One observer even went as far as to call these Irish the "*dregs of Newfoundland and Ireland*" accusing them of being here only because they had been expelled from their own country. It was a familiar refrain of a few observers and unfortunately it was a stereotype in North America oft repeated and undeserved.

The Irish that came to PEI came from all of the 32 counties of Ireland with the greatest numbers coming out in the 1830s from County Monaghan. Except for the County Monaghan settlers most arrived as individuals or as very small family-connected and family encouraged immigrants. They settled such areas as Park Corner, Irishtown, Sea View, Foxley River, Hope River, Emerald, Kinkora, Indian River, Kildare, Shamrock – and the list goes on. They spread right across the Island. In religious affiliation the Irish were all Protestant in the beginning years, but later influxes were entirely Roman Catholic making Irish immigration to the Island a far higher percentage Roman Catholic than in either neighbouring province of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. It was not an easy adjustment for the Irish settlers. They had to live in a much harsher climate than they had experienced in Ireland and the inability to own their own land kept them in poverty and insecurity.

For those who arrived between 1830 and 1850 the better, more accessible lands had been claimed already so they often ended up in the hills further inland. But they persisted. They cleared land, built log houses with sod on the roofs, dealt with the wild animals and the homesickness for Ireland to build strong Island communities that still remember and celebrate their Irish roots.

The American War of Independence brought eight hundred Loyalist families to the Island of St. John between 1783 and 1795. These were well-established families in the United States who remained loyal to the King of England when the war started for American Independence. Many of them were civilians, while others were members of the military troops that had been disbanded. In most cases they gave up everything they owned when they headed north to the colonies still friendly and loyal to Britain. 11 Most of the refugees had been born in America, but their racial origin was varied. Approximately five hundred of the eight hundred Loyalists that came were of Irish descent. Many of them were from other parts of the British Isles, while others had originally migrated from countries such as Germany, France, and Holland.

The Loyalists were treated much differently than the other immigrants to Prince Edward Island. Many of them received large land grants as payment for their loyalty. The Island landowners offered to give up 100,000 acres to the Loyalists in return for the end or reduction of their quit-rents. The landowners had been making these mandatory payments, as a form of tax, to the British Crown for the running of the colonial government. This put the Loyalists at an advantage over the tenant farmers but it was still not easy for them. They struggled for decades to receive clear title to the lands they cleared, fenced, and farmed. The Loyalists, once established, like the English and the Lowland Scots, had good nutrition, as they knew how to farm. They had dairy products, beef, mutton, fowl, fruit and vegetables in their diet. The settlement of the Loyalists proved to be a positive influence on the Island economy and culture. They were well educated and experienced in business and in agriculture. They became some of the most prominent families on the Island.

The families settled mainly in Lots 49 and 50 and at Pownal, along Malpeque Bay, and in the Bedeque and Summerside areas. Their descendants can be found all across Prince Edward Island today.

Syrian/Lebanese Settlers: The Syrian/Lebanese immigrants found their way to Prince Edward Island in the 1880's. This was a result of border changes in Lebanon due to numerous military occupations. Their story is another example of chain migration. The family is the central force for Lebanese people and extended families and entire villages came to Canada between the 1880's and World War One. This time frame was the beginning of a massive out migration of the people of Lebanon to other parts of the world. There are more Lebanese in other countries of the world than in Lebanon itself. Lebanon is an ancient civilization associated with the Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Turks, French, Syrians, Palestinians and the Israelis. Lebanon has experienced long years of occupation by such civilizations. The people are a mixed population of the Middle East and religion is a very sensitive matter.

The country is made up of Christians, Muslims, and people of the Druze religion. There were three main reasons for the start of the massive outward migration in the 1880's. Lebanese Christians, the majority who left the country, were facing oppression and persecution by the Turks. As well, there was an overpopulation of people in a small 12 homeland, limiting the available opportunities to improve life. Large numbers of Lebanese left together, keeping their families intact. Those who found their way to Prince Edward Island faced numerous adjustments.

The climate of the Island was very different from their homeland as was the language and culture. French was often the second language of the Lebanese so many of them were comfortable in French areas of the province. Many of the Lebanese who settled on the Island adopted an English spelling of their name or took an English name.

The Lebanese who came to Prince Edward Island were very hard working people and were especially successful in the field of business. Many of the young men and some women became packmen or pack peddlers. They travelled the rural parts of the Island selling goods from their packs. They called it *"going to the country."*

The rural people were especially glad to see them, as they didn't often get into Charlottetown or Summerside. The peddlers started stores in the major centres once they had the resources to do so. While some started businesses in French speaking areas such as Tignish, the majority centred themselves in Charlottetown.

The Lebanese today make up less than one percent of the Island population.

Chinese Settlers: The Chinese who came to Canada were discriminated against in a manner that no other ethnic group experienced. From 1858 to 1885 they were allowed free entry into the country because they provided cheap, disposable labour for the building of the national railway. However, once the railway was completed the Chinese needed to compete with other settlers for jobs in a time when the economy was slowing down. British Columbia was the first destination for Chinese immigrants and there was a strong protest in the province about the number of Chinese being allowed into the country. From 1885 to 1923 the Federal government imposed a heavy head tax on the Chinese that greatly reduced the numbers.

Total exclusion started in 1923. Most of the Chinese who came were single males hoping to make enough money to both live on and support a family back home. They were not allowed to bring family with them and with the price of the head tax spent many years repaying loans taken to get themselves into the country. They were limited to menial jobs so many worked as laundrymen and operated restaurants.

Back in China, laundry work was considered women's work, so this must have been painful for the men. The Chinese who came to Prince Edward Island arrived via other Canadian locations such as Montreal and Halifax. The first known Chinese person on the Island was a woman who arrived in 1850 and lived here until her death in 1888. However, the circumstances of Louisa Maria Esperanza Hooper were very different than the average Chinese immigrant. Mrs. Hooper was half Chinese, half Portuguese and was likely born in Macao, southern coastal China. According to Hung-Min Chiang in his book, *Chinese Islanders, Making a Home in the New World*, she married William J. P. Hooper and they came to Prince Edward Island where they settled in Morell. Hooper was elected to the Island House of Assembly four times starting in 1870.

The second Chinese person known to come to Prince Edward Island arrived in 1891 from Halifax with a plan to open a hand laundry. This was a time of outward migration on Prince Edward Island as the economy was poor and jobs were hard to find. He was not welcomed. Within days there was a letter to a Charlottetown newspaper stating that this man would take business away from local girls and if he was encouraged through support of his laundry within a month there would be a dozen Chinese in Charlottetown. Another Chinese man joined him but, with no business support from the community, they were forced to leave after three months. Nearly all Chinese males who came to the Island in the early days eventually left, as it was a struggle to make a living, learn a new language and cultural ways, and face the loneliness of having no Chinese women to marry.

But come and go they did and they left a footprint on the Island that is explained in Hung-Min Chiang's book.

Black Settlers: The early black settlers to Prince Edward Island did not come as willing migrants looking for new opportunity and a better life; rather they came as the slaves of the British and Irish ruling class and the United Empire Loyalists. They were of African descent and considered by white Europeans to be inferior. When France occupied the Island, slavery was allowed under French law, but there is no record of any slaves being brought to the colony. The British and Irish ruling class brought slaves to the Island in the 1780's as did the United Empire Loyalists.

The Government of the Island wanted to attract the Loyalists escaping from the United States to the northern British colonies and was willing to allow slaves to be brought as well. The number of slaves on the Island is believed to never have been overly high but the reality of their servitude is still a part of history that has never been widely known.

Slavery was officially abolished in the colony in 1825, but most slaves had been given their freedom between the years of 1790 and 1810 due to social and religious pressure being put on their owners. The release from slavery brought another type of bondage to the blacks of Prince Edward Island – poverty and discrimination in the work place and in society. Blacks,

who were the most visible minority on the Island, were refused employment other than menial jobs. Many had to find ways to stay alive that often brought them into contact with the law. They basically had no rights.

While some free blacks moved out across the province, the majority settled together in Charlottetown in a poor neighbourhood known as “The Bog.” It was located in the area now occupied by the provincial government buildings and along Rochford Street. The Bog community was broken up starting round 1900 for redevelopment of the area. There was no in-migration of blacks to the province in the 1800’s so many of the Island blacks intermarried with whites. Like all other ethnic groups on the Island the black community experienced heavy out-migration in the years between 1871 and 1921. There was more opportunity to be had in places like the New England States. It is only in recent years that attention has been turned to the black settlers of Prince Edward Island.

Historian Jim Hornby wrote a book titled *Black Islanders* in 1991.

Other Early Immigrants: People of other nations did come to Prince Edward Island in the early days but not in any great numbers. There are only bits and pieces of information available. German Douglas Baldwin in his book *Abegweit: Land of Red Soil* relates the story of Captain Nicholas Henckell who came from Germany in 1782, with the British Army. When he was discharged he was given land in Vernon River. His family changed their name to Jenkins to experience less prejudice.

A note of interest is that during World War I, German Prisoners of War were brought to the Island to work as labourers on the ferry terminal site at Borden. Many of them requested to stay following the war but were refused permission.

Italian: An Italian named Luigi Riani who was born in 1840, in Pisa, Italy came to Prince Edward Island via Newfoundland. He settled in the western end of the province and was involved in the retail business. He changed the family name to Rennie.

Dutch: The first Dutch person on Prince Edward Island was Samuel Holland who was sent in 1765 to survey the land for the British. In the 1881 census of the colony there were two hundred ninety-two people of Dutch descent in the province. A number of them were United Empire Loyalists. The majority of the Dutch settlers currently living in the province have come since the end of World War II.¹²

12 EARLY IMMIGRATION – PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PREPARED BY MARLENE CAMPBELL OF WYATT HERITAGE PROPERTIES, SUMMERSIDE
THIS PROGRAM HAS BEEN MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH PARTIAL FUNDING FROM THE COMMUNITY MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION OF PRINCE
EDWARD ISLAND’S MUSEUM DEVELOPMENT GRANT. THE PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM THE MATERIAL THAT FORMS THIS PROGRAM ON
THE CANADIAN IDENTITY FROM THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PERSPECTIVE IS WRITTEN TO ENCOMPASS THE EXISTENCE OF THE
ABORIGINAL PEOPLE AND THE COMING OF THE EARLIEST SETTLERS.

EARLY IMMIGRATION TO PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Half of the immigration to the Island happened in the first fifty years of the 1800's. By the 1850's it had trickled to a small stream of individuals coming to seek a new life. By the end of the 1800's Island settlements grew to the point where there was outward migration to other lands such as California, and the New England states. Later migrations favoured the big cities of Ontario and Quebec and now Alberta is the destination of choice.

Who are the people of Prince Edward Island? The people of this small Canadian province think of themselves primarily as "Islanders." Secondly they are Canadian, part of the fabric of the nation. With the exception of the Aboriginal People who have inhabited this land for centuries, the people who call this place home originally came from other countries.

Why do people leave their place of origin and seek a new beginning? Throughout history the reasons have always been the same. People are seeking a better life for themselves and their families. The social and economic conditions are such that people cannot provide for their families or there may be war in their homeland, persecution, or discrimination. For some people the reason to leave home for another place is purely the desire to seek adventure and to see the world.

How did early settlers arrive? The first settlers to North America came by sailing ships that took weeks to cross the Atlantic from Europe or the British Isles. Most had to survive close quarters, possible injury and disease, unpredictable weather conditions, and a general lack of comfort. They were a hardy group, your ancestors. Their ability to take risks and adapt to the hardships of pioneer life have shaped the geographic areas in which they lived and the culture in which they thrived.

Where did they settle? Generally speaking, most of the early settlers built their homesteads near sheltered harbours or along tidal rivers. The water systems provided the settlers with a means of transportation and easy access to fish and shellfish, which was a staple food. As the coastlines became settled, later immigrants to the colony were forced inland. This was not necessarily a bad thing in that some of the best land for farming was in the land locked areas of the Island. The Aboriginal People the **Paleo-Indians** came to the Maritime region following the caribou herds over 10,000 years ago. They are believed to be the first human presence on the Island and would have most likely come by a land bridge still connecting the Island to the mainland. Archaeological sites on the north shore of the Island prove that over 3500 years ago the **Shellfish** people from the New England area were located there. They lived on a diet of shellfish, birds and small animals. What became of the Shellfish people is a mystery but one theory is that the women and children were assimilated by the **Eastern Algonquin** people who moved into the Maritimes over 2000 years ago.

The **Eastern Algonquin** occupied most of the eastern seaboard of North America. They separated into a number of tribes and over time became very different in their culture and language.

The **Mi'Kmaq** made their home in the land areas that later became known as Eastern New Brunswick, Gaspé Peninsula, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The **Mi'Kmaq** do not have a written language, which has made it very hard for historians to track their history. But many things are known through oral history passed down from generation to generation.

The early **Mi'Kmaq** chose to live in small bands made up of one or more extended families. In summer they came together in large encampments of many small bands and settled along the water edges to enjoy a summer diet of shellfish and seafood and to escape the heavy infestations of summer insects found inland.

The **Mi'Kmaq** called what is now Prince Edward Island, *Abegweit* meaning 'Cradled on the Waves' or *Minegoo* meaning 'The Island'.

The theory that has always been put forth by Island historians and archaeologists is that in the fall the **Mi'Kmaq** travelled by canoe back to the mainland and moved inland to hunt for bigger game such as deer, moose, and bear that would provide the winter food supply. However, Louis Pellissier states in writings that he did during the 1970's that the Island had good quantities of such wildlife prior to the arrival of the Europeans so it can't truly be determined if the **Mi'Kmaq** were only seasonal dwellers.

The **Mi'Kmaq** was an independent, self-sufficient nomadic people in the early days of their Maritime or Island history. Everything they needed was gathered from Mother Nature – tree poles and birch bark to construct their homes, stone and wood implements with which to hunt, construct, and cook, plants for food and medicine and animals for clothing and food. They were mainly meat eaters – seal, beaver, rabbit, porcupine, 3 moose, bear, deer, waterfowl, eggs, lobsters, clams, oysters, and eels. They gathered wild fruit, berries, wild vegetables, wild potato, wild herbs, nuts and maple sap. They made tea from twigs of yellow birch, maple, spruce, hemlock, and wild cherry trees.

The **Mi'Kmaq** did not taste grain until they interacted with the Europeans.

The **Mi'Kmaq** civilization had its own system of governance and spirituality that served it well for centuries. The French converted the natives to the Roman Catholic faith. The life of the **Mi'Kmaq** was to quickly change when contact was made with the Europeans.

By 1600 the French were fishing off the shores of the Island during the summer months. They were harvesting the abundant fishery resources to feed the hungry people of the homelands. The Europeans were eager to trade European goods for valuable animal furs coveted in Europe by the fashion industry. Alcohol was one of the favourite bartering tools. The **Mi'Kmaq** were unfamiliar with "fire water" but quickly grew to love its taste and effect. By 1670, alcohol was creating serious breakdown in the tribal community.

The **Mi'Kmaq** had gone from being a subsistence food gathering economy to a people harvesting skins for trade. This put considerable strain on the wildlife population. It would still be another fifty years before a European permanent settlement was established on the

Island. In 1720, the French established a settlement on Isle St. Jean. The **Mi'Kmaq** got along well with the French and the two became allies against the English who also had an interest in the Maritime region. Although the French considered themselves superior to the **Mi'Kmaq**, they were friendlier than the English, were willing to adopt aspects of the **Mi'Kmaq** way of life, and intermarried.

Many of the French settlers fished and allowed the natives free range of the land unlike the British who later divided it into farms. In the 1756 French census there were 309 **Mi'Kmaq** living on the Island, many of them at Lennox Island. In 1758 the natives lost their contact with the French settlers when approximately 5000 Acadians were expelled from the Island.

In 1763, the British won the Seven Years War with France and assumed possession of Isle St. John. They did not concern themselves with the **Mi'Kmaq**. There was no treaty signed and no land set aside for the natives. Seriously hard times began for the **Mi'Kmaq** population.

The British establishment didn't want the natives roaming the Island and as more and more settlers came and started the process of clearing land and farming, the amount of wildlife available for hunting was seriously depleted.

The British wanted the natives to settle down and encouraged them to farm but they didn't give them any secure land or tools to work with. It was a society in London established to promote the abolition of slavery and the protection of native people that purchased Lennox Island for the **Mi'Kmaq**.

By the time Prince Edward Island entered Canadian Confederation there were three reserves for the native population: Lennox Island at 1300 acres, Morell at 200 acres and Scotchfort at 140 acres.

By 1900 most of the arable land on these reserves was being farmed. The **Mi'Kmaq** also made baskets, oars, and axe handles that they marketed to Island farmers, fishermen and tradespersons.

From the 1930's to the 1960's the Department of Indian Affairs again took away much of the self-sufficiency of the **Mi'Kmaq** with their government policies of dealing with First Nation People. In the 1970's the **Mi'Kmaq** began the long and difficult task of taking back their culture, language, and self-sufficiency.

They have made tremendous strides forward in the past three decades.

TICKET No. 1 **JOHN & ROBERT YOUNG,** BIRTH No. 18. 20
107 BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.
 18° AND 19° VICTORIA, CAP. 119.—SCHEDULE (L.)

PASSENGER'S CONTRACT TICKET.

1.—A Contract Ticket in this form must be given to every Passenger engaging a Passage from the United Kingdom to any Place out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea.
 2.—The Victualling Scale for the Voyage must be printed in the body of the Ticket.
 3.—All the Blanks must be correctly filled in, and the Ticket must be legibly signed with the Christian Name and Surname and Address, in full, of the Passenger, during the voyage.
 4.—The day of the Month on which the Passengers are to embark must be inserted in Words and not in Figures.
 5.—When once issued this Ticket must not be withdrawn from the Passenger, nor any Alteration, Addition, or Erasure made in it.

SHIP Spedance of 1 TONS REGISTER, to take in Passengers
 at Glasgow for June on the 1
 day of June 185 8.

I ENGAGE that the Person named in the margin shall be provided with STEERAGE PASSAGE to, and shall be landed at, the Port of Prince Edward Island in the Ship Spedance with not less than Ten Cubic Feet for Luggage for each Statute Adult, and shall be Victualled during the Voyage, and the time of detention at any Place before its Termination, according to the subjoined Scale, for the Sum of £ 1 including Government Dues before Embarkation, and Head-Money, if any, at the Place of Landing, and every other Charge, except Freight for Excess of Luggage beyond the Quantity above specified;—and I hereby acknowledge to have received the Sum of £ 1 in full Payment.

The following Quantities, at least, of Water and Provisions (to be issued daily), will be supplied by the Master of the Ship, as required by law: viz. to each Statute Adult 3 Quarts of Water daily, exclusive of what is necessary for cooking the articles required by the Passengers Act to be issued in a cooked state, and a Weekly Allowance of Provisions according to the following Scale:—

| | SCALE A. For Voyages not exceeding 14 Days for Sailing Vessels, or 20 Days for Steamers. | | SCALE B. For Voyages exceeding 14 Days for Sailing Vessels, or 20 Days for Steamers. | |
|--|---|-----|---|-----|
| | Lbs. | Oz. | Lbs. | Oz. |
| Bread or Biscuit not inferior in quality to Navy | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Wheaten Flour | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Oatmeal | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Rice | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Peas | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Potatoes | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Beef | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Pork | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Tea | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Sugar | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Salt | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mustard | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Black or White Pepper, Ground | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Vinegar | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lime Juice | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Preserved Meat | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Suet | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Butter | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

SUBSTITUTIONS.—Substitutions at the following Rates may, at the option of the Master of any "Passenger Ship," be made in the above Dietary Scales, that is to say:—
 1 lb. of Preserved Meat for 1 lb. of Salt Pork or Beef.
 1 lb. of Flour or of Oatmeal, or Biscuit, or 1 lb. of Rice, for 1 lb. of Corned Meat, or 1 lb. of Rice, or 1 lb. of Potatoes.
 1 lb. of Preserved Potatoes for 1 lb. of Oatmeal, or 1 lb. of Rice, or 1 lb. of Potatoes.
 1 lb. of Currants for 1 lb. of Raisins.
 1 lb. of Tea or of Coffee, Roasted and Ground, for 1 lb. of Tea.
 1 lb. of French for 1 lb. of Sugar.
 1 lb. of Mixed Pickles for 1 lb. of Vinegar.

Provided that the substituted Articles be set forth in the Contract Ticket of the Passengers.

Signature in full, John & Robert Young
 On behalf of John & Robert Young
 Place and Date, Glasgow 1858

DEPOSIT, £ 1
 BALANCE, £ 0
 TOTAL, £ 1

To be Paid at Glasgow before Sailing.

NOTICES TO PASSENGERS.
 1. If Passengers, through no Default of their own, are not received on board on the day named in their Contract Tickets, or fail to obtain a Passage in the Ship, they should apply to the Government Emigration Officer at the Port, who will assist them in obtaining Redress under the Passengers Act.
 2. Passengers should carefully keep this part of their Contract Ticket till after the end of the Voyage.

H. B.—This Contract Ticket is exempt from Stamp Duty.



People left almost every region of the Gàidhealtachd (Highlands) to immigrate to Canada. It is important to remember that Gaels didn't just immigrate to Canada. They also settled in Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

We know that thousands went to 'the New World'. It is estimated that 15,000 immigrated to British North America during the period 1700-1815 (before Canada was established). Many more emigrated in the years after 1815.

It's difficult to give exact figures but, in 1849, The Scotsman newspaper estimated that 20,000 had immigrated to Canada between 1839 and 1849. In the 20 years between 1841 and 1861 the Highlands and Islands population dropped by a third.

This table gives an indication of some of the places affected by immigration to Canada...

| Year/s | Place | Number of Emigrants |
|-----------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1826 | Isle of Rhum | 300 |
| 1826-1827 | Skye | 1300 |
| 1828 | North Uist | 600 |
| 1849 | Tiree | 600 |
| 1853 | Knoydart | 300 |
| 1851-1855 | Lewis | 1771 |

The number of Canadian emigrations dropped slightly around 1857, when the Canadian economy collapsed. Numbers rose again at the beginning of the 20th century when Canada needed people to populate the middle and west of the country. Between 1759 and 1959, around 1,000,000 Scots immigrated to Canada.

Those immigrants who arrived after 1759 were mainly Highland farmers who had been forced off their *crofts* (rented land) during the *Highland* and *Lowland Clearances* to make way for sheep grazing due to the *British Agricultural Revolution*.

Others came as a result of famine. In 1846, potato crops were blighted by the same fungal disease responsible for the *Great Irish Famine*, and most Highland crofters were very dependent on potatoes as a source of food. Crofters were expected to work in appalling conditions, and although some landlords worked to lessen the effects of the famine on their tenants, many landlords simply resorted to eviction. In particular, John Gordon of Cluny became the target of criticism in newspapers when many of his crofters were reduced to living on the streets of *Inverness*. Gordon resorted to hiring a fleet of ships and forcibly transporting his *Herodian crofters* to Canada, where they were conveniently abandoned on Canadian authorities. Some more sympathetic landlords supplied a free passage to what was hoped to be a better life.

Crop failures continued into the 1850's and famine relief programmes became semi-permanent operations. During the ten years following 1847, from throughout the Highlands, over 16,000 crofters were shipped overseas to Canada and Australia.

PULL FACTORS...

Canada had plenty of land and jobs and new opportunities, which created a pull factor. The government made certain potential immigrants knew of the advantages, sending agents to recruit Irish and Scottish emigrants to settle in western Canada between 1867 and the 1920's. The Canadian government hoped to develop the economy in the sparsely populated western part of the country. It set up offices in towns in Ireland and Scotland, and agents went up and down the land pasting up attractive posters, giving lectures, handing out pamphlets and trying one-on-one to persuade farmers and labourers of the virtues of life in Canada. Although many people agreed to emigrate, the agents faced competition from the United States, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa, and opponents of emigration warned of hardship in Canada. The agents did not create '*emigration fever*' but they did tap into a sense of restlessness that, if nurtured, could result in a decision to emigrate.^[7]

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (PEI) was also heavily influenced by Scottish settlers. One prominent settler in PEI was John Macdonald of Glenaladale, who conceived the idea of sending Highlanders out to Nova Scotia on a grand scale after Culloden. The name Macdonald still dominates on the island, which received a large influx of settlers, predominantly Catholics from the Highlands, in the late 18th Century. Another large group of Gaelic-speaking Highlanders arrived in 1803. This migration, primarily from the *Isle of Skye*, was organized by the *Earl of Selkirk*.

WHERE DID THE GAELS SETTLE IN CANADA?

Emigrant ships docked in a number of ports. They included Québec Town, Pictou, Charlottetown in Prince Edward Island, Sydney in Cape Breton Island, Saint John and Miramichi in New Brunswick, and Halifax in Nova Scotia.

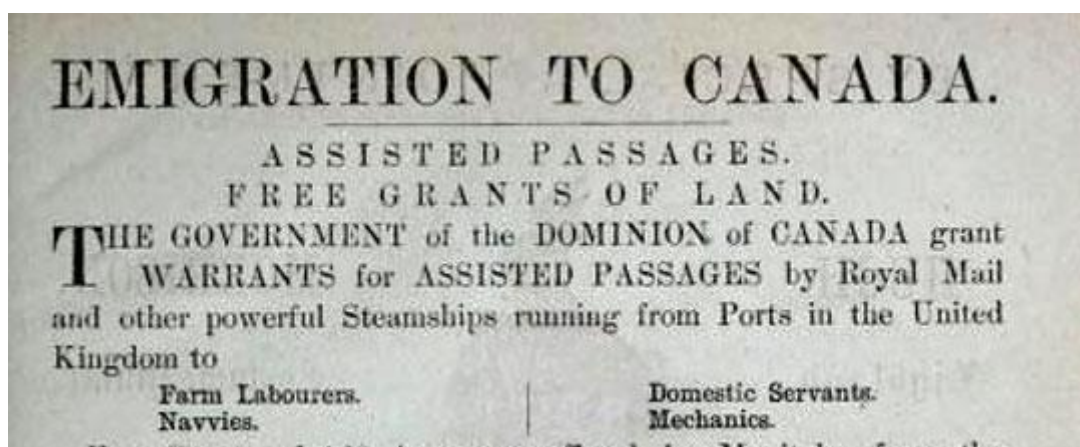
Québec was the main port for emigrants to Canada. Immigrants were required to spend some time at the quarantine station at Grosse Île. This was located in the St Lawrence River in Québec. The quarantine station at Grosse Île was in operation between 1832 and 1937. This compulsory stopover for all incoming passenger ships helped to stop the spread of the three deadly diseases of the age: cholera, smallpox and typhus. All immigrants had to have their bodies, their clothes and their belongings disinfected.

The building at Grosse Île was used until a new centre was set up in 1893. After disinfection, immigrants had to stay either in a hotel, classed according to the level of passage paid for, or in a hospital.

Hundreds of immigrants shared the same space on this tiny island as they waited for clearance to enter Canada. Disease could spread rapidly and many people died on Grosse Île.

In his book, *'A Dance Called America'* (1994), James Hunter tells us about two young girls from Lochalsh. Ellen and Anna MacRae arrived in Canada aboard 'The Eliza'. When they left Grosse Île, in October 1847, they were taken to an orphanage in Québec. Their parents, Fearchar and Mairead, had died on Grosse Île. Ellen was adopted by a family when she was 12 years old, and Anna was adopted by another family when she was 10.

Once Scots immigrants had survived the treacherous journey across the Atlantic followed by quarantine, they still had a difficult journey ahead of them. Most Gaels were very poor and often didn't get the aid and support they had been promised before they set out on this journey.



There were many new opportunities for the Gaels in Canada that weren't available to them at home. Although they endured hardship in their journey, some, like Eòghann MacCòrcadail who settled in Ontario, decided that it had all been worth it.

Here is an extract from his song, 'Òran le Seann Ìleach' (c 1877)...

It is now more than twenty years
since I left my ancestral glens;
it was useless to remain there
for employment was scarce in the land.
I took a trip to the Lowlands
where I had promise of small earnings;
I didn't like things at all,
and prospects were not attractive.

They did not appeal to me at all,
and I left the townspeople behind.
Then I came over to Canada,
a place twice as good for me.
I was employed there without discrimination,
and my pay was not the worst;
from that day to this
there was no obstacle to my progress.

Here men fare well enough,
with fine, prosperous homes,
something they would not see in their lifetime
had they remained on the other side.
It was a lucky day for many Highlanders
when they sailed over here;
[now they have] geldings in their fields,
cattle, crops, and sheep.

The settlers have stone houses, brick houses,
frame and log houses;
most of them have an orchard
well branched up to their eaves.
Trees bend over, laden with apples,
bulging succulent, green.
there are plums, pears, grapes rowan-berries,
blackberries, billberries

Tha còrr is fichead bliadhna thìm
Bhon dh'fhàg mi glinn mo dhùthchais;
Bu nì gun fheum bhith fuireach ann –
Bha cosnadh gann san dùthaich;
Thug mi sgrìob gu tìr nan Gall,
'S mi 'n geall air beagan ciùinidh;
Cha do chòrd iad idir rium,
Is cha robh call sna cùisean.

Idir cha robh call dhomh fhèin,
Is dh'fhàg mi 'm dhèidh na burgaich;
'S a Chanada a-nall gun tàinig –
Àite a b' fheàrr dhomh dùbailt;
Is fhuair mi cosnadh ann gun tàir,
'S mo phàigheadh cha bu diù e,
Is bho sin gu ruig an t-àm seo,
Cha robh fang mum chùrsa.

Tha cùrsa dhaoine math gu leòr,
Le dachaigh bhòidhich, fhaoilidh;
Nì nach fhaiceadh iad rim bheò,
Le còmhnachadh an taobh sin;
B' è là an àigh do mhòran Ghàidheal,
Sheòl thar sàil 'n taobh seo,
Len cuid ghearran ann am pàircean
Crodh, is bàrr is caoraich.

Tha taighean-cloich', is taighean-brìge,
Frame is log aig tuathanaich;
'S a' chuid as mò dhiubh siud le òrsaid
Dosarrach rin guailnean;
Na craobhan lùbte làn de ùbhlàn,
Torrach, sòghail, uaine,
Plums is peuran, grapes is caorainn
Smeuran 's deracan-ruadha.

Strong Gàidhealtachdan (Gaelic settlements) was established in Red River, Manitoba; Glengarry County, Ontario; Eastern Quebec; and, predominantly, in the provinces on the east side of the country: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Life on the eastern side of the country wasn't easy and many settlers moved again to the west to seek a better standard of living. After immigrating to Canada from the Highlands, some Scots moved again.

Four hundred Gaels from Sutherland, in north-west Scotland, under the guidance of the Rev Norman MacLeod (Tormod MacLeòid), immigrated to Canada in 1820 but then immigrated again, **to Waipu in New Zealand, in the 1850's.**

Skye, Scotland

May 4th. 1908

*15 Torrin Broadford, Skye,
Scotland*

Dear Mr. Stewart:

The postmaster Broadford, Skye has received a letter from you making inquiry if any of your MacKinnon's are alive in Skye. I understand you are Donald Angus Stewart, son of Angus, son of Norman, son of Malcolm, son of Norman, and that you were born at Tarmichaig in 1838. Now, I write to say that I am Colin MacKinnon and my mother, Marion MacKinnon is your first cousin, daughter of Charles MacKinnon, son of Alexander MacKinnon, Coillemhòr, who is my mother's father, the same Charles MacKinnon your uncle or mother's brother, thus you see my mother is your first cousin. My mother Marion MacKinnon daughter of Charles lived as a girl of 12 years in Alexander MacKinnon's house in Coillemhòr, (your grandfathers) and (her grandfathers). When your parents left for Prince Edward Island you were then a boy about 3 years as she remembers and your younger brother about 6 months. Also your Aunt Annie married to a Mr. MacLean left on the same ship for the same destination. Mother says she had 5 of a family - my mother's father Charles MacKinnon, also Peter MacKinnon, also Donald MacKinnon and John MacKinnon stayed for 2 nights in the ship at Portree seeing your parents away to Prince Edward Island. I want to tell you that the only survivor of Charles MacKinnon's family is my mother, Marion and Flora MacKinnon or Widow Neil Robertson, Waterloo, Broadford, Skye, none are alive of Peter MacKinnon's family (your uncle), none alive of Donald MacKinnon's family, John MacKinnon another uncle emigrated to Australia, and no trace of him. Your Aunt Effie daughter of Alexander MacKinnon died 9 years ago and she was the youngest of the family. I also want to write that Effie's daughter married and resides in the Kilmuir district she has a son married in Port Glasgow and is a station master. Effie who is or was your mother's sister and her daughter is your first cousin, thus you see you have 3 first cousins in Skye, (1). Marion MacKinnon, (2). Flora MacKinnon or Widow Neil Robertson, Waterloo, Broadford and (3). Effie's daughter in Kilmuir, married, whose name I forgot. Also you have 3 second cousins still living at Coillemhòr, Mary Stewart your father's sister left 3 grandchildren, these 3 are your second cousins. My mother Marion (your first cousin) is 81 years of age and is blind for 7 years and remembers nursing you before your parents left for abroad.

Colin MacKinnon

Bliadlina Mhaith Un Dluibh

Park House, Portree,
Isle of Skye, Scotland,
16th June, 1928

Dear Cousin;

It is with much pleasure I begin to write an answer to your kind letter received of the 1st inst. The only letter received from your family since your grandparents, Alexander, son of Norman, son of Malcolm Stewart and Catherine daughter of Colin, son of Samuel, son of Paul Murchison - "MacChalmain", left this Island more than 80 years ago unless a letter I had from a relative at the time of Colin MacKinnon's visit to PEI be one. I answered that letter and looked for a reply, but got none. The writer complained of ailments and I conclude he does not survive. He may have been your uncle? My mother was telling me that your grand parents had a son named John, and, I think a daughter also born here, but I do not remember ever seeing either parents or children. A friend of mine, John MacLeod was for many years living at Kensington, but formerly farming at Long River, PEI, has been corresponding with me for more than 60 years and he mentioned on different occasions that he met my cousin Mary Stewart, whom I believe to be your mother. And, she being my first cousin, I am the only relative you have in Scotland of the same relation. But you have second cousins and their descendants here. I remember that your mother's uncle John, son of Norman, son of Malcolm Stewart lived a short time at Camastignavaig before emigrating to PEI. His youngest daughter, Mary, a fair girl, was for a short time a school mate of mine at MacDiarmids Endowed School at The Braes of Totternish. Two older daughters named Jane were married, the elder to Donald Matheson, Glenmore, and the other to Samuel Nicholson, Gedintailor. They and their husbands are both dead, but their descendants occupy the old neighborhood and are scattered abroad. In the event of desiring to open correspondence with any of them, you can address Mr. Donald Nicholson, 3 Gedintailor, Portree, Mrs. Murdock Buchanan, Nether Olach, Portree and Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Flesher, Portree, Scotland. My father and mother were born in 1806. He died in 1868 and she 1896. I was born on 20th of May 1842 and remember my grand-mother, Mary Stewart Murchison and her two sons Donald and Peter, and her two daughters, Mary and Isabella, Colin (MacKinnons') mother, They all emigrated in August 1849 and my half-brother Donald, absconded with them and they settled in Huron District where sprung up Lucknow, where my cousin Mary, daughter of Donald, and Colin, son of Isabella, still survive as well as my brothers son, Samuel, and daughter, Anne. My father's brother Samuel died young in London where he was a commercial traveller, and his brother Malcolm died at Peinnachoran in The Braes in 1854, after retiring from the army an invalid from Barbados. My father was religious and so was his father and I hope your mother and you too will cast your burdens on him who is able and willing to help such as seek and trust him.

Angus Murchison

Park House, Portree,
Isle of Skye, Scotland,
10 April, 1928

Mr. John J. Stewart,
Dear Cousin;

I duly received your letter of inquiry and wrote on the next day to the only Murchison of whom I was aware of being of the race and of Skye parentage. My letter to him was written on the back of yours to me. He lives, 8 miles north of Portree but had the clannishness to come today purposely to see me. He is in his 84th year and dull of hearing, and, like myself, fails in his memory. His name is Colin. He was late of marrying but his wife bore him 17 children of whom 11 sons and 3 daughters survive. I never met him but once before. One of his sons was lost in the great war. His wife is much his junior. One of his daughters lives with her parents and his youngest son. He was an athlete in his youth and won several first prizes for racing, throwing the hammer and stone. He once beat Donald Dinnie in a race at Aberdeen 40 years ago. His sons are also athletes. Four of them are in America and 3 in Australia. Several of them are married and one of his daughters. Most of his time was spent on the sea, first as fisherman, and then as a deep sea mariner and lately for 25 years as skipper of his landlord's boat at Skeabost, but for the last 7 years he has been an invalid confined to bed with pain in his legs. A brother named Neil was also a seaman and visited PEI on one of his voyages and met many clansmen there. On a voyage to South America, when he was quarter master, Colin served as a hand with him. And owing to some damage to the ship it had to remain in port, and as he was one of the officers he remained with it, but Colin was sent home in another of the vessels of the owners. But the vessel to which Neil belonged perished with all hands. Colin is son of Peter, son of Neil, son of Malcolm. Neil had 2 other sons, - Samuel and Malcolm. Samuel died in Skye. His daughter Jessie who was old before she married a widower, lives at Beirnsdale at the age of 94. Malcolm died at Claeauish in the same neighborhood. He had 2 sons, Donald and Colin. His daughter Catherine married Archibald Beaton of Tote whence they emigrated to PEI. and you are evidently their grandson. Malcolm was twice married. The above sons and daughter were born of his second marriage. Those born of the first lived some time with their mother's relatives at Achnahane. There were two sons of the name Donald. After emigrating the younger Donald returned to Edinburgh where he died. He had 2 sons, both dead. It is 28 years since the loss of the ship mentioned above. Grand uncles of Colin at PEI communicated with relatives at Bernisdale before he was of age to heed them, and so she does not know them by name. I intend to answer Mrs. Reids letter shortly.

Your Cousin

Angus Murchison
Park House, Portree,
Isle of Skye, Scotland,
14 April, 1928

Dear Cousin;

I was glad to receive your second letter with such detailed account of yourself and your relatives and ancestors in PEI., which is very interesting to me, but before sending a reply I

was desirous to see your cousin Mrs. Mary Ann Matheson whose father Donald Matheson was married to your grand uncles daughter Jane, the elder of that name and who lived at Glenmore, a crofting township in this parish of Portree. I saw her two days ago and read your two letters to her. She was much interested in them and desired me to say that, during the war she expected some of her relatives to visit Skye, but that to her great surprise none came. She is of the opinion that your father was a son of her grand-uncle Angus, son of Norman, son of Malcolm Stewart. A nephew of mine, (James Murchison) when a clergyman in Foxwarren, Manitoba, joined the army and served in a Labour Battalion in France during the war, and visited me twice and was much interested in hearing of his relatives here and elsewhere. He is now settled at Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan and in a letter he wrote me in August sent me information about Murchison's in PEI which he received from Samuel Martin a native of PEI who is minister at Haniota, Manitoba. It is valuable that I copy it. It largely supplements information in a letter I wrote to John J. Stewart a few days ago. It is as follows: - "In August 1803, three ships arrived at PEI from Scotland, conveying immigrants brought by Lord Selkirk. In 1767 the Island was divided into 67 lots with the exception of 1 lot reserved for the King, and was given in one day to persons who had claims on the British Government. Those grantees did not fulfill the conditions of their grants, and the land was sold. Some of it was sold to Lord Selkirk to become the owner of Belfast. The immigrants came from Skye, Rosshire, Argyll-shire, Inverness-shire and Uist. There were about 800 in all. The "Polly" left Portree with 565 on board including a piper named Hector Campbell. The ancestors of the Murchison's of Orwell are still called MacPhail in Gaelic. The children of Neil Murchison were John, Simon, Malcolm, Donald. Donald was married to my aunt Annie Campbell; and my uncles, Malcolm and John Campbell were married to Euphemia and Janet Murchison sisters of Donald. I am quite sure that the Murchison's of Cape Bear are related to those of Point Prim. They landed at Belfast and worked their way down on this point. And Mt. Buchanan is between Belfast and Point Prim."

I hope you have been restored to ordinary health again. Seek the Lord's guidance and submit to his will and place your trust in Him and he will never fail you. Your mother will long to see you. I hope she survives. I am able to walk about town for a little in fine days and attend church when weather favours it will be a pleasure if I be spared to have good news of you again.

Angus Murchison
