

Beau soleil and Boselly Genealogy

Kingston, Belleville

C/800-1975

READING ROOM
READING ROOM

Francis Malbouef Dit Beauvollel - Mary Adams

Thomas Vickers-Ann Moses

Edward Paul
May 1805-
Dec. 31, 1877
Married Mary
Bennett-1806-
Dec. 25, 1882
on Jan. 12,
1828

Elizabeth
Married
Walter
Ross on
Aug. 20,
1816.

Benjamin
Died Apr.
8, 1847.
Wife
Margaret
died June
18, 1849. (1)

Jane
Married
Charles
Fruchoa
(2)

William Vickers-Ann Thompson
Jan. 1, 1804. Jan. 3, 1808.
Mar. 4, 1881(3) Nov. 1, 1880. (4)

Benjamin & Ann
Osborne → Richard Osborne - Sarah Anne Vickers
Oct. 3, 1839 Arr. 28, 1840.
Apr. 11, 1880(5) Mar. 28, 1914.
Married Jan. 31, 1861.

William Henry
Aug. 16, 1828
Nov. 7, 1895
Married
Elizabeth McKenna
Aug. 30, 1832
July 18, 1923
on July 4, 1853

Elmina Elizabeth (Mina)
July 24, 1843.
Mar. 28, 1928
Married Francis
Blake O'd
Scantlebury
Jan. 26, 1828.
Oct. 27, 1919.
on Dec. 16, 1862.

Charles Millie James?

John Thompson
July 21, 1853.
Sept. 23, 1915
Married Mary
Elmina Boselly
Mar. 31, 1861
Sept. 12, 1947
on March 5,
1889.

Annie Tonkin
Nov. 20, 1864.
June 24, 1924.
Married Nathan
Howard Woolf
Died Oct. 23,
1943 on
Jan. 12, 1887.

Elizabeth
Vickers
Dec. 17, 1866
Aug. 14, 1939
Married
Charles B.
Scantlebury
Jan. 8, 1864
Oct. 2, 1930
on Jan. 30
1889

Sarah Eliza
Jan. 9, 1870
Married
Phillip
Flaxler
Canniff
on Jan. 11
1896

William James
Jan. 30, 1872
Sept. 6, 1875

Mary Alberta
Apr. 22, 1874.
Died in Toronto
on
Oct. 23, 1951.
Married
Charles
Theodore
Raymore
Feb. 13, 1873.
Oct. 29, 1968.
on
June 25, 1902.

Frederick Ernest
Jan. 10, 1878.
Oct. 22, 1948.
Married
Florence Alwilda
Curllette on
Aug. 21, 1901.

Phyllis
Married Gordon
McGachie

Richard Deanne

Ernest
Oct. 7, 1887
May 17, 1924.

Helen
Feb. 25, 1892.
Married
Harry Henney
Jan. 12, 1887.
Apr. 24, 1965.
on
Apr. 27, 1916.

Harold
Oct. 21, 1900.
Dick

W. Gerald
Mar. 28, 1903.
Dec. 5, 1969.
Married
Blanche Irene
Peacock
Sept. 13, 1903.
on
Apr. 23, 1927.

Arthur Osborne
May 28, 1911.
Feb. 16, 1967.
Married
Audrey Webster
Sept. 6, 1913.
Apr. 19, 1959.
in
Oct. 1933.

Evelyn Elmina
Feb. 28, 1892.
Nov. 22, 1924.
Married Rev.
Edgar Orchard
Seymour
1892
Dec. 17, 1960.
on
Sept. 6, 1916.
Marion (Anne)
Adopted

Harry Francis
July 15,
1894.
Mar. 13, 1932.
Married Donna
Morrison
Boulter on
June 4, 1924.

Mary Aileen
June 4, 1896.
Married
Lance B.
Morrison
on Oct. 2,
1920.

Jack
April 20, 1926.
Oct. 1, 1971.

Helen Vickers
Mar. 8, 1904.
Sept. 1, 1973.
Married
Newton C.
Wilbur
Nov. 3, 1904.
May 3, 1969.
on
June 16, 1929.

Marjorie
Elizabeth
Jan. 14, 1912.
Married Charles
Maxwell Watters
July 15, 1903.
on July 10, 1937.

Maxine
July 28, 1944.
Married
Frank
April 12, 1945.
on
Sept. 14, 1968.

Donald Hugh
June 13, 1929.
Married
Ellen
McCaffrey
Jan. 29, 1928.
on
Sept. 7, 1951.

John Ross
May 3, 1935.
July 14, 1976.
Married
Marta Hogedus
Sept. 4, 1941.
on
Oct. 1, 1960.

Jean Elizabeth
Apr. 18, 1938.
Married
Peter John
Pattori
July 3, 1940.
on
May 6, 1961.

Linda
Susan
Feb. 21,
1959.

Lauren
Anne
Dec. 18,
1962.

Leslie
Anne
Apr. 23,
1966.

Christine
Oct. 23,
1968.

Christopher
John
Sept. 9, 1966.

Lisa
Jean
Jan. 16,
1969

Brett
Andrew
Dec. 25,
1971.

Carol Lynne
May 31, 1940.
Married
Stephen Huntley
Brunseau
May 17, 1938.
on
Oct. 25, 1963.

Paul Edward
Oct. 29, 1943.
Married
Heather Maureen
Luella Bannon
Dec. 26, 1945.
on
Oct. 31, 1964.

Susan Maureen
June 30, 1946.
Married
Ronald John
Bowen
June 20, 1945.
on
Apr. 16, 1966.

Derek
Arthur
May 22, 1968.

David
Nov. 29,
1970.

Aaron John
Nov. 22, 1974.

Muriel Vickers
Mar. 24, 1890.
May 28, 1958.
Married
William Malville
Dwight Smith
July 12, 1888.
Mar. 25, 1960.
on
June 26, 1912.

Harry
Thompson
Apr. 11, 1891.
Aug. 20, 1891.

William
Harold
Mar. 19,
1893.
Married
Catherine
(Torch)
Smith
Aug. 2, 1895.
on
Nov. 3, 1924.

Marjorie
Helen
Dec. 7, 1895.
Married
J.B. Corley
Died Oct. 17,
1962.
on
Oct. 23, 1948.

Percival
Charles
Nov. 9,
1897.
Married
Norma A.
Smith
Mar. 26, 1904.
on
May 31, 1926.

Florence
Irene
Oct. 14, 1900.
Nov. 1, 1954.
Married
James Olen
Elder
June 12, 1900.
on
Feb. 6, 1924.

Robert
Thompson
Apr. 27, 1928.

Troy Edward
Dec. 29, 1965.

Todd
Wesley
Feb. 21,
1969.

Keri-Lee
June 23,
1970.

- Edward Paul raised three nephews, William, James B. and Joseph F. who were the children of his brother Benjamin.
- Apparently Mary Adams had a daughter from a previous marriage.
- Born in or near Stanhope, Durham and came to Canada in June 1832.
- Born in Ireshopeburn in Durham which is near Stanhope.
- Born in Cornwall- came to Canada in spring of 1859.

Edward Paul Boselly
May 1805- Dec. 31, 1877

Mary Bennett
1806- Dec. 25, 1882

Nephews

Francis (Frank) 1826 Feb. 14, 1885 (58 yrs., 10 months) Married Elizabeth Stapely Jan. 1, 1856	William Henry Aug. 16, 1828 Nov. 7, 1895 Married Elizabeth McKenna Aug. 30, 1832 July 18, 1923 on July 4, 1853	Elizabeth 1830 Apr. 1868 Married Seth Washburn in 1850 Married William Blanchard	Joseph 1831-3 Married Phoebe Stapely	Catherine Myra (Kate) 1934 Died Apr. 7, 1884 Age 49 Married George W. Hubbard on Aug. 15, 1860.	Edward Bennett 1836 Died Apr. 20, 1914 Married Maria M. Conklin on July 20, 1863 (wife died Oct. 14, 1910. Born 1843)	Mary Anne 1839-42	Elmina Elizabeth (Mina) July 24, 1843 Mar. 28, 1928 Married Francis Blake O'd Scantlebury Jan. 26, 1828. Oct. 27, 1919. on Dec. 16 1862.	William Francis 1835 May 14, 1862.	James B. 1837 Dec. 19, 1905 Mrs. James Boselly Died Apr. 1 1891 in Utica	Joseph F. 1844 Married Hannah Colten Jan. 19, 1876 Hannah died Mar. 13, 1907 Age 64
--	---	---	--	---	--	----------------------	---	--	--	--

Ed Hubbard Daughter

Charles Blanchard Jan. 8th, 1864 Oct. 2, 1930. Married Elizabeth Vickers. Dec. 17, 1866. Died Aug. 14, 1939 on Jan. 30, 1889. Five children	William James July 23, 1867. Nov. 14, 1874	Mary Eliza Oct. 3, 1871 Sept. 15, 1879.	Lizzie Maria Apr. 25, 1878. Dec. 21, 1883.
--	---	--	---

Francis R. (Frank) Sept. 22, 1864 Aug. 10, 1907 Married Alice Maude Hay on June 2, 1891. Three children	Mary Louisa Mar. 7, 1867 Never Married	Almina Mabel (Mina) Aug. 19, 1870 Married Alexander Hackett 1866-1929 Died in Los Angeles Buried in Mt. Forest	Edward Eddington Feb. 6, 1873 Mar. 10, 1891 Funeral Mar. 11, 1891	Shirley Edgar Oct. 27, 1876 1965 Married Kathryn Druey 1875-1948 Five children	William Henry (Harry) Jan. 15, 1878 Apr. 10, 1935 Two children	Meta Alberta Jan. 29, 1880 Apr. 10, 1882
---	---	--	--	--	--	---

Francis Washburn May 31, 1854. Died in Brooklyn in 1922. Married Jane Agnes Durand on August 30, 1874. Four children	William Edward Aug. 21, 1856. Married Ida Olive Cartwright 1859-1938 on Nov. 14, 1874. Three children.	Mercy Elizabeth (Bessie) April 21, 1859. Died in San Fran- cisco Jan. 6, 1911 Married Winnifred Chase. No children.	Mary Elmina (Mina) Mar. 31, 1861 Died Sept. 12, 1947 in Calgary. Married John Thompson Osborne. July 21, 1863. Sept. 23, 1915. on March 5, 1889. Six children	Frederick Samuel James Dec. 6, 1863 Feb. 19, 1914. in S.F. Married Margaret Lemon Two children	Anne Jane (Annie) Jan. 8, 1867 Jan. 3, 1963 Married Harry Lanston Lovering Apr. 7, 1867 Apr. 1, 1954 Three children	Harry Jan. 8, 1869 Dec. 3, 1914 Died in N.Y. Married Blanche Rose Pretty 1876-1937 Five children only one lived.	Luella Margaret Sept. 17, 1871 Married William Balfour No children	Catherine Myra Nov. 27, 1874 Married Embert Scott Berry No children.	Francis Allie May 6, 1877 Oct. 26, 1878
---	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	---	---

Edward Paul Boselly - Mary Bennett
 May 1805-Dec.31, 1877 1806- Dec.25, 1882

(Eight children- only two shown here)

Edward Bennett
 1836- Died Apr. 20th, 1914.
 Married Maria M. Conklin-
 1843-Oct. 14, 1910.
 on July 30, 1863.

William Henry Boselly

Mary Elmina Boselly married John Thompson Osborne

Irene Florence Osborne
 Married J. Glen Elder

Verona Lee Elder
 Married R.I. Milner

Francis R. (Frank) Sept. 22, 1864	Mary Louisa Mar. 7, 1867	Elmina Mabel (Mina) Aug. 19, 1870	Edward Eddington Feb. 6, 1873	Shirley Edgar Oct. 27, 1876	William Henry (Harry) Jan. 15, 1878	Meta Alberta Jan. 29, 1880
Aug. 10, 1907. Married Alice Maude Hay on June 2, 1891	Never Married. Died in Los Angeles	July 24, 1951. Married Alexander Hockett 1826-1929. on June 30, 1897.	Mar. 10, 1891. Funeral Mar. 11, 1891. Died in Mt. Forrest	Nov. 2, 1964. Married Kathryn Druey Nov. 27, 1875. Mar. 1, 1942 on April 11, 1901.	Apr. 10, 1935. Married Henrietta Henry Apr. 11, 1882.	Died in Mt. Forrest Funeral Apr. 11, 1882.

Francis William Hay Jan. 25, 1895	Marjorie Ellmina Oct. 21, 1897	Alice Hazeltime Aug. 12, 1900
May 8, 1951. Died in Los Angeles	Married Cecil Arthur Woodruff Martin Apr. 27, 1895. Married Helen Sara Ferguson Dec. 25, 1922.	Feb. 16, 1902. Married
Nov. 6, 1897. Apr. 8, 1974. On Sept. 12, 1923.		

Shirley Edward Mar. 27, 1902. Married Marjorie Hedman Apr. 10, 1913. on June 19, 1937.	Harry Alexander Aug. 27, 1903. Married Thelma Tholen July 27, 1908. on Sept. 6, 1944. on Apr. 14, 1926.	Blanche Mary Mar. 21, 1905. Married Donald Flannes June 21, 1905. 1951. on Oct. 21, 1935.	Druey Duane Sept. 17, 1906. Married Treva Cooper Aug. 11, 1907. on June 4, 1926.	Lillian (Pete) Mar. 16, 1909. Married Leland D. Rouse Mar. 18, 1901. Feb. 9, 1976. on Nov. 4, 1928.
(1) Shirley Edw. III Jan. 30, 1940. Married Carol Dahlin Sept. 15, 1942. on June 7, 1963.	Harry A. Jr. (Bing) Sept. 30, 1927. Married Helen Virginia Vester July 30, 1926. on Aug. 4, 1946.	(1) Stacy* June 25, 1958. (2) Darin Mar. 20, 1965. Blanche remarried O.R. Anderson Sept. 30, 1907. Mar. 3, 1976. on Oct. 1, 1953.	Lillian March 8, 1928. Married Art Beck July 11, 1924. on June 20, 1947.	Katherine June 7, 1931. Married Robert Kastel Apr. 14, 1923. on June 20, 1948.
(a) Jennifer* Oct. 16, 1970.	(1) Ronald (Ronnie) Jan. 26, 1949. Married Carol Susan Johnson Nov. 8, 1952. on Aug. 18, 1973.	* Stacy was Ann Stacy's child prior to marrying Donald Flannes	(1) Spike Oct. 15, 1948. Married Rebecca Windsor Sept. 12, 1950. on July 12, 1975.	(1) Caroline Elizabeth (Candy) Feb. 17, 1951. (2) Judith Maureen Jan. 7, 1953. (3) Katherine Lynn Aug. 2, 1959.
(b) Jeffrey Edward* Dec. 28, 1971.	(2) Nancy July 23, 1950. Married William Harrison Barry Aug. 27, 1949. on Oct. 24, 1970.	(3) Nancy July 23, 1950. Married William Harrison Barry Aug. 27, 1949. on Oct. 24, 1970.	(2) Mike Sept. 9, 1950. Married Bobby Jean Mann Feb. 7, 1954. on Mar. 8, 1970.	Martha Jean Oct. 28, 1937. Married Wayne Sink Mar. 13, 1936. on Aug. 2, 1956.
(c) Julie Ann Feb. 15, 1973.	(2) Joan Ellen Jan. 3, 1943. on Aug. 18, 1973.	(a) Andrea Marie Dec. 13, 1970. (b) Michele Anne Sept. 20, 1971. (c) Michael Loren Mar. 26, 1976.	Lillian married again to Jerry L. Burnett May 24, 1924. on Oct. 11, 1953.	Timothy Charles Dec. 30, 1957.
(2) Joan Ellen Jan. 3, 1943.			(3) Druey Dale (Ike) March 27, 1954. Married Danielle Dae May 1976.	Ron Gene Nov. 18, 1959.
				Kenneth James Jan. 27, 1962.

* Adopted

Helen Doreen Apr. 21, 1926. Married Harry Longmuir Aug. 11, 1926. on May 21, 1955.	Betty Elaine Jan. 29, 1924. Mar. 24, 1928.
Patricia Elaine Dec. 10, 1959.	Lorraine Joanne Aug. 24, 1962.

Francis Cecil A. Dec. 16, 1924.	Harold Erle May 4, 1928.	John Arthur Oct. 1, 1931.	Marjorie Joy June 15, 1938.
---------------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

William Arthur Nov. 1, 1935. Oct. 11, 1975.	Ruth Anne June 2, 1941. Married Wayne Freiman Apr. 8, 1941. on Sept. 7, 1963.	Kenneth Edward Mar. 8, 1944. Married Cheryl Matthews Sept. 20, 1946. on Apr. 6, 1968.	James Lewis Mar. 8, 1944. Married Bonnie Beckley Nov. 28, 1947. on June 28, 1969.
	David Sept. 23/66	Dianne Oct. 25/68	

Benjamin Boselly

Married

Margaret

Baptized Mar. 24,
1808.

Died June 18,
1849.

Died Apr. 8, 1847.

Age 37.

Hugh

Benjamin

William
Francis

James
Benjamin

Joseph

Born June 25, 1833.
Baptized July 9,
1833.

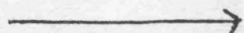
Buried July 16,
1833- 3 weeks
old. Probably
a twin to Hugh

1835

Born Oct. 24 or
Oct. 26, 1837. in
Buffalo. Baptized
Dec. 25, 1839 in
Kingston. Died
March 12, 1923
in Utica.

1844

William & Agnes Ramsey



Married

Agnes Ramsey
March 22, 1847.
April 1, 1891.

William A. Boselly
Born 1874 in Utica
Died March 3, 1909.

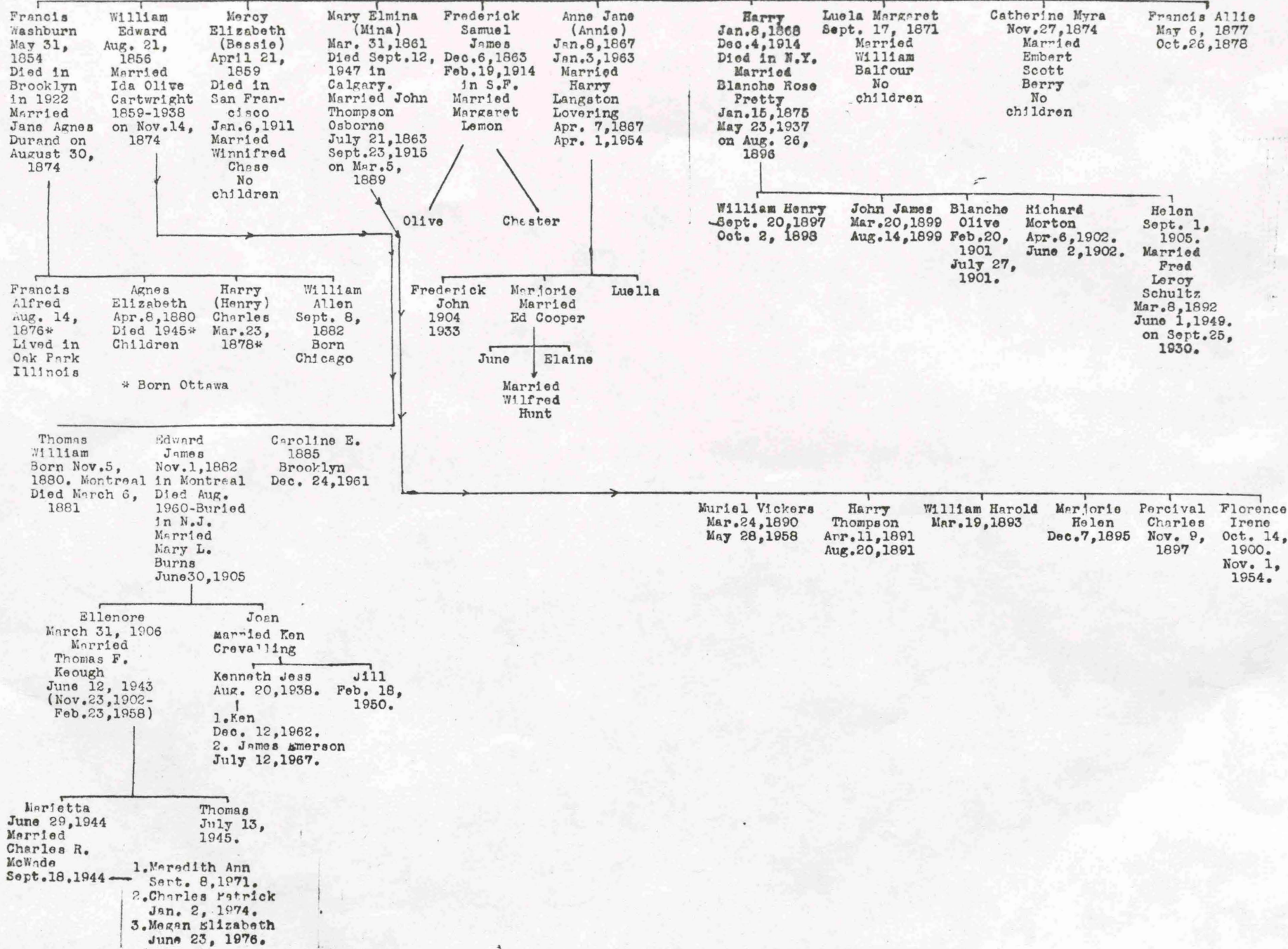
Walter Boselly
Born July 6, 1876
in Utica. Died in
N.Y. City on Apr.
29, 1915.

Married

Anna Liebhaber
June 14, 1879.
Jan. 31, 1965
in 1900

Mildred
Married Leo
Verz

William Henry Boselly -- Elizabeth McKenna
 August 16, 1828 August 30, 1832.
 Nov. 7, 1895 July 18th, 1923.
 Married July 4, 1853.



Francis Malboeuf dit Beausoleil & Edward Paul
Boselly

Catherine Myra Berry, daughter of William Henry Boselly and grand-daughter of Edward Paul Boselly, wrote a history of the Boselly family. She says that the name was originally spelt Beau Soleil, and the story has it that they were French Huguenots and had come from a place called Beausoleil which today is located in the French half of Monte Carlo. This idea that the Boselly family were originally French is also confirmed by the 1871 Canadian census which indicates that the Boselly family were of French origin.⁽¹⁾ Mrs. Berry goes on to say that five brothers with their wives originally came to this land in a sailing vessel and settled in different parts of the country. She thinks that a grandfather of Edward Paul Boselly was born at sea.⁽²⁾ Ellenore Keough (great grand-daughter of Edward Paul Boselly) says that it was also her understanding that the Bosellys were Huguenots from Beausoleil, France. She says they were apparently persecuted by Cardinal Richelieu in the reign of Louis XIV and came to Canada in the period 1628 to 1685.⁽³⁹⁾ Catherine Myra Berry says that her father William Henry Boselly, Uncle Edward of Mt. Forest (Edward Bennett Boselly) and William Henry's two sons Edward and Frederick James got together and decided to spell their name as it is now spelt -- Boselly.⁽²⁾

A number of references to the Boselly family are contained in letters written by E.B. Scantlebury in 1911 when he was investigating a story that a large fortune had been left to the family in Paris. E.B. Scantlebury was a grandson of E.P. Boselly.

C.B. Scantlebury in a letter written on August 4, 1911 to his uncle, John Bennett, stated that his mother's grandfather, Francis, was born on the Atlantic Ocean apparently on the way to the British colonies in America. Following the American Revolution this family emigrated to Canada. Francis is alleged to have married a widow named Adams. C.B. Scantlebury in his letter asked his uncle if Francis had been married more than once and he also inquired about the names of Francis's brothers and about their families. Later in another document of the same

date (Aug. 4, 1911) which appears to be a memorandum written by C.B. Scantlebury on Scantlebury stationery there appears the statement:

"A French family Beausoleil imigrated to the United States. Francis, my mother's grandfather was born on the seas, coming out. They settled in the United States, and at the time of the American Revolution imigrated to Canada with the U.E. Loyalists. Francis married a widow named Adams and lived in Kingston as per documents. One of her first family daughters married Fosha. The name Beausoleil is interpreted Pretty son or Good son."

C.B. Scantlebury made further reference to the Boselly family in a letter which he wrote on August 16, 1911. In part C.B. Scantlebury's interest in this family, of which his mother was a member, was a newspaper report of a large fortune which had been left by a widow in France. In part he wrote:

"You will remember last March I showed you a clipping from a News paper regarding a fortune of sixty million dollars, left by a widow in Paris, France. The advertisement which appeared in the paper in the early part of the year runs as follows:

A French family in Quebec received word of an unexpected and colossal fortune. George Normandi, notary has received a letter that the family Normandi dit Beausoleil has fallen heir to Sixty Million Dollars by the death of a widow in France.

Marie dit Beausoleil, so runs the story, became enamored by an English officer in 1837, and left with him for England after the rebellion. He served in all countries of Europe till he was killed in Afghanistan with the rank of general. He was very wealthy and his widow retired to Paris, where with her quiet living the fortune grew to the amount stated at the time of her death."

He goes on to say:

". . . I have for some months been making some inquiries, and found some very old documents establishing former connections. This woman leaving Quebec in 1839, presumably a young woman would likely be a daughter of one of the three brothers and which my mother's grandfather was one of the said brothers, his name being Francis Boselly and he living in Kingston as far back as 1814 of which I hold documents by way of deed of property in the year 1814 in favor of said Francis. I also have his will of the same property, have also documents wherein he apprenticed his son, for five years, or my mother's father, to learn a trade at Kingston. I also have the marriage lines of my mother's father and mother in the year 1826. Besides these I have hundreds of other documents by way of letters from greatgrand parents to my mother's father, Edward Paul Boselly, who came to Belleville, from Kingston about the year 1826 or 27. I have documents more important than you would understand without seeing them, and documents explaining to a large extent to change of spelling of the name from the old French way to that of better English spelling. Among other things documents of the war of 1812 in which war my mother's grandfather fought and evidently received a script. My mother was the youngest in the family

and has still a brother and sister living. They remember their father telling of his uncles who remained in Quebec, one of them for many years a representative in the old Quebec Parliament. It is quite evident that this lady who died in Paris is a daughter of one of these brothers. It is quite evident too that none of the relatives of the immediate family remained, as in such case there would likely have been connection, and likely she would have left will. This being the case, my mother and her sister and brother would be as closely connected as any could be. My mother's father had a brother and sister. The brother and his wife died when their children were small and my mother's father raised their children, two of which still live. They would also be equal heirs with my mother's family. The one brother is living here and the other is at present visiting here from New York with us. The sister of my mother's father was married and lived in Belleville with her husband for many years, but having no family. The oldest members of the family living tell me that the family Boselly left Paris and settled in the New England States late in the 17th century, and at the time of the American Revolution with the United Empire Loyalists and settled in Quebec. My mother's grandfather Francis the one who lived in Kingston originally is said to have been born on the ocean coming from France."

The story about Marie dit Beausoleil running off with an English officer appeared in the Montreal Star on November 10, 1911.

The earliest reference to the Boselly family is contained in a letter dated in 1849 wherein it appears that Francis Boselly had served in the 1st Regiment of the Frontenac Militia in the war of 1812 and had received 100 acres of land or script for his services. In this letter there is reference to an Edw. P. Beausoliel, eldest son and heir of the late Francis Beausoliel. Even at this late date Edward P. Boselly was being referred to as Edward P. Beausoliel but this may have been done for the purpose of clearly establishing his right to his father's claim for 100 acres of land.

The documentary evidence seems to point to the conclusion that Francis Malboeuf dit Beausoleil had come down the river from Quebec City and settled in Kingston.

On August 29, 1814, Francis Boselly purchased lot number 165 in Kingston from Thomas Markland for 60 pounds. He purchased about 1/5 of an acre which measured 66 feet (1 chain) on the North East side and 132 feet (2 chains) on the North West side. It was bounded on two sides by streets and by lots 166 and 156 on the other sides. Throughout this document Francis Boselly is referred to as Francis Malboeuf dit Beau Soliel or as Francis Malboeuf. On April 2, 1820 Francis Boselly leased

most of this lot with the buildings thereon back to Thomas Markland for a period of 10 years for an amount of 68 pounds. He apparently only retained for his own use a small house on a portion of this property.

From a subsequent document in which Francis's son Edward Paul was apprenticed to a cabinet maker it is indicated that Francis Boselly was a blacksmith by trade.

We do not know when Francis Boselly died but he made a will on May 29, 1825 which may very well have been in anticipation of death. The will is an extremely interesting document both for the spelling of the names and for the information about Francis Boselly's family. Francis in his will refers to Edward, Benjamin, Jane and Elizabeth as his children. He also describes his wife as Mary Malboeuf and names her and his son-in-law Charles Faucher of Kingston as his executors. He himself is referred to in this will as Francis Malboeuf dit Beau Soliel. Francis Boselly in signing this will simply made an "X". Either he could not write his own name or he was physically only capable at the time of making an "X". In this document Francis Boselly's occupation is described as a ~~Sawyer~~. Earlier documents have referred to him as a "Yeoman" which can be interpreted as a farmer and as a blacksmith. Basically in this will Francis bequeathed the life interest in his property in Kingston (lot 165) to his wife and after her death stipulated that the property was to be equally shared amongst his children.

On June 12, 1841 an agreement was signed between Mary Boselly, then described as a widow and Raymond La Liberty in Kingston to lease part of her property for 60 pounds a year. Apparently in this document Mary Boselly was leasing the North corner of lot 165. She signed this agreement with an "X" which indicates that she too apparently was unable to write her name. The description of the location of this property is important. The land is described as fronting on two streets called Grass and William and from an old Kingston map in the National Archives we know that lot 165 did adjoin these streets in part. Grass Street no longer exists by that name and is now referred to as Wellington. This lot is indicated on the map which follows.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
OTTAWA

KINGSTON - MAP COPIED DEC 31, 1850 (DATE OF ORIGINAL MAP UNKNOWN)

W

FRANCIS
"BEERLY"
PROPERTY

(Now EARL ST.)

GRASS ST. (Now MILL ST.)

166	165	164
153	156	151
146	145	142
135	136	138
126	125	123

CENTRE ST.

164	163	161
151	158	148
144	142	138
137	138	123
124	123	

WILLIAM ST.

CHURCH ST. (Now KING ST.)

83	84
68	67
41	42
26	25

85	86
69	65
43	44
24	23

FRONT (Now ONTARIO ST.)

S

LAKE ONTARIO

11

We know that Francis Boselly left a life interest in this property to his wife and after her death, the property was to be divided equally amongst his children, Edward Paul, Benjamin, Elizabeth and Jane. Somehow the property eventually appears to come into the possession or into the control of E.P. Boselly. On August 19, 1845 a prospective tenant for his home in Kingston wrote from Kingston enclosing also a note from his brother Benjamin:

"Dear Sir

Having understood that your house in Williams Street would be open for a tenant next January I beg you would let me know the amount of rent you expect for the same in case the stable should remain or without the stable if it should be taken away. I would rent the house & premises for one or two years.

Your prompt answer will much oblige.

Your humble obt. servant, etc., etc.

Signed Oliver Bedard

This is to certify that Morisett is going to leave the house on the fift of January and Mr. Oliver Bedard wants it and is a good respectable person and Morisett wants to remove the stable and I wish you would come down or send directions what is to be done."

Benjamin was to die in April 1847, so any interest he might have in this property would be transferred to his wife Margaret who died on June 18, 1849.

On February 25, 1847 Paul Hug, a relative of the Boselly family (he married Millie Fauchea who was the daughter of Jane Fauchea, a daughter of Jane Boselly by a previous marriage), wrote to E.P. Boselly about his property in Kingston:

"Sir I take the plesur of informe you that we are all well and hoping this will find you all in good health and I am sorry to inform you that Charles Fonse died on the 16th of this month. Mr. Monseat came in the house on the 16th of May 1844 leaft on the 16 December 1845. Mr. Monseat paid twenty pound per year.

I went in your house on the 1 January 1846. Sir I wish to pay you up to 1 March 1847. That would be

	£28	6	8
	23	6	8
	£51	13	4
Paid Benjaman Bosley	23	5	0
Cash paid to you	10	0	0
" " " "	5	0	0
Paid for tax in 1843	2	6	11
For repairing of house	9	10	10
	£50	12	9
Balance to you	1	0	7

Paul Hug"

In this letter there is reference to the death of someone the writer described as Charles Fonse. Paul Hug was not the best of writers and this could have been Charles Fauchea, husband of Jane who was Mary Boselly's daughter.

We have another memorandum relating to some expenses for which there is no date but there is a reference in it to Monseat and to funeral expenses. Benjamin Boselly died on April 8, 1847 and his wife on June 18, 1849, but it is reasonable to presume in view of the reference to Monseat or Morisset who apparently occupied the house until December 1845 that the account refers to a period after 1847 rather than after 1849.

Subsequently Paul Hug was to buy E.P. Boselly's property in Kingston in 1849 but apparently there was some negotiation about this before that date. On November 29, 1848 Paul Hug wrote to E.P. Boselly as follows:

"Kingston Novem. 29th 1848.

Mr. Bousseley

Sir

you promest me that you would bee down. So you did not come as you promest. Without that deed I cannot get the monney from the Building Sositey. Monday first the are to sale the shair if you can't produce that deed. I want you to be so cind as to send me fifty pouns. I want that munney to pay to the bank. It is due a five days from now. I have no other means to make me saife except that the deed by Monday first. I have been sick this five days so that I cannot live the house this as eider me to go up to see you my self so I thought of writing.

All the family is in good health.

No more but I remain,

Your Frend

Pall Hug"

Written at the top of this letter apparently in pencil are the words:

"Pauls sons were Joe plus daughter May.
Paul Hugs wife name Millie Fauchea"

There is also a pencilled note at the bottom of the page which cannot be deciphered.

The letter is addressed on the outside to Mr. Edwerd Bousseley, Bellville, C.W.

He wrote again to Edward Boselly on March 21, 1849 as follows:

Kingston March 21st, 1849.

Mr. Bouseley Sir

I sent the deed by Captin Counter and have not resived an ansir as yet so I would like to know what you are going to due. If you intend to let me know right as soon as pasable fr I am ankshes to know now. Sir fail not doing this no more. On this pint we are all in good health at present hoping this will find you all in the state.

No more but I
remain your friend, etc.

Pall Hug"

E.P. Boselly apparently did go to Kingston to clear up matters there as his letter of May 10, 1849 from Kingston to his wife in Belleville would indicate.

"My Dear Wife I write to let you know that I am well and that I will be detained here until Monday night at least on account that Paul cannot get the money until then and I think I had better stay till then. I expect I shall have some trouble to get Margaret out of the house without force. Hannah and the family are well. I shall go over to your fathers tomorrow and spend the day with them. Your father is better and has got his sight."

We know that this property was sold to Paul Hug in 1849 by E.P. Boselly. It would appear that the money realized from the sale of the property was used, at least in part, by E.P. Boselly to go to California.

Another document apparently prepared by C.B. Scantlebury indicates that Francis' house was subsequently sold to Paul Hug who apparently married Millie Fauchea who was the daughter of Jane. Jane was the daughter of Mary Adams. This same document indicates that Francis Boselly married a Mary Adams who had a daughter Jane. Francis and Mary subsequently had two sons, Edward Paul and Benjamin and a daughter Elizabeth. Elizabeth subsequently married a Ross. An actual Memorial of the sale of the house and lot in Kingston by E.P. Boselly to Paul Hug was obtained from the Land Records Registry in Kingston. The sale took place on February 21, 1849 for an amount of 200 pounds. E.P. Boselly in the document was referred to as Edward Paul Malbeauf but he signed the document "E.P. Boselly".

James B. Boselly, of Utica, N.Y., a grandson of Francis Boselly, wrote about the family in a letter to his nephew, C.B. Scantlebury, on August 6, 1911:

"I am in receipt of your inquiry regarding our family history and note the questions you ask me. Some of them I cannot answer because I was a very young boy when I left Kingston and not old enough to have asked such questions of my parents or my grandparents. I remember my grandmother very well, her christian name was Mary. My grandfather died earlier than she. His name was Francis Malboeuf dit Beausoliel, he lived at Kingston until his death. I was born in Kingston on Oct. 24, 1837. My father was the second son of Francis. Your Mother's father, Edward Paul being the eldest son. There was one sister Elizabeth, who was married to Walter Ross and they lived in Belleville. I remember them very well. They lived on the hill just opposite the Catholic Church, also there was a half sister by name Jane she married a Foshea in Kingston. My father's name was Benjamine Malboeuf dit Beausoliel. I can remember when a boy the men calling my father Malbeff, but the name Beausoliel spelt in the old way, was largely used, and gradually the spelling transformed into the more simple method Boselly. My father died in 1847 at Kingston, he was in the hospital some time, I remember visiting him at the hospital. I recall that he was a very powerful man and very straight in figure. My mother died of Cholera at Kingston on June 18, 1849. My brother William and myself alone attended the funeral. After mother's death Uncle Edward your mother's father came to Kingston after we three orphan brother Will, myself and Joseph. Joseph being the youngest and Will the oldest. Brother Will died at Belleville on May 14, 1862 Uncle Edward brought us up. Joseph and myself were the last of the family. We were so young when we went to Uncle Edward's that we grew up like brothers in the family. Joseph, as you know still lives there in Belleville. I left and came to Utica in the year April 1863. Your mother and we boys were perhaps more like brothers and sister than the rest because your mother was the youngest of the family and we were young when we went to her father's. My mother's christian name was Margaret. I understood that grandfather, Francis who must have died shortly after I was born, had one or two brothers and I believe they lived in Quebec. My grandfather, Francis fought in the war of 1812 and he came to Canada from the New England States with the family at the time of the American Revolution, and the family immigrated to New England States in the seventeenth century from France.

I recall and remember the old homestead in Kingston, we lived there after grandfather Francis death and after sometime it was sold to Paul Hug, a distant relative, he married Aunt Jane Faushea's daughter, Aunt Jane being a half sister of my father. As grandfather Francis married a widow with one child she being Jane by name.

I remember the Fosheas quite well, remember Charlie Fosheas funeral when I was a wee lad, he Charlie was so tall that the hearse doors would not close they had to tie them with strings to keep them from swinging. Charlie was a son of Aunt Jane my father's half sister."

C.B. Scantlebury wrote a history of the Scantlebury family in which he included references to the Boselly family:

"Francis Scantlebury about 1862 married Elmina Boselly daughter of Mary and Edward Paul Boselly, U.E. Loyalist descendants. The original Boselly family were French, Pariasan French who emigrated to United States and joined the U.E. Loyalists showing their allegiance Great Britain. The family came to Quebec City the son of moved up the river settling in Kingston. Edward Paul's father having married an English woman, a widow when he was a bachelor. The grandfather was R.C., The family went protestant with the mother and Edward Paul and his family all became staunch methodists and equally staunch Reformers, skilled politicians too.

Edward Paul married at Kingston Mary Bennett of Wolfe Island another family of U.E. Loyalists. They came to Belleville immediately after marriage when Belleville was very young. He, Edward Paul, went into furniture business, he was a furniture mfr. and at time of California gold craze, he went overland to California seeking his fortune but finding none and spent all he had including his home - was gone two or three years.

He returned to Belleville and died here while speaking on a public platform at a hot election civic.

The writer saw the men carrying him home, my grandfather a few minutes after he had collapsed - that was about 1873 January I would judge.

Edward Paul was a very well versed man, a good speaker and fearless.

His large family of 11 children and also 3 adopted nephews are all dead now excepting the youngest, my mother, now 82 1/2 years of age and I write in January of 1926.

I am the happy possessor of many valuable documents and letters of this family from 50 to 115 years of age. My great grandfather's papers of apprenticeship of his son, my grandfather, scores of other letters from California at Gold Craze dates about 1850 and valuable papers I highly prize."

Edward Paul Boselly was born in Kingston in May 1805. The first documentary reference to Edward Paul is set out in an apprenticeship agreement.

On October 9, 1820 Edward Boselly was apprenticed to John Duncan of Kingston for five years to learn to be a cabinet maker. The document is extremely interesting:

"This indenture witnesseth that Edward Bosselly of the Town of Kingston in the Midland District and Province of Upper Canada of his own free will by and with the consent and approbation of his father Francis Bosselly of the Town of Kingston aforesaid blacksmith testified by his being a party to and sealing and delivery these presents doth put himself apprentice to John Duncan of the said Town of Kingston, Joiner and Cabinet Maker to learn his Art and with him after the manner of an Apprentice to serve from the day of the date hereof for during and unto the full end and Term of 5 years from hence next following to be fully complete and ended

during which time the said apprentice his Master faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands everywhere gladly do. He shall do no damage to his said Master nor see it to be done of others but to his power shall let on forthwith give warning to his said Master of the same. He shall not waste the goods of his said Master nor lend them unlawfully to any. He shall not contract matrimony within the said Term. He shall not play at cards or dice tables or any other unlawful games whereby his said Master may have any loss of his own goods or others during the said Term. Without license of his said Master he shall neither buy nor sell. He shall not haunt Taverns or Playhouse nor absent himself from his said Master's service day or night unlawfully but in all things as a faithful Apprentice he shall behave himself towards his said Master and all his during the said Term. And the said John Duncan doth covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Francis Bosselly, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns that he the said John Duncan his said Apprentice in the Art of a Joiner and Cabinet maker which he useth by the best means that he can shall teach and instruct or cause to be taught and instructed. Finding unto the said Apprentice sufficient meat, drink and lodging during the said Term and also shall provide for the said Apprentice three suits of cloth viz. three coats, three waists, three pair of trousers and three hats. Also four working dresses for the said Term and further shall provide the said Apprentice in each year with two pair of shoes, two shirts, three pair of stockings and two handkerchiefs. And for the true performance of all and every the said covenants and agreements either of the said parties bindeth himself unto the other by these presents. In witness whereof the parties above named to these indentures interchangeably have put their hands and seals the ninth day of October and in the first year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight Hundred and Twenty."

[This document is signed by Edward Boselly and John Duncan and 2 other witnesses. Francis Bosselly has simply made his mark.]

In the body of this letter Edward and his father's family name is spelled "Bosselly" but Edward's signature at the end is spelled "Boselly". His father simply made his mark apparently indicating his approval of the contract.

On January 12, 1826 Edward Boselly was married to Mary Bennett as the following document indicates:

"Kingston, U.C. 12th January 1826.

I hereby certify that Mr. Edward Malbeff and Miss Mary Bennet, both resident in Kingston have been, on this twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred twenty-six, married by licence, by me.

James Barclay Minister
of St. Andrews Church in
Kingston.

Wm. Ashley (Witnesses
H.F. Ashley (

I certify the above to be a true extract out of the Register of Marriages belonging to St. Andrews Church.

John Barclay Minister"

It will be noted that Edward was described as Edward Malbeff and the family name of his wife is incorrectly spelled. John Barclay was the first minister of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church in Kingston and a record of this marriage in exactly the same text as above exists at this church. It is not known if the Bennett family were Presbyterian at this time or if Edward and Mary were only married by this minister because it was convenient to do so.

C.B. Scantlebury referred to the Bennett family in a memorandum he wrote on November 12, 1908:

"In 1788 the original stock of the Bennett family came as U.E. Loyalists and settled, taking up land on Wolfe Island, presumedly coming from New York State.

Dr. Phil. Canniff at the present time boarding at the County House of Refuge, Belleville, in his history of Upper Canada speaks of the Bennett family from Wolfe Island.

Margaret Bennett was drowned off Wolfe Island, after having a presentiment to that effect. Probably about sixty years ago this occurred. Grandfather Bennett, my great grandfather, was the first settler of Wolfe Island. John Bennett, Buxom, P.O., and Peter McGie, Merlin, are decendants. The above is from my grandmother's side of the house, she being a Bennett."

He indicates on the bottom of this memorandum that he had obtained the information from Edward Boselly of Mt. Forest, Ontario. This would be Edward Bennett Boselly, son of Edward and Mary Boselly.

An examination of the census records of Upper Canada in 1851 and 1861 for Wolfe Island indicates a James Bennett and wife Mary. James is listed as a blacksmith and was 64 years old in 1851 and his wife was 60. In 1861 James was listed with the family of his son John, also a blacksmith, and his age is stated to be 74. Mary Bennett does not appear in this census and we must presume she died between 1851 and 1861. The census of 1871 lists John Bennett and his family but does not include James Bennett so again we must presume that he died between 1861 and 1871. The fact that James Bennett and Francis Boselly were both blacksmiths may be significant in the subsequent relationship between the two families,

Edward Paul Boselly moved to Belleville around 1827. About two years later he joined the Episcopalian Methodist Church.⁽³⁾ ⁽²⁴⁾ There is no indication of his earlier faith although it appears that a sister was married in the Church of England in Kingston and he and his parents may have been members of this church.

The membership records of Tabernacle Methodist Church in Belleville indicate that E.P. Boselly was a member and a Steward of this church in 1828-9. These records also show that he was a member in 1832. His wife also appears as a member in these years.⁽⁴⁾

A number of letters written between 1835 and 1867 also reveal something about the Boselly family. We know from Francis Boselly's will that Edward Paul Boselly had a brother Benjamin, a sister Elizabeth and a half-sister Jane. A Mary Boselly writing from Kingston on July 9, 1835 made reference to a number of these people:

"I write these few lines to let you know that I am well hoping they may find you all the same and let you know that I received your letter in wich I am very sorry to hear that you have been out of work. I would be very glad to be close by you if it where possible but we seem to be all afflicted at once. I am much afraid that I will not be able to leave home this summer to go up to see you all. Jane is a little better but she coughs a great deal yet she does not expect ever to get well. She just begins to take in a little sewing. I will be glad to know whether you got the shawle and tongus? yet or no because I whant to see about them myself if you have not got them. Benjamin and Margaret is living at Chippawha. We have heard that he is been very steady this summer. We do not expect them till fall he sailing aboard of a schooner. Marys Family is all well. We see them now and then. All the family sends their kind love. To you all no more at present but I remain your affectionate mother."

This letter was addressed to Mr. Edward Boselly in Belleville and it appears that the Mary Boselly who is apparently the writer is the wife of Francis Boselly. However, from a later document (an indenture dated June 12, 1841) we know that this Mary Boselly could not even write her own name. Someone must have written this letter for her, but it is not clear what the writer means when she says: "Mary's family is all well. We see them now and then." It would appear she was referring to Edward Boselly's wife but the construction is

nevertheless strange because this letter was addressed to Edward Boselly.

Another letter dated February 11, 1842 from Kingston is also a little confusing. It is unsigned and the confusion arises from the fact that the person writing the letter for Mary Boselly does not dissociate her own expressions for those of Mary Boselly for whom this person is apparently writing:

"I put my hand to the pen to let you know that we are all well except mother, that she was tolerable well al day til Thursday knight. She was very bad at knight for the want of breath and she is very porely yet and she coufs a great deal yet. Mother wishes to know how Betsy and Mary and all the family was while he was away and I wish you to send me the house key. Al the family sends their love to you al. Kno more at present. I remain your affectionate mother."

This letter is also addressed to Mr. Edward Boselly in Belleville.

On April 7, 1847 Margaret Boselly wrote to E.P. Boselly in Belleville, Canada West as it was then known, about his brother Benjamin:

"I wish to in form you that your brother Benjamin is not expected to live but a very short time. Yes he has laid down not to rise again I believe. The doctors tell me that he cannot live and his ways are that of a dying man and he is not able to turn in his bed only as he is helped. He had been confined to his bed since the 17th of March. He has been given over by the doctors and is not expected to live from one day to another and if you ever wish to see him alive in this world I wish you to hurry down here immediately before he dies as all hopes are over in this world. I believe that your brother Benjamin sent you a couple of letters a short time ago and he got no answer to them and if you receive this and do not come down be so kind as to send me an answer to this letter. No more a present."

Someone had written in pencil on the outside of this letter "Apr. 8/47 this year Benjamin died."

A reference to Margaret is made in a letter which E.P. Boselly wrote to his wife from Kingston on May 10, 1849 and which has been referred to earlier:

"My Dear Wife I write to let you know that I am well and that I will be detained here until Monday night at least on account that Paul cannot get the money until then and I think I had better stay till then. I expect I shall have some trouble to get Margaret out of the house without force. Hannah and the family are well. I shall go over to your fathers tomorrow and spend the day with them. Your father is better and has got his sight."

A short time thereafter Margaret died as indicated in a letter dated June 18, 1849 from Nicholas and Hannah Deveneuff;

"Der brother wee teak the opertuney to you now that Margaret Bosley is dead. She dide this afternoon. She tuck sick last night. Dockter Baker seis it is the collenic but I think it is from licker she dide. Wee expect to leave Kingston tomorrow after noon to gow to the stets as I have left the Steamer Farmer. We are all well and hoping to find you the seim. Now more at present."

It appears from this and another letter written by the same people in October 1849 from Oswego to E.P. Boselly that Hannah Deveneuff was formerly a Bennett, presumably the daughter of James Bennett:

"Oswego October the 6 1849
to Mr. Edward Bosley

Dear Friends this is to let you now that we are all well and hoping to find you enjoying the seaim. We came here in July and went to work at carptrim work 6/3 per day. I think I shall work here all winter. We are going west in the spring about the first of May if noting hapens. If you are going west we wish you to let us now when you are goeing to that is if you do goe.

It is hard times in this plese. There is no money in this plese. It is all tread (sic - trade). We wish to here from you as soon as you can. John Bennett came here to dey. He is working in a Blacksmith shop for ten dollars a month to the first of April next. I saw your mere in this plese. She belongs to assen in the Forte. We got a letter from fathers folks. There all well except mother has them bad spels every wenst and awhile (sic once in a while). Jane has got adthem?. In July last we saw James Bennett and his famley. Hannah and me went to there plese which is 95 miles from Oswego. No more at present. But Remain yours,"

On the back is written "the Bebey wants to see his uncal Edwart".

Nicholas and Hannah Deveneuff wrote to E.P. Boselly again on February 17th, 1850 from Oswego:

"Dear friends we teake this oppertuney to let you now that we are all well and hoping to find you in Joying the seaim. We rote to you last fall but got no anser. John Bennett is working in blacksmith shop 22 miles from this. We saw him last month. We are going to Derttroit about the first of June if we are all well as at present. you must right to us and let us now how you are. John Bennett took a letter to Kingston for you last September. We thought you had gun west. There is a man goeing to Belleville so eye will find out wether you had gon or not. You can send answer by him. His neame is Monroe Turner.

Now more at present. But remain yours affectarit
Brother and sister.

The documents forming part of the C.B. Scantlebury papers indicate that E.P. Boselly was a chair manufacturer in Belleville and was for some time in partnership in this business

with William K. Gill. We have a note signed by William K. Gill in August 1831. On September 24, 1831 we have the statement of account from Boselly and Gill as well as another one that is dated November 15, 1831. In September 1832 there appears to be a statement of account addressed to Wm. K. Gill. One receipt dated November 1832 refers to Gill and Boselly and constitutes the payment of 2 pounds, 15 shillings for the rent of a small shop on Front Street. The signature looks like W. McDonald. There is another account as of September 15, 1833 referring to Boselly and Gill. Finally we have a statement dated July 1850 addressed to Boselly and Gill so that it appears that E.P. Boselly was in partnership with W.K. Gill practically up to the time when he went to California.

For at least part of his life E.P. Boselly did not appear to own his own home. On October 2, 1832 he paid 3 pounds, 15 shillings for the rent of a small home. In 1846 he was paying John Reynolds rent for a home for the period September 1840 to May 1, 1843. The rent was 15 pounds, 15 shillings. On April 4, 1859 E.P. Boselly apparently paid William Kyle 2 tables for rent. On June 1, 1850 E.P. Boselly paid W.B. Laudal (?) 18 pounds for the rent on a home from June 1, 1850 to December 1, 1852. However, we have a tax bill for E.P. Boselly in 1845 on an assessment of 63 pounds on which there was a tax of 15 shillings. This same form indicated that there was a dog tax of 5 shillings but this particular tax was not assessed against E.P. Boselly. This would be a very high dog tax considering that the total home tax was only 15 shillings and it would appear that it was levied to discourage people from owning dogs. Again in 1855 E.P. Boselly was taxed 15 shillings on his property. Four wards are set out on this document and it is not clear in which ward the assessment was levied although the figure could be interpreted as being opposite Baldwin Ward. We know that in 1850 E.P. Boselly represented Baldwin Ward ^{ON} ~~and~~ the first town council of Belleville. On August 29, 1848 there is a receipt for 5 shillings for a Bosselly [sic] for a school bill written apparently by his teacher. On October 11, 1849 there is a memorandum to indicate that Francis Boselly had been an

acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopalian Church.

Joseph Boselly was issued a bill for board for 4 pounds, 7 shillings and 5 pence on March 15, 1853.

In 1852 we have two tax assessment notices, one for Francis Boselly in Sampson Ward for an amount of 19 shillings 2 pence and one for William Boselly (this may be William Henry Boselly) in Baldwin Ward for 10 shillings.

Finally in 1868 there is a tax notice for E.P. Boselly based on an assessment of 300 pounds. There is no indication as to the amount of the tax. E.P. Boselly is referred to as a "Turner", age 61, a freeholder and the owner is stated to be C.V. Bogert. It would appear that the address might be South Elm.

In 1846 and 1847 the documents indicate that E.P. Boselly was a bailiff in Belleville.

Belleville was incorporated as a town in 1850 and one of the members of the first town council was E.P. Boselly who was elected for Baldwin Ward.⁽³⁾ ⁽⁵⁾ E.P. Boselly and his wife had eight children, four daughters and four sons.⁽²⁾ The children with their actual or approximate dates of birth are as follows:

Francis (Frank)	1826
William Henry	Aug. 16, 1828
Elizabeth	1830
Joseph	1831-1833
Catherine Myra	1834
Edward Bennett	1836
Mary Anne	1839-1842
Elmina Elizabeth - (Mina)	July 24, 1843

(1) (8) (9)

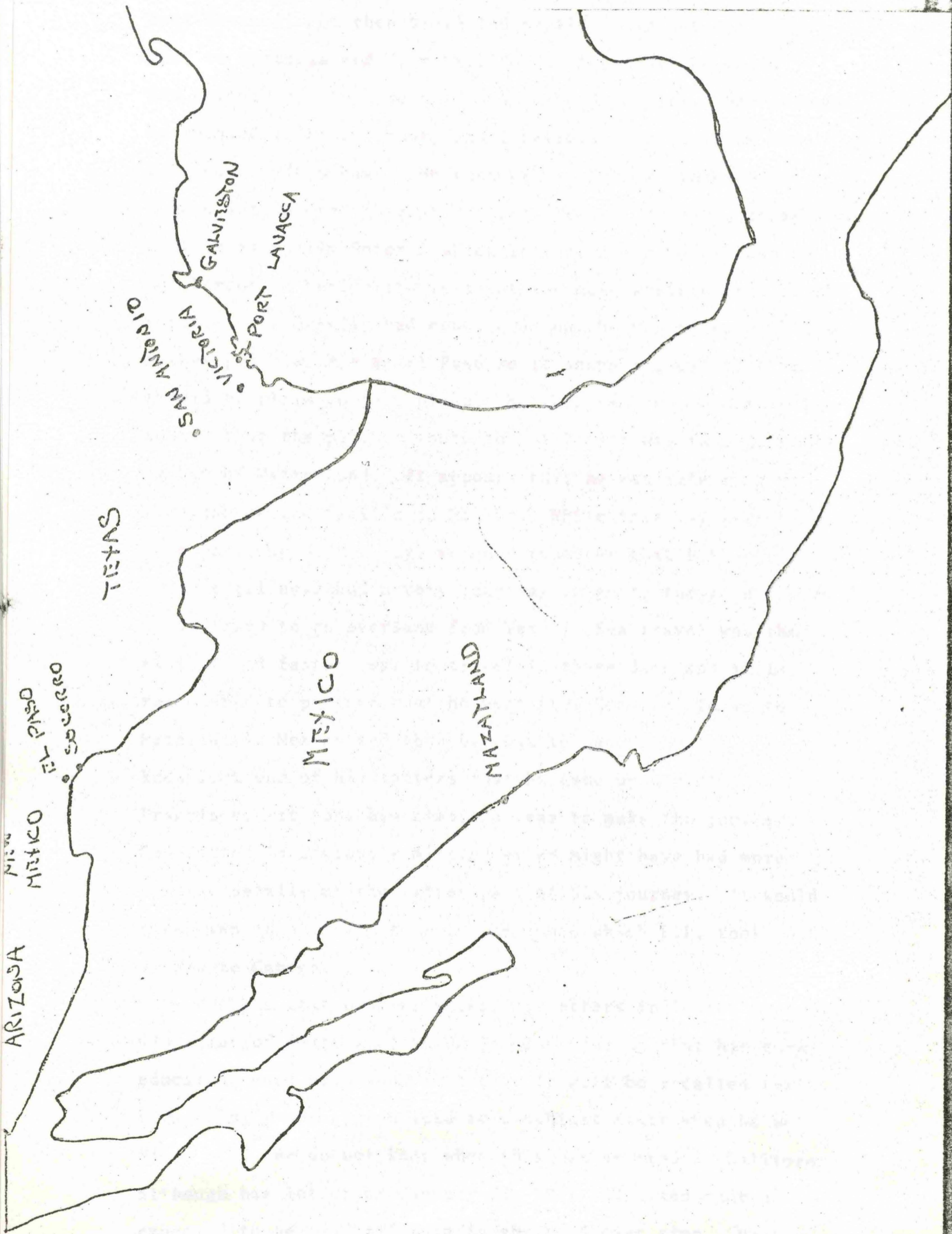
Catherine Myra Berry in her family history says that E.P. Boselly's brother and his wife died in a yellow fever epidemic and that E.P. Boselly then looked after their children. There were three children and Catherine Myra Berry refers to William Francis, James and Joseph and this information is borne out by the Canadian census returns of 1851, 1861 and 1871.⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽⁹⁾ It should also be noted that William Francis turns up with William Henry's family in 1871 and he is indicated to be a painter which was also the profession of William Henry. We know that Joseph F. was born about 1844,

William Francis in 1835 and James B. in 1836. More precise dates of birth are included later on in this biography.

In 1852 E.P. Boselly, in a letter referred to in more detail later on, makes reference to a sister Betsy and a Mr. Ross.⁽¹⁰⁾ We know that on August 20, 1816 a Mr. Walter Ross was married to a Miss Elizabeth Boselly by the Rev. Official Stuart in Kingston.⁽¹¹⁾ The Rev. Official Stuart was a minister of the Church of England in Kingston at the time.

In 1850 E.P. Boselly went to seek his fortune in California where a gold rush was underway. Probably in anticipation of this he sold his father's home in Kingston in 1849 and also apparently sold his father's claim to 100 acres of land for his services in the war of 1812. We know that Edward Paul Boselly left Belleville on June 4, 1850 to go to California. Edward Paul wrote a number of letters to his wife while he was away of which about 20 exist today. These letters indicate that he went to California via New York. His route took him to Kingston where he arrived on June 5th and then he went by boat to Oswego, New York where he arrived on June 6th. He then went by train to Albany and from there by boat to New York city. In New York he booked passage on a ship to take him by way of Cape Horn to California. This ship was subsequently seized by the sheriff and it appears that E.P. Boselly did not recover his passage money. He subsequently took another ship to Galveston in Texas from where he eventually journeyed overland to California. En route he was employed by the U.S. government boundary commission which was engaged in marking the boundary between Texas and Mexico. He was paid \$40 per month and his board and it apparently took him three months to travel through Texas. He indicated that he had been 40 days at sea reaching Galveston and apparently the ship had encountered a severe gale. He had written his family four letters from New York all dated in June 1850. His first letter from Texas that we know about bore an October 1850 date stamp.

It is possible to trace E.P. Boselly's route through Texas from an examination of his letters. (See attached map). After leaving Galveston he took a steamer which called first at



Indianola (unable to locate) and then continued on to Port Lavacca. The letters seemed to indicate that E.P. Boselly had referred to this place as Port Havacca but it is clearly Port Lavacca. He then travelled mostly north but a little west to Victoria and from here to San Antonio. He calls San Antonio by the name of San Antonio de Brexer. San Antonio is located in Bexer county and I believe this explains how E.P. came by this name. He then writes from a place which I have interpreted to read Pecorra, Texas. However, it appears that it is really Socorro which is just south of El Paso on the border of Mexico and in about the most western area of the state. E.P. Boselly had mentioned that he was going with the survey party as far as El Paso so it seems logical that he should be close to this place. He then went on in one letter to say that the popular route to California was through Mexico by way of Mazzetland. It appears that he was referring to Mazatlan on the Pacific in Mexico. While this may seem to have been out of his way, we must remember that E.P. Boselly would still have had a very long way to go to the gold fields if he tried to go overland from Texas. Sea travel was the easiest and fastest way to travel in those days and it is reasonable to presume that he went from Socorro, Texas to Mazatlan in Mexico and then by boat to San Francisco. We do know from one of his letters that he came by way of San Francisco. It took him almost a year to make the journey. One letter is obviously missing or we might have had more precise details of the latter part of his journey. It would have been interesting to know the route which E.P. took on his return to Canada.

The text of E.P. Boselly's letters indicates that he was a man of quite good education considering that his formal education must have been limited. It will be recalled that E.P. Boselly was apprenticed to a cabinet maker when he was 15 years old. We do not know when this man arrived in California although his letter of January 23, 1851 indicated that he expected to be in California in about 40 days time. He paints a rather grim picture of life in Texas at this time in this letter:

Pecorra Texas, January 23, 1851

"My Dear and Ever Beloved Wife

I write from the wilderness to let you know that I am well not having been an hour sick since I left home and for the last 3 months have not seen the habitation of one human being until I came to this place where there is a few Mexican huts built of mud our journey having been two thirds of the way from San Antone hear a distance of 700 miles through mountain gorges and desert not only beset by Indians and wild beasts but by teriane more savage and brutal than boath put together where the pistol a bowie knife end every trivial dispute. I have lived to see men shot or stabbed and the murderer applauded by his neighbours around him and no possibility of punishment reaching the villain and this is going to California. God grant me as good success the rest of the road as I have this and about 40 days more will land me in San Francisco. Where we are now preparing to go through Mexico by way of Mazzetland wich is now the popular route but enough about myself. As I told you do not be uneasy about me for you can heare from me very little while but I am thousands of miles from home without the possibility of hearing from one word from you or those dear pledges of our love that God has given to us and for whom we now endure our present privations. Night after night I lie down not to sleep but to think of home my own Mary and children and to reflect on the past affords me my greatest enjoyment while the hope of meeting you again as soon as possible sustains me and gives me courage to persevere. I cannot write half I wish at this time as I have to send this to San Antoine by a company that are on the march their but give my compliments to Gould and family and Doctor Wallam and friends generally. Kiss the dear children for pa and tell them he will come home as soon as he can.

(sgd.) Your Edward
Edward P. Boselly"

The first letter we have written from California by E.P. Boselly appears to indicate that he arrived there early in 1851. In his letter of August 10, 1851 from Sacramento City, California he describes conditions there and also indicates his strong religious attachments:

"My Dear Mary and Children

It gives me pleasure to snatch a few moments to write to you to let you know that I am well. In my last wich was from St. Francisco I gave you some account of my journey across the continent and through Mexico but by the blessing of God I am hear and well. I shall remain in this city for a short time until I make a raise of some means as I find that it is impossible for a man to do anything hear without some capital and as soon as I accomplish that I will soon either win the horse or lose the saddle. I am now at work at my trade at \$5 per day out of wich I can save \$4. You will see by my last that I have been hear about four weeks and have now in my pocket \$100 in gold wich you will receive with this letter. One week from tomorrow I intend to start for the mines on a tour of prospecting. I think from what I can learn hear the quarts business is the best as their is not many that are doing much at the diggings. You will hear from me on my return. I expect to be about two weeks gone and if I should be successful in finding a good

quarts range I think I can raise means enough on it to go on and work it to advantage. If not I will remain in the city until I raise five or six hundred and go to trading to raise means to get home as soon as possible. I think if you were hear I cold be content to stay although there is a horrible state of society in hear not fit for young people to be in. For instance almost every publick house is filled with a lot of gamblers with piles of cash in some instances amounting to thousands before them to decoy with the sight the young and thoughtless and in many instances the old and mere experienced are taken in their snare. I have known a man toil until he raised \$1400 and come hear on his way home loose the whole on one card and go back to try his luck again at the mines with hope destroyed and a family neglected so much longer. You will likewise see ladyes at these places gambling as decoys with a smile for every black legg that may come along. But enough of this. I have seen but one person that I know since I left home and that is Regfish. He has a store at Marysville about 45 miles from this place. I have not heard from you since I left home. I wish you wood write to this place and let me know you all are. Tell Francis and William and Joseph and Katherine all to write as I want to hear from all and let me know all about Elizabeth and how they get on and if she is yet a mother or not and then little Edw and Mary Ann and Elmina and do kiss them for me and how little Jo and James get on and Gould and Ostrom and tell poor Mer that if I should be sick heare I will miss the beats to make me well or what is of more value her sympathy. Wright to me wich one of our boys intend to make her their wife and I will try and get home to be at the wedding if it is not too long. But a hint is enough at that.

I am in good spirits in every other way but being absent from you. As it is we must make the best of it for a time until it may please God that we meet again in the hope that our future happiness will more than compensate us for all our privations. I have joined the church heare and their is a number of us meet every Wednesday night to pray for those that are absent from us in person yet with us in heart. You know I do not like to write long letters therefore shall conclude this praying that God may bless you all. Give my love to all my friends and for the present adieu."

(sgd.) Edward P. Boselly

In another letter dated Dec. 23, 1851 E.P. Boselly refers to Joseph and Francis⁽¹²⁾. At this time he had two children by these names. Francis would be about 26 years old in 1851 and Joseph would be about 18 to 20 years old. In his letter of March 9, 1852, E.P. Boselly makes reference to the fact that an acquaintance had turned Tory and from the text one gets the impression that E.P. Boselly was not a Tory⁽¹⁴⁾. We know that E.P. Boselly's son William Henry was what was called a "Reformer" in those days⁽²²⁾ which may roughly correspond to the Liberals of today.

E.P. Boselly's feelings about life and his family are set out clearly in his letter of May 14, 1852:

"I am as happy as I can be away from you but true happiness can only be enjoyed when shared by those we love and in who all our earthly joy centres. I need not say with me that object is my wife and children. You know it and the thought of seeing you all again alone sustains me. Were it not for that hope I should be miserable for let me turn where or do what I will, my heart and thoughts are forever at home and some of the dear objects there are constantly in my mind. When you write let me know something particular about everyone, that dear good Francis and the good but more eccentric William and sober honest Joseph and the boy that used to through his father dome, Edward and my dear Kate and tell her there is one here who loves her still, and those two little dear creatures I used so well to love to play with. I received a letter from Seth which was a welcome messenger and gave me much joy not only for the tidings that it brought from afar but the fact that he and Elizabeth are so happy in each other's love."⁽¹⁵⁾

The two little ones which E.P. Boselly refers to in his letter are probably his daughter Mary Anne who was about 10 to 13 years old at this time and his daughter Elmina Elizabeth about 9 years old. He also had a daughter Elizabeth who was 22 years old in 1852. The reference to Seth and Elizabeth no doubt refers to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband. The records indicate that an Elizabeth J. Boselly married a Seth Washburn in 1850⁽²³⁾. It is also interesting to note that the minister who married this couple was the Rev. W. Greig who was connected with the Church of England and located in Kingston at the time. One of the witnesses was Mary J. McKeaney who might have been Mary McKenna, subsequent mother-in-law of E.P. Boselly's son William Henry.

E.P. Boselly's humanitarian concern for people is revealed in his letter of June 14, 1852:

"I again sit down to write you to let you know that I am well and hope you are the same although I have not heard from home by the last two mails which to me appears an age. I am still at work in this city and saving from \$4 to \$5 per day at present which if business continues will enable me at no very distant day to return home that place of all the earth to me the dearest. Oh what I would not give for one hour among you, where to love and be loved would in some degree soften down the care and anxiety of this cold and selfish world. It is surprising to see the thousands that are floating into this country under the vain expectation of picking up gold when perhaps not over one in one thousand will realize his golden dream, the rest to waste their strength and energy until they finally give up in despair and return to the city - become miserable drunkards or what - it may be, a little better fall prey to want and disease and leave their bones in the mountains without a friend to know who they are or where they came from. I have seen a number of such cases during my wnderings in the mountains. It is no uncommon thing passing through the country to see the grave of some poor fellow with the simple

inscription here lies John and here lies Bill and no one knows more about these but enough of life in California at present - less I scare you." (16)

It seems that E.P. Boselly may have been opposed to the drinking of alcohol. On July 13, 1852 he wrote:

"This 4th of July passed off very pleasantly here. I turned with the Sons of Temperance in the procession as there was no work done on that day." (17)

Some idea of his feelings about Canada appears in his letter of August 23, 1852:

"I have seen in the papers here some accounts of trouble likely to occur between England and the United States on account of the Newfoundland Fisheries. If such be the case you may expect to see me home one of these frosty mornings before you are aware of it for my feelings were never so warm for Canada as they have been since I left it." (18)

He goes on to say:

"I am happy that William is in business and doing well and that Edward is a good boy and those two dear little girls. Oh how I would like to kiss them as for Kate I do not think she will be married before I get home unless someone takes her on the spur of the moment. Give my love to Betsy and Ross. . ." (18)

On October 23, 1852 E.P. Boselly wrote:

"I am altogether taken by surprise at being told that Elizabeth McKenny is likely to become a member of the family and I would like to know by whom she will be introduced. I am heartily glad that William is doing so well and that Edward is learning the trade with him and of Francis return to health. Tell Seth that my letters are for the whole family and not to find fault if I do not write to him personally." (19)

E.P. Boselly's son William Henry Boselly married Elizabeth McKenna on July 4, 1853. (22) Names were often spelled in various ways and at this time the Elizabeth McKenny about whom E.P. Boselly speaks is undoubtedly Elizabeth McKenna who was to marry William Henry in the following year.

E.P. Boselly went on to say in the same letter referred to above:

"Elizabeth says right - when she says you're all together except me and that I am here without a single friend. Tell Mr. Gould not to be discouraged if I have not received any of his letters but to write again. Tell McCurdy that I will teach him and old Aunt Mary how to take the pigeon mug on my return and give my love to his family and Uncle Dawe I cannot forget him. I wonder if Uncle Joss and Mrs. Hulbert think of getting spliced and remember me to Ross and Betsy but I have so many friends I cannot name them. Also I will say love to all inquiring friends. From your husband and father till death." (19)

E.P. Boselly expresses his sentiments again in his letter of November 11, 1852:

"I do not intend to write much or answer many questions for Elizabeth and Seth only to tell the whole family that the undying love of a father is still with them and give my love to all my friends. I shall make arrangements to go home as fast as I can." (20)

The last letter of which there is a copy, that of December 30, 1852, closes with these words:

"I will close this by wishing you all the family and friends all the compliments of the Season and subscribing myself your ever affectionate husband and father till death." (21)

Ellenore Keough (a great-grand-daughter of E.P. Boselly) is quoted as saying: "I have long heard of the brother who went to the goldfield. I have a watch fob my father always wore on his watch chain. It is a small rifle made of one of the nuggets this man mined. I think he was my grandfather's uncle." (32)

It would appear that while E.P. Boselly was away in California a William Boselly looked after the business. It is not clear if this was E.P. Boselly's son, William Henry, or his nephew, William Francis. One document dated March 20, 1853 is a receipt to William Francis Boselly. Another document ordering chairs and dated 1851 is simply addressed to William Boselly. Finally we have a statement of account and receipt of payment addressed to William Boselly and sons. The account covers a period in January and February 1852 and was paid in full on April 14, 1853.

There are other references to E.P. Boselly's California venture in letters written during this period as well as further information about the family.

One of E.P. Boselly's daughters, Elizabeth, wrote to her brother Joseph in Belleville from Potsdam, N.Y. with reference to news from her father in California on August 27, 1851:

"I have three reasons for writing to you to day. The first and the most important one is this - I see in the Chronicle of last week while looking over the list of letters there was one for Mary Boselley and I am very anxious to here who this letter is from. I think it must be from our beloved Father. If so send me a copy without delay. If not write and let me know who it is from. You will find the advertisement of this letter in the Chronicle August 21. Should this letter be from father even if it should contain bad news it would

be a relief to hear from him. Therefore let there be no delay on your part. The next reason is, this is my birthday and I have chosen this way to celebrate it. The third is, you are a king Brother who have done your duty as it regards writing so far.

I say you have done bravely and I love to write to you, however my letter to you this time will be a short one for I cannot send but half a sheet. In consequence of this old Maids song and you know I must let my beloved have half the paper but peraphs he would think if it was a pie I would not be so particular about saving him half but do you not remember the rub Mary Ann gave me one time about saving pie for Seth. But I suppose you had about done looking for letters and are looking for me but I must take care of my plums before I go or I shall not have one. I have been fighting boys all day to keep them out of the garden. We have not heard nor seen a thing of Stephens folks yet I thought I would have their company home. I cannot tell you in this letter when you may expect me. I will come as soon as I can. Give my love to mother, Francis and William, Catherine, Edward, Mary et Mar Elmina, Eliza, James, Blle and Jose and to all enquiring friends.

and believe me your truly afectinate
Sister.

Elizabeth I. Washburn

P.S. It is now Thursday morning and Seth has not time to write you so I will send this and we will write soon. Again answer as soon as you get this.

my love to all. E.I.W. "

Her husband, Seth Washburn, also wrote from Potsdam, apparently to Elizabeth, on September 23 of the same year:

"As Stephen leaves today for home, I will just drop a few words to you by him although I suppose it will not reach you before next Saturday. You will feel somewhat disappointed when I tell you that it is impossible for me to come to Belleville this fall. Notwithstanding all our plans and anticipations of a pleasant visit with our friends together I must be deprived of the pleasure of meeting with you - why. I need not write but will tell you when you come home. You know there is always something ready to turn up contrary to my wishes especially when I want to come hom but if I am prospered - not as I have been - for all the comfort and prosperity I have had for the last two years - was the privilege of working hard and now having a prospect of losing about 200 dollars and upward. This will account for my not being with you this fall. I shall send you money to come home with as soon as I can raise it but you must stay until you get your visit out. I do not wish to hurry you home but as soon as you get a good visit I would like to have you come as it is very lonesome here alone. I am sorry that I cannot come as I told you I would in my last letter but so it is and I cannot help it. I tried hard to bring it round, but when men choose to be a little contrary it is a very easy matter to do it.

But I have written about as much as I ought to as Stephen is packing up and I ought to visit a little with him so I hope you will visit enough for me this time and trust luck for the company of whitehead the next and requesting you to remember me to all the family and all enquiring friends - I will

wish you a pleasant visit - and a pleasant journey home - Yours ever"

The Bennetts of Wolf Island were also concerned about E.P. Boselly and his family. John C. Bennett who apparently was the brother of Mary Boselly, wrote to Joseph Boselly, E.P. Boselly's son on November 8, 1851:

"Joseph Boselly - I take the opportunity to answer your letter to let you know that we are all well at present. Thank God for it & hoping this may find you the same. We was glad to here from your father that he was well & doing well. We was all sorry to hear that Edward broke his arm. Remember me to Francis and William & your mother and the girls. Jane has had a young son since you was down - she calls him James - she was very sorry that she did not see you when you was down. Fathers eyes is no better than they was when you was down. Mother is about the same - she has them sick turns yet. William & James and Richard Davises families are all well. We will expect to see you and your mother down in the spring & you must tell Francis and William to come as soon as they can. Tell your mother we will have the Dutch cheese all ready when she comes. O I like to have forgotten something. I have saved you the trouble about looking for that gal you know we was talking about. I was married the 11th of September to Miss Anne Briggs.

No more at present
but remain your affectinate uncle
John C. Bennett

Dear Sister Mary

I am a stranger to you all but I hope we will not be so long for we perhapse will see each other before long. Give my love to all the children & Edward when you see him or right to him.

No more at present but I remain your true and affectionate friend. Anne Bennett"

Later, on May 10, 1852, James and Mary Bennett of Wolfe Island, the parents of John Bennett and Mary Boselly, wrote to their daughter Mary Boselly in Belleville:

"Dear Mary this is to let you know that we are all well at present hoping this may find you and all your family in the same. We would be glad to have you write to us to know how Edward is and how he is making out in California. Likewise how your family all are. I was in town the other day and found a package at Mr. James Bakers directed to James Bennett, Blacksmith, Wolf Island. There is no name to it but my own but we expect it was from you. We are very much obliged to you for it was a very good present. Your brothers and brother in Laws, sisters and sister in Laws send their kind love to you and all your family. Your mother has been better for some time back than she was last summer. She don't have them bad turns as often as she used to have. You must excuse this poor writing for it is all gess work. My eyes are so dull I can't see the line. If you come down I hope you will come over to see us. No more at present but we remain.

Your Affectionate Father & Mother
James and Mary Bennett
Wolf Island"

One of E.P. Boselly's letters from California had indicated that he had marched with the Sons of Temperance on July 4th which appeared to indicate that he was opposed to alcohol.

Further indications of E.P. Boselly's feelings about temperance are set out in what appears to be the notes of a speech he made. This speech was found in the C.B. Scantlebury papers and while there is no indication of its author, it is reasonable to presume that the author was E.P. Boselly. The speech is sufficiently significant both of its day and of E.P. Boselly and is reproduced in full:

"Mr. Chairman

And my young associates, I feel no disposition to appologize for appearing before you this evening as the humble advocate of total abstinence. Nor Sir that I have the vanity to suppose that I am capable of fully portraying to this assembly the dark picture of the drunkards wo, his wife's anguish, or his children's poverty, hunger, terror and distress. But I stand here to night to cast - - - - - small amount of talent which I possess into the right scale. You will not expect a lad of my years to bring forward anything new on the support of temperance as the most eminent scientific and professional men of the age have for a few years past been occupying the temperance platform and presenting this subject to the publick adorned with all the attractions with which their brilliant talents and soul stirring eloquence could embellish it and manifesting with the clearness of demonstration the injurious effects of alcoholick drinks upon the human race, mentally, morally and phisically. But tho we can say little that is new, we can repeat the truths that our fathers have searched out and thus keep the attention of our young friends awake to the subject and warned of the snare in which too many of our predicessors have been taken. Our fathers have discovered the dangerous tendency of tippling even in the most moderate degree, and have therefore proclaimed war against King Alcohol and a war of extermination. Let it be against everything that can intoxicate. That which remains for us is to act. Yes sir it is for the sons and daughters of the present age to finish the work which their parents have so nobly begun and so perseveringly and successfully prosecuted. Our watchword shall be forward, forward, forward. No my fellow soldiers in this warfare of philanthropy our music (spelt musick) shall never sound a retreat until the last distillery shall have been demolished, the last keg dashed to pieces, and the last rum pole shall lie prostrate on the earch. Then will we proclaim deliverance to the enslaved drunkard - comfort to his heart broken wife and respectability to his beggered and abused children.

Much depends upon this generation. Much did I say. Why Mr. President everything depends upon us. It remains with us to annihilate drunkenness. If we but persevere in this good cause till the youth of every land and clime become teetotallers, and they prove faithful to their pledge succeeding generations may say of drunkenness' like Troy it has been! And the history of drunkenness will furnish a subject of curious investigation which while it presents a picture humiliating and soul-sickening, will I trust

prove a salutary lesson to the youth of coming years. But I have observed that much depends on us and it is indeed so. You my young friends on the right are destined to fill the most honorable offices, civil and religious, in our country. Some of you will doubtless occupy the Professors chair, some of you will grace the hall of legislation, others figure at the bar, or on the bench, some practice the philanthropic art of alleviating the distress of the afflicted, and a few, I hope, will go forth to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation. And in order to fill these offices of honour and trust with becoming dignity and usefulness to the church and the world, we must be studious, virtuous and temperate. Young ladies we solicit your countenance and support for this good cause. Altho your sex has been comparatively free from the ruthless ravages of intemperance yet it has not escaped unscathed. Tho the instances are few and far between in which that heart sickening sight a drunken woman has been presented to our astonished gaze, a sight at which

Could angels weep, angelick tears might fall still we have sometimes beheld this climax of alcohols dark deeds. It is however thro their fathers, brothers, husbands or sons that your sex generally feel the innumerable evils which flow from this pestiferous river. How often has the fairest of the fair, who dreamed of nothing but happiness in the future, by uniting her fate with that of an inebriate blasted all her bright anticipations. The rose of beauty has faded on her cheek. The smile has fled from her lip. And dark melancholy sits enshrined upon that once radiant countenance. The sparkling eyes have become dim with weeping. And that once beautiful form has become emaciated by grief and ill treatment. And will ere long sink into the premature grave of the drunkard's wife and leave her children to the double orphanage which the children of such a father inherit.

We call upon you then young ladies to go forth with us to the battle which is now set in array against King Alcohol and the host of vices which he brings in his train. Let not one of them escape. Smite them with the staff of righteousness and dash them to pieces on the rock of truth. Our laurels will be more unfading and the honours conferred upon us will be more glorious than the triumph of a Roman General returning from the slaughter of thousands. For ours is the cause of the widow and the fatherless. It is for the salvation of the drunkard soul and body -- It is for the worlds emancipation that we have put on the temperance arms and by the grace of God we will not lay aside our armour until we have achieved the victory."

E.P. Boselly might have been influenced in part in his feelings about alcohol by the unfortunate death of his Brother's wife who was apparently an alcoholic.

There is also another speech which apparently E.P. Boselly delivered and it is on the subject of the importance of mothers informing a child's character. In part he says:

"Mr. President, Ladies & Gentlemen as this is the first time we have met on the like occasion and as your committy have done me the honor of calling on me I will try to say a few words on the subject wich to every youth must be deeply interesting. I mean the influence of our mothers either for weal

or wo. The hand that rocks the cradle, rules the world. Yes Sir there can be but one opinion among the well informed of the influence of woman the moment her mind is lost to purity and bent upon vice. With what success will she employ those arts which none but women can employ to seduce those who she pleases from the path of virtue and in a special manner stamp upon her children a character such as her own. It is a fact Sir that the exelence or infamy of men may usually be traced to the nursery puting its superscription on the mind committed to its care. If then indeed it may be said that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world, the first impressions we receive are the strongest and I appeal to you mothers who hear me this day if temperance and virtue should not be among your first lessons and when you retire to your closset with the boy you love and while you lay your hand on his head and with all the warmth of a mothers heart implore the Divine aid for your son. Let your prayer be - deprive me of every comfort, come poverty, come anything save crime. Yes let my last friend forsake me but Oh God let not that son be a drunkard. Save him whom thou hast given me from so debasing a vice.

. . ."

(C.B. Scantlebury Papers)

E.P. Boselly is stated to be a cabinet maker in his death certificate⁽²⁴⁾. The Canada Directory of 1857-8 lists him as an undertaker in Belleville located on Front Street. This is a distinct possibility in view of the fact that undertakers frequently built their own coffins in that period⁽²⁵⁾. In 1860-1 he was listed as a cabinet maker in Belleville⁽²⁶⁾. He was described as a tanner by profession in 1864-5 and 1868-1869^(27 & 28). In 1869-70 and 1871 his profession is listed as "turner" and it is not clear whether this was intended to be tanner or whether it might refer to a lathe operator in connection with cabinet making^(29 & 30).

E.P. Boselly is also listed as living at several addresses in Belleville after 1850.

1860-1	-	West Moira	(26)
1864-5	-	West Hill	(27)
1868-9	-	S. Elm	(28)
1869-70	-	S. Elm	(29)
1871-	-	Mill St.	(30)

A Mrs. Boselly, who may have been his widow, was listed as living at W. Moira in 1879-80⁽³¹⁾.

Edward Paul Boselly continued his association with Tabernacle Methodist Church on his return from California. He was listed as a Steward and a member in 1872-4 and his wife was listed as a member. His name appears again in May 1876

and there is a notation in January 1878 that he had died⁽⁴⁾.

E.P. Boselly died in Belleville on December 31, 1877. He was 73 years and 8 months old at the time⁽²⁴⁾. The Daily Ontarion of December 31, 1877 reported his death as follows:

"Sudden Death - Mr. E.P. Boselly died very suddenly this afternoon. He had been speaking at one of the Ward meetings and immediately after getting through sat down and died instantly." (33)

His death is more vividly described in an article in the Christian Guardian:

"Father Boselly was a member of the first Council for the town of Belleville and lived to see the town, in which he had spent fifty years, assume the dignity and responsibilities of a city. On the occasion of the nomination of candidates for the first City Council, December 31, 1877, Father Boselly was invited by a neighbor, who was a candidate, to propose him, and while addressing the electors in the discharge of his duty, the message came, he staggered backward, was caught in the arms of a friend, and in a moment was with God." (3)

The last services held in the old Episcopalian Methodist Church in Belleville were the funeral services of E.P. Boselly on the evening of January 13, 1878. Apparently E.P. Boselly was a member of the Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Belleville and a tribute was paid to him by this conference on January 12, 1878⁽³⁾.

It has not been possible to locate the grave of E.P. Boselly. He is believed to have been buried in Belleville but his grave is not in the cemetery which is now located to the west of the city. There was an old burial ground in Belleville at Newberry & Dundas St. East which has now disappeared and where there is a playground. In all probability E.P. Boselly may have been buried in this cemetery.

Mary Boselly, the widow of E.P. Boselly, survived him until December 25, 1882, when she died in Belleville.⁽⁷⁾ The Daily Intelligencer of December 27, 1882 carried the obituary as follows:

"Died in Belleville on Monday, December 25, 1882, Mary Boselly, widow of the late E.P. Boselly, age 76 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence Moira St., on Thursday afternoon at half past two o'clock to the Cemetery." (34)

It is also not known where Mrs. Boselly was buried but probably with her husband in the old Belleville cemetery referred to above.

As previously indicated E.P. Boselly had eight children and some information relating to them is set out below. The family and person of William Henry Boselly, one of E.P. Boselly's sons, will be dealt with extensively in another biography. Catherine Myra Berry made reference to E.P. Boselly's family as follows:

"None of Pa's brothers had any children except Uncle Ed.

Pa's brothers Frank and Joseph married two sisters and we called them Aunt Phoebe and Aunt Libby. Uncle Joe died before my time. When I was small Aunt Libby married again a couple of times, the last time in Buffalo.

Aunt Kate had a son and daughter named Hubbard. Ed Hubbard died in Hamilton when I was under 10. He was a son to Ma as long as I can remember and was our stanby when Dad was so bad. Aunt Mina Scantlebury had four children, two boys and two girls, but only raised one, Charlie. He had four girls and one boy. Aileen Morrison is the only one I know to be living." (2) [Until Sept. 1973 two other sisters, Maxine and Helen were also alive. At that time Helen died.]

(Catherine Myra Berry was one of William Henry Boselly's children).

The Christian Guardian of January 9, 1856 indicates that Francis Boselly was married to Elizabeth Stapely on January 1, 1856⁽³⁵⁾. The marriage is also referred to in the marriage records of Victoria and Hastings. The Rev. John Carroll is indicated to have performed the marriage and the witnesses were Joseph Boselly and Phoebe Stapely. This supports Catherine Myra Berry's story that Frank and Joseph married two sisters⁽³⁶⁾. While this particular source indicates that the marriage took place on January 1, 1854, the Christian Guardian record is probably more accurate. We also know that the Rev. John Carroll, the Methodist minister who performed this marriage, served in Belleville in the 1855-7 period⁽³⁷⁾. Joseph Boselly is listed as living with his father at the time of the 1851 census and he is stated to be a blacksmith⁽⁸⁾. There is a Joseph Boselly listed as a blacksmith in Belleville in 1868-9,⁽²⁸⁾ 1869-70⁽²⁹⁾ and in 1871. In the latter instance he is listed as living on Moira Street⁽³⁰⁾. The Ontario Provincial Directories of 1871, 1879-80 and 1882 indicate that a Mrs. Phoebe Boselly, widow of Joseph, was operating a grocery establishment at 7 N. Front Street in Belleville⁽⁴⁰⁾. She is also indicated to be on Moira Street which may have been her residence. This information

appears to indicate that Joseph Boselly may have died in 1871.

The 1861 census includes Francis Boselly with the family of E.P. Boselly and lists his occupation at that time as a chairmaker⁽⁹⁾.

On August 15, 1860, C.M. Boselly (age 26), daughter of E.P. Boselly, was married to George W. Hubbard (age 36)⁽⁶⁾. There is a reference to the Hubbard family in Catherine Myra Berry's history referred to above.

It has already been mentioned that E.P. Boselly's daughter Elizabeth J. Boselly was married to a Seth Washburn in 1850⁽²³⁾. It appears that Elizabeth must have been married a second time because there is a newspaper clipping of July 1868 which indicates the death of "Elizabeth, wife of William Blanchard, teacher, and eldest daughter of E.P. Boselly of Belleville, in the 38th year of her age." Her death took place in April and she died in Melville but the funeral was held in Belleville and presumably she was buried there⁽³⁸⁾.

Very little is known about E.P. Boselly's daughter Mary Anne beyond the fact that she was born in the 1839-42 period. Elmina Elizabeth Boselly, who was born on July 24, 1843, married Francis Blake O'D Scantlebury and reference to this family is made above in Catherine Myra Berry's history⁽⁴¹⁾. Her children were Willie (1867-1874), Mary (1871-1879), Lizzie (1878-1883) and Charles Blanchard (1864-1930)⁽⁴¹⁾. Charles Blanchard Scantlebury married Elizabeth Vickers Osborne (1866-1939) and they had one son, Harry F., and four girls. Harry was born in 1894 and died in 1932. He had a son Jack who died in 1971. The four girls are Aileen (Mrs. L.B. Morrison), Helen (Mrs. Newton Wilbur), Marjorie (Mrs. C.M. Watters) and Evelyn E. (wife of the Rev. E.O. Seymour). Evelyn died in 1924 but there are children of the other three daughters. Elmina Elizabeth Scantlebury died on March 28, 1928 and she and her husband are buried in Belleville⁽⁴²⁾.

Edward Bennett Boselly married Maria M. Conklin and they had seven children and there are today quite a number of descendants.

Reference has been made above to three nephews who were also raised by E.P. Boselly. The nephews as previously mentioned are William Francis born in 1835, James B. born in 1837 and

Joseph F. born in 1844⁽⁴¹⁾. The 1861 census lists James Boselly as a painter by profession⁽⁹⁾ and Catherine Myra Berry refers to him as Uncle Jim of Utica, N.Y.⁽²⁾ James Boselly was living with E.P. Boselly in 1861⁽⁹⁾. We believe that he died on December 19, 1905. There could be some doubt about the date of this death. We have a James B. Boselly writing a letter on Aug. 6, 1911 earlier in this history and it could be this James Boselly. We know that Mrs. James Boselly died in Utica on April 1, 1891⁽⁴¹⁾.

William Francis was listed as a painter by profession in the census of 1861 and at the time he was living with his uncle William Henry Boselly in Stirling, Ontario⁽⁹⁾. Stirling is a small town not too far north of Belleville. William Francis died on May 14, 1862⁽⁴¹⁾.

Joseph F. Boselly was apparently living with E.P. Boselly in 1851⁽⁸⁾, 1861 and also in 1871^(1, 8 & 9). The Hastings County Directory of 1868-9 lists him as living with E.P. Boselly⁽²⁸⁾. Joseph married Hannah Colten on January 19, 1876. We don't know when Joseph died but Hannah died on March 13, 1907 at age 64⁽⁴¹⁾. The Scantlebury Bible also lists the birth of a Bertha J. Boselly on June 11, 1877 and she just might be the daughter of Joseph and Hannah. Bertha died on September 13, 1884⁽⁴¹⁾. There may be more descendants of these nephews but this information is not available at this time.

A chart setting out the family of E.P. Boselly and some of his immediate descendants is attached.