

From Union Jack to Union Blue¹

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Part One

Many of the families who made Rawdon Township, Lower Canada their first home in North America were tempted by the economic prospects of immigration to Upper Canada or the United States of America and began to leave in the years 1840 – 1860, some as early as the late 1830s. They were lured by the hope of better farm land in a milder climate, although some were uncomfortable with neighbours who were French speaking and Roman Catholic. Groups went west to Wellington County in Upper Canada or south to New York and New England. Many were drawn to the middle western United States, where the Native American peoples were displaced and their homelands were opened to settlers of British and European origin. When the American struggle between the states of the north and south became civil war in 1861, their young men and sometimes the heads of the families were drawn into the Union Army. They exchanged their Union Jack heritage for the blue uniforms of the Union Army.

Craine and McNown and Associated Families²

Robert Craine (born c. 1794³) was married to Elizabeth McNown (born 17 April 1797, Ardglass, County Down). She was the daughter of William McNown and Frances Norris. Robert Crain [sic] had received a location at Rawdon on September 9, 1824. His name follows Wm. McNown on a list⁴ – William for the rear (or North) half of Lot 22, Ninth Range and Robert Crain [sic] was located nearby at Lot 21 South on the Tenth Range (both dated on 9 September 1824). There is no further documentation of the McNown family for this allocation and it was assigned to John Parkinson junior in 1826 as part of a parcel of 400 acres to his father and brothers. I have found nothing in the Lower Canada Land Papers archive about when and why the McNowns exchanged for new lots but will show they were delayed coming to Rawdon, or perhaps were working elsewhere when they arrived, as will be seen was the case of Robert Craine.

The Craine and McNown families were not on the December 1824 Statistical Statement nor were they on the October 1825 Census and were still in Ireland. *The McNown Families*⁵ contains excerpts from the recollections of many family researchers. One stated the immigration party left the Isle of Man “about 1825”; however, another account records that they had sold their property and been paid in full, when the house burned in a fire and they lost their money, furniture and clothing. Plans changed; the family was impoverished and two older daughters went into service in England. There are no verifiable dates but one may assume they sailed for Quebec 1826 -1828. James McNown, an older brother of William McNown of Rawdon had settled at Ormstown, QC in 1822. There is a passage on the steamer *Chambly* for a W. McNown, sailing alone, from Quebec to Montreal, on July 28th, 1826.

The first evidence of Robert and Elizabeth Craine being in Lower Canada is the boys' baptisms⁶ and Robert's burial (see endnote 3) at Holy Trinity Anglican Cathedral, Quebec City. They lived in Quebec City from 1829 or earlier until 1834:

- George, son of Robert Crane [sic] of the City of Quebec, mason, and ... Elizabeth McNown was born 28 October and baptized on 15 November 1829.
- John,⁷ son of Robert Craine, Mason in the Engineer [sic] Department of Quebec, and Elizabeth ... McNown was born 14 February, baptized 3 June 1832.

We can date the arrival at Rawdon of Elizabeth “Widow Craine”, from when her daughter Sarah Craine was born, December 3, 1834, and baptized at Christ Church, Rawdon on December 28, 1834. This is the first mention of the Craine family in the register.

As mentioned, Robert Craine and his father-in-law, William McNown received their initial locations in September 1824. It is possible that someone obtained the permits for them because they were delayed leaving the Isle of Man and were able to requalify for land when they arrived. Richard Kavanagh was believed to be a stepson of William McNown because he signed for Richard as his “father of and agent for”. This suggests that Fanny Norris had married him as a widow. Richard had a permit of occupation for 6th range, lot 14 N issued 6 October 1824 and received Letters Patent for it in 1834.⁸ Did he arrive in 1824 or with the McNown party? He too is not on the censuses of 1825 and 1831. Kent MacNown (in *The McNown and Menown Families*) suggested Kavanagh later went to the American Midwest but he has not been traced on U.S. census. Was the additional 100 acres mentioned on the 1831 census the 100 acres being held for son-in-law Robert Craine, who we know was in Quebec City before 1829?

The McNowns arrived at Rawdon several years before January 17, 1831, the date Frances McNown⁹ married Martin Hobbs at Christ Church and the first primary document that I have seen naming the family at Rawdon. Then, on the September 1831 Rawdon Census, William McNown [junior] was head of the family claiming 500 acres at the Sixth Range, Lot 14. The household numbered six and is broken into age groups but no individuals are named. We feel that William McNown¹⁰ and Richard Kavanagh were the unmarried males, aged 21 to 30, John 18-21, Robert 14-18 and William senior and Fannie were the married couple. We know from the Letters Patent that the McNowns received title for 400 acres.

name	location	size	Date of Letters Patent
William McNown	SE half of 14, Range 6	100 acres	April 20, 1835
William McNown, sr.	NW half of 6, Range 9	100 acres	April 10, 1835
James McNown and Richard Kavanagh	NW half of 14, Range 6	100 acres	April 13, 1835 May 13, 1834
John McNown	SE half of 6, Range 9	100 acres	April 15, 1835

Robert Craine’s original location was given on December 12, 1832 to a man with a similar surname, Thomas Cane, a private in the Third Regiment of Foot, who had a “licence of occupation for services, gratuitous” for 10 / S 22 and was granted Letters Patent in 1835. A township map from the mid 1840s records the Eighth Range, Lot 5 North as the property of Widow Crane [sic]; it was granted to her for the late Robert Craine in 1852 which was three years after the family had left for Wisconsin. Elizabeth must have struggled with her teen-aged sons to meet the obligations to clear and build or had her family assisted? They appear to have claimed it with their holdings on 1831 Census.

George Craine

The Craine Family, 200 years, written in 1989, was assembled by John Edgar Craine of Woodruff, Wisconsin about his great grandfather George Craine and the Craine family in Wisconsin. It is the source of the following biographical material which relied heavily on notes and diaries that George kept, although sometimes, the dates for events were incorrect. George was born in Quebec City, Lower Canada, as described above. He moved from Rawdon to Fort Winnebago (now Portage), Columbia County, Wisconsin in 1849-1850, (probably with his brother William). This is south of Juneau County where the family ultimately settled. George, his mother and siblings were not enumerated on the 1850 Wisconsin Census but moved to the

Mauston area (Lindina, Lemonweir) in 1853 and he worked there as a farmer all his life. He was a pioneer of Juneau County and a member of the Old Settlers Association. He was the family head on the 1855 State Census at Lindina Town (there is no breakdown of who was with him). On the 1860 Lemonweir Census, his mother Elizabeth Craine and 16-year-old Lucy Craine, born in Canada, were with him.¹¹ George married Elizabeth Sisley on June 13, 1861 witnessed by John Craine and wife Mary. The marriage was performed by John McNown, brother of his mother, Elizabeth Craine.

George's sons, William H. Craine, born October 4, 1862, and John Watson Craine, born June 4, 1864, died on August 1st and 4th 1865 after eating "*hardtack*" that their father brought home from the Civil War. In a notebook, George, mentions a baby born October 19, 1866 and assumed to have died shortly after birth. Their surviving children were: Fred E. Craine (c. 1867), George Ervin Craine (c. 1871), Mary (c. 1875 who married J. H. McNown, junior, a grandson of John McNown) and Henry R. Craine (c. 1879). The dates of birth are estimated from the 1880 Wisconsin Census.

On September 2, 1864, George Craine enlisted in Company E, 42nd Wisconsin Infantry and was discharged on June 20, 1865. "The Forty-second Wisconsin Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, Wisconsin, and the last company mustered into the service of the United States on September 7, 1864. The regiment left the state on September 20 proceeding at once to Cairo, Illinois, where it was stationed in discharge of post and garrison duty. On the 25th of October Companies B, E, G, H and K were ordered to Springfield, Illinois for provost duty, at which point this battalion remained until April, 1865, when all but Company B re-assembled at Cairo, and was engaged in garrison and guard duty until the regiment was ordered to return to Wisconsin. It reached Madison on June 20, 1865, and was shortly thereafter mustered out and disbanded." <http://wisvetsmuseum.com/>

His Civil War discharge papers describe George as 5 foot 6 inches tall, blue eyes, black hair and dark complexion. At discharge, he received a draft for \$113.87. Elizabeth was paid \$25 due her from the Volunteer Aid Fund. Also, he was given a pamphlet *Mustered Out – Now Look Out* probably by the American Temperance Union. In four pages it warned in colorful and explicit language against the fraudsters waiting to prey on soldiers returning to their homes.

The musket that George had in the Civil War was in John's parents' home and he dreamed of having it hanging over a fireplace in his future home. Instead, it was donated to a veterans' group at Mauston, Wisconsin and who lost track of it. John Edgar Craine has George's Civil War medal for veterans of the Grand Army of Republic.

George Craine died at Lemonweir, August 13, 1895; his funeral was at the Methodist Episcopal Church and burial was at Mauston Cemetery (from newspaper obituaries).

John Rourke

George Craine had a Canadian friend, John Rourke, who was the husband of his wife's sister Mary Ann Sisley. He was recorded on the 1860 census as John Rorke [sic] at Plymouth Township, Juneau County, Wisconsin, as 27 years old, or born c. 1833. John Roark¹² [sic] in 1852, had lived with William Craine and his brothers, when they worked for the local lumbermen. He was the son of Irish emigrants John Rourke and Ann Eveleigh from King's and Wexford Counties and was born at Rawdon January 6, 1832 and baptized at Christ Church January 6, 1833. John Roark's [sic] tombstone in Mount Zion Cemetery, Juneau County gives his

death at the age of 34 years, 6 months, and 3 days, which, when subtracted from his death date, is his Rawdon birth date, January 6, 1832.

As John Roark [sic], he served in Company E, 42nd Wisconsin Infantry, at the same time as George Craine. After the war, John was taken ill. On July 3, 1866, six days before his death on July 9, he bound his son John Henry, who was born c. 1859 and a daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, as apprentices to George Craine “to learn the occupation of a farmer” and Sarah to be “instructed in all the duties of pertaining to the calling of housewife.” George Craine was also the executor of John Roark’s estate. Mary Ann Sisley, George’s wife’s sister, had died in child birth, July 24, 1862. John and Mary Ann Sisley Roark [sic] are buried in Mount Zion Cemetery, Juneau County.

After Mary Ann’s death, John Roark had married a woman named Harriet and after his death the children, as arranged, went to their maternal aunt, Elizabeth, Mrs. George Craine. A third child, George William was also taken by the Craines and conceivably was the child of Mary Ann Sisley. John’s second wife, Harriet, married Chellus Thompson and the older children went to their aunt’s family as was their father’s plan.

In 1870, George W. Roark, 7, lived with Shellis [sic] and Harriet Thompson. Jno. H. Roark, 11 was with George Craine and Sarah E. Roark, 9, was with Moses Doyle family of Mauston, WI. The Roark children were not with the Craines on the 1880 census. George Craine kept a notebook with the children’s ages but they are not consistent with the 1870 census data.

Elmon John Craine

John Crane was born and baptized in Quebec City in 1832 (as above) and was the youngest son of Robert Craine and Elizabeth McNow; the forename Elmon was added later. He lived at Rawdon from 1834 until around 1849. His obituary states he spent a year at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania¹³ before joining his mother and siblings at Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin. His older brother William Craine was already a resident in Wisconsin.¹⁴ John Crane [sic], lived at Mauston, Juneau County in 1860 and was 29 years, a labourer. He had married on October 2, 1855 (probably in Juneau County) to Mary Ann Richardson, 20, New York-born daughter of Harriet Bagnall, sister of Jane Bagnall (her profile follows in the section about John McNow). To add to the confusion, Harriet Bagnall Richardson was now married to William Craine (endnote 14) the brothers’ wives were mother and daughter.

The *Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers, War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865*¹⁵ names John Crane, of Lindina Township, Juneau County commissioned a Second Lieutenant, 6th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, Company K on May 3, 1861 and resigned on October 10, 1861. Whatever story lies here is not known to me; it has not been confirmed that this man was Elmon John Craine. A certificate dated December 24, 1862 entitled John to membership in the *Bryant, Stratton, & Co. Business Colleges*. However, in 1874, John was Wisconsin agent for *Gaskells' Complete Compendium of Elegant Writing*, home instruction in penmanship. It is believed that John was a teacher at this time.

John and Mary Ann buried three children in 1862-1863 and a fourth died at birth March 15, 1864. Mary Ann, died January 4, 1867 in Mauston, Wisconsin, a month after the birth of a daughter Alice on December 3, 1866 who was three on the 1870 Mauston Census but died July 20, 1874. John was, at this time, a “river man” and married October 1st, 1868 to Miss Louisa Stevens of Mauston at Portage City in Columbia County, Wisconsin. He must have given up farming because the *Mauston Star* of January 24, 1867 reports an auction for John the following day including household good and tools.

In 1880, John and his family boarded a train, leaving Wisconsin with his sixty-year-old brother (and former father-in-law) William Craine to Ortonville, Minnesota. From there, they proceeded to South Dakota by prairie schooner; the wagon, teams and all their goods had been shipped by train. The family's peregrinations and considerable adventures were later dictated by John's daughter, Elsie, and passed to members of the family and shared by John Edgar Craine.

John and Louisa had children Elmon John Craine c. 1872 and Elsie Craine c. 1874 born in Wisconsin. Leslie, a son was born on June 13, 1891 and died on April 12, 1895. On the 1900 South Dakota Census, John was on his Becker, Roberts County farm. Louisa died July 7, 1896.

John was secretary of the *Becker Township Commercial Club* before leaving the farm c. 1906. In 1910, John and his son and daughter lived at Folsom Township, Traverse County, Minnesota; Elmon John, senior was a retired farmer and Elmon John, junior was a real estate dealer. Jane E McNown, a 25-year-old cousin lived with them. She was born in Wisconsin to parents born in Wisconsin and Ohio. Elmon John McNown senior died following surgery for a strangulated hernia on May 18, 1912, Brown Valley, Traverse County, Minnesota.

John McNown

<https://uptorawdon.com/photo-updates/#p016> two photos of John,
<https://uptorawdon.com/photo-updates/#p015> of Jane Bagnall

John McNown was born in 1812, at Santon, Isle of Man, a son of William McNown and Frances Norris; he was an elder brother of Robert McNown (profiled in part two, below). The McNowns were Scots-Irish and originally from Ardglass, County Down. John had been a private, on the pay list of the Loyal Rawdon Irish Volunteers, in December 1837 a militia regiment formed in defence of the Crown, in the 1837 Lower Canada Rebellion.

John married Jane Bagnall at Saint Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church, Montreal on June 12, 1833. She was a daughter of Isaac Bagnall and Mary Ann Pigott of Tullamore, King's County, Ireland. She was the ward of Robert Bagnall and Harriet Pigott who were her parents' siblings, as was her sister Harriet (wife of William Craine, previous section). Jane and Harriet joined the Robert Bagnall family¹⁶ at Rawdon after their grandmother Pigott died; they had been in her care when their mother died and their father married Dinah Patterson (aka Pattinson).

The children of John and Jane McNown, born at Rawdon, were: James (1834), Mary Ann (1835 who was named for Jane's mother Mary Ann Pigott), Robert William (1838), Isaac Adelbert (1841), John Henry (1844) and Southwell W. (1849) - all baptized at Christ Church, Anglican in Rawdon. George Craine, a cousin was a sponsor for Southwell. Soon after his August baptism, the family left for Wisconsin, where Robert McNown and others from Rawdon were situated. They may have briefly stayed elsewhere but soon settled in Juneau County; they are believed to have been the first from Rawdon in the county.

In one family story, they sailed down Lake Michigan with their farm animals on a boat, they built themselves. If true, the livestock must have been purchased in Michigan and not brought from Rawdon. In a letter, Thomas Craine states that his brother Robert "tells me [uncle John McNown] and mother (John's sister Elizabeth Craine) went together". Perhaps he means that they left Rawdon at the same time, which we know is true but she sent to Philadelphia before reaching Wisconsin. A touching McNown tradition is that the rose bushes in their Wisconsin homes stem from roots Jane brought from Rawdon and by tradition came from Ireland with the Bagnalls, who were a well-to-do middleclass family. The 1831 Rawdon Census reported that in addition to his

farm, Robert Bagnall had an inn and a potashery and servants — few in that community could afford to employ servants.

After a short time in Racine, Wisconsin, John moved to Lemonweir Township, Juneau County (originally part of Adams County.) John was active, as a farmer, in the early development of the district. He served in a number of official capacities and helped found Mile Bluff School. The McNown family believe that the youngest son, George Norris McNown, was the first non-Native American child born in Juneau County, although not recognized as such but it is without doubt that they were amongst the earliest settlers and are officially a Wisconsin Pioneer Family.

In the summer of 1849, the fertile valley of the Lemonweir River was advertised and available for purchase, after Wisconsin was admitted as a state 1848 and the counties laid out. During this summer [sic], John McNown and family arrived and used the house of Irish immigrant John Smith who had gone east to get his family. On his return, a house was built for the McNowns. The two large families shared one small cabin for a while. The McNowns were still at Rawdon on 9 August 1849 for the baptism of their youngest son and recorded on the census at District 3 of Adams County (later Juneau) on 30 September 1850

John McNown joined Company F, of the 16th Wisconsin Infantry on October 25, 1861. It was organized at Camp Randall in Madison with its muster into the United States service completed on January, 31, 1862. Family tradition maintains that he enlisted in the hope, that if he served, his sons would be deferred. Nonetheless, Robert William and Isaac did enlist and survived the war [their stories are in Part Two]. Their older sister Mary Ann (Mrs. Green) tried to buy an exemption from service possibly for both brothers, which the government permitted. Family tradition is that they refused and returned her money. John's son James was rejected because of poor eyesight and son, Southwell, was not medically fit. John Henry was persuaded, with difficulty, to stay home on the farm to help his mother.

Before John's unit moved south, after their training in Wisconsin, it was said John sneaked home from Madison, by train, without leave. There was no train to return him in time to rejoin his unit; so, 16-year-old son, John Henry, with John's fine team of Morgan horses and sleigh or wagon (the telling of the tale varies) brought him to Madison. On his return to Lemonweir, at night, the young lad got lost in a severe snowstorm. He secured the reins, wrapped himself in blankets, stretched out and fell asleep. When he awoke in the morning, he was in the stable yard. The horses had found their way home.

John's regiment entrained for St. Louis, Missouri via Chicago on March 13, 1862 and reached that city on the 15th. They proceeded, by the steamer *Planet* from Cairo, Illinois, up the Tennessee River and disembarked on the 20th at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, which is nine miles above Savannah. On April 6, 1862, Company F was engaged in a skirmish line at Shiloh, one of the most vicious battles of the war and the first he was engaged in. He was shot, probably in the first onslaught, possibly through the stomach, and was evacuated to a hospital ship for medical care but died of his wounds the next day. In a letter, Captain Charles Bassett of Company E, 16th Wisconsin wrote:

“Although we knew that we were all liable to fall, it is just as hard to part with one's friends here as anywhere. And poor Mary¹⁷ how will she survive it. May God bless and sustain her. John was one of the first to fall. He was shot through the body. He did not die instantly. I went with him to the tent, which was about thirty rods where I was obliged to leave him or be taken prisoner. He told me to go that he would die anyway. But, oh, it was hard and had it not been for doing all I could to repel the rebels. I should have remained. ... I feel as though I have lost all my friends and did not care what I do or

where I go. I had expected to go but I suppose it was [not] so ordered and all for the best but it does not seem so to me.”

“John got [a letter ¹⁸] that had been directed to Madison. It would be a great pleasure to me to get one.”

“John McNown, a true patriot and a brave man, was the fourth [to fall in our ranks], and, thank Providence, the last one of our company called upon to surrender his life in this contest for freedom and right ...but learn that he died on the boat going to Savannah.” ¹⁹

There was a dearth of medical staff and conditions on the hospital ships were primitive. Felix R. Brunot, a businessman in charge of relief described:

“The barge was crowded with men in all stages of diseases — some lying on bunks or cots, many on the floor — with inadequate attendance, no suitable food, almost no medicines and not the slightest approach to the comforts which render sickness tolerable ...The atmosphere of the place was so laden with exhalations from the sick as to repel the more timid of our company ...”²⁰

There is confusion as to where John was buried. Men from his unit reported witnessing the burial of John and two other soldiers, downriver from Savannah, Tennessee, near Corinth. Later, his body was supposedly moved to the Shiloh National Cemetery where there is a marker pictured on www.findagrave.com although the Shiloh cemetery states “site unknown”. There is a plaque for him in the family plot at Lindina Evergreen Cemetery, Juneau County.

Robert Craine (endnote 6), a nephew of John McNown, had remained in Lower Canada and was the eldest brother of the aforementioned George and Elmon John Craine. The McNowns recollect that he wrote after John’s death to express concern for Jane’s welfare and shock that John, at nearly 50 years of age, would have enlisted to fight.

McNown family stories relate how John assisted in recruiting volunteers from Lemonweir Township to join Company F, the understanding was that the Company’s organizer, his neighbour Captain Harrison V. Train, would obtain for him a commission as an officer for this service. With John’s community leadership experience, it would not be unreasonable for him to be an officer. Nonetheless, John entered and died as a Private. Naturally, many believed he would not have been killed if he had not been a private in the front line. Train’s wife went south to nurse wounded Wisconsin soldiers and cared for her husband, who survived, and some believe she was with John when he died.

George Norris McNown was John’s youngest son and about 11 years old when his father was killed. He was so profoundly affected by his father’s death that he swore to take care of his mother and never marry until she died. Around 1915, he attended a screening of D. W. Griffiths’ *Birth of a Nation* and was so upset by the portrayal of the war and the assassination of Lincoln that he stalked out. It glorified the Ku Klux Klan and what the war had tried to abolish.

Part Two

Robert McNown

<https://uptorawdon.com/photo-updates/#p185>

Robert McNown was born in 1814 at Santon, Isle of Man and although the youngest of the children of William McNown and Frances Norris, he was believed to be the first to leave Rawdon, c. 1832, when about 18. His story relies on material from the Kansas State Historical

Society²¹ from a letter he wrote in 1857 to a friend Almyra (or Eylmer) Jones of Shoreham, Vermont and from a 1935 biography by Geo. A. Root that was based on the colourful (and possibly exaggerated) recollections of grandson John H. McNown.

His family settled at Rawdon 1826-1830. A tradition was that he “ran away” from home to work on a “British” whaler but due to the severity of discipline he moved to a “French” whaler where he learned his trade and became first mate. Whaling ships operated out of Quebec City and he may have signed on there. I suggest that both ships were Canadian — the owners English and French speaking — Britain and France were not involved. Robert’s quadrant and harpoon were items he brought to landlocked Kansas after leaving the sea, as confirmed by an account below.

After that, he was a mariner on the Great Lakes; it was the principal trade route. In the letter to his Vermont friend Jones, on his return to his family at Rawdon, it suggests that his Great Lakes service had been from an American port. Robert says that they parted 14 years ago, c. 1843. “One year was as long as I wanted to remain in that inhospitable clim[e] I sold out my land [at Rawdon] and started for the far-famed West I pitched my tent in the young and flourishing territory of Wisconsin”. Robert followed a typical emigration pattern and joined friends — Rawdon people had already settled in Racine, Wisconsin. He married Sarah Drought, 9 March 1845, at Yorkville near Norway, Racine County. Of his marriage, Robert wrote to Jones, in 1857, that it was “an unfortunate one and was fraught with naught but woe with the slight exception of seven offsprings [sic] five boys and two girls.” Sarah Drought had been born in January 1823 in King’s County, Ireland to a family settled at Rawdon in 1827 but were resident at Racine, Wisconsin before 1840 and are profiled in Part Three.

Robert was issued patents for two 40 acre lots at Norway in 1846 and 1848. Sarah held patent to two 40 acre lots, issued in 1846. Looking for land with better soil and climate, Robert travelled to Kansas in 1854. He claimed and purchased Delaware Indian land at two and two and a half dollars per acre, east of the Indianola (Sioux Mission) town site, which in time grew to be 320 acres. It included “a double log house each of which was 12 x 18 feet with a storehouse between.” The Delaware people had been evicted from their Eastern homeland and forced westward over the years to Kansas and finally Oklahoma. The Kansas-Nebraska Act opened their territory to settlement by white Americans.

Robert was on his land in Shawnee County in July 1855 with his “four oldest boys [Robert Norris, William, John and Jonathan] and without their mother or any other woman performing duties incumbent [sic] on me.” This fact, that his boys were aged 2 to 9 years, makes one marvel at what his life must have been like. In his first two years in Kansas, his children had had but three months of school, which troubled a man of his intelligence and literacy. He hoped “it would be better by and by.” By 1858, his wife and three youngest were settled with him.

This was a contentious and violent time; many of Robert’s “extensionist” neighbours from the southern states believed Kansas should be admitted to the Union as a slave state. Robert had very strong anti-slavery sentiments, which he expressed freely, and in 1860 was jailed briefly for them. Kansas was admitted to the Union as a Free State in 1861 and Robert could work, despite the war, and grow the family farm.

In October 1864, the Civil War still raged and the Confederate Army, led by General Sterling Price, had invaded Missouri and was headed directly towards Kansas. Robert was called out to join Company D of the 2nd Kansas Militia under Colonel Geo. W. Veale and Lieutenant Samuel Reader to defend the border. They were on duty from October 14 to 25 and engaged in the Battle

of the Big Blue River near the Mockbee farmhouse, in Missouri, on October 22. Robert was one of 24 Kansas men killed that day.

“Two days before our fight Rob’t McNown of Co. D related to some of his neighbors that he had dreamed the night before of sleeping between two bloody sheets. He insisted that this gruesome dream was a warning of his own speedy death. McNown had been for many years a sailor, and was a native of the Isle of Man. Like many of his compatriots, especially of the seafaring class, he was a believer in dreams and presentiments [as do the Irish]. Brave to rashness, his body was found, well to the front. From what I knew of the man, I do not believe he would have turned on his heel to save his life.”²²

Needless to say, burial parties finding the body of Robert McNown well to the front, “did not surprise those who knew him”. He was buried “in a special section at the Topeka Cemetery, reserved for those who paid the price of freedom”.²³ He left his wife Sarah and nine children; a tenth child was born after his death.

In 1870, Sarah was on the family farm near Eugene in Soldier Township, Shawnee County, KS with eight of her children. The two eldest, Norris and William, operated the farm. In 1880, Sarah had four children at home with her and the fourth son, Jonathan, was managing the farm for her. By 1900, Sarah was not reported on the census and is presumed deceased. Norris McNown had a farm at Soldier Township and a large family.

Robert William McNown

Robert William McNown was the third child of John McNown and Jane Bagnall, whose story appears above. He was born, 3 March 1838, in Rawdon Township and baptized on June 3, 1838 as per the register of Christ Church, Rawdon which served the Church of England and Church of Ireland communities.

R. W. McNown spent most of his youth in Juneau County, Wisconsin after immigration c. 1849. He was a farmer, aged 27 years, with hazel eyes, brown hair, dark complexion and 5 feet 6 ½ inches tall, when he volunteered for the 197th [sic] regiment of Ohio Infantry on 13 March 1865, at the town of Brooklyn, near Cleveland, Cuyahoga County. Military records show that on 21 April 1865, he was enlisted in Company D, 198th Infantry Regiment Ohio. This is confusing because all indications are that he lived in Wisconsin. Why did he volunteer so late? One must bear in mind that he had two young children and his parents and sister had been against the boys enlisting. It is certain that after the Conscription Act was passed by Congress on 3 March 1863, Mary Ann Green, their elder sister, bought deferment for Isaac, which he returned but it is not clear if she did this for Robert William. It could explain why he enlisted in Ohio although not near his wife’s family’s home in Morgan County, Ohio.

On the 5 July 1860 Lindina Township, Juneau County Wisconsin Census, Robert was single with a personal worth of \$200. He lived with his brother-in-law, John Green, husband of his older sister, Mary Ann. The household included two farm labourers and Elzadah Davis, a domestic for the family; she was 21, a year younger than Robert and soon to be his wife. McNown family resources agree on two points that cause reflection — that Robert and Elzadah married on 1 October 1860 and that he and Isaac left Wisconsin to go “south” on 2 October 1860 and returned home on 2 October 1861.

If the information about this journey is accurate, Elzadah went to Iowa, where their first son, Isaac Reskum [sic Rescom] McNown, was born 13 January 1861. She then returned to Wisconsin to meet her husband and, in 1863, a second son Chester William McNown was born — daughter Ama [sic] Jane was born in Kansas c. 1868 (1870 Kansas Census).

One anomaly is that the Civil War hostilities began 12 April 1861 and “even before the outbreak of the War, the territory of Kansas had been the scene of fighting between anti-slavery and pro-slavery forces. Kansas was admitted to the Union as a free state on 29 January 1861, three months before the opening battle of the war at Fort Sumter, and at the commencement of the war, the state's government had no well-organized militia” (Wikipedia). What were the McNown boys doing in Kansas? We know that their uncle, Robert McNown, was an active Abolitionist but he did not enlist until October 1864, when the threat to his property was dire. There is no mention that his nephews were with him in the early years of the war. Isaac did not enlist until 1863 and R. W. in 1865. One could suppose they were engaged in some sort of vigilante action in Kansas, but there is really no basis for that. It may only have been because their uncle had been in Kansas for several years and encouraged them to visit with a view to settling in the developing territory, as he was known to have encouraged others to do.

Robert’s army experience was documented as brief and unfortunate. We learn from a notarized pension claim of Robert W. McNown, aged 53, of Rockerville, Pennington County, South Dakota, formerly of Company D, 198th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, that “in said company at Camp Chase, Ohio, in April 1865, he was taken with typhoid fever resulting from exposure and while lying unconscious in the hospital at Camp Chase was discharged together with the rest of said company”. The affiant was unable to identify the surgeon who treated him but named the hospital steward. “In May 1865 was treated by Dr. Green of Mauston, Wisconsin for catarrh resulting from ... typhoid”. The affiant was in process of trying to confirm this in 1892 for his pension claim. The notary stated Robert was “well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit” He had been mustered out of Company D, 198th Infantry Regiment Ohio on 8 May 1865 in Camp Bradford, Baltimore, Maryland.

We know that Robert William lived in Kansas in 1868; it was named as the birthplace of his third child when Robert was enumerated on a farm at Paris Township, Linn County (1870 Kansas Census). His brother, Isaac, an unmarried farmer, was a member of the household.

McNown tradition is adamant that Robert W. spent a year in the south in 1860 - 1861 and his wife was in Iowa. Otherwise, one might assume that Robert had joined his younger brother in Texas in 1865, after the Civil War, to recover from catarrh. Isaac, as we shall see, suffered from “broken health”, at that time, and was thought to be possibly driving cattle from Texas to Kansas. His biography, which follows, appears accurate. Robert’s outstanding memory of their time together, whatever the date, concerns attempting to secure their mounts against horse thieves. Isaac and Robert returned to Wisconsin in 1861, by account, but both settled in Kansas after the war.

In 1877, Robert W. was reported to be at Maple City, Cowley County as captain of a recently organized Kansas State Militia. Three reports concerning R. W. McNown appeared in the *Arkansas City Traveler* (Cowley County) in 1878. From a January 30 account of a store robbery, his silver pocket watch valued at \$35.00 was stolen. From the February 27 issue “R. W. McNown, of Maple City, and Lee Davis are going to make hay in the Black Hills this summer.” On May 8 there was this headline and story about a Cowley County Man: R. W. MCNOWN: STRIKES IT BIG IN THE BLACK HILLS. The story, a letter to S. W. Scott, was dated at Rockerville, 16 April 1878.

“We got to this place on the 23rd, and have taken up some claims and prospected some of them. They turned out well as far as I have prospected. There are very rich diggings here. I have seen as high as \$30 in a wagon load of dirt, and there is quartz, a cement, that will yield sixty dollars to the ton. The only trouble here is that the supply of water will not

hold out to sluice all summer, and they have not got any quartz mills in running order yet, but will soon. This is a new camp, and a rich one. We had a hard time getting through the bad land. I would like to hear from you, Scott, as I have not heard a word since I left home. It is fifty miles north to Deadwood, and twelve to Rapid City. Please change my paper to this place, Rockerville, Custer County, Dakota Territory. Tell all inquiring friends that we are all well, and like this place well. I will send you a piece of gold that I have panned out to show the folks back there. I will write you soon again. Yours Truly, R. W. McNown”

“We have a fine sample of gold sent us from Rockerville, Dakota Territory, by R. W. McNown. It is hardly large enough to look real well [sic].” [editor Arkansas City Traveler]

Robert had removed to Pennington County, South Dakota in 1878 according to his pension claim “and has ever since resided here” and has at all times since 1865 suffered from catarrh as a result of the typhoid. On the 1880 Rockerville Census, he was a placer miner, born in England [sic].

Robert was the postmaster at Rockerville.²⁴ In an interview concerning his wife’s death, in a Rapid City newspaper on 31 March 1899, R. W. McNown established some facts but increased the number of anomalies related to his life story. [I have added comments or additional information but cannot say whether the apparent misinformation about war service is an error of the newspaper or Robert himself.]

“R. W. McNown of Rockerville was in the city a day or two ago, and while in conversation with him the writer gleaned the following few notes concerning the death of his wife and her life. She died in Rockerville, March 25, 1899, aged sixty-one years [sic she was 59]. Elzadah Davis McNown was born in Morgan County, Ohio, July 22, 1839, and lived there until 1855, when her father C. C. Davis, moved to Juneau County,²⁵ Wisconsin, where she was married to R. W. McNown. In 1860, Mr. and Mrs. McNown moved to Jones County, Iowa where their first boy was born. In 1861, the rebellion having broken out, and her husband and four brothers²⁶ having enlisted. She returned to Wisconsin and lived with her father until the cessation of hostilities.

In 1865, her husband and brothers returned and her husband moved from Jones County to Webster County where they lived one year. They then moved to Lynn [sic] County, Kansas [1870 Census] and made their home there until 1872 when they moved to Cowley County, Kan., on the border of the Indian Territory. In 1878 Mr. and Mrs. McNown made their final move, coming to the Black Hills, and, on account of their horses having been stolen, settled in Rockerville in April. A typical western woman, Mrs. McNown panned out sufficient gold to make herself a ring, which she wore until her death. She kept the only hotel in Rockerville since 1886 and no one was turned away hungry whether he had much or nothing with which to pay.”

In 1903 Robert’s sons each received South Dakota Patents for 160 acres and R. W. was granted 154.75 acres in 1905 — all were together at Lots 6 and 7 East at 07 / 001S.

In 1910, Robert had a farm beside his son Isaac Reskum [sic Rescom] in Gate Creek Precinct of Lane County, Oregon. They had moved there recently because a granddaughter, Genevieve McNown, was 3 years old (and born in South Dakota, c. 1907). It is said that Robert died at Walterville, Lane County, Oregon in August 1912. He is buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery, Springfield, which is also in Lane County. In his life time, he was a farmer, “a hunter, gold washer and ranchman. He was a lover of horses and had many nice ones.”

His son Isaac Reskum [sic Rescom] is buried beside him. Son Chester William McNown married Arnett Wood and died in 1952. Aun Jane (1868-1904) married Schuyler Spriggs and is buried near her mother in the Rockerville Cemetery.

Isaac Adelbert McNown

<https://uptorawdon.com/photo-updates/#p016>

Isaac McNown was born 13 November 1841. He was baptized Isaac, at Rawdon's Christ Church of England and Ireland 7 March 1842, in honour of his maternal grandfather, Isaac Bagnall and was the third son and fourth child of John McNown and Jane Bagnall. He was brought up and educated at Lemonweir, Juneau County, Wisconsin where the family immigrated late in 1849.

Isaac McNown was a private with Captain Thomas LaFlesh's Company B, Second Regiment of Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers. He enlisted to serve three years, despite his sister's previously recounted deferral purchase, on 29 December 1863 at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This was twenty months after his father's death at Shiloh.

His enlistment papers state he was a farmer "born in Lower Canada ... 22 years of age, 5 feet, 4 inches high, light complexion, hazel eyes, brown hair." His brother Robert William, on the other hand, had a dark complexion.

The Second Wisconsin Veteran Cavalry served in Arkansas, Mississippi Missouri and Louisiana with a final engagement at Egypt, Mississippi before being ordered to patrol and garrison duty in Texas. Latterly, under the command of the notorious George Armstrong Custer; *the Second* was mustered out on 15 November 1865 at Austin, Texas.

Jay McNown, a son of Isaac, shared this story about "Izaak" with his grandson Richard Seward who passed it to Marjorie McNown Zwickel. Isaac considered General Custer a "real jerk" according to Jay. Supposedly, Izaak (Isaac) and several other soldiers had lain in a ditch one night with the intent of killing Custer. Seward found proof of this family legend in Military Archives which confirmed that Isaac's unit was arrested for mutiny just before they were mustered out. The family story was that Custer had ordered the men to harvest the corn crop belonging to the local Texas farmers, which he intended to sell to pocket the proceeds. The Wisconsin boys thought this wasn't fair and refused the order. Custer ordered them arrested. A few days passed, the charges were dropped and the men were mustered out. Not surprisingly, the Wisconsin men hated Custer and hatched the plan to ambush Custer, when he passed by but having been warned, he used a different route. *Custer in Texas: An Interrupted Narrative* (John M. Carroll, Editor, 1 January 1975) recounts this event but without naming the men involved.

There is a family legend that Isaac, had spent a year, 1860 -1861, in Kansas, before he was twenty, with his brother Robert William. He returned to the family home at Lemonweir Township after this sojourn and resided there until his army service. Isaac's obituary states that broken health forced him to spend two to three years in a "southern climate"; presumably, this was Texas after the war. It is said that he was one of the first "cowboys" to drive cattle from Texas – so much for his "broken health".

In 1870, Isaac was on a farm in Paris Township, Linn County, Kansas with his brother, Robert William. His obituary says that for a while he was a district school teacher in the Kansas Counties of Chase, Cowley and Linn. This accounts for his introduction to Margaret J. Steele, a teacher in Cowley County, on the Arkansas border. Born in Illinois in 1850, she had travelled with her parents, by wagon train, to Nevada, Oregon and California before returning via Panama to New

York and back to Illinois and Missouri (see 1870 Census) before settling with her parents at Silverdale, in Cowley County. She must have given her students remarkable geography lessons.

Isaac and Margaret were wed in 1874, at her parents' Silverdale home and then moved to Farlinville, Linn County, Kansas. They stayed there until 1883, when Isaac decided to move to Texas by covered wagon. They reached Chautauqua County, Kansas which lies west of Cowley, on the Arkansas line. Maggie, who was pregnant, became sick; so, Isaac bought 40 acres of fenced land to hold his cattle, while she rested. Maggie, on recovery, refused to continue and they made this their home ever after. In time, Isaac acquired 1000 acres, near Leeds, Centre Township, in Chautauqua, which is 22 miles northwest of Sedan but no longer appears as a location on maps. He divided his land amongst his sons and many of his descendants still live in Kansas, including Chautauqua.

Donald McNown, son of Isaac's son, Jay B. McNown told Marjorie Zwickel that "Ike" was one of the early cattle ranchers in Kansas and imported purebred cattle from Britain. It is known that Herefords and Shorthorns were introduced in Kansas at this date.

This area of Kansas was truly the "wild west". "Ike" told of drovers driving herds of wild Texas cattle through the county to market. They were immune to but carried, diseases of domestic cattle and Chautauqua ranchers' herds would be decimated as a result. Two cowboys came into the area with cattle and rudely ignored the ranchers' pleas not to pass over their land. The next day, the cowboys were found dead but no one was arrested. It was a time of "frontier justice".

Isaac lived alone according to the 1930 census with two sons and their families close by. He died, aged 91 on 17 April 1931 at Chautauqua, Kansas, and is buried with Maggie, who died in 1919, in Belknap Cemetery. His obituary reports: "He was industrious, honest and displayed good judgment in all affairs." They had five sons and three daughters: Leslie (1875-1876) and Ella May (1877-1879) and surviving children Anna Lou (1878-1972), Madenia Maria (1880-1956), Glenn A. (1882-1944), Southwell Wesley (1887-1952), Jay B. (1888-1969) and William Harvey (1891-1953).

Part Three

The Drought Family Served the Union in Kansas and Wisconsin

Frederick William Drought junior

Frederick William Drought was probably born at St-Phillipe, near Montreal, Quebec. His parents went to Racine, Wisconsin 1845-1850 (census reports vary). Frederick junior was ten years old on the 1850 Racine Census. His memorial stone in Woodlawn Cemetery, Kansas City, says he was born December 1841 and died 27 Jan 1921 Kansas City, Jackson County, MO. His wife was Ollie Serena Anderson, 1845 – 1922. William Drought, an older brother did not survive childhood, **text updates, page 181.**

His father, Frederick Drought, senior was born at Ballyboy, King's County, 11 October 1788 and died at Kansas City, 25 December 1889 (aged 101). He was a man of education who had emigrated from Ireland to Rawdon with some capital before 1825. After the death of his first wife, he returned to Ireland. By some accounts, he served in the British navy and met his second wife in New Orleans, an, Irish woman of French origin, Marianne Barre or Barry. They settled near Montreal at St-Phillipe near La Prairie. In 1842, he was a superintendent of prisons.

In 1860, F.W. Junior lived with his father and brother on Indian land at Delaware in Delaware Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas Territory. He served as a private in Abernathy's

Company, Kansas Home Guards during the Civil War. The Civil War Soldiers and Sailors database lists 122 men on its roster for this unit about which little else seems to be known. Frederick qualified for a veteran's pension in 1898.

In 1870, he was single and farmed with two other men at Tonganoxie, Leavenworth County. On the 1880 Kansas Census, he was a married policeman at Wyandotte County and his mother-in-law lived with the family. Fred and his wife Ollie had two children who did not survive (1900 census). His address was 609 Everett Street, Kansas City (state directories 1889 and 1890). In 1900, he was a hay inspector, in Ward 3, Kansas City, which is near Wyandotte and Leavenworth Counties.

Edward Sydney Worth Drought

Edward Worth Drought was born 21 November 1842 and baptized on 18 December 1842 in Saint Thomas' Anglican Church, Montreal. Also, he was recorded as 'Edward Worth' born on 21 November 1842 and baptized 2 December 1842 at Notre Dame, Montreal.;

Edward Sidney Worth Drought died Kansas City, 27 January 1921, and was interred at Elmwood Cemetery, 1 February 1921. (Elmwood Cemetery Book, Kansas City, Missouri; it uses an incorrect date of birth: 19 November 1843. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/141058579>

Edward was a younger brother of Frederick William Drought, junior, above. He moved to Wisconsin with his parents 1845- 1850 and was with his widowed father at Delaware Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas Territory in 1860. Edward S. W. Drought was a 21-year-old farmer when he enlisted as a private on 12 July 1861. According to his obituary,

“... was a lad of but seventeen [sic] years of age at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war, but he immediately became fired with enthusiasm for the cause of the Union. In 1860 he went to Colorado but returned in the fall, and in the spring of 1861, he enlisted as a soldier in the Union army, becoming a member of William's Mounted Rifles. One year later he was transferred to the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, serving in that department of the army until August, 1864, at which time he was mustered out of service, at Fort Leavenworth.

In 1864 he organized a force of men and took a herd of one thousand, seven hundred and forty cattle from Kansas to Fort Sumner, New Mexico. His main object in doing this was to go with thirty of the men to Old Mexico to fight the French. While waiting for a guide in Mexico, however, they were disbanded by order of the government and in March, 1865, reached home. He was afterwards connected with a force which was to storm Petersburg, Virginia, but the war closed before this feat could be accomplished. Thereafter Major Drought was on guard at Washington, D. C., for several months, at the expiration of which he returned to his old home in Kansas.”

Edward apparently earned promotion to Major in his post-war activities. He operated a general store at Salina until 1867 and held eighty acres of land in Saline County. He was appointed post trader at Fort Larnard, Kansas until November, 1869 when he returned to Leavenworth, Kansas and from there removed to Wyandotte County. He engaged in farming and stock raising; he was elected county sheriff from 1871 to 1875. Before his term as sheriff had expired, he was elected county treasurer for a term of four years. He then represented Wyandotte County in the state legislature, as a Republican for six years.

In 1885, he was a founder of the Kansas City, Wyandotte & North-Western Railroad, from Kansas City to Beatrice, Nebraska. In 1887 Major Drought was appointed construction

superintendent for the Kansas City stock yards and built the first Exchange building, has been consulting engineer in Mexico, New York, and Arkansas. He was engaged in the construction of some of Kansas City Court House and numerous business blocks. See the obituary (above) for details of his Drought Rifle, his friendship with General Grant and details of his family. His photo is on page 181 of UP TO RAWDON.²⁷

Thomas Ash

Lucinda Drought²⁸ was the second child and eldest daughter of George Drought and Mary Ann Short and was born in 1819 in King's County, Ireland. She married James Ash at Saint James Methodist Church, Montreal on 18 January 1836. He was a cordwainer [shoemaker] of Montreal. Their eldest child, Rebecca Ash, was born and baptized at Rawdon in 1837. In 1838, James farmed at Rawdon. In 1840, James and Lucinda had land at Norway, Racine County Wisconsin; perhaps purchased for them by George Drought. James Ash was a "preacher of the Gospel", when he officiated at the marriage of Sarah Drought and Robert McNown at Yorkville, Wisconsin, in 1845. James died c. 1848.

Lucinda was recorded at Raymond, Racine County in 1850 and Norway in 1860. She had four children born in Wisconsin after settling there. The eldest of these was Thomas Ash born 4 August 1840 (tombstone). He was a farmer and lived with his mother in 1860; he registered for military duty at Racine in June 1863; he was 22. He enlisted at Magnolia, Rock County on 18 February 1865 in Company I of the 44th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment and was mustered out on August 28.

Following a muddy trail of postings on Ancestry, we can ascertain that in 1880, Thomas was a married farmer at Elk, Lake County Michigan with four children, including a son Thomas Edward. His wife Ellen Catherine Gage, 30, was born in Quebec, possibly near Stanbridge and of American heritage. It seems, Thomas moved to Arkansas where Ellen died, in 1886, at Malvern, Hot Spring County. In 1900, at Simpson, Grant Co. Arkansas, Thomas J. Ash was recorded, a log hauler, married to Sarah Ellen with four daughters under the age of ten. He died 18 November 1916 and was buried Sheridan, Grant County, Arkansas, a tombstone marks his grave with Sarah.

Jonathan W. Smiley

Diana Drought, with her parents and siblings, had settled at Rawdon about 1827 (end note 23). She married George Smiley at Christ Church, Rawdon on 2 June, 1839, after which they moved to Norway, Racine County, Wisconsin. Jonathan W. Smiley was the eldest of their six children, on the 1850 Wisconsin Census. They lived near Frederick W. Drought and family and by 1860 they were parents of nine children. On the adjoining farm was Diana's widowed sister, Lucinda Ash with five children; beside them Mary Ann Short Drought (their mother) and four of her younger children. In 1870, George and Diana had added two more sons for a total of twelve children. Their second son, George Drought Smiley returned to Rawdon and brought his bride, first cousin Elizabeth Smiley, to a farm beside his father's.²⁹

Enlisted as Jonathan A. [sic] Smiley, a musician, in Company H of the 22nd Wisconsin Infantry, Jonathan W. Smiley, of Norway, died of disease at Lexington, Kentucky on 14 November 1862 aged 21 (Racine County Heritage Museum Archives). His name is included on the family marker in Luther Parker Cemetery (also known as Drought Cemetery, Durham Hill Cemetery) in Muskego Township, Waukesha County.

William McEvoy

<https://uptorawdon.com/photo-updates/#p828>

William McEvoy was born 1 April 1833 at Rawdon and was baptized at Christ Church Anglican on 4 August 1834. His parents signed the register as James and Elizabeth McEvoy, although the minister recorded his mother by her familiar name, Betsy. Elizabeth Smiley was born c. 1793 in County Monaghan and died at Rawdon, 27 March 1843. About 1832, the McEvoy and their two daughters lived with Elizabeth's three Smiley brothers, John, William and Samuel junior and their families and her father, Samuel senior. They arrived at Rawdon c. 1823. William McEvoy was a first cousin to George Smiley (end note 26). There was a friendship between Elizabeth McEvoy and the Craine family; she was a sponsor at the Rawdon baptism of Ann Craine, daughter of Robert Craine junior and Susan Connor in 1842.

William McEvoy settled at Lemonweir Township, Juneau County, Wisconsin probably drawn there by his cousin, George Smiley, who was married to Diana Drought (endnote 28). At Lemonweir in 1860, William was recorded as McAvoy [sic] with real estate valued at \$1000, he was married to twenty-year-old, English-born, Emma. They had a one-year-old daughter, Elizabeth; the household included his mother-in-law, Emma Thompson and her eleven-year-old son Samuel Thompson. Two farms away lived William Craine, an older brother of George Craine, who had grown up at Rawdon.

The Wisconsin Civil War rosters include William McEvoy of Mauston, Wisconsin; he served in "E" Company, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery from 1 September 1864 until 26 June 1865.

William and Emma McEvoy lived on their farm at Lemonweir in 1870. Three daughters had been born before the war, another was born and died in 1864 and a fifth in 1869. Mrs. Thompson (mother-in-law) was still part of the family. In 1880, William Preston McEvoy, who was born 1874, completed the family.

William McEvoy died 29 May 1914 at Mauston, Juneau Co., Wisconsin and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Mauston. His family applied for a military veteran's flat bronze marker in 1957 (Ancestry.com).

John Werley Drought

John was the son of William Drought and Eliza Coonan and I believe that he was born at Rawdon (Canada c. 1836 according to 1850 Norway, Wisconsin census). William Drought was from Cappagolan, parish of Killoughy [sic], King's County and a relative of the previously mentioned George and Frederick Drought. He arrived at Rawdon c. 1828 and on 10 April 1831 married Eliza Coonan, 29, of Assumption, Quebec at Christ Church, Rawdon. She was possibly from a family at Ballyboy, King's County and known to him in Ireland. William and Eliza immigrated to Wisconsin c. 1842 and had at least eight children who are identified in UP TO RAWDON.

In 1860, John Werley Drought was married and farmed at Bridgewater, Rice County, Minnesota. His wife was Mary A. Curren, born in Raymond Township, Wisconsin, where her father was one of the earliest settlers.³⁰ They had a son, 2 years old.

John W. Drought was "murdered by guerillas" at Tullahoma, Tennessee while serving with Company H of the 22nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment, on December 23, 1863. He was enlisted 19 August 1862.

"GENERAL ORDERS No. 6: Chattanooga, January 26th, 1864

... reported to these headquarters that between seven and eight o'clock, [December 23] within one and one-half miles of the village of Mulberry, Lincoln County, Tennessee, a wagon which had become detached from a foraging train belonging to the United States was attacked by guerillas, and the officer in command ... the teamster, wagonmaster, and

four other [unarmed] soldiers who had been sent to load the train ... were captured. They ... mounted and hurried off, the guerrillas avoiding the road, until ... one o'clock in the morning, [and camped on the bank of the Elk River]. The hands of the prisoners were then tied behind them, and they were robbed of everything of value about their persons. They were next drawn up in line about five paces in front of their captors ... and the whole party immediately fired upon them. One ... was shot through the head and killed instantly, and three were wounded. Lieutenant Porter was not hit. [He escaped and was] fired upon three times ... threw himself over a precipice into the river, and, succeeding in getting his hands loose, swam to the opposite side, and [was] ... several times fired upon. ... After twenty-four hours ... reached a house ... taken to Tullahoma, where he now lies in a critical situation. The others ... were immediately thrown into the river. Thus, the murder of the men – [one was John W. Drought, Company H, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers – was accomplished by shooting and drowning. The fourth ... is now lying in the hospital, having escaped by getting his hands free while in the water. For these atrocious, cold-blooded murders, equalling [sic] in savage ferocity and everything ever committed by the most barbarous tribes on the continent, committed by the rebel citizens of Tennessee, it is ordered that the property of all citizens living within a circuit of ten miles of the place where these men were captured be assessed each in his due proportion, according to his wealth, to make up a sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be divided among the families who were dependent upon the murdered men for their support. Ten thousand dollars to be paid to the widow of John W. Drought, of North Cape, Racine County, Wisconsin, for the support of herself and two children. ...

It is not known if the \$10,000 bounty which was to be assessed for her was collected.

Mary Ann later married William Beasley Drought, a son of George Drought mentioned in endnote 28. The 1870 Census for Norway, Racine reports Burley [sic] Drought, his wife, Mary, and her two sons, on a farm valued at \$5,000. They had a Swedish, male servant.

Other Rawdon Men Served the Union

Christopher Lewis

Christopher Lewis was born 26 April 1842 in Montreal.³¹ His parents William Lewis and Ellen Watters were immigrants from King's and Queen's Counties, in Ireland. They lived mostly in Montreal but had a brief residence at Rawdon. His mother had two sisters and two brothers settled at Rawdon. The only additional record of Christopher's life in Quebec is his name on the 1861 Montreal Census, when he was said to be 15 and lived with his parents and youngest sister. He claimed to have immigrated to the United States in 1859 on the 1910 North Dakota Census which may be incorrect because he was not on the 1860 United States Census. I suggest that he may have joined his older brother William who settled at Sauk Center, Stearns County, Minnesota after his March 6, 1861 marriage in Illinois.

We the Family Descendants, a privately published collection of anecdotes and data about the McGuire family of Rawdon and Minnesota, records that Christopher Lewis served with Company B, 10th Regiment, Minnesota Infantry.

The company rosters show Christopher enrolled and mustered as a 20-year-old recruit, March 23 and 24, 1864, in Dodge County. The nativity of recruits was not recorded. He was transferred to Company I (Sibley County) on April 4, 1864. This company had been formed in February 1864. The Tenth Regiment joined other Minnesota regiments in the battles of Tupelo (July 1864),

Nashville (December 1864), and in the New Orleans-Mobile-Montgomery Expedition (February – April 1865). He was discharged with Company I on August 18, 1865 at St. Paul, Minnesota.

In 1870, Christopher was 27, unmarried, and lived with farmer A. Allen and his family at Sauk Center, near his brother William and sisters Catherine and Ellen. Christopher married Margaret McGuire on 23 June 1873, probably at Sauk Centre, Minnesota where her parents John McGuire and Hester Bowen, Irish immigrants who had spent more than thirty years at Rawdon had settled c. 1872. Photos of John and Hester on page 621 of UP TO RAWDON. Christopher farmed at Sauk Center until 1900 and moved to Greenbush Township, Ward County, North Dakota with several of his family shortly after this date. He died at Kenmare, Ward County, on 14 August 1916 and is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery.

Orimill Gibbs

The Gibbs family was American in origin. Orimill Gibbs, senior, was born in Hebron, Washington County, New York with parents from Massachusetts and Vermont. His father Joshua Gibbs brought the family to Lower Canada in 1792, where they were tenants for many years at St-Armand Seigneury. Later, they were at the d'Ailleboust Seigneury (east of Rawdon, south of Kildare Township and north of the Lanoraie Seigneury). As the family expanded, they had claimed for land in both Rawdon and Kildare Townships. The many Gibbs sons are discussed in various chapters and in **text updates** to pages **261 – 265**. I have published a comprehensive study [Gibbs Family](#) for UP TO RAWDON.

Orimill Gibbs [senior] was 23 and Hannah Vanhossen [sic], of Terrebonne, was 17 when they married in 1811 at Saint Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church in Montreal. Their son, Télésphore Orimill Gibbs, was born 3 December 1814 and baptized by Father Madran of St-Jacques de l'Achigan parish on 5 January 1819 — although the Gibbs were not Catholic. Sophranie Richard, a Catholic of good standing and perhaps a neighbour, was the godmother. She, and the child's father, both signed the register; he as Orrimill [sic]. Perhaps, the saint's forename was the choice of his godmother; in his life, he appears to have only used his father's name.

Orimill Gibbs, junior, is buried at Old Stoney Creek Cemetery, near Rochester, Oakland County Michigan. His grave stone gives his date of birth as 19 Feb 1812 [sic] but he recorded his age as 45 in 1860, which is in line with his baptismal registration. He also has a headstone for a Civil War Veteran which states he was a Private in E Company, 16th Regiment Michigan Volunteers; it was organized as Stockton's Independent Regiment at Plymouth and Detroit, Michigan between July and September, 1861. Oakland adjoins Wayne County, where Detroit is located.

Before the war, Orimill³² was on the 1860 Avon, Oakland County, Michigan Census as Orrimile [sic] Gibbs, 45, a farm labourer born in Canada and with his wife, Azubah, had eight children aged 9 – 22, who were born in Vermont (as was their mother) and a youngest child, aged 8, was born in Michigan. On the same census page was Oramiel [sic] Vanhousen, 35, a married inn keeper and nearby Joshua Vanhousen, 30, a farmer, both born in Canada. The family is sorted out in some detail in the aforementioned.

Albert Hazlem Edghill

Albert Hazlem Edghill was born 15 January 1836 and was baptized at Christ Church, Rawdon on 3 July 1836, the son of an English immigrant John Edghill and Martha Alexander, his Irish-born wife. His middle name was recorded as Haslem [sic] and he was registered by the United States Army as Hazulum [sic]. He immigrated to the United States in 1852, possibly joining his elder brother at Sackets Harbor, Jefferson County, New York.

Private Hazulum [sic] Edghill, aged 25 years, was mustered into the 14th New York Heavy Artillery, which had been organized at Rochester, New York. He joined Company "L" on 8 January 1864 at Elmira, New York.

The Battle of Cold Harbor in Virginia was one of the final battles of General Grant's Overland Campaign and was fought from May 31 to 12 June 1864 (with the most significant fighting occurring on June 3). It was a bloody, lop-sided and hopeless assault by the Union Army against the fortified positions of the Confederate Army under General Robert E. Lee. Early in the battle, on 2 June 1864, Private Edghill was captured at Shady Grove, Hanover County, Virginia on the day before Grant began his assault on the seven miles of Confederate-built fortifications.

As a prisoner of war, he was ultimately taken to Camp Sumter at Andersonville, Georgia. This stockade covered over 260 acres and was expanded in June 1864 to accommodate prisoners from many locations, with as many as 400 new inmates arriving daily. By the end of June 1864, 26,000 men were penned in an area originally meant for only 10,000 prisoners. Conditions were brutal and with a single creek as a source of water, disease was rampant. Hazulum [sic] Edghill died at Andersonville, of diarrhoea, 21 September 1864, his grave in the Andersonville National Cemetery marked simply at Find-a-Grave. There is a family marker for him at Utica, Oneida County New York.

This account is based on official on-line Civil War sources and with the assistance of Barbara Edghill Snyder limeyblonde@yahoo.com.

Samuel F. Rogers

Samuel Rogers was born, c. 1834, at Rawdon, Quebec. His parents were Robert Rogers, a native of Carrickmacross, County Monaghan and Irish-born Mary McKenna. At Rawdon, they were associated with the Church of England and Ireland. Circumstances relating to their life together suggest that Mary may have been born a Roman Catholic.

“In his teens, Samuel moved to Montreal with his older siblings, and first signed up in the United States Navy in 1856 and served a series of three-year commissions in the navy from 1856 to 1873. ... The highlights of his naval career include service on board the *San Jacinta* in 1860, which boarded and captured the brigs *Storm King* of Congo and the *Boneta*, off the coast of east Africa, liberating 690 and 603 slaves, respectively, headed for the United States market. The slaves were returned to Monrovia, Liberia, and the crews of the captured ships taken as prisoners of war to Fort Warren, Boston.” During the Civil War, Samuel “served in the bark *Horace Beale*, in 1862, and was part of the convoy that bombarded Fort Jackson and Fort Phillip at the mouth of the Mississippi River, forcing the surrender of New Orleans to Federal forces.” (CE³³)

Later, Quartermaster Samuel F. Rogers, United States Navy was “on board the U.S.S. *Colorado* during the attack and capture of the Korean forts, 11 June 1871. Fighting courageously at the side of Lt. McKee during this action, Rogers was wounded by the enemy.”³⁴ Wikipedia adds other detail: the forts were on Ganghwapdo Island; Samuel F. Rogers “received the Medal of Honor for action during the Korean Expedition. He was awarded the medal for his rescue of the mortally wounded Lieutenant Hugh McKee”. For a photograph of his gravestone and another memorial plaque that mentions that he was a veteran of the Civil War go to this website.³⁵

Samuel, after the navy, was a quartermaster on Great Lakes ships and a lighthouse keeper. Eventually, he bought property at Grand Marais and was joined by his sister Jane and her daughter, Laura Swezey (CE). He lived at Grand Marais until before his death on November 1, 1905. He was buried at Forest Home Cemetery in Forest Park, Chicago (Wikipedia).

Several American websites state that Samuel was born in 1845, in Buffalo, New York, the date inscribed on his cemetery plaque. However, Cathy Edwards' information on Find-a-Grave is correct. She wrote: "As his parents never lived [in Buffalo] and his next oldest sister was born at Rawdon in 1833, we have always assumed that Buffalo is where he enlisted" and he did not identify himself as Canadian. A colorized head and shoulders copy of his photo, with added United States flag, appears in Stories of American Heroes on the Home of the Heroes site. The cemetery plaque has his death date (endnotes 33, 34, and 35).

Cornelius Henry Brown

Cornelius Brown was born at Rawdon, 7 December 1838, and baptized at Christ Church, Rawdon, 1 February 1839. His parents were Gawn Brown and Margaret Finlay from County Antrim and County Cavan, who had settled at Rawdon c. 1824. Although baptized only as Cornelius, his mother had a brother and Cornelius Henry Finlay and he was named for him. Cornelius Brown was reported to be 10 years old living with siblings at Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin in 1850. His father was recorded as Geo. N [sic] Brown.

George Beatty, a great Sweeney grandson of Cornelius' eldest sister Jane Ann Brown, recounted seeing the "notebook that C. H. Brown wrote in while he took the Great March south with the Blue Army. It sets out his experiences as a clerk in the Union force." Cornelius H. Brown enlisted at Janesville, Wisconsin, as a private, in the Wisconsin 12th Light Artillery Battery on 20 August 1862, volunteering for a term of 3 years (or the duration of the war); age 23, brown hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, 5 feet 8 inches and born Rawdon, Canada East.³⁶

Private Cornelius H. Brown was detailed for Special Service in the Subsistence Department and was to report to Chickasaw Bayou Landing on 30 June 1863. This is not a combat duty posting and he may have been wounded during heavy losses of the 18 and 19 May assault on Vicksburg. This was the theory of Rodger Bishop (end note) based on C. H. remaining with commissary or quartermaster department at Vicksburg behind the front line at Chattanooga, 31 October 1863 and 25 January 1864. He points out that Brown was enlisted as a clerk.

Documents show him detailed for Special Service in the Commissary Department at Huntsville, Alabama, 21 April 1864. At Cartersville, Georgia 19 September 1864, C.H. Brown had a "pass to Atlanta and Return, Good for 3 days" this was soon after the fall of Atlanta, 21 July, and its surrender, after a Union siege and various attempts to seize railroads and supply lines, on 2 September. On 23 November 1864 at Gordon, Georgia another pass: "Guards will pass C.H. Brown, Clerk in Subsistence Dept 3rd Div. 15th A.C. (mounted)"; he was part of a mounted subsistence unit that foraged the countryside for food to supply Sherman's march to the sea.

1 May 1865 "... Cornelius H. Brown, Private of ... 12th Battery Wisconsin volunteers ... is hereby discharged from service of the United States ... at New Bern, North Carolina by reason of expiration of term of service. Paid in full, Bounty Arrears and Travel pay from N.Y. City."

On 23 July 1870, Cornelius Henry Brown, born in Canada, was registered as a voter in San Francisco. He was a clerk and a resident of the Brooklyn Hotel in the Fifth Ward. He was 31 years old. In 1873, he again was registered as a voter in San Francisco, living in the same hotel.

1880: C. H. Brown, 41, Fire Insurance Agent, born Canada, 65 Park Avenue, (a boarding house) Chicago, Illinois, married to Elizabeth Brown, 30, born in Canada who was "sick". Others at the address were Canadian born.

15 January 1889, and 1 April 1889 documents from the Pension Bureau were addressed to Mr. Cornelius H. Brown, 1713 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Missouri, the address of Ernest A. Norris, his executor and the husband of Ellen (Ella) Cornelia Goudie, his niece. They stated that his pension was to be increased and he was described as an invalid. A final document dated 8 June 1889, included a voucher to be completed and signed before receiving the increased pension payment; it was not filled in or sent. He was deceased, 20 October 1888, presumably at Kansas City, Missouri (from a memorial card).

18 July 1889, "The Last Will and Testament of Cornelius Brown" specified the executors were Ernest A. Norris & Oliver O. Tower (husband of his niece Margaret).

Read more about Cornelius Brown and Gawn Brown junior in
The Brown Girls and Cross Border Shopping
a story about their father's family at
<https://uptorawdon.com/supplements-to-book/>.

Corrections

Gawn Brown, junior

It is doubtful that Gawn Brown, the youngest son of Gawn and Margaret Finlay Brown, born at Rawdon, 27 June 1841 served the Union in the Civil War. I had thought that he was the G. Brown of Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, born in Ireland, who was registered in June 1863, in the Janesville Second Congressional District as "subject" to do military duty (Ancestry: U.S., Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865). Residence at Janesville made me believe this was Gawn Brown, born at Rawdon. This is the only reference to a possible Gawn Brown in Civil War records. At Janesville there was another Irish-born Gawn Brown with wife and large family including a son Gawn, 35.

William Jackson

The William Jackson who was a Civil War veteran, was not a son of George Jackson and Harriet Drought, formerly of Rawdon. The veteran was William Jackson of Randolph, Wisconsin, which was 33 miles from Ashippun (where George Jackson's son William lived in 1850). This man enlisted 14 August 1862 and trained at Fort Randall with Company E of the 29th Wisconsin Volunteers. He was taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana on 8 April 1864 — a Confederate victory. His record notes he was absent and sick at Medical Office of the Regiment. He was discharged at Little Rock, Arkansas 6 June 1865.

The veteran was born at Green Bay, Wisconsin and was a resident of Thorp, Clark County, Wisconsin when admitted in February 1914 to the U.S. National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Milwaukee. He died 5 May 1914 and is buried at Central Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery in King, Waupaca County (from Ancestry and Find a Grave sources).

¹ *From Union Jack to Union Blue* was published by Daniel B. Parkinson in OGS Families in three parts: Part One in November 2014, Vol. 53, # 4; Part Two in February 2015, Vol. 54, # 2; Part Three, May 2015, Vol. 54, # 1. Reprinted in UP TO RAWDON with minor corrections, 23 January 2020. Second revision March 2022.

² Through the kindness of John Craine of Woodruff, Wisconsin, I have identified members of that family who were Union soldiers. The Craines were from the Isle of Man and related by marriage to the McNowns and Bagnalls and others from Rawdon who settled in Wisconsin and are identified in this article.

The McNown family were natives of Ardglass, County Down but came to Rawdon from the Isle of Man. Information which appeared in my book *UP TO RAWDON, Part One* and *Part Two* has been supplemented by Marjorie McNown Zwickel of Madison, Wisconsin, a descendant of John McNown and Jane Bagnall. Marjorie has shared newspaper clippings and oral history including from *The Craine Family, 200 years*, assembled by John Edgar Craine documents found on line. The photo images (except that of Samuel Rogers) are through her generosity. We have both relied on *The McNown and Menown Families* by Stuart Kent MacNown, South Berwick, Maine. Thank you Marjorie.

³ He died aged 40, 15 April 1834 and was buried on the 17th (register of Holy Trinity Anglican Cathedral, Quebec City).

⁴ “List of Settlers who have received Permits of Occupation / Location Tickets in the Township of Rawdon by Cap’t. Colclough Agent commencing 26th May 1823” dated 10th October 1825 and signed Guy C. Colclough. (Lower Canada Land Petitions: LAC Microfilm C-2515, Volume 57, Pages 29103 – 29106).

⁵ I used a partial copy of his book from 1994; it was revised in 1999. Accounts quoted in it incorrectly assumed that Robert Craine died in 1849 prior to his widow’s departure for Wisconsin.

⁶ Robert Craine, junior, was born June 14, 1818 on the Isle of Man, he was the only family member to remain in Quebec. He was a private on the pay list of the Loyal Rawdon Irish Volunteers in December 1837. He married Susan Connor of Rawdon January 14, 1841 at St. Paul’s Presbyterian Church, Montreal. He was a clerk and they had at least nine children born in Rawdon and Montreal. Robert died at Montreal 13 April 1892. Susan Connor died at Montreal 29 April, 1898.

Thomas Craine moved to Upper Canada c. 1848. He was born 10 September 1823, Braddan, Isle of Man. He died 4 January 1906, Toronto, Ontario, of congestion of the lungs; buried in Fairview Cemetery, Parry Sound. He married Sarah Brown. He was a shoemaker at Acton a centre of leather trade and tanneries.

See more on Robert Craine family: <https://uptorawdon.com/> Text Updates page 14

⁷ The name Elmon was added by the family and was not recorded at his baptism.

⁸ LAC C-2515, volume 114, page 29103. Other files for Richard Kavanagh are C-2495, vol 8, pages 2536 and 2585 and page 65849 but film and volume were not recorded by this early researcher.

William McNown’s name is scratched out on the envelope side of the folder deed.

⁹ Frances McNown was the only family member to remain at Rawdon. She died at Port Hope, Ontario on January 22, 1888 at the home of her daughter Frances Hobbs Badger who settled there, c.1868. Another daughter Martha Hobbs McGowan, had family at Peterborough and Norwood, Ontario.

¹⁰ William McNown, junior, married Helen / Ellen between September 1831 and early 1834. They baptized a daughter, Margaret, at Rawdon in December 1834. William, a widower, married Elizabeth McNaughton, a spinster, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian, Lachine in May 1848.

Margaret married her first cousin William Figsby, son of Sarah McNown and Henry Figsby of Hemmingford, QC on 30 June 1868 at Lachine. Henry Figsby's brother Thomas married Sarah's cousin, Elizabeth Jane (Elisa) McNown, at Ormstown in 1836. He died at Hemmingford on 20 March 1886 and was interred at Mount Royal Cemetery temporarily until ultimate burial at Lachine, St. Andrew's Presbyterian, due to winter conditions.

I have not accounted for James McNown another son of William and Fannie whose may not have come to Canada. William, senior had a brother James McNown at Ormstown, Quebec; he was granted Lot 36, Seigneurie de Beauharnois on 11 October 1822 and arrived at Quebec that spring.

¹¹ Lucy was part of the family, an 'adopted' family member. I believe she was not the daughter of Elizabeth and certainly not of Robert. It has erroneously been stated that Elizabeth had married Thomas Johnston. She did not - Elizabeth McGowan married Thomas Johnson [sic] on November 30, 1835 at Christ Church, Rawdon.

¹² *Short Sketches of Juneau County History* by J. T. Hanson, reprinted in the Mauston Star, 8-02-1923.

John Rorke [sic] had brothers Joseph and Henry Rourke who settled at Park Head in Amabel Township, Bruce County, Ontario. Another brother, Michael Samuel Rourke settled first at Denbigh, Addington County, Ontario before going to Park Head. A fourth brother, James Rourke, was at Park Head, Denbigh and in 1861 at Wallace Township in Perth County, Ontario. John Rourke had many Ontario cousins. His mother's brother, Robert Eveleigh, settled with his large family at Garafraxa Township, Wellington County, Ontario.

¹³ William Craine sent his mother instructions for the route from Rawdon to Wisconsin – take passage from Montreal to Kingston and from there to Buffalo, then take passage in a steamboat and cross the lake to Milwaukee. (This is not possible – Buffalo is on Lake Ontario and Milwaukee is on Lake Michigan with Lakes Erie and Huron between them – unless he meant lakes.) He must have been greatly surprised when she wrote to him from Philadelphia. One family story was that the youngest son John was there; did she go there to get him? However, William had written on 16 October 1849 that John was with him in Wisconsin - he had requested they bring a coat he had left in Montreal with Robert Craine. Had he gone alone to Wisconsin before his mother? The Canadian brothers regretted her “troublesome and expensive journey” through Philadelphia, where she spent a long and miserable time before going to Fort Winnebago, (now called Portage), to join William. Perhaps this is why Elizabeth, George, Sarah and Lucy are not on the 1850 Wisconsin Census; their arrival there may have been in 1851 – certainly, it was not 1849.

William told his mother to bring her own beds and bedding for the boat, because it cost \$1 or \$2 each, if you bring your own, and \$8 each, if you used the vessel's. He advised her to bring warm clothes and all the tools she had. Bring a gun, there are “plenty of deer around the house”. “We would all be far better contented to live together and much happier”

¹⁴ William Craine was born March 25, 1821 on the Isle of Man. He was married to Harriet Bagnall Richardson, possibly in Maryland c. 1846; where their eldest daughter was born. Harriet was a sister of Jane Bagnall McNown. William skied at Rawdon, it is reported, when he was 16. He was on the December 1838 pay list as a private in the militia, the Loyal Rawdon Irish Volunteers.

¹⁵ Page 533, <http://archive.org/stream/rosterofwisconsi01wisc#page/533/mode/lup> accessed January 14, 2020.

¹⁶ Robert and Harriet Bagnall had a son William, born c. 1815, a double first cousin to Jane and Harriet. He left Rawdon for Barrie, Ontario. His four sons were highly successful business men in Missouri emigrating to the USA after the Civil War.

¹⁷ Jane Bagnall McNown was also known as Mary Jane.

¹⁸ A grandson of John reported that, in the family Bible, there was a pink blossom that the family believed to be a peach blossom from Shiloh enclosed by John in his last letter to Jane.

¹⁹ From long report of correspondent “B”, in *From the Northern Lights*, Pittsburg Landing, April 28, 1865 and published in Volume 5, page 255 of the E. B. Quiner Scrapbooks, Correspondence of the Wisconsin Volunteers 1861-1865.

²⁰ “Eyewitness 1862” Len Barcoucky, *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* June 10, 2012 <http://civilwartalk.com/threads/pittsburgh-sends-rescue-ships-to-post-battle-shiloh.72972/> accessed February 2022.

²¹ Kansas State Historical Society, a source no longer accessible. Marjorie McNown Zwickel of Madison, WI, in correspondence, quoted from a Vermont Historical Society source.

²² The brave sailor is from *Samuel J. Reader's Autobiography*, which was translated and transcribed by Geo. A. Root, 13 November 1930 because Mr. Reader kept his journal in French and shorthand for privacy. <http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/206900/page/201> accessed January 14, 2020.

²³ Note that the date of birth on his tombstone should be 1814. He was known to be the youngest child and his brother John was born in 1812. <http://bit.ly/1z1dxYG> accessed January 14, 2020.

²⁴ *The McNown and Menown Families*, Stuart Kent MacNown volume 1, p. 113, privately published.

²⁵ 1850 Windsor, Morgan County, Ohio Census names Charles and Amy Davis whose children included Elzadah 12 and Rescum [sic] 9 years.

1860 Seven Mile Creek, Juneau, Wisconsin, (Mauston Post Office) Census names C. C. Davis, Amy Davis, Rescum Davis 19 and Perley Davis 16. Also at Seven Mile Creek was Amasa Davis, 27, a married farmer. Charles F. Davis 26 was a married farmer at neighbouring Monroe in Adams County and born in Maine as was C. C. Davis.

²⁶ Alzadah's brothers: Amasa, Charles, and Rescum W. Davis were with the Wisconsin Volunteers, 6th Infantry, Company K; Perley J. Davis with Wisconsin 2nd Cavalry, Company B.

In memoriam, Amasa A. Davis, Company K, 6th Wisconsin Infantry, died April 16th, 1894, aged 62 years — 4 pages published by Grand Army of the Republic, Arkansas City Post No. 158 (Arkansas City, Kansas) and found at: <http://bit.ly/1x0gR3n> accessed January 14, 2020. According to Arkansas City 1880 Census, Amasa was a teamster (r. leg off above knee) he made an invalid pension application from Kansas in 1896 (Ancestry Civil War Pension Index).

²⁷ Image of ESW Drought https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/14884557/edward-sidney_worth-drought and was used with permission of Jeff Hixon of Blue Skyways, a project of State Library of Kansas.

²⁸ Lucinda Drought was a sister of Sarah Drought, Mrs. Robert McNown. Their father, George Drought of Cappagolan, King's County was a relative of Frederick W. Drought, senior, who, it is recorded, brought him to Canada in 1827 to take over the land allotted to Frederick's sister's husband William Jackson on the Rawdon Ninth Range, Lot 9 North. The Jacksons returned to Tullamore in King's County (as told in Jackson family letters quoted in UP TO RAWDON pages 107 fn. 60, p, 177, 183.) Adjacent to George at Rawdon was the land granted to his sons Thomas and Robert, to Frederick William Drought, to George Jackson (another brother-in-law of Frederick), to William Drought, another relative (see John Werley Drought below) and Abraham Bagnall.

John McNown, son of Robert, told the following version of the George Drought family emigration to George A. Root in 1935. [Root appears to have compressed the removal from Ireland and the subsequent emigration from Rawdon to Wisconsin into a single story. I have inserted editorial comments in square brackets.]

“Her father was a captain in the British service who immigrated during the 1840s — the time of the Irish potato famine [the Drought family arrived in Quebec before the potato famine, probably in 1827, and began clearing land and were residents at Rawdon by 1829. His wife Mary Ann Short and the younger children appear to have remained in Montreal for the birth of a son in 1828]. In 1839, George moved his family to Racine County, Wisconsin. There he purchased 625.56 acres of land obtaining patents dated 1840 to 1849. He also held 79.7 acres in Waukesha County; Letters Patent were issued in 1844. His first home at Norway was a sod house, replaced by a log dwelling and subsequently a frame house (*Racine, Belle City of the lakes, and Racine County, Wisconsin: a record of settlement, organization, progress and achievement, Volume II*, Fanny S. Stone, editor, pages 318-319, S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago 1916) with the intention of taking advantage of land granted to him in Upper Canada in the vicinity of Niagara Falls [there is no data to verify or deny but as an Irish land owner, with capital, it is quite possible].”

“Finding what he emigrated for [free crown land in the vicinity of friends and relatives] in Lower Canada on a tract of land about sixty miles north of Montreal on the Laquarra [sic Ouareau] River, where he could be assured a good food supply, and which would include potatoes, oats, sugar, fish etc. He never went to see the large tract of land which had drawn him to America. [He must have passed Niagara on his way to Wisconsin.] Mr. Drought was a well-to-do farmer, and owned much land, and after he died gave to each of his large family of children, a farm of forty acres. [Sons Robert and Thomas had Crown grants at Rawdon and Wisconsin records show grants to several of his daughters and sons-in-law.]”

[George's rank, as Captain, was possibly in the early Rawdon militia. See UP TO RAWDON, Part One pages 183 and 184. However, on the militia pay lists for 1837 – 1839, George and his son, Thomas, and relative William were recorded as privates. Lieutenant Thomas Griffith, crown agent at Rawdon, made it clear that he (Griffith) was the only British officer at Rawdon; read *Griffith, Crown Agent* in UP TO RAWDON, Part One. As a British officer, George Drought

would have been entitled to much more than the 100 acres granted in his own name. His sons qualified for land in their own right.]

²⁹ George Smiley was the eldest son of Samuel Smiley and Mary Cochrane. His youngest sister Diana was the first wife of William Beasley Drought who married the widow of John Werley Drought whose biography follows. Elizabeth Smiley was the daughter of George Smiley's brother William.

George had nine siblings. Settled in Wellington County, Ontario was a sister Matilda, Mrs. Francis Cassidy, His cousin John Smiley was married to Elizabeth Eveleigh and they had connections to Wallace Township, Perth County and Howick and McKillop in Huron County at this time.

³⁰ *Racine, Belle City of the lakes, and Racine County, Wisconsin: a record of settlement, organization, progress and achievement* Volume II, Stone, Fanny S. editor, pages 318-319, S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago 1916 view at <http://bit.ly/VkZrKX> (accessed January 2020).

³¹ From an obituary in Kenmare News but according to various United States Census reports, he was born in December 1844 or possibly earlier. This date, April 1842, is from *We the Family Descendants* and Patsy McGuire Holland pjholland@bis.midco.net and Find-a-Grave. A sister Mary Ann Lewis was born at Montreal, 15 April 1841, and baptized March 1842 (Drouin Index).

³² In 1840, Oramel [sic] Gibbs junior and his wife and two children under 5 were at Chittenden in Colchester County, Vermont. In 1850, Oren [sic], a labourer, born in Canada, and Azuba [sic] and seven children were at the same place.

³³ (CE) Cathy Edwards posted this on www.shinmiyangyo.org/samuel.html accessed February 2020; she has Sam Rogers's diary which begins in 1856. I thank Cathy for her support and sharing this information and photograph, UP TO RAWDON page 744.

³⁴ <https://valor.militarytimes.com/hero/2852> accessed February 2022.

³⁵ www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=7865088 accessed February 2022.

³⁶ I have expanded my original article, thanks to John and Gloria Weafer of Kitchener who have shared material placed in the Wellington County Archives about Jane Ann Brown's family submitted by John's nephew John Gould. It includes research "inferred from a few original documents preserved by his descendants" by Rodger Bishop, a Civil War buff and brother of Charles Bishop, son-in-law of Jane Ann's granddaughter Jean Austin (Norris) Beatty who was the daughter of Ellen (Ella) Cornelia Goudie, (a niece of Cornelius Henry Brown).

Rodger Bishop recorded from these documents:

- a. "Volunteer Descriptive list of Pay and Clothing of Cornelius H. Brown". Enlistment bounty \$100 and \$64.01 in clothing by 20 Aug. 1863; also pay noted November 1863 and January 1864
- b. "Head-Quarters Seventeenth Army Corps Department / Army of the Tennessee" dated: "before Vicksburg, Miss June 30th 1863"
- c. & d "paymaster reports: Vicksburg 31 Oct 1863 & 25 Jan 1864" a great distance from the front and perhaps supports supposition that he was not fit for service at the front
- e. "Head-Quarters, Third Division, 15th Army Corps, Department and Army of the Tennessee. Huntsville 21 April 1864" Bishop points out location is on two rail lines heading down from Nashville.

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- f. "Head-Quarters, Third Division Fifteenth Army Corps, Provost Marshalls Office" dated at Cartersville, Georgia
 - g. handwritten orders "Hd Qrs 3rd Div, 15th A. Corps, Office Com of Subs, Gordon Georgia, 23 Nov 1864"
 - h. 27 April 1865 written on back of fifth document (e) on day after surrender of General Joe Johnson at Raleigh, North Carolina "Hd Qrs, 3rd Div, 15th A. C." Brown relieved of duty and to report to "Com Subs US Vols"
 - i. discharge document as quoted above.
 - j. miscellaneous pension and testamentary documents from executor
- Other material sourced from public documents in Ancestry or similar sites.