

JAMES SUTHERLAND FAMILY  
NEW ENGLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA

In among some old silverware was a very small card bearing the words, "My great, great grandmother's spoon" and the names of the spoon's successive owners

*Sarah Kinney of New Brunswick*

*Rebecca Stephanson of Boston*

*Sarah Kimble of New Brunswick*

*Hannah Sutherland of New Brunswick*

(signed) *Phebe Sutherland Fuller*

Abundant information about these women was learned recently by genealogist Carolyn Harris of Fredericton, N.B. There is one substantial mistake in the list: the first person was Susannah Hood Kinney. After moving to Nova Scotia with her husband she remained attached to her relatives in Massachusetts\* and continued to visit them in her hometown of Topsfield. This is about ten miles north of Salem, the great port that after the American Revolution sent its ships to all parts of the world. If Susannah wished to get a special spoon, or if someone purchased such a gift for her, what better place to obtain it than in Salem?

In the 1760s the Kenneys and the Kimballs made the move from Massachusetts to Nova Scotia. (Two decades later the western half of that province became New Brunswick.) These families exchanged relatively comfortable and secure locations for sparsely settled lands bordering on a wilderness. This region was called Acadia.

Acadia and the Effects of the French and Indian War

Acadia was the name used by the French in 1604 for parts of what is now eastern Canada. By the early 1700s French settlements had taken hold. Great Britain and France became engaged in a long struggle over the region, with Britain eventually getting the upper hand. When Scottish settlers began arriving they called the region Nova Scotia. Halifax, on the Atlantic coast, was established around 1750 and became the capital city. During the French and Indian War some Acadians, being of French descent, refused to swear allegiance to the English King, and Great Britain began deporting them to its other colonies. In 1758 over half of the French settlers, about seven thousand, were forcefully expelled by General Monckton's forces. Most of these had lived in the eastern and central parts of Nova Scotia. Some wandered southward to Louisiana: the people who are commemorated in Longfellow's "Evangeline". In the west, now New Brunswick, many Acadians fled to the forests where they nearly starved.

The next fight was over Quebec, a French settlement on the St. Lawrence River. In September of 1759 James Wolfe, the British general, bombarded the defenses of the city and weakened them, then moved his troops upstream. On a dark night the troops floated silently to the bluff below the city and climbed onto the Plains of Abraham where they were met by General Montcalm. After a brief battle the British were the victors. Wolfe was killed, and Montcalm was fatally injured.

Israel Kenney was one of the men serving under Wolfe. It has been said that Israel originated in Ireland, probably being born around 1731. His brother also was in service and died in the war or soon after leaving a wife and son. His widow married another British soldier, Sergeant Richard Barlow. Israel then resided in Massachusetts, as did the Barlows.

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\* Among them were French Huguenots, noted as craftsmen and businessmen. See Appendix