

**Biographical Sketch of CORPORAL RICHARD STEERS (STAIRS) of the Queen's
Rangers (1758 – 1827)****

Introduction: Corporal Richard Steers (Stairs) married Eve Barclay in 1782 in New York City where he was serving at the time with the Queen's Rangers. The couple became part of the Loyalist migration to New Brunswick in 1783 which resulted from the British evacuation of New York City. There he applied for and was given land in Queensbury, York County, New Brunswick – a tract reserved for disbanded former members of the Queen's Rangers. Here he and Eve had over a dozen children, and Richard seems to have lived a relatively quiet and productive life in his adopted Province. Questions linger, however, about his origins, and his ultimate demise. The goal of the present work is to assemble what is known and what is hypothesized in relation to Richard Steers in the attempt to better understand the early and latter parts of his life. Unfortunately, all efforts to learn anything about **Eve Barclay**, other than her marriage in 1782 and having made her mark on an 1810 deed, have proven unsuccessful.

Early Life: There is no definitive data which would link Richard Steers to any particular individual prior to 1779 at which point he is found in the muster rolls of the Queen's Rangers. There are those on Ancestry.com who have concluded (without providing any evidence) that Richard Steers was born in Plymouth, Devon, England. Others believe that he is the Richard Steers born in Woking, London, England in 1756 to a Henry and Sarah Steers. Once again, there is no rationale for making this assertion – other than the entry being downloadable from Ancestry.com.

While it is tempting to associate the Richard Steers of New Brunswick with the Richard Steers (1762-1849) of Virginia, especially since he disappears from the American Virginia Militia rolls in the spring of 1779 at precisely the time that Richard Steers of New Brunswick first appears in the records of the Queen's Rangers, there are many inconsistencies. There is good evidence that Richard Steers of New Brunswick died in 1829 near Queensbury, whereas it is known from the American Pension records that the Richard Steers of Virginia died in 1849. Due to this less than clear situation the author believes that it is important to compare the signatures of the Richard Steers from Virginia with the Richard Steers from New Brunswick:

Unfortunately the “signatures” of Richard Steers of New Brunswick on Deeds are found in copy books and so were written by a clerk. However, fortunately the Archives has a petition signed by Richard Steers in 1801 (thanks to Scott Dunham for obtaining same), and the signature here

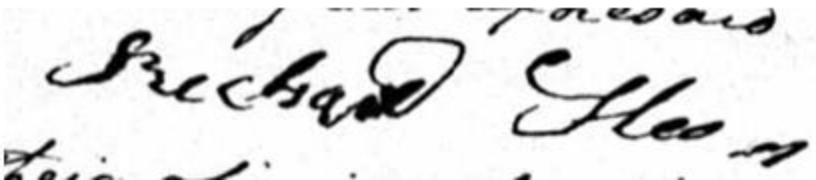
can be compared to that of the Richard Steers of Virginia from 1832.



Richard Steers
July 26, 1801



Richard Steers



Richard Steers

The above two are the signature of Richard Steers of New Brunswick (1801), and the latter is that of Richard Steers of Virginia (1832) – clearly no similarities. Thus the evidence here supports the muster roll entry from 1782 below that Richard Steers was not American but Irish.

An entry in the muster rolls for the Queen’s Rangers, dated 24 August 1780 provides a clear statement of the origin of Richard Steers. In the latter roll, there is a notation under the “Remarks” column to include the Nationality of each soldier. Richard Steers was denoted as “IRISH” therefore having emigrated from Ireland. This was by far the most common “nationality” in this roster, followed by English, and American with but a few Scotch, Foreigners (likely Germany). In the entire Regiment, Irish was second only to American, English, Scotch, and Foreigner. IF this notation is correct (it would be helpful to see a second muster with this sort of information but alas there are none) then we know the birthplace of Richard Steers.

The author has, assuming that this entry is correct, entered a tentative genealogy for Richard in the FAUXDK tree at Ancestry. It includes a potential half sister Eleanor (Steers) Kemp who named two of her sons, in succession, Richard Kemp and upon the death of the latter, a Richard Steers Kemp. Also it appears that Richard Steers had a full brother Hugh Steers (1756 Cork, Ireland to 1846 Kentucky, USA). In addition to multiple DNA matches to 4 of the sons of Richard Steers, the author also has 2 DNA matches to descendants of the above Hugh Steers.

The proposed genealogy includes a father John (Richard Steers named his first son John) and mother Elizabeth Blair, grandfather John, and great grandfather Peter Steers all born and died in Cork, County Cork, Ireland.

The surname itself appears to have originated in England and at some point someone of the Steers surname migrated to Ireland. The surname was associated with the town of Newdigate in

Surrey; and Wootton Parish in Bedfordshire, England in the 1500s. With respect to Ireland, by the mid 1800s the surname (including variants) can be found from Londonderry in the north to Cork in the south. However the available records (such as will indexes) show that the surname was relatively common in Cork from at least the late 1600s through the 1700s and to modern times.

Immigration: How Richard Steers got to America may remain a mystery as it is for so many who arrived during the Colonial period. His proposed brother Hugh Steers arrived in Pennsylvania in the year 1773 (he named one of his sons Richard). He arrived “in bondage” (Genealogical Data Relating to the German Settlers of Pennsylvania and Adjacent Territory, p.760), the entry reading, “Steers, Hugh. S 14 yrs for receiving Mar 1773 De”.

Perhaps the most likely scenario involves Richard Steers being recruited for a British Regiment in Ireland (the Irish being among those the English most depended on to do their fighting). Perhaps when in New York he was seconded, or transferred to the Queen’s Rangers in 1779.

The American Revolution – Queen’s Rangers: While it is not known when Richard Steers enlisted in the Queen’s Rangers, led by John Graves Simcoe (later first Lt. Governor of Upper Canada). Steers appeared to arrive relatively late (new recruits were needed as casualties were very high). Richard is documented as having served as follows:

There is no record of Richard Steers in any Company / Troop of the Queen’s Rangers until 25 August 1779. A unit termed the “Volunteers of Ireland” (later the 105th Regiment) was raised in Philadelphia, PA in 1777, composed of, “Natives of Ireland”, and joined the British Army in New York in that year. They were stationed at Oyster Bay, Long Island where the Queen’s Rangers were also garrisoned; and on 23 September 1779 went with the Queen’s Rangers to Yellowhook, and on 25 September 1779 were landed on Staten Island where both remained for some time. Since the first time Steers appears on a muster of Wickham’s troop is the interval between 25 August and 24 October 1779 it is possible that Steers transferred from the Volunteers of Ireland in September – but the roster has nothing in the “Remarks” column for any of the soldiers. However Steers does not appear in any of the muster lists of the companies of the Volunteers of Ireland, 25 April 1779 (the only ones available online).

Prior to delving into the specifics of Richard Steers service record, it may be helpful to turn to the Journal of the Commanding officer of the Queen’s Rangers, John Graves Simcoe. Here he wrote that some disaster befell a mounted ranger. He decided that mounted Queen’s Rangers were to be provided with, *“high caps, which might at once distinguish them both from the rebel army and their own; the mounted men were termed Huzzars, were armed with a sword, and such pistols as could be bought, or taken from the enemy; Major Simcoe’s wish was to add a dagger to these arms, not only as useful in close action, but to lead the minds of the soldier to expect that decisive mode of combat. Several good horses had been taken from the rebels, so that the Huzzars were now well mounted, on hardy serviceable horses, which bore a very unusual share of fatigue. Lieutenant Wickham, an officer of quickness, and courage, was appointed to command them, and a serjeant of the 16th regiment of light dragoons attended their parade, to give them regularity in its duties.”*



Queen's Rangers Huzzars – 1781 by Don Troiani

In addition to Simcoe's own description, Don Troiani reported, *that Simcoe insisted that red was not appropriate for ranger units, but rather that "green is without comparison the best colour for light troops"*. *For hot weather campaigning, plain, short, green jackets were adopted, trimmed with small regimental buttons and worn by both horse and foot. Legwear for the Huzzars included leather breeches and well a white cloth breeches or green cloth overalls; all wore out quickly from the heavy service encountered in the Rangers. By 1780 the motley assortment of captured and surplus British swords with slotted iron hilts had largely been standardized by the issue of heavy, long-bladed swords with slotted iron hilts made by New York cutler James Potter and other contractors – a menacing weapon in the hands of skilled practitioners.*

Hussars: 25 August 1779 to 24 October 1779 RS was a Private in Captain Alexander Wickham's troop of Hussars (cavalry). He does not appear in any of the earlier musters for this or any other unit. He is also shown as such in the 25 October to 16 December 1779 muster, where there is a notation that the company was stationed at Richmond, Staten Island, New York. RS is also seen in the 25 December 1779 to 23 February 1779 [1780], 24 February to 24 April

1780, and 24 June to 24 August 1780 rosters. On 25 October 1780 the musters for Wickham's Company has "Transferred" in the Remarks column for RS.

During this interval Wickham's Hussars left Staten Island (base) on 25 October 1779 to make a loop from South Amboy, NJ up through New Brunswick (NJ) which included an engagement where the horse of Simcoe was shot 5 times and he was captured. The whole way they played upon their green uniforms to pose as an American unit. Here there were scattered engagements with the enemy, with the occasional charge, sabers being used to effect. They were back at Richmond, Staten Island by 28 October. Various raids continued.

On 4 April 1780 the Rangers, with the exception of Wickham's Huzzars, embarked for Virginia. Wickham was to remain at Richmond, Staten Island for the time being. As Simcoe was to record in his Journal, "Capt. Wickham of the Huzzars had by no means been idle while at Richmond". Simcoe was pleased to report that on 15 April 1780 Wickham and other units of the British Army left Staten Island, heading to Hoppertown (Ho-Ho-Kuc), just north of Paramus near the New Jersey, New York border, with the goal of killing or capturing 200 American militia. They spent time destroying stores (anything that might be useful to the enemy), and succeeded in killing or capturing many Americans. The unit was back to Staten Island the same day. By 21 June 1780 Simcoe and the rest of the Rangers returned to Staten Island. On that day the Huzzars were sent with other units on a raid to Elizabethtown, NJ. After many engagements in the vicinity, and creating havoc, the army returned to Staten Island across a bridge.



Map (1836) of area of Staten Island and surrounds on Long Island where barracks located, and areas in New Jersey where campaigns were fought

On 19 July, the Rangers left for Long Island, being posted at different points along the eastern end, and by 23 August 1780 the unit was back at Oyster Bay, Long Island which was long their “home base” in the days before Steers joined. The next day a muster was taken which included the “Nationality” of each soldier. Wickham’s unit included 34 Irish, 18 English, 2 Scottish, 6 Americans, and 4 Foreign (probably mostly German) – Steers being denoted as “Irish”.

Dragoons: On 25 August Richard Steers was part of the reorganization of the Rangers orchestrated by Simcoe, where he created two new troops of dragoons under Captains Saunders and Shank. The muster list indicated that he had “transferred” from Wickham’s Hussar troop and was promoted to Corporal in Captain David Shank’s troop of Dragoons (cavalry). The 25 August to 24 October 1780 muster states that Richard Steers was a Corporal and in the Remarks column it is noted that he was, “From Huzzars”. This was clearly a promotion and likely reflects the view in which he was held by the officers.

He also appears as Corporal in the rolls for 25 October to 24 December 1780, 25 June to 24 August 1781, 25 August to 24 October 1781.

On 8 October 1780 the Rangers left Long Island for Staten Island.

Soon Steers would participate in Benedict Arnolds foray into Virginia. On 11 December 1780 the Rangers left by boat for Portsmouth and the James River. Shank's unit was, on 4 January, involved in the assault on Richmond Hill, near Richmond, VA where they captured a number of fleeing militia and their horses. On 6 January they destroyed a foundry at Westham. Two days later they charged the Americans at the Charles City Courthouse, the 40 Rangers causing 800 American militia to flee to Williamsburg. On 25 January they were at Portsmouth, and on the 29th were sent to Great Bridge to fortify old Fort Murray. By 5 February Shank was back at Portsmouth, dispersing an American militia unit at Edmond's Bridge on the way.

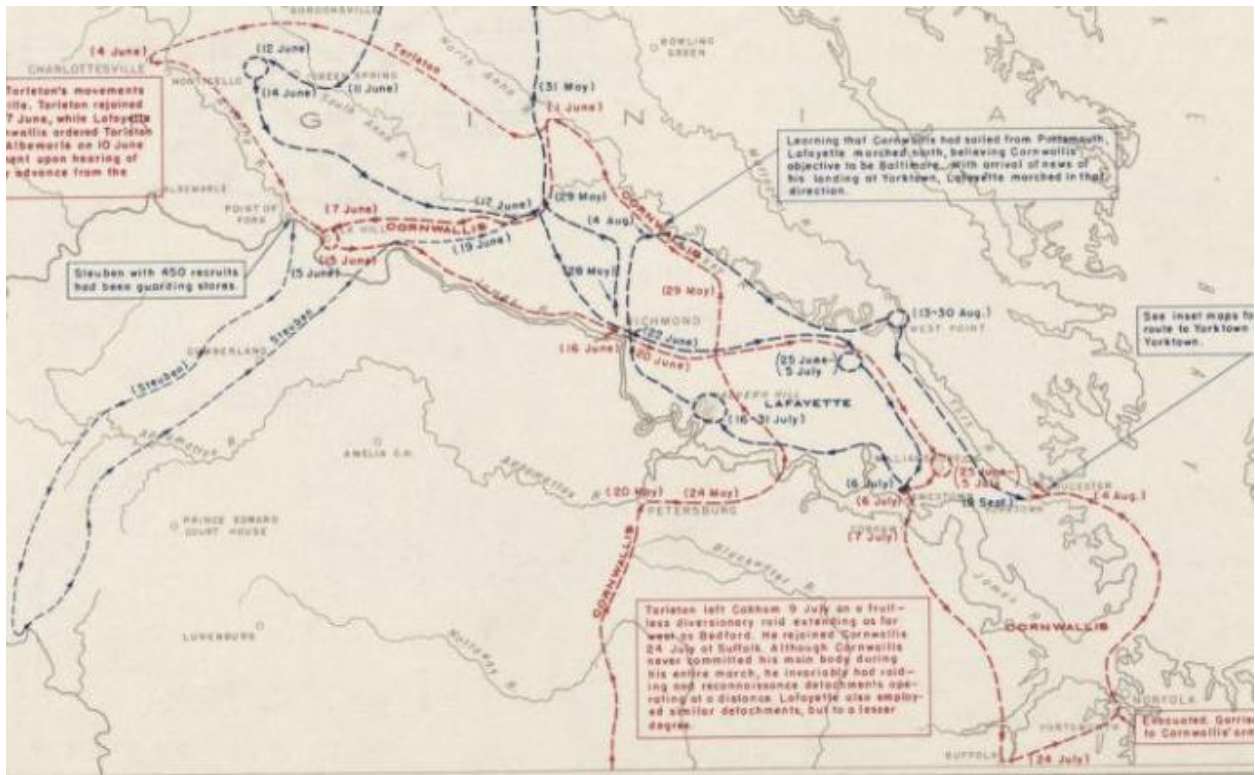
After this there was considerable skirmishing but it is not possible to determine where Shank's unit was at any particular point in time – although the rigours are supported by Simcoe's observation that 50 of the Rangers were shoeless. It appears that the Rangers spent considerable time building up the Portsmouth defenses, but on 18 April they headed along Hampton Road to Burrell's Ferry where the enemy dispersed, and up the James River to Williamsburg.

On 3 June 1781 the raid on Charlottesville began, with the attempt to engage Baron Steuben. Shank was sent on 5 June to raid Point of Fork. As they marched along the James River the unit took about 30 American captives who were about to escape via boats. Shank's role was to, "send continual patrols of cavalry from river to river, about a half a mile in front of the infantry". The 9th of June, their duty was to burn warehouses full of tobacco, as well as gunpowder stores, and enroute capture American militia. On 16 June they were posted to Westham, with the rest of the army going to Richmond. As Lord Cornwallis began his retreat from Richmond, Shank was sent to capture individuals for questioning, then headed to Williamsburg, being 20 miles from there at Cooper's Mills on the 25th. 26 June saw them acting as cattle drovers and foragers around Lee's Farm, at which place he stopped to feed his horses. When a shot was heard Simcoe observed Shank chasing enemy cavalry. They were under attack by the van of Lafayette's army. Shank charged, and broke a mounted attack by a Major McPherson which included American riflemen and Continentals, and sent them into "disorder" and they were "completely broken" – however Shank had to fight his way back through enemy lines, taking casualties in the process. For the Queen's Rangers this action was effectively the last for them in the Revolutionary War – and heavy casualties were the result in this action called "Spencer's Ordinary". Simcoe considered it to be, "The most credible action in which the Rangers were engaged" – "an actionable victory earned by veteran intrepidity". The unit returned to Williamsburg.

On 20 July the Rangers embarked from Portsmouth, ostensibly to head to Philadelphia but that order was countermanded by Cornwallis, and so sailed upriver to Yorktown. Simcoe reported that from there, Shank's troop made patrols down to Williamsburg. It appears that they were also at Georgetown and Gloucester (Simcoe was ill at the time and the sequence is not entirely clear). At any rate, on the 31st of August the French fleet began their blockade of the York

River. On 23 September Washington invested Yorktown, and the French blockaded Gloucester. As the Duke of Lauzun advanced, Shank and 30 huzzars (actually dragoons) were forced to retreat. Lt. Colonel Tarleton marched in support the next morning, and Shank joined them. Apparently the enemy wouldn't engage with them, so Shank and the others were "masters of the field".

From this point the Rangers were on the sidelines while the Battle of Yorktown raged and Cornwallis was forced to surrender his troops. Simcoe wanted to break out to fight another day, but Cornwallis would have nothing of it. On 18 October 1781 the British surrendered. Shank's unit was made prisoners, as noted in the above roster notations. Apparently they were not among those who before the battle embarked on 24 October with a very ill Simcoe, prisoners of war and others sailed to New York. Eventually most of the Rangers were released, and returned to Staten Island on 13 November 1781, then on to Hallet's Cove (Astoria, Queens) on Long Island. However Shank's unit appears to have been held longer – however the muster rolls are very confusing.



Map showing places noted in text above during Arnold's Campaign leading to Battle of Yorktown

In the muster of 25 December 1781 to 23 April 1782 Steers was still with Shank's troop but was a "prisoner of war", having been captured after the Battle of York Town. For this interval he was denominated as being a "prisoner within the lines", and for the muster for 24 February to 24 April 1782 "prisoner without the lines". It is not clear at this point what this difference (outside versus inside) means. Probably "without" means that Steers had likely escaped.

Perhaps the only contemporary muster that can be directly interpreted is that of John Tailour, Deputy Muster Master. He lists Captain David Shank's unit, but Shank and the other officers are not there. Most Rangers officers arrived in New York on 25 November 1781. He lists the Quarter Master then a Sergeant, as well as privates, most of whom are at Gloucester, Fredericksburg, or Winchester, Virginia. Richard Steers is not on this list.

Many sources state that the Rangers at Yorktown and Gloucester Point were taken to Winchester, Virginia where they were imprisoned. Many were known to have escaped from the latter after their arrival on 5 November 1781. When released, the members of Richard's troop made it back to British lines, reaching New York City, then controlled by the British. What is clear is that it must not have been very long after his arrival in New York when he married. On 27 February 1782, Richard Steers married Eve Barclay at Trinity Episcopal Church on Wall Street in New York.

He still remained as a Ranger, having, "Transferred 25 June". On that date he was transferred to Captain John Saunder's Troop of Light Dragoons.

Light Dragoons: Steers appears as a Corporal in the Saunder's musters of 25 April 1782 to 24 June 1782 with a Remark that, "Received from Capt. Shank's Company 25 June". RS appears in the musters for 24 October 1782, and 25 October to 24 December 1782 where there is a note in the Remarks column, "Reduced 24 December". Steers appears as a Private in the 25 December 1782 to 23 February 1783 as well as 24 February 1783 to 24 April 1783.

By 11 April 1783 the Queen's Rangers were at Huntington, Long Island; and were disbanded 30 August 1783. On 16 September the units boarded the "Bridgewater" and sailed 21 September.

Richard was transported with the thousands of troops and refugees residing in New York City to New Brunswick, arriving at St. John, New Brunswick, on 27 September 1783. The Queen's Rangers were officially discharged at St. John on 13 October 1783.

Life in New Brunswick: The Queen's Rangers largely settled as a group in Queensbury, York County, New Brunswick. On 14 February 1787 Richard Steers (Stairs) applied for land and was granted 192 acres, Lots 2 and 3 Queensbury. It was noted that he was a member of the Queen's Rangers. The "Temperance Vale bicentennial Book of 1987 reports that Steers sold these lots on 13 January 1787 (not possible since he only applied for the land in February and there is no deed of sale registered for the sale of these lots, at least from 1787 to 1811). The said book reported that Richard sold this land in order to, "raise cash for a logging venture". He also received Lot 23, 200 acres, in Queensbury by Patent dated 13 January 1787.

In 1810 Richard and wife Eve were residing in Northampton just upriver from Queensbury, when they sold Lot 23 to John Saunders, Esquire of Prince William Parish – Saunders being the former Captain of the troop of Queen's Rangers to which Steers was attached in the closing years

of the War. There are two copies of this same deed registered in The New Brunswick County Deed Registry Books, Vol. 3, p. 165 and Vol. 4, p. 68.

Apparently Richard made a very poor investment decision involving a logging enterprise which failed due to the timing of the spring break up of the ice on the St. John River – and he needed money to pay his creditors. It is a likely reason why in 1811 the Superior Court of York County (*ibid.*, Vol. 4, p. 199) put up Lot A, 205 acres and Lot 1, 60 acres owned by Richard Steers; and Lot 1, 60 acres owned by John Steers (presumably his eldest son) for auction. They owed 130 pounds to creditors and the property at auction brought 94 pounds. On 30 April 1811 Richard Steers Senior again applied for land and was granted a further 310 acres at Woodstock. This property likely helped save him from creditors – or at least replaced the lands he lost in Northampton. There is little other tangible evidence as to any specifics relating to Richard after this time. However it is known that he and Eve had 13 children who all appear to have survived to adulthood.

Their descendants lived in York County, Queensbury Parish – as seen by the 13 of that name residing there in the 1851 Census of that Parish. Two Stairs lived in Dumfries Parish across from Southampton Parish (the census for this Parish does not seem to have survived), and there was zero in Prince William Parish across the River from Queensbury. The 1861 Census of Queensbury Parish shows 12 Stairs, and 89 of this name in Southampton Parish. The location of those in the 1851 Census appears to be primarily in the area south of Upper Queensbury. The 1878 Atlas of New Brunswick shows the concentration of Stairs to be across from Pokiok in Southampton Parish, as well as north along the St. John River and various farms inland north of Temperance Vale.



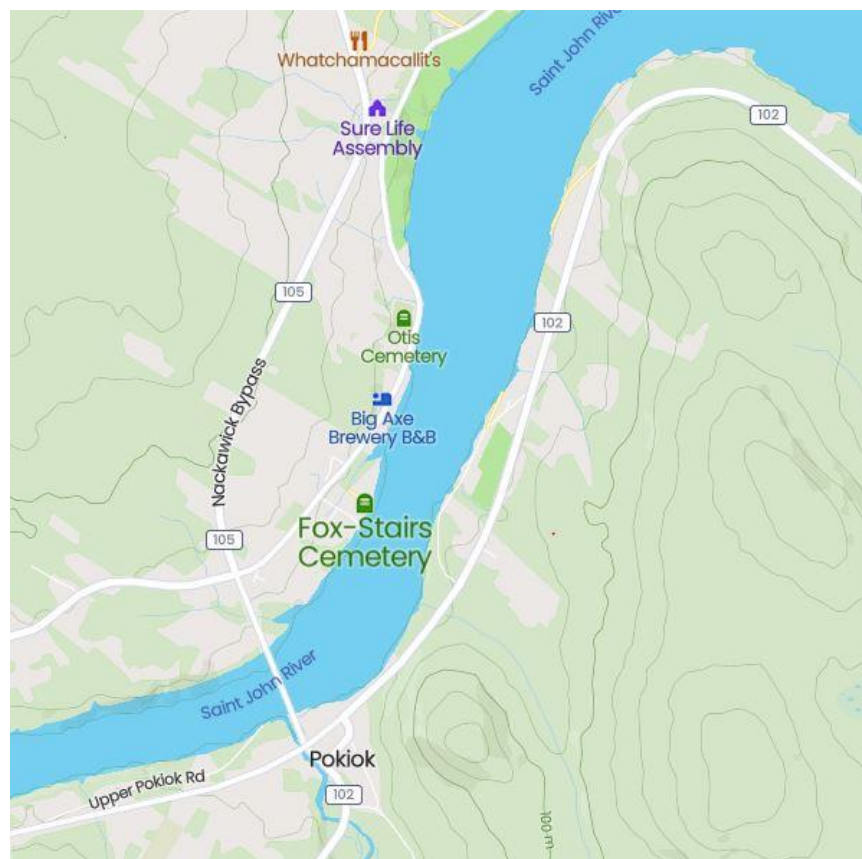
Upper Queensbury 1878



The land deeds do not record transactions for Richard Steers in Dumfries Parish (where Pokiok is located), or Southampton Parish which straddles the line where Pokiok is located. The only records of him owning land are for Northampton Parish and Queensbury Parish. Perhaps he and Eve came to live with his children and grandchildren later in life, and it appears that the majority of them did in fact reside in Southampton Parish immediately across the St. John River from Pokiok – but NOT from the time when Richard and Eve were alive.

As a sidebar here, at some point in the 1800s all of the family changed the spelling of their surname from **Steers to Stairs**. This appears to have occurred after the death of the patriarch in 1827 – but it was universal and all of the children and grandchildren are buried with the surname spelled **STAIRS**.

The Archives of New Brunswick has a very comprehensive listing of cemeteries in York County. Scott Dunham alerted this author to the fact that there were many with the surname Stairs buried in the “Fox and Stairs Cemetery” on Old Bridge Road on the Southampton side opposite Pokiok. It turns out that there are memorials (tombstones) for at least three of his sons, Thomas Stairs (1799-1847), Israel Stairs (1806-1883) and Richard Stairs “died 17 May 1842 age 54 years. Apparently the transcription of the latter was taken after the monument for Richard Stairs Jr. were moved from the Heustis Cemetery – more on this later.



Frankly, there is not a shred of evidence that Richard Steers settled in Pokiok (seen in the map above). However, numerous of his descendants settled in Southampton Parish across the River from Pokiok - but after the year 1861 (according to the Land Records of York County). The deed of 1811 (noted above) gives his address as Northampton Parish (where Woodstock is located). There is also no contemporary source that would confirm that Richard froze to death “2.5 miles” from his home. The newspaper article states that he froze to death in Prince William Parish which is nowhere near Pokiok or Southampton – it would require 67 year old Richard Steers to have travelled across the entire extent of Dunfries Parish to end up in Prince William Parish – chasing cows?

The map from the 1878 Atlas of New Brunswick shows the Dumfries Parish side of the River at Pokiok. There are no individuals with the surname Stairs anywhere in this vicinity. However, reference to the Southampton Parish map (seen below), this being the side of the River where the Fox and Stairs Cemetery is located, indicates why the names Fox and Stairs were used in naming the Cemetery. They predominate along the River and back into the inland tracts towards Temperance Vale – but, none date from the years before 1847. The earliest date on a monument is 1847, for Thomas Stairs (1799-1847), son of Richard Steers and Eve (Barclay) Steers. There are two for 1855, but most are from more recent times. Clearly it is possible that the early stones could have been, as were the three monuments noted to be described below, moved from the Heustis Cemetery to the Fox and Stairs Cemetery at some point.



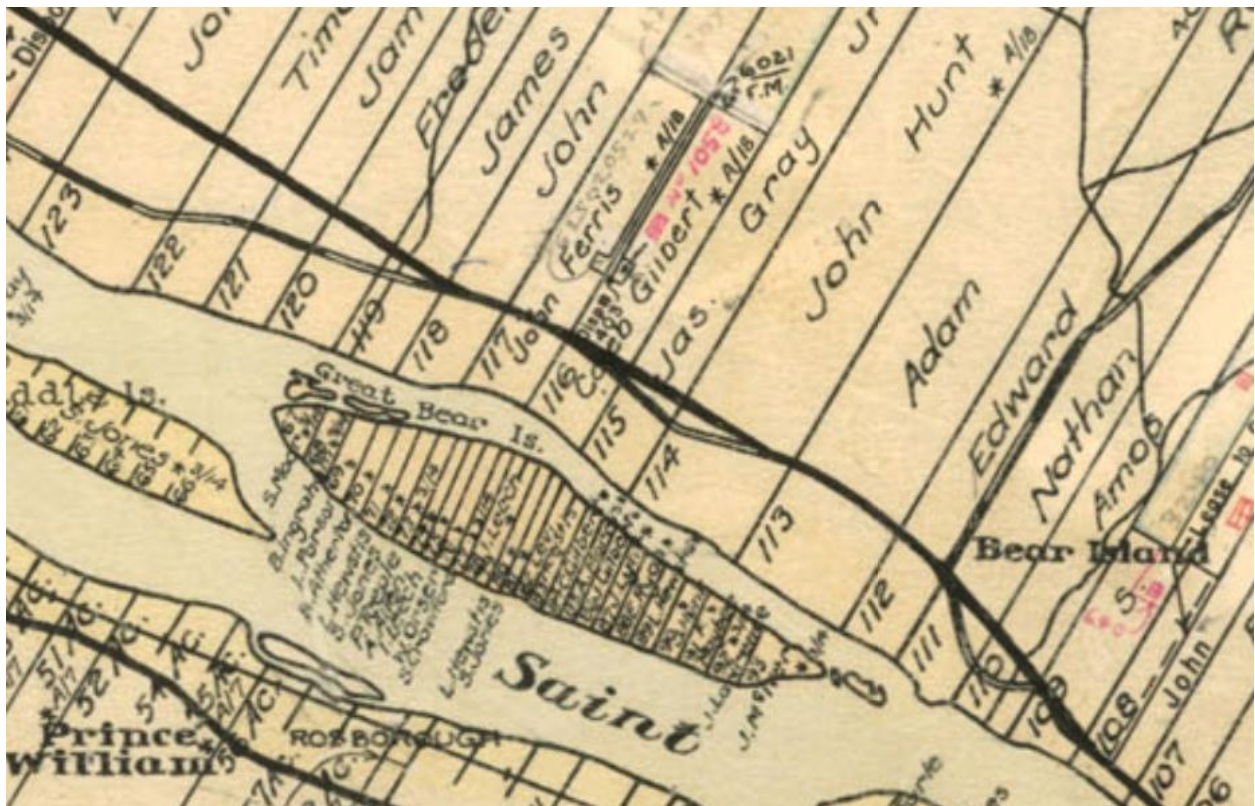
As to the location of this Cemetery, it was situated to the left of Lower Southampton P.O. in the 1878 map above, with Union Church being where the “Otis Cemetery” in the above map is

positioned (many with the surname Stairs are also buried here), and the Fox and Stairs Cemetery below the houses of J. Stairs, B. Stairs, and F. Fox properties are located.

2) Heustis Cemetery- Queensbury Parish: Some family members believe that Richard was buried near where a tombstone to his son Richard Stairs Jr. was found, which is, according to Find A Grave, in the Heustis Cemetery, Upper Queensbury, York County, off Highway 105 (there being two stones and three inscriptions there as seen on the accompanying photos). It is not clear, to this author, where this cemetery is situated, so the present author contacted the original transcriber of the monuments in the Heustis Cemetery (before they were moved to the Fox and Stairs Cemetery). Unfortunately attempts to obtain information as to where, near Highway 105, was the Cemetery located were unsuccessful. Hence the task will require some further research as to where, in 1827 (year of death of Richard Steers), did the Heustis family own property in Queensbury Parish. Fortunately the following will for Lewis Heustis of St. John from the Archives of New Brunswick provides the answer:

City of Saint John, St. John County, Yeoman. Will dated 21 March 1827, proved 25 June 1828. Son Lewis HUESTIS Lot 114, 500 acres, in the Parish of Queensbury, York County, granted by the Crown to Lieut. John HUNT and conveyed to me, one half by John HUNT during his lifetime and the other half by his administrators after his decease. And five lots on Big Bear Island in York County, Lots 80, 82, 83, 89 and 90 with the livestock.

Lot 114 can be seen in the map below:



The Find A Grave site records that Richard Steers Jr. (d. 1842) and wife Susanna were:

“Interred in the Heustis Cemetery, Upper Queensbury, New Brunswick. Original monument at Fox - Stairs Cemetery”

The same was true for the monument to the infant George Steers (1854-1856).

“Monument relocated to the Fox / Stairs Cemetery”.



Above is the Find A Grave Monument to Richard Steers and wife Susanna as found in the Heustis Cemetery before its removal to the Fox and Stairs Cemetery.

Prince William Parish is immediately across the River from the Heustis property on the Mainland and on Bear Island. Perhaps there was a ferry located by Bear Island at the time and Richard took it across to Prince William, for reasons unknown.

As noted above, there were 13 Stairs in the 1851 Census of Queensbury Parish, and most are seen on the pages close to or among the Heustis families. Also there on the Census page across from John Hunt Heustis age 76 is Eleanor (Stairs) Dunham (with son William and step grandson

/ nephew Daniel Ketch). Heustis having impregnated his near neighbour Eleanor when the latter's husband was with his family in Binbrook Township, Wentworth County, Ontario. The result was that their child was born in 1825, and extensive records were generated by the Parish, with a view of ensuring that Heustis would ensure that the child did not become a financial charge on the Parish.

So the question arises, "*were Richard Steers and wife Eve (Barclay) Steers buried in the Fox and Stairs Cemetery where later generations of the family were buried, or were they buried in the Heustis Cemetery where their son Richard Steers Jr.(died 1842) and the latter's wife Susanna Thornton were interred?*". Alas, there is no clear answer, however my money is on interment in the Heustis Cemetery.

** The sources for the above will be found in the profile for Corporal Richard Steers (Stairs) in the family tree "FAUXDK" at Ancestry.com.

Dr. David K. Faux

Caledonia, Ontario; Cypress, California

25 September 2016. Updated 8 August 2020.