

may have a Reservation of Land to the eastern head of Scoodick River, he proposing to introduce fifty Families thereon. . . . Ordered that a License of Occupation be granted to the memorialist and that fifty Thousand acres of land lying & situate on the River Scoodick, the Lands allotted to Major Gorham and others, be reserved (and laid out agreeable to his majesty's Instructions) for one year from the first Day of June next.

(Signed) R'D BULKELEY.

It appears that about the same date Mr. Boyd was gazetted a Justice of the Peace for "a District from the river Saint Johns to the western boundary of this province"—i. e. of Nova Scotia. The commission was issued by Lord William Campbell, March 17, 1767, and it thus appears that James Boyd was the first magistrate at Passamaquoddy. On March 28th, 1767, a grant of 1000 acres of land was made to Boyd at what is now known as Bocabee in the County of Charlotte. He seems to have also exercised some authority over the land on the Schoodic reserved by order of the Governor-in-Council as in the minute just referred to. He called the rocky headland, near the mouth of Chamecock harbor, Kilmarnock Head, in honour of his native place in Scotland. Mr. Boyd was concerned in the establishment of some of the first mills at Passamaquoddy and with some of the first successful attempts to bring in New England settlers. He at one time had as a copartner in business, John Curry, who came to Passamaquoddy in 1770, and was one of the early magistrates there. James Boyd accompanied Capt. Wm. Owen on his visit to Grand Manan in August, 1770, and is frequently referred to by Capt. Owen in his journal. (See N. B. Hist. Soc. Coll. pp. 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 205). William Nesbitt, Attorney General of Nova Scotia says in a letter, dated November 12, 1773, that James Boyd had settled 26 families, consisting of 125 persons, on the lands reserved at Passamaquoddy, and had engaged others to come there the next summer. Lord Wm. Campbell returned to England, and this, with the issuing of new instructions by the Home Government relative to granting lands in America, appears to have blighted Mr. Boyd's prospects of securing an estate of 50,000 acres as he had hoped. He thereupon wrote to his brother William in Scotland to apply to the Lords of Trade and Plantations, in their joint names and in that of Lord James Erroll their patron, for a confirmation of the grant applied for in 1767. It is said that a favourable answer was received, but before anything was done, the breaking out of the American Revolution threw everything into disorder, and James Boyd himself sought the protection of the American Government. His nephew the