

bachelor. Life on Grand Manan must have had a peculiar charm for this solitary man, who could have filled with honour a much higher place in society than the island community he had chosen for a home could ever have given him. But he at least seems to have been well satisfied with his choice, and dreaded having to leave it. When he felt the infirmities of old age creeping on him, he deeded his property to a friend in whose honour he had confidence and on whose friendship he could rely, and with these kind and tried friends the old Loyalist passed the last years of his life.

Some years before he died he selected a lonely spot on Ross Island, where he desired to be buried, and at his death, which occurred in 1830, his friends complied with his request. For many years his old neighbours cared for the lonely grave, but it has long been neglected, and the wooden railing that once inclosed it has rotted down and disappeared, and the grave is now overgrown with brambles.

The Gerrish family, of which Moses Gerrish was a scion, is one of the old historic families of New England, some of whom came to Nova Scotia, and held positions of trust and honour in that province, previous to the Revolution.

#### NOTES ON JAMES BOYD OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

There is in the Lennox Library, New York, a valuable collection of papers known as the Chalmers MSS. Geo. Chalmers was at one time an official in the office of Trade and Plantations and his "Papers relating to Nova Scotia" bear date from 1745 to 1817. Many of the facts that follow are taken from the Chalmers papers:

About the year 1760 William Boyd, a manufacturer in Kilmarnock, sent out his younger brother, James Boyd, to sell goods for him in America. At the expiration of three years, namely in May, 1763, James Boyd came to Indian Island in Passamaquoddy Bay, called by the natives Jeganagoose, where he built a trading house. There were at this time no framed houses in that region, nor indeed any white residents nearer than Machias. Early in 1767 Mr. Boyd went to Halifax to make application for lands. The following minute of the Governor-in-Council shows that he succeeded to some extent in his design:

NOVA SCOTIA: At a council holden at Halifax on the 13th March, 1767.

On the memorial of James Boyd praying for liberty to occupy an Island, called Isle Lutterel or Fish Island, whereon he has erected several Buildings and Flakes for carrying on the fishery, and that he