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a charming summering-place, possessing all those rare attractions which induce gratified visitors to gladly return with every recurring heated term. The site of St. Andrews-by-the-Sea bears the same relation to the bay and river that Newport News does to the waters of Hampton Roads and the James. The land gently rises from the shore until at a distance of 2,000 feet from high water mark an altitude of 125 feet is attained; yet so evenly terraced are the slopes that the ascent is scarcely realized until the summit is reached. This is Fort Hill, the outlook from whose crest ranks with those which give fame to the most noted beauty spots of both the Old World and the New.

A Bit of History

The glamor of historic association envelops the entire region. It was here that in the summer of 1604 the adventurous *Sieur des Monts*, piloted by Samuel Champlain, whose name and fame as an explorer are so intimately connected with the discoveries of the northern half of the continent, came from Old France with a patent royal of all the territory in America between the 40th and 46th degrees of north latitude. This first expedition to these waters crossed the Bay of Fundy and ascended the Schoodic (now St. Croix) river to a small island three miles above the present site of St. Andrews, which he fortified against the forays of the wily redskins who then peopled the land. This is the Docie's Island of to-day, but during the long-disputed boundary question between the United States and the dependencies of Great Britain in America, it was called Neutral Island from the fact that it was neutral ground and enjoyed all the rights and privileges of No Man's Land. Nearly two centuries later a number of U. E. Loyalists, on the establishment of the Independence of the United States, came across the border and settled at St. Andrews, and there are houses now standing in the town whose frames were brought from Castine, Maine, and set up anew here, while in the

