

# THE STORY OF ST. JOHN

(Continued from page 4.)  
 render of Jemseg and other posts. When Temple came into possession he abandoned Fort La Tour which fell into decay and became so obliterated that even its site is a matter of controversy. Temple established a post at Jemseg, being more convenient for trade and more easily defended.

THE transfer of the trading post from Fort La Tour to Jemseg, was the beginning of raids and expeditions up the river St. John, Beaubear's Point, Ank Pague, St. Anne's Point, Oromocto, Nashwaak and Meductic are amongst the places teeming with associations of the past when Indian, French and English waged war for the mastery of these waters.

AT Jemseg, Temple erected his buildings protected by palisades. His armament consisted of five cannon on bastions. The site of it still can be seen a hundred yards from the river bank. When Acadia was ceded back to France, (1669), Temple had to abandon the place and Soulanges a French officer under Grand Fontaine was placed in command. He had been installed three years when a couple of pirates, who had gathered a gang of outlaws, 110 strong, sailed along the coast from Massachusetts, plundering at Machias and Penobscot and then sailed up the river to Jemseg. They took Soulanges and his garrison prisoners, appropriated all the loose property, destroyed the fort and decamped. They sold the guns to the authorities at Boston, which were mounted to defend the city. Frontenac sent ransoms for the officers and despatch-

Oak Park (Ankpaque) near Kingsclear, Fredericton, was a missionary station a hundred and fifty years ago—chapel and priest's house stood there. It was a gathering ground for the Indians from time immemorial. Salmon fishing was an inducement there for permanent settlers. Not a trace of the settlement can today be seen. Forest trees cover the spot and the name has been changed to Oak Park.

LA TOUR'S immediate descendants preserved their attachment to the French Crown, notwithstanding the generous treatment the British Government meted out to La Tour. The son of Marie (La Tour) Le Borgne de Belleisle, Alexander married Anastasie, daughter of Baron de Castin. His wife was daughter of the great Indian Chief, Madockawando. He was very influential with the Indians and made friends with the English Governor at Annapolis, where he lived for several years. He then removed to St. John River and near the mouth of Belleisle Bay. He was a troublesome neighbor and his son operating with the priest, La Loutre led three hundred Melicites and Micmacs against Louisbourg in 1744.

DU VIVIER, a great grandson of La Tour's was an officer at Louisbourg and in 1745 headed an expedition that captured Canoe, then defended by a block house. He then made an attempt to capture Port Royal, defended by a garrison under Paul Mascarene. In this he failed. He was a very active partisan chief. A memorial of his to the French Government discloses the underground measures taken to keep the Acadians hostile to British rule.



SPLIT ROCK AS THE ARTIST MADE IT APPEAR LAST CENTURY.

ed a party to rescue Madame Soulanges and her infant, who were then in the care of the Indians. Frontenac decided to rebuild at Jemseg and Soulanges was established there. He appears to have enjoyed the confidence of Frontenac, for the latter made him three grants, one, the site of the present city of St. John, the second at Jemseg and the third at Fredericton—altogether embracing over one hundred square miles. Later on, Soulanges, was promoted to be Governor of Acadia. He died in 1678 and was no doubt interred at Jemseg.

## The Feudal Lords of Acadia.

CHARLES LE MOGUE, a Quebec feudatory and known as Seigneur de Longueuil, had five sons, all of whom took territorial names, namely Villebon, Menneval, Portneuf, de l'Herbille and Des Isles. Their names are all preserved in the history of Acadia. Another family of note was that of Mathieu D'Armours. He was prominent in Quebec, and a member of the King's Council. He married Marie Marselet, a girl only fourteen years of age. She bore him fifteen children. Four of them became Seigneurs in Acadia: One son Louis, Sieur de Chauffours became owner of the Soulanges seignury at Jemseg and made his home there. Mathieu, Sieur de l'Herbille was given lands on both sides of the river St. John between Jemseg and the Nashwaak; he lived on the middle island or opposite it. Rene, Sieur de Clignancourt obtained a grant from Meductic to Grand Falls a distance of ninety miles. He established himself at or near Eccles Island. Bernard who married a granddaughter of Charles La Tour, held extensive possessions on the Kennebecasis.

IN 1693 d'Herbille led a small army of French Micmacs from Cape Breton, a band of Melicites and other tribes against Fort William Henry at Penikese. It had lately been rebuilt by the colony of Massachusetts at a cost of 20,000 pounds, the walls were of solid masonry, was in every respect well equipped, but was surrendered by Capt. Chubb, its commander, to the intense anger of the people of the colony.

Clignancourt was the most worthless of the four brothers. He was a degenerate rum seller. He did not occupy his seignury but imported large stocks and brandy and wine. His habit was to land a stock at Meductic where he would meet the Indians on their return from their winter hunting, laden with furs and skins, a debauch would take place, when Clignancourt would depart laden with furs and skins. His residence was on the St. John river, below the Keswick. In eleven years he had only cleared fifteen acres of land there.

MARGUERITE GUYON, wife of de Chauffours, appears as a prominent character at this disturbed period. She was a woman of great spirit and resolution and withal had a mother's warm heart. Her husband had purchased from his Indian master, the captive John Cyles, whose narrative of his Indian captivity is an historical classic. He was treated with exceptional kindness by Madame Chauffours at Jemseg and was made store keeper by her husband. He was away in France in 1696, when the Church-Hawthorn expedition was on the river, burning and destroying. At her suggestion Cyles nailed a paper on the door of her house, stating they had shown kindness to English captives they had ransomed from the Indians, whom they had sent to Boston; they had one now, who shall also go at first opportunity and asking the English commander not to destroy their property. This appeal was effectual and was respected by the British officer. The next year Clignancourt sent Cyles back to Boston.

MEDUCTIC was one of three leading Indian villages in the eastern coast rivers. Pangamade on the Penobscot and Nasackout on the Kennebec were the other two. Meductic fort is eight miles below Woodstock and four miles above the mouth of Eel River. The rapids in that river, five miles long, necessitated a portage and Meductic was located to guard the eastern end of the portage. Meductic was a Maliseet town. It was at the junction of the St. John River with a route of travel by rivers, lakes and portages westward to the Kennebec.

IN 1692 Villebon abandoned Jemseg and built a fort at Nashwaak. It was two hundred feet square with bastions well palisaded and provided with ditches. For years Nashwaak was the French capital of Acadia and the centre of French activities. From there the settlers at Dover, Groton, Piasataque and Kittery were attacked, and many scalps brought back. In 1796, Villebon, captured Fort William Henry at Penikese. In 1797 he successfully defended the post against an attack of five hundred men from New England under Hawthorne and Church. The Treaty of Ryswick (1697) terminated hostilities and Nashwaak was abandoned, the garrison being removed to Fort La Tour, which Villebon rebuilt, but in 1700 the French government ordered its abandonment and directed Villebon to centre his operations at Port Royal. Villebon did not see this order enforced for (the great cure of all our ills) death removed him.

VILLEBON was one of the master spirits in Acadia, and for years a governing power on the river St. John. He first appears in Acadia as captain of a company of infantry sent to Port Royal, where his brother Menneval was Governor. When he reached there he found the garrison had been "bagged" by Phips and removed. He then decided to uphold the flag of France at the old fort at Jemseg that had then been abandoned for some years. Finding the English raiders had stripped him bare of all means of defence, he went to Quebec and from there to France, returning in 1791, with a force of fifty soldiers. Until 1797 he was busy propagating warfare of the Indians against the English.

THE trade follows the flag, is an apothegm not disregarded by the traders three hundred years ago, more than today nor its corollary, that war precedes the flag. The merchants of Rochelle, France were as little unmindful of the wealth of fisheries and pelts of Acadia as the traders of Massachusetts Bay. While the courts of St. James and Versailles exhibited in most occasions, but a languid interest in Acadia, the Huguenots of Rochelle and the adventurers of the New England ports were fiercely intent on ousting each other from such a profitable sphere for exploration as our coasts afforded. Consequently when the two crowns were in a state of profound peace and amity, the struggle in Acadia was continued with unabated zeal. The struggles for rights of fishing off our coasts maintained for centuries were happily settled by the Treaty of Washington and the question of pelts was terminated by the destruction of fur bearing animals for which the St. John River was the great producing centre in Eastern Canada. On this continent, at least we have learned better methods of securing the products of nature than by shot and shell and the destruction of human life. We have learned how to propagate fish and to breed fur bearing animals in confinement. Our climate is equally adapted for both operations and both peacefully prosecuted, tend to increase the sum of human happiness. The conflicts of the early pioneers of Acadia with the forest and the sea, developed a sense of freedom and

(Continued on page 4.)

## Have You Them in Stock? If Not, Why Not?

Wearers of AMHERST SOLID SHOES experience comfort and satisfaction in their use.

From East to West dealers have but ONE WORD to say of them:

Sydney, N.S.—"No shoes in Canada which we have handled have given more general satisfaction."

Antigonish, N.S.—"Carrying \$3,000 of Amherst make. We carry them because we believe they are the very best made; we unhesitatingly recommend them."

Halifax, N.S.—"Handled Amherst Shoes for twenty-five years. Best wearers in Canada."

Barwick, Ont.—"Have found them good trade builders, receiving the fewest complaints and most compliments of any shoes I have yet handled."

Brandon, Man.—"Selling five pairs of Amherst Shoes to one pair of any other make."

Moose Jaw, Sask.—"Amherst Boot and Shoe Co. are good people to deal with, and their shoes give our customers satisfaction."

Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.—"Our biggest trade-winners. The value is there every time."

Clayton, B.C.—"My customers will not take any other make. All ask for Amhersts."

Ashcroft, B.C.—"They have proved trade-winners and trade-holders."

## Amherst Boot & Shoe Co., Limited

Amherst

Halifax

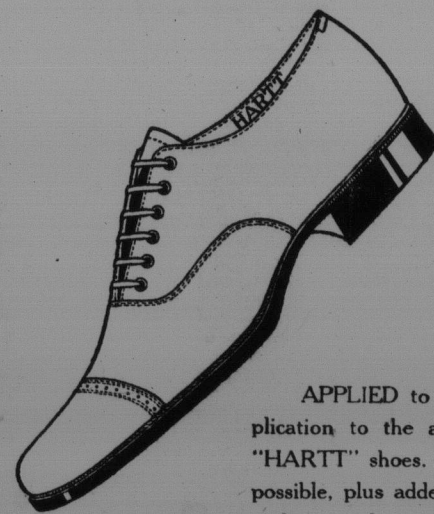
Regina

THE HARTT SHOE

## "Canada's Best Shoemakers"

### ECONOMY

"Economy no more means saving money than it means spending money. It means spending or saving to the best advantage," says Ruskin.



APPLIED to the use of SHOES no more fitting application to the above quotation could be had than "HARTT" shoes. Quality unalterable, bettered whenever possible, plus added value in a rising market, as compared with general merchandise, makes "HARTT" shoes of greater real value today than ever before.

The Buyer of "HARTT" Goods is Truly Spending to the Best Advantage

Made in Fredericton, New Brunswick

BY

## THE HARTT BOOT & SHOE CO., Limited