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Goldenrod.

Thou art not welcome, Goldenrod,
For thou art Autumn's flower,
And we would fain fair Summer stay
Beyond her golden hour.

"O Summer, stay; dear Summer, stay,"
The little children cry.

"Sweet o' the year—ah, linger, pray,"
We older children sigh.

The skies are sheathed in thinnest gauze,
Taming the fierce Sun's glow
To languorous, dreamy warmth and light,
The days enchanted go,

Slipped one by one, in gracious mood,
From lissome fingers, where
Her radiant court Queen Summer keeps,
In the blue hills distance rare.

The fair, shorn fields, a fringe with trees,
Sleep in the nooning heat.
The warm air holds in close embrace
A breath of fragrance sweet;

A memory of the haying-tide.
Red raspberries tempt the eye
By every road-side, where, alas,
The golden plume we spy.

Intruder, interloper, thou—
In fair Queen Summer's realm!
Thou dost not match her fragile flowers,
Bright crest of Autumn's helm!

Sign of another power art thou,
Thou plummy spear of gold!
But Summer's subjects are we still,
Her dreams our spirits hold.

N. M. McADAM.

ACADIENSIS.

VOL. VII.

OCTOBER, 1907.

No. 4

DAVID RUSSELL JACK . . . HONORARY EDITOR.
ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA.

The Bestowal of Private Libraries.



It has been stated that the history of almost all modern nations indicates that the first one hundred years of existence is given up, mainly to the accumulation of wealth of the material sort. After this period, a leisure class having been created, a taste for art and literature usually develops, begetting men and women of culture and refinement, who in turn have a refining and elevating influence upon the other members of the community in which they live.

Co-existent with the spread of knowledge, there is the accumulation of that vehicle of knowledge, the printed book, in all its various forms. From the Bible and the almanac, which comprise the private collection of many a farmhouse, to the well-selected library of two or three thousand volumes, is a long cry, but the growth of libraries apparently holds its own with the advancement of education the world over.

In the Maritime Provinces of Canada there are, proportionately to the population, probably but few private libraries of any note, due to several causes, partly to the newness of the country, partly to the lack of wealth among the individuals, partly to the lack of that appreciation of a collection of good books which

forms the working tools of many well-equipped students and literati.

Time, without doubt, is gradually improving this condition of affairs, and it is not improbable that the middle of the present century will witness in this part of Canada a great awakening along the lines indicated. Fifty years are but as yesterday in the history of a nation, and, glancing backwards for a period of half a century over the history of our own province, it must be admitted that much progress has been made in that time, in the advancement of education and the provision of educational facilities.

The rise and expansion of the public library, such a very noticeable feature upon this continent, has without doubt lessened the necessity for the accumulation of large collections of books in private hands, yet who among us having some little means at his disposal more than sufficient for the bare necessities of life, if at all of a literary bent, does not prefer to have his own private collection, modest as it may be, in the use and care of which he finds a never-ending source of pleasure.

As we have brought nothing into this world, and we cannot, of course, take anything out of it, we must all realize, if we give the subject any thought at all, that some day death will separate us from all our earthly treasures. This being the case, how much wiser the course of the individual, who, while still in the full enjoyment of his faculties, makes provision for the immediate or ultimate disposal of his literary possessions, which have been the best friends of the greater portion of his life.

Some of us who, like Lord Lyndhurst, may still deem ourselves young at ninety-three, and hope to die in harness, possibly prefer to retain the custody of our books until the end.

The fate of private libraries upon the death of the owner, is usually the auction room, and any lover of

books who has seen the valuable collection of a life time scattered in a few hours to the four winds of heaven under the ruthless hammer of an auctioneer, must have experienced a feeling of sorrow at such a sight.

There are few things that cost relatively more money than good books, and still fewer that realize so little when circumstances require that they be converted into ready cash.

If each owner of a private library, no matter how modest its proportions, although unwilling to part with his books during his lifetime, would insert a clause in his will donating them to one of the public libraries of the province where he has spent the whole or the greater portion of his life, what a fine series of public libraries we might have in a comparatively few years.

When the late William Elder, scholar, thinker, politician and writer, died, he left behind him a fine and varied collection of books, many of them rare by reason of age or costliness or beauty of binding, all of them valuable by reason of the discriminating taste displayed in their selection. These books were packed up in cases, carefully enough, but were allowed to remain for years in a damp and mouldy loft, only to be disposed of finally for a mere pittance by a not too scrupulous custodian. Had this collection been kept together what an invaluable addition it would have made to the St. John Public Library.

Another notable instance was that of the library of the late Sir John Bourinot, invaluable by reason of its wealth of material relating to his native province of Nova Scotia. This might well have been acquired by the Canadian government, and kept as a monument to the memory of one of its most highly esteemed servants. So far from this being the case, most of it was not even retained within the borders of Canada.

but was acquired chiefly by persons of wealth from the neighboring republic.

How few among us have the combined courage and generosity exhibited by His Lordship Bishop Kingdon of Fredericton, who has recently donated the greater part of his fine collection of books to Trinity Church, Saint John. How much more wisdom is displayed in such a course, than in leaving their disposition to some individual, who, by reason of his own activities in life, or lack of interest, gives but a half-hearted attention to the wishes of a dead friend.

If any criticism of Bishop Kingdon's action were permissible, it would only appear to the writer to be in the nature of a feeling of regret that this magnificent donation might not have been committed to the custody of the St. John Public Library, safe-guarded by certain conditions, where in a specially constructed building, proof, as far as is practicable, against the ravages of fire and dampness, and under the management of a group of trained custodians, its benefits would not have been confined to any one portion or section of the community.

By the provision of a separate room for this particular collection, where the books would have been available for reference only, the individuality of the collection might have been maintained just as fully as under the conditions as now arranged for. This custom of maintaining smaller collections within the limits of greater libraries is a common one in older communities, from the magnificent library of Peter the Great to be seen in the national museum at St. Petersburg, down to the less pretentious collections to be seen in the public libraries in London, New York and elsewhere.

Possibly even yet, Trinity Church, with the consent of the donor, might be willing that some such plan should be considered, pending the construction of a

more suitable building than would now appear to be at the disposal of the church. The title to the property, in the event of such an arrangement being entered into, might very well remain in the present owners, the commissioners of the Public Library being merely the custodians during the will and pleasure of the corporation of Trinity Church.

It is, however, more in the hope of influencing the action of future donors than of altering the present status of affairs that this criticism of a most generous gift is ventured.

Most persons who acquire books in any considerable number, are usually specialists along certain well defined channels, and by gathering together a few collections, and adding such works of general interest as in the opinion of the commissioners might be desirable, a really valuable library might in time be built up.

It was the good fortune of the writer, soon after the arrival of Bishop Kingdon at Fredericton, to make a brief examination of his fine library, then in temporary quarters in the Queen Hotel, and he well remembers the grace and courtesy of the owner, as volume after volume was exhibited and its particular merits or history explained. The following description from the editorial column of the *St. John Globe* of the fourth of September of the present year gives a good idea of the variety and extent of the collection. Therein we read that—

This library is probably the best private theological library in Canada. It comprises over two thousand volumes of historical, exegetical, patristic, textual and homiletical writings, and contains all the standard works and many a volume of great interest. One of the volumes bears the clasp whereby it used to be locked to the desk at the time when placed in public places for the people to read. Many of the books are rare; for example, the works of Labeo (circ. 50 B. C.—18 A. D.), in thirteen large folio volumes, bound in heavy leather.

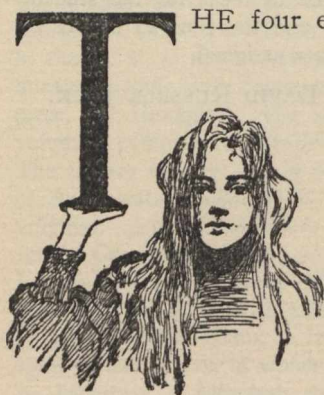
These are rare in Canada, and Bishop Kingdon was once approached by the principal of one of the leading theological colleges with a view to obtaining them. Another most valuable and most interesting volume is the lithograph copy of the famous Utrecht Psalter. The text of this MS., in the Library of Utrecht University, elucidates many a passage that in the A. V. is most confusing. Other texts in the Bishop's library include the Septuagint and Origen's great masterpiece, the Hexapla. The latter, bound in six large vellum volumes, contains in parallel columns the six leading texts. The library is very rich in commentaries. The oldest is that of A. Tostatus, printed in 1613, in thirteen large vellum volumes. Among the others are Peroune on the Psalms, Alford's Greek Testament, and the commentaries of Bishop Lightfoot and of Bishop Ellicott. There is also a French edition of the Bible, with expositions from the ancient writers. It is handsomely bound in leather in twenty-five volumes. If there is one branch in which the library excels, it is in patristic literature. Although the books are still nailed in the cases in which they were shipped, and it is therefore difficult to see what books there are, yet the opening of one or two boxes revealed a mine of patristic works. They are bound in large folio volumes, and must include all the fathers. Among the ante-Nicene fathers noted was Clement of Alexandria, while among the post-Nicene fathers were St. Basil, three volumes; St. Chrysostom, thirteen volumes; St. Ambrose, two volumes; St. Augustine, nine volumes; Gregory I, seventeen volumes; Gregory the Great, four volumes; Gregory of Nyssa, three volumes; Cyril, two volumes; also the works of Philo, Theophilus, Isidore, Pamphilus, and many others. Historical works are also numerous. Among them might be mentioned: *Annalia Ecclesi*, by Baronius, six volumes; *Church History*, by the Bishop of Lincoln, four volumes; *Ancient Liturgies*, seven volumes; *The Library of the Parker Society* in thirty volumes, and of the *Henry Bradshaw Society* in thirty volumes; Bible dictionaries and encyclopædias; *Dogmatic Theology*, by Dionysius Petarius, six volumes, and many books, homiletical and of general theology. In presenting these valuable works to Trinity Church, His Lordship is evidently animated by a desire to place them where they will be of the greatest value to the student, and his gift may be fairly taken as proof of his devotion to the interests of religion. Their acceptance by the corporation of Trinity Church imposes upon that body some responsibility, viz., the

protection of the books while, at the same time, they are made available to the student. We understand that proper steps will be taken in this direction. The volumes will be carefully shelved in glass cases, and, while under sufficiently watchful restrictions, access will be allowed to them for the student who has a thirst for knowledge and the time to devote to them in the room to which they are assigned.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.

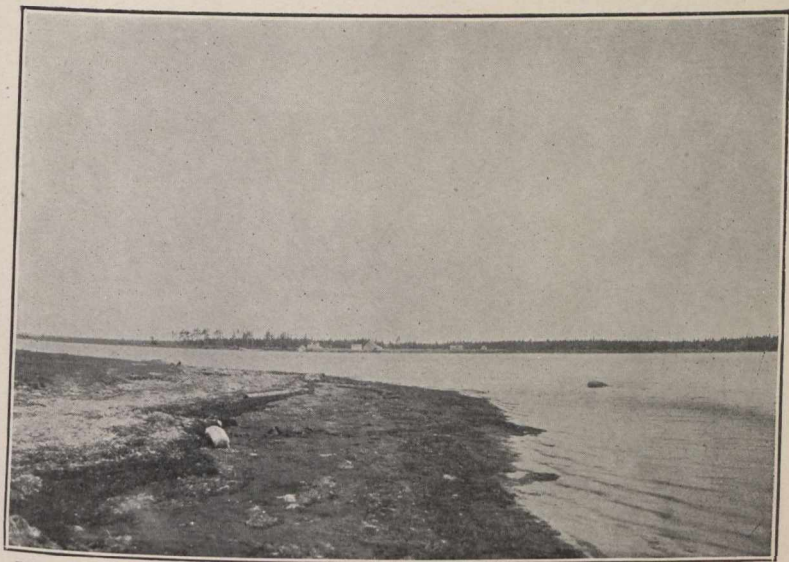


The History of Tabusintac.



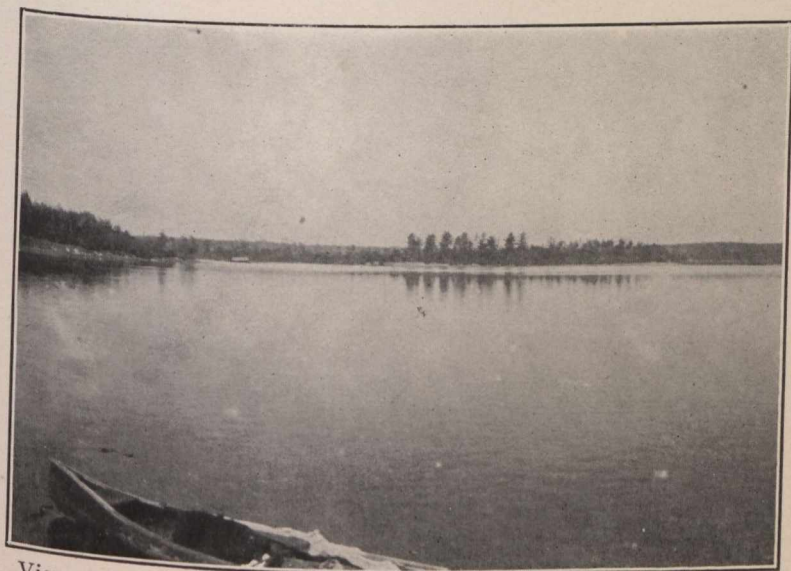
THE four earlier papers of this series dealt with Miscou, Tracadie, Pokemouche and Caraquet, while others are to treat of Shippegan, of Burnt Church and Neguac, of Bay du Vin and Escuminac, with other settlements of the North Shore to Baie Verte. My aim in all is the same,—to give for each place some idea of its geography, an outline of its history with special reference to the origin of the present settlement, and a mention of all published information about it. I seek, above all, to preserve the facts as to the origin and advent of the ancestors of the present settlers, having full confidence that future generations of New Brunswickers will desire and value this knowledge.

The eastern coast of New Brunswick sweeps in a great crescentric curve from Cape Tormentine on the south to Miscou on the north. Somewhat above midway the Miramichi opens as a sharp gash in its contour, while the part thence to Miscou is cut by five minor waterways, around which all the settlement of that region has centered. And of these the one which lies nearest the Miramichi is the Tabusintac. Like its neighbors on the north, it presents towards the Gulf a line of sand beaches or islands, cut here and there by shifting gullies, and enclosing a shallow marshy lagoon, out of which the mainland rises most gently. From near the middle of this lagoon there



View from Kirbin's Point across and up the Tabusintac to Indian Point.

Photo, by the author, Aug. 1906.



View across and up the Tabusintac in the Indian Reserve. Big Marsh Creek is on the left of the wooded point in the center.

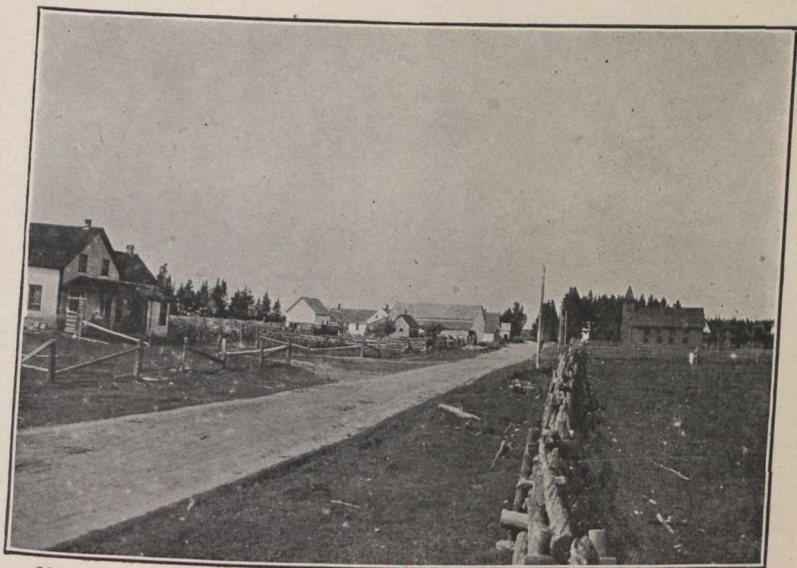
Photo by the author, Aug. 1906.

extends westward a broad tidal estuary, of quiet but pleasing scenery, which ramifies into many a cove and creek of the low-lying upland, contracting, however, in a rising country as it extends to the head of the tideway, fifteen miles from the sea. Above this the Tabusintac is a clear and swift, but smooth, river of great charm, winding in a deep valley, cut in places over one hundred feet below a plateau country. The river abounds in fine trout, including the so-called sea-trout (which is simply the large sea-visiting individuals of the common brook-trout), while its ample forests have yielded a steady supply of lumber for more than a century. All of the Tabusintac region is underlaid by soft gray sandstones of the Carboniferous or Coal period, which, though barren of coal and other valuable minerals, yield a soil of moderate fertility capable of fair returns to skilful farming. Lumber and the farm,—these are the chief resources of Tabusintac. But there are others of considerable value; salmon and lobsters are caught outside the beach, smelts and clams in the bay, eels and some other fish in the river, while many water-fowl are taken in the abundant shallow waters. And there is also one other resource which will some day be of great value, namely, the immense deposits of pure peat which lie between Tabusintac and Neguac. These form the well-known Blacklands, which the sea is cutting away in miniature cliffs.

This is the Tabusintac of to-day. But science has shown that its geography was very different in the long-distant past. Once this country stood high above the sea, and had its shore beyond the Magdalene Islands, while great rivers flowed from far interior New Brunswick across Tabusintac. The valleys of these rivers have been largely altered by later changes, but in part they persist and are occupied by present streams. One river, before the Northwest Miramichi

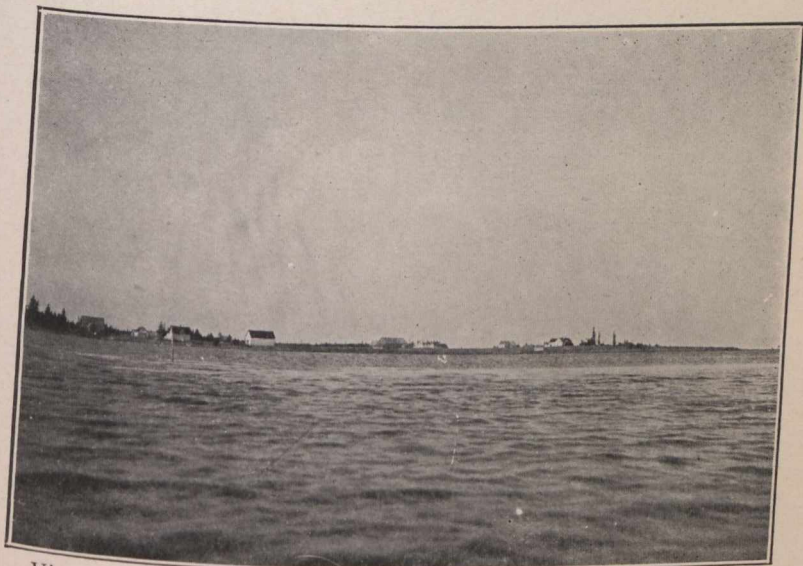
existed, flowed through where now are the Sevogle, the Escadelloc, and the Tabusintac down to Bighole Brook; and thence it ran to Little Tracadie and on to the sea. Another flowed through a valley of which parts are now occupied by the Little Sevogle, Green Brook, Stymests Millstream, and Portage River, while yet another flowed through French Cove. As time went on the land sank, and this, together with other changes known to geologists, caused the formation of the Northwest Miramichi and the many smaller rivers which broke up the old valleys into parts and gradually brought about the conditions of the present day. But I cannot go farther into these matters, interesting though they are, and I must simply refer the reader to the scientific articles which fully treat of them. These may be found in the *Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick*, published at St. John, Volume IV, page 423, and also 519. The latter article gives also a somewhat full description of the river. Some reference to the sources of the river occur in Dr. R. W. Ells' *Report of the Geological Survey of Canada*, 1878-80, D. 6, while Dr. R. Chalmers mentions the fine peat of Blacklands in the same *Report* for 1888, 23 N.

Such is the place called Tabusintac; we consider next the people who have lived there. First of all were the Micmac Indians, to whom its extreme abundance of game and fish and its ample canoeable waters must have made it a favorite resort. Though now they have abandoned the river, men still living remember when they had a considerable village at Cains, or Etiennes, Point (that shown just west of Big Marsh Creek on the accompanying map), and elsewhere in the Indian Reserve, and at Wisharts Point and Indian Point. Indian Point was an especial favorite of theirs, as proven not only by tradition but also by relics which have been found there. These have been



View of Tabusintac Village from the South. On the extreme left is the post-office, on the right the Methodist meeting-house. The village is much scattered.

Photo by the author, Aug. 1906.



View of Wishart's Point, site of the earliest permanent settlement of Tabusintac, from the West.

Photo. by the author, Aug. 1906.

well described, with comments and a map, by Dr. A. C. Smith, of Tracadie, in the *Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick*, Vol. I, No. 5, page 15, and Dr. Chalmers gives further comments upon the place in his *Geological Report* for 1888, page 31 N. These articles show that the Indians had here a burial ground, which appears to be the only one known upon the Tabusintac. At one time Indian Point was a small Indian reserve, as was also Wisharts Point; but when the Indians abandoned the river the neighboring settlers gradually occupied these lands, and hold them now by possession. The great reserve, laid out for the Indians in 1802, is now gradually being sold for their benefit to white settlers. Associated with the village or camp sites of the Indians are their portage routes to neighboring waters, and of these several are known. Thus a portage path extended from Portage Creek at the head of Tabusintac Bay through to Portage River of Tracadie; another route between those waters passed from pond to pond along shore just inside the beach; and it is possible, also, there was a path from Cowassaget Brook to the head of Portage River. An important path extended from the settlements near Cains Point through to Neguac. It is said to have started from Portage Creek, which is a small stream east of Stymest's Millstream, though old maps, as witness one given in this paper, apply that name to Stymests Millstream. It is likely this path was simply a trail between the Cains Point and Burnt Church settlements, and was not used for transport of canoes, which could more easily be taken around through wholly sheltered waters. If the reader cares to learn more about their portages and settlements, he will find all that is known of them stated in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, Volume XII, 1908, ii, 82, 95. Concerning their reserves, there is matter of interest in a special

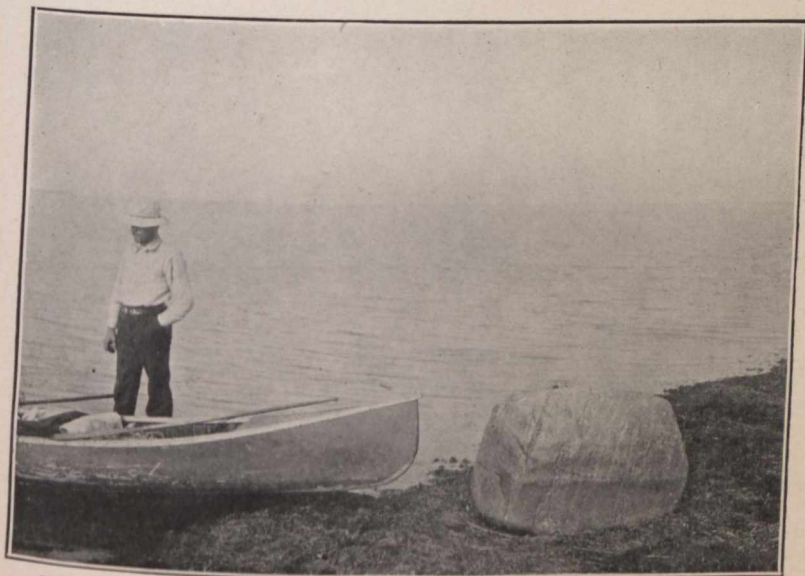
report upon Indian Affairs by H. M. Perley in the *Appendix to the Journals of the House of Assembly* (c, cxii, cxxvii) for 1841.

The Indians have gone from Tabusintac, but they have left some lasting memorials of their presence. No less than five of the names of places given by them are still in common use, a larger number than is possessed by any other river of our North Shore. *Tabusintac* (a word which is always pronounced with strong accent upon the last syllable), is Micmac Indian, as all living Micmacs agree. It is a corruption of *Taboosimkik*, sometimes written by the French *Taboujamtèque*, involving the roots *Taboo*, "two," and *kik*, "place." I have been told by an old lumberman, who knows Tabusintac well, that the name is descriptive of the appearance presented to one ascending the river as he rounds Wisharts Point and sees before him French Cove and the Main River opening up like two large and equal rivers. I have no doubt this explanation is correct. Of the other Indian names, *Cowassaget* no doubt includes the root *Coowa* or *Goowa*, meaning Pine, and since at its mouth is a Red Pine Island, I think it likely the word means Red Pine, and perhaps the name was originally applied to the island itself. *Escadelloc*, I have been told by a Micmac chief, means something like "making a good shot," referring, I suppose, to the way this stream and the main river lie in the same straight line. *Pisiguit* is, of course, connected with *Nepisiguit*, which means "rough water;" but probably the name was applied to this branch simply because it heads over close to *Nepisiguit* River. *Maleagit* (with *g* hard) is said by my Micmac to mean "married," alluding to the way the two streams of this name come in close together; but I suspect the accuracy of this, for their word for marriage is not aboriginal, but a corruption of the French "marriage." All of these names ap-



View down the Tabusintac river from the bridge near the village. It shows the low land and shoal waters so characteristic of this Region.

Photo by the author, 1906.



The big boulder at the end of Kirbin's Point, Tabusintac ; a notable land-mark and the center of a striking Indian legend.

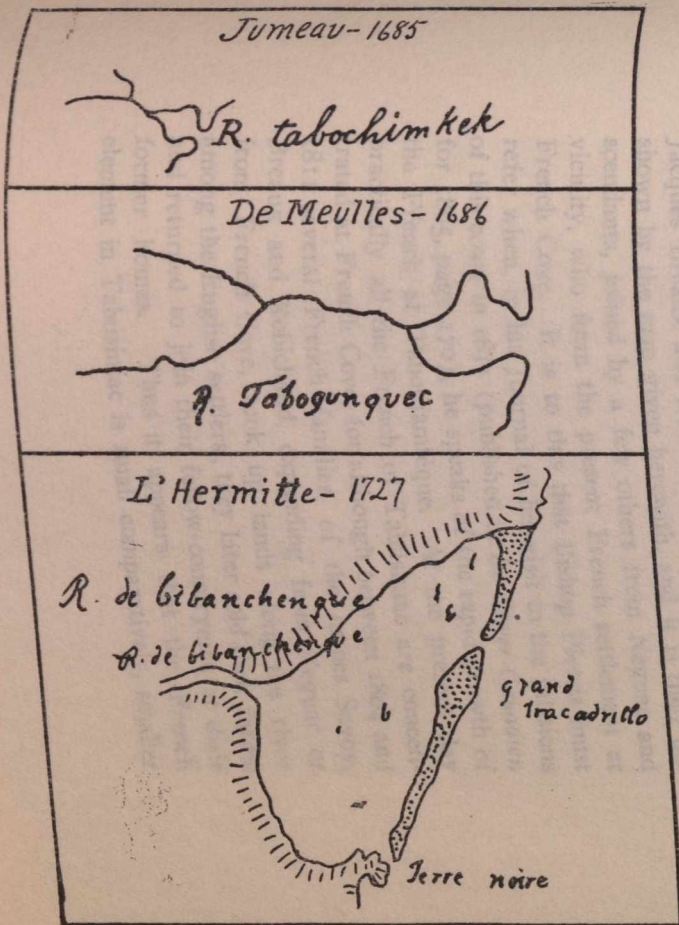
Photo. by the author, Aug 1906,

peared in this form upon the original survey map of the Tabusintac, made in 1830 by James Davidson. Another less prominent relic of their presence is found in a striking Indian legend given by Rand, the great Micmac scholar, in his book *Legends of the Micmacs*, published at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1891. In brief, it runs thus: A war party of Mohawks travelling in canoes along the coast met a party of Micmacs at Tabusintac Bay. According to custom, the chiefs fought in single combat. After a great struggle the Micmac won, and, drawing his foe to a huge boulder on the shore, forced his head down upon a stone and cleft his skull with a hatchet. This stone is said to be known to this day to the Micmacs, who call it *Batkwedagunuchk*, a word which synoptically describes the event. Rand says the stone is on the beach opposite the mouth of the Tabusintac River; but I have seached that whole beach thoroughly along both the inner and outer shores, and there is no such boulder there. On the other hand, there is at the end of Kirbins Point, at the south entrance to the Tabusintac River, a large boulder, which is very conspicuous in that boulderless region. It is well known locally, and forms, as the "remarkable rock" of old plans, the starting point for important survey lines, though in recent years it has been moved somewhat from its original position by ice. Its appearance is well shown by the accompanying photograph. I think it altogether probable that Rand, writing only from heresay, was mistaken as to the exact position of this boulder of the legend, and that this "remarkable rock" of our photograph is the boulder of the legend. It is possible the story had some historical basis, but it is much more likely that it is only another of these remarkable myths which the Indians were fond of weaving about any odd or striking place or object.

But in time came the white man. Who of Euro-

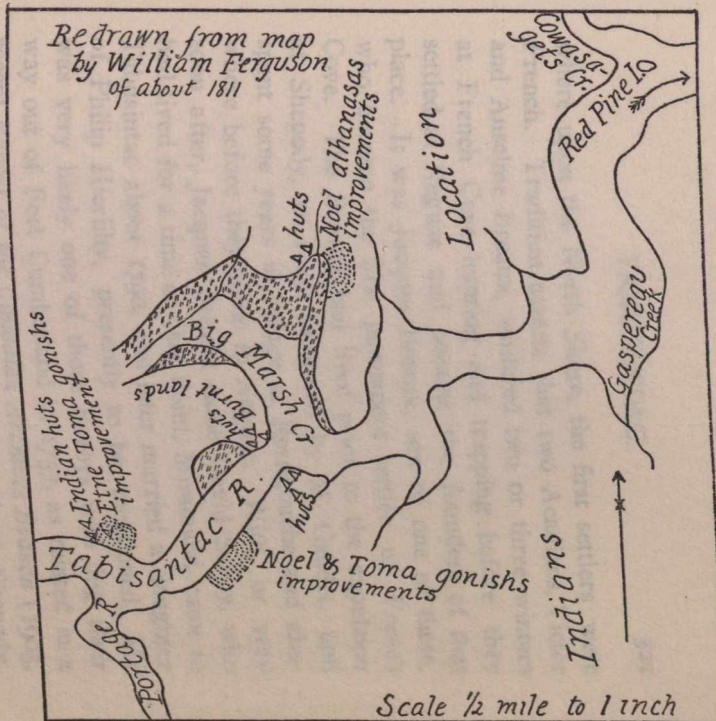
peans first saw this place, we do not know. Jacques Cartier passed within sight of it in 1534, but does not mention it. Nor for a hundred and forty years afterwards, though fishermen, traders and missionaries were settling at Miramichi, Miscou and Nepisiguit, is there any mention of it. But in 1685 it first appears in history upon a map made by Emanuel Jumeau, a Recollet missionary, who labored long among the Indians of the Miramichi, and who must have visited Tabusintac upon his mission. As the reader may see from the accompanying exact copy, he represents Tabusintac but crudely, and with the name Tabochimkek. This map was copied, though badly, by another of the next year. Then there is another blank until 1727, when the place was crudely mapped by a surveyor for the French government, Sieur L'Hermitte, who says of it (in translation), in a report still unpublished in the Archives of Paris and Ottawa: "A river named Taboucheniquet . . . the Indians . . . assured me that it is very beautiful, and that there are fine woods along it." His crude map has curious errors, as the reader may see from the copy. Then history becomes silent once more, and so remains down to the beginning of the modern settlement somewhat over a century ago. During all this time there is no evidence that any part of Tabusintac was settled even temporarily by white men, and neither tradition, relics, nor place names point to any such occupation. Thus Tabusintac, unlike all the other settlements of northeastern New Brunswick, appears to have passed through no period of tentative or temporary settlement. The reason therefor is fairly plain. Possessing no special advantages of either geographical position or resources, it had to wait until other places of greater natural possibilities had been taken up.

The very first settlement of Tabusintac, then, was its modern or present settlement; and, as almost every-



EARLY MAPS OF TABUSINTAC.

(Original Size.)



EARLY PLAN SHOWING INDIAN SETTLEMENTS
ON TABUSINTAC.

where upon the North Shore, the first settlers were French. Tradition asserts that two Acadians, Victor and Anselme Breaux, wintered two or three winters at French Cove hunting and trapping before they settled at Neguac and became the founders of that place. It was Jacques Breaux, son of one of these, who became the first permanent settler of French Cove. The Breaux had lived prior to the expulsion at Shepody, as I am informed by M. Gaudet, and spent some years in refuge at Restigouche and elsewhere before they came to Neguac. With, or very soon after, Jacques Breaux came David Savoy, who had lived for a time at Oak Point, Miramichi, came to Tabusintac about 1790, and later married a daughter of Philip Hierlihy, presently to be mentioned. He was very likely one of those Savoys who dug their way out of Fort Cumberland in 1757, as related in a recent *Report of the Canadian Archives Branch* (1905, II, 249), and who earlier had lived at Shepody. Jacques Breaux and David Savoy took up lands, as shown by the map given herewith, and it is their descendants, joined by a few others from Neguac and vicinity, who form the present French settlement at French Cove. It is to this that Bishop Plessis must refer when, in his Journal of his visit to the missions of this coast in 1811 (published in *Le Foyer Canadien* for 1865, page 170), he speaks of the rapid growth of the French at Taboujamtèque. At the present day practically all the French of Tabusintac are concentrated at French Cove, for although between 1804 and 1811 several French families, of the names Savoy, Breaux and Robichaud, expanding from Neguac or from French Cove, took up lands along the river among the English settlers, they later sold their farms and returned to join their fellow-countrymen at their former homes. Thus it appears that the French element in Tabusintac is small comparatively, smaller

than in any other settlement of the northeastern shore, and is concentrated in the single settlement of French Cove, which is, in fact, an expansion of Neguac.*

We come now to consider the foundation of the English settlement of Tabusintac. But first of all it is my pleasant duty to acknowledge, with an expression of my sincerest thanks, the constant and generous aid I have received in these studies from Mr. Horatio I. Lee, the postmaster of Tabusintac. He has gone to great trouble to obtain answers to my many questions; and the information which follows rests largely upon his authority. I have also received valued information about the French settlement from M. Romain Savoy, of Rivière des Caches; from M. Gaudet, of Ottawa; and from Mr. Frank O'Connor, of Bass River.

The earliest definite knowledge of the first English settlers of Tabusintac that I have been able to find, is expressed in a note sent me by M. Gaudet, based upon studies of his own, to the effect that Philip Hierlihy, Duncan Robertson, John McLeod and William Tobin arrived at Tabusintac in 1798 as its first settlers, and

*As this paper is passing through the press I have received from M. Gaudet a number of new facts concerning the first French settlers of Tabusintac. Of these the most important are the following. Victor and Anselme Breaux were brothers, son of Ambroise who was born at Port Royal and who emigrated to Shepody about 1730. Another brother was Magloire Breaux, an early settler of Tracadie. Jacques Breaux, an early Tabusintac settler was son of Victor and established himself here somewhat later than the date above given. David Savoy, who married Helene Hierlihy, was a son of Anastasie Breaux, sister of Victor and Anselme, which shows how closely related were the members of this first group of Acadian settlers at Tabusintac. David Savoy's father was Amand born at Shepody about 1743, and his grandfather was Jean Baptiste, who was one of those who dug their way out of Fort Cumberland. This latter event, Mr. Gaudet cites documents to prove (Report on Canadian Archives, 1905, Vol. II, Acadian Genealogy, XIII and 30) was in 1755 not 1757. Also Victor and Anselme Breaux, as will appear later in the article upon Neguac, were not properly founders, though they were among the first settlers of Neguac.

were joined in 1803 by John Murray, son of John, a Loyalist. These arrivals must have marked the beginning of an active immigration, for the next year, 1804, as the invaluable map of that year by Dugald Campbell, reproduced herewith, will show, some additional families, Turner, Buchanan, Wishart, McRaw, Blake, other McLeods, Blake and Casey, had either settled or taken up lands there. We must now consider somewhat more exactly these founders of Tabusintac, whence they came and their part in the development of the settlement.

The leader and very first of this group of settlers is universally said by local tradition to have been Philip Hierlihy, with his wife, Charlotte. They came from Miramichi in or about the year 1798, and settled at Wisharts Point (shown by one of the accompanying photographs), which is therefore the site of the oldest English settlement on the Tabusintac. It is not difficult to understand the causes which brought them here. At that time the best lands on the lower Miramichi had been largely taken up, and the steady export of white pine timber had removed the most accessible of that valuable product from the main stream. Hence attention was beginning to turn to other places, and the good pine forests, the excellent lands, the fine fishing and the proximity of the Tabusintac must have proved an attraction to some of the more progressive or venturesome of the Miramichi settlers. Of Philip Hierlihy little is known, except that he was of Irish descent, had been a soldier, and had settled on the Miramichi. I presume he was a relative, very probably the son, of Lieut.-Col. Timothy Hierlihy, who came from Ireland to Middleton, Connecticut, in 1753, took the side of the Crown in the Revolution, served in Loyalist regiments, commanded troops in Prince Edward Island, and finally settled at Antigonish, all of which facts are stated, with others

about him, in papers relating to the Loyalists recently published in the *Second Report of the Bureau of Archives of Ontario*, page 130. He did not live many years after his arrival at Tabusintac, for the plan of 1804 calls his wife "Widow Charlotte Hierlihy," but he left sons, who later became, as their descendants are to-day, leading residents of Tabusintac.

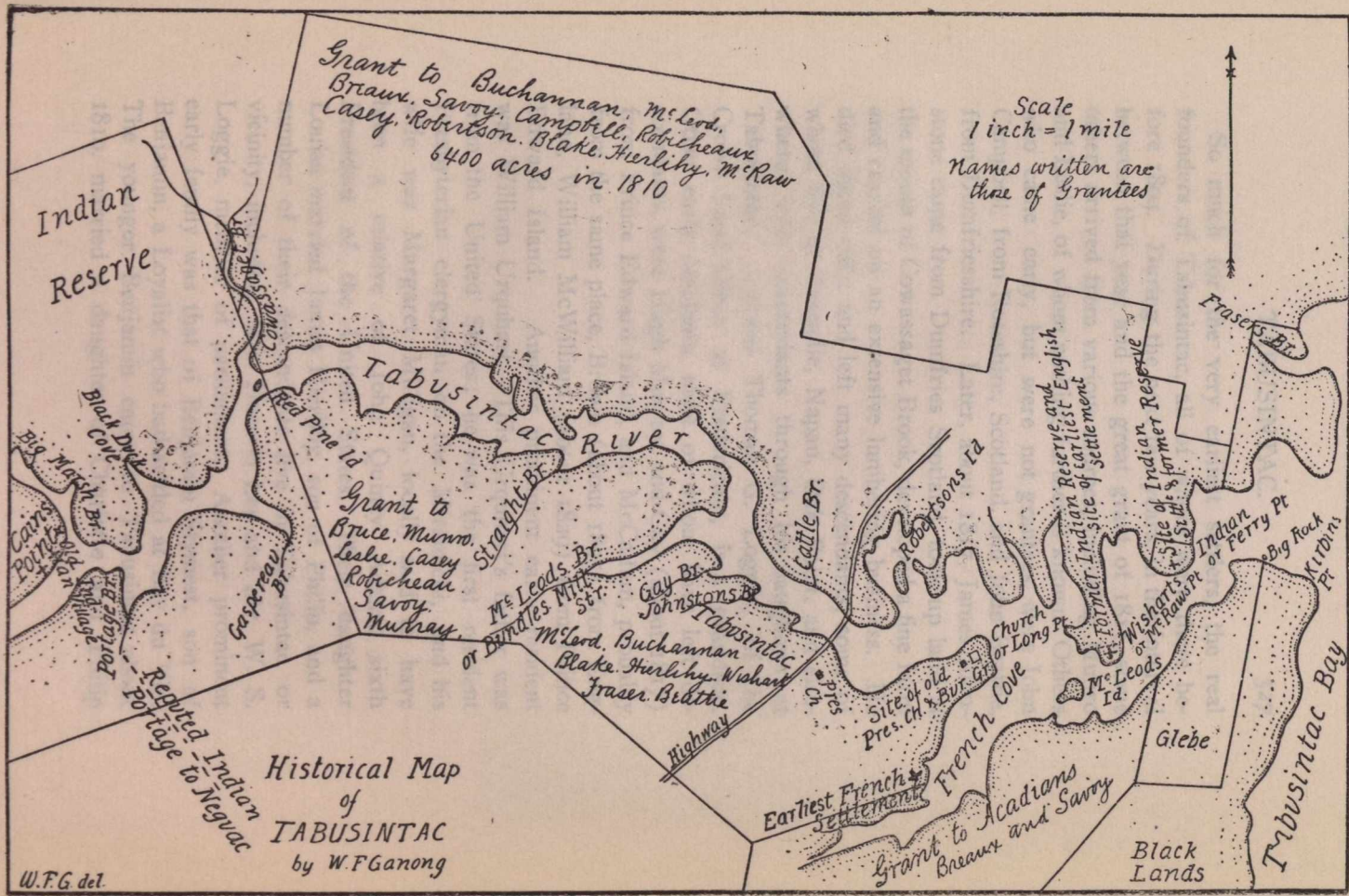
But Philip Hierlihy, as founder of Tabusintac, is overshadowed by his wife Charlotte, who is entitled to rank among the remarkable women of New Brunswick. She was an Englishwoman, her maiden name Charlotte Taylor. I think it likely she was a sister of Alexander Taylor, a prominent early resident of Miramichi, and one of the first representatives of Northumberland in the local legislature. There is a letter of his in existence (printed in Raymond's *Winslow Papers*, St. John, 1901, 463), stating that his sister and her husband had come to Miramichi in 1777. Mr. Raymond says this sister was Agnes Brown, but it is quite probable there were two sisters. At all events, it is known that Charlotte Taylor's first husband was Captain Blake, an early resident of Miramichi. He is said by tradition to have been that captain of the ship carrying Wolfe's remains who destroyed the Indian church at Church Point in reprisal for the murder of some of his men, as Cooney relates in his *History of Northern New Brunswick and Gaspé*, page 35. Charlotte Taylor is said to have come out in a ship commanded by one Captain Skinner, but owned by Commodore Walker, who had an extensive establishment at Bathurst, destroyed by American privateers in 1776; and she is believed to have married Captain Blake at Miramichi. They settled at the mouth of Blakes, now corrupted to Black, Brook, on the present site of Loggieville. Captain Blake died sometime prior to 1785, for in a map showing all the settlers of that year on the Miramichi (published re-

cently in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, XII, 1906, ii, 144), she is called Widow Blake. Some time after 1785 she married William Wishart, of Miramichi, who apparently did not live long, as he left but one son. Her third husband was Philip Hierlihy, whom she married before 1798, for in that year a grant was made in Chatham to Charlotte Hierlihy. When she went with her husband to Tabusintac in 1798, she was accompanied, or was later followed, by three sons of her former marriages, Robert and John Blake and William Wishart, who, with herself and her husband, took up lands as shown by the Campbell plan of 1804. But her connection with the founding of Tabusintac did not end here, for a daughter of her's by Blake married an early Scotch settler, McRaw; one daughter by Hierlihy married Stymest, an early settler of Loyalist descent; another married David Savoy; while an adopted daughter married Duncan Robertson, another early resident. She became the ancestress of many of the principal families of Tabusintac, and there are few in the settlement who cannot trace descent from her. She was thus the principal founder, and may well be designated the mother, of Tabusintac. She died in April, 1840, at the home of her son-in-law at Stymests Millstream, and was buried in the Long Point burial ground.

With, or soon after, the Hierlihys came several men from the Nashwaak, said to have been soldiers of the 42nd Highlanders, disbanded on that river. This regiment, the famous Black Watch, fought through the Revolution, and at its close was disbanded on the Nashwaak River. Many of the men, however, were dissatisfied with the lands assigned them and removed elsewhere, especially to the lower Miramichi, whence some of them found their way to Tracadie, Tabusintac and elsewhere on the North Shore. The men who came to Tabusintac were Donald Murdoch, John Mc-

Leod, Duncan Robertson and Duncan McRaw (or McRae). That the tradition as to most of them is correct is shown in part by the mention on the Campbell plan of 1804, and in part by the fact that in the roll of that regiment in the Crown Land Office at Fredericton, all of their names appear except that of Robertson, though it is possible he is the same as the Donald Robertson of that list. Somewhat later another soldier of that regiment, David Bruce, settled higher up the river, and another early settler, Ross, is said to have been also of that regiment. Nearly all of these men married, some of them daughters of Charlotte Taylor, as already mentioned, and left descendants who are still residents of Tabusintac.

Of the other early settlers of Tabusintac, whose names occur upon the plan of 1804, Roderick and John McLeod were natives of Sutherlandshire, Scotland; they emigrated in the year 1803, as their tombstones standing in the old burial ground at Tabusintac amply attest, and they came here, no doubt, via Miramichi. They were perhaps related to the McLeods of the 42nd Highlanders, which would explain their emigration to this particular place. It is known that very commonly in early days the first immigrants wrote home of their success, and induced relatives to come settle near them in the new country. Of the two Turners of the plan of 1804, and of William Tobin, nothing is known. They evidently sold their lands early and removed elsewhere. John Murray was from Prince Edward Island, son of that John Murray, Loyalist, of Albany, N. Y., who settled on the Island after the Revolution. Daughters of the latter married Loggies, prominent early residents of Burnt Church. Donald Buchanan was from Scotland; his descendants now live east of Cowassaget Brook. Samuel Casey removed to Tracadie. Angus Fraser was from Scotland.



Grant to Buchanan, McLeod,
Braux, Savoy, Campbell, Robicheaux
Casey, Robertson, Blake, Hurlihy, McRau
6400 acres in 1810

Scale
1 inch = 1 mile
Names written are
those of Grantees

Indian
Reserve

Tabusintac River

Grant to
Bruce, Munro,
Leslie, Casey,
Robicheau,
Savoy,
Murray,

McLeod, Buchanan,
Blake, Hurlihy, Wishart,
Fraser, Bellthie

Earliest French
Settlement

Site of old
Pres. Ch. or Long Pt.
Church
or Long Pt.

Grant to Acadians
Braux and Savoy

Black
Lands

Tabusintac Bay

Historical Map
of
TABUSINTAC
by W.F. Ganong

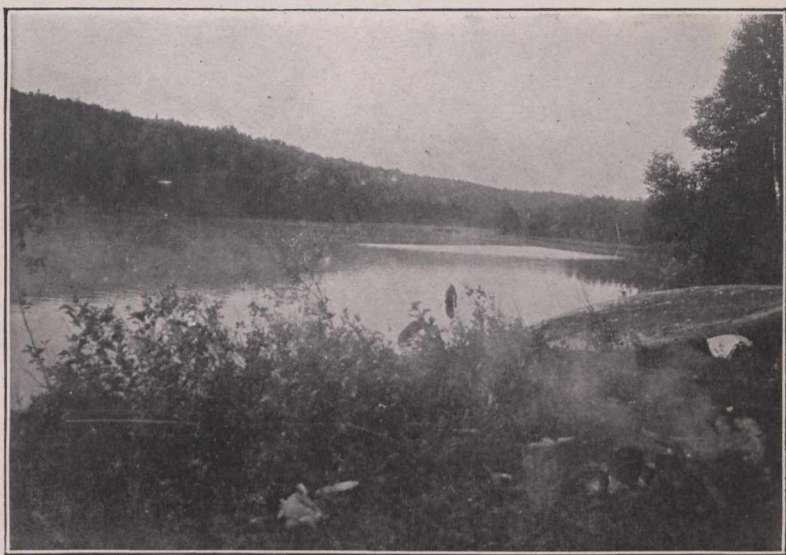
W.F.G del.

So much for the very earliest settlers, the real founders of Tabusintac, all of whom were there before 1804. During the next few years, in the interval between that year and the great grant of 1811, some others arrived from various sources, including Munro and Leslie, of whom nothing further is known. Others who came early, but were not grantees, were John Campbell, from Rossshire, Scotland, and John Beattie, from Dumfriesshire. Later, about 1817, James Johnstone came from Dumfries Scotland, took up land at the mouth of Cowassaget Brook, developed a fine farm and carried on an extensive lumbering business. He died about 1862 and left many descendants, some of whom live at Tracadie, Napan, Oak Point, and elsewhere, with descendants through his daughters at Tabusintac. Colonel Thomas G. Loggie, of the Crown Land Office at Fredericton, is a grandson. Other early residents, most of whom have left descendants, were Hugh Murray, and Gay (about 1817) from Prince Edward Island, and McCallum, probably from the same place, Brown (about 1805) from England, William McWilliam (about 1829) from Prince Edward Island. Another prominent early resident was William Urquhart. This Urquhart's father was from the United States; he was the first resident Presbyterian clergyman on the Miramichi, and his wife was Margaret Milligan, locally said to have been a relative of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States. Their daughter Louisa married James Hierlihy, son of Philip, and a number of their descendants live in Tabusintac or vicinity, including Mrs. Horatio Lee and Mr. W. S. Loggie, member of parliament. Another prominent early family was that of Benjamin Stymest, son of Benjamin, a Loyalist who had settled at Bay du Vin. The younger Benjamin came to Tabusintac about 1810, married a daughter of Charlotte and Philip

Hierlihy, settled on Stymests Millstream, and became the ancestor of a number of the present residents of Tabusintac.

In later years some other families have settled in Tabusintac, coming from diverse sources, and their descendants still live in the settlement to this day. The principal of these are Vanadestine (about 1835), McEachran (about 1840), Palmer (about 1853), all from Prince Edward Island; McKenzie (about 1845), from Dumfries, McLeod (in 1837) from Sutherlandshire, Scotland; Fayle (about 1850) from Waterford, Ireland; Grattan (about 1833) from Queens, County Cork, Ireland; McLean (about 1840) from Douglastown; Adam Stewart (about 1836) and Alexander Stewart (about 1847) from Miramichi; Loggie (about 1823) and Simpson (about 1865) from Burnt Church; Ashford (about 1850) from Tracadie. Horatio Lee came to Tabusintac in 1865; his father was an English soldier, a lieutenant in the 15th Foot, who was through the peninsular campaign and with Sir John Moore at Corunna. Jonathan Loofbury received a grant for a mill at the head of tide on the main river, but was drowned there, and the mill was never built. Other families, which have left no descendants, are McInnes (about 1830), McClelan (about 1853), from New Richmond, Quebec; Dick (about 1875) from Napan; Petrie (about 1870) from Prince Edward Island. All of the names of this paragraph, together with those of many of the earlier settlers, occur upon the large map of Tabusintac on Roe and Colby's map of Northumberland County of 1875. In later years a few other families have come in from various sources.

We may now summarize the origin of the settlement of Tabusintac. It is evident that this place, unlike nearly all other settlements of the North Shore, contains but a small French, in combination with a



View up the Tabusintac from a little below the head of tide.

Photo. by the author, Aug. 1906.

large English, element. Furthermore, it is a fact still further differentiating this settlement from its neighbors, that the English population is not only holding its own, but is actually increasing on the Tabusintac River, though the French are increasing in other parts of the parish. Considering the English-speaking settlers collectively, we find that they are mainly Scotch, with some admixture of Loyalist, English and others, who came here, in large part, from Miramichi, of which place it is in fact an extension. It was no doubt the presence of the first Protestant families, which, being Scotch, were principally Presbyterian, that attracted here the later Protestant families. A beginning having thus once been made, other Protestant families expanding from Miramichi or Prince Edward Island would naturally turn here, precisely as the Roman Catholic English-speaking families were turning to Pokemouche. These two settlements, Pokemouche and Tabusintac, are the two principal English-speaking settlements of Northeastern New Brunswick, and they were formed by the aggregation of English-speaking settlers expanding from Miramichi and vicinity, the first by Roman Catholics, chiefly Irish, and the second by Protestants, chiefly Scotch and Presbyterians.

The present settlement of Tabusintac extends only a little above Stymest's Millstream. High up the river, however, twenty miles above the head of tide, are the remains of a small settlement, commonly called Tabusintac Valley. Prior to 1840 the New Brunswick government cut a post road through from Chatham to Bathurst, and it happened that this road crossed the Tabusintac about midway of its length. In 1843 one George Harris received here a grant of 100 acres, and established a farm to serve as a half way establishment for the post route. He had a good house, with two barns, a coach house, etc., a large

garden in which he raised many vegetables, and a large tract of hayland, which is still productive. He occupied the place with his large family until his death in 1862, when his son Thomas kept it up until 1872, after which it was taken by Joseph Goodwin. It now belongs to Thos. D. Adams, of Bathurst. The Inter-colonial Railroad from Newcastle to Bathurst was completed about 1877, and rendered the post road useless, so that it was abandoned and neglected. The half way house became unprofitable, and was abandoned in 1881. I saw the place in 1906. The buildings are all gone and the garden grown up, but extensive hayfields still yield a large supply used by the lumbermen. It is a very attractive place, in a deep but broad valley. The place was also a centre of some repute for fishermen, and brief accounts of fishing experiences there have been published in Barnwell's *Game-fish of the North*, and in Norris' *American Anglers Book*, 242, 261.

The later history of Tabusintac has been uneventful. It has been free from great tragedies or catastrophes, the nearest approach to the latter being a large woods fire about 1872 which destroyed some buildings and much timber. Its resources have always been lumbering, farming and fishing. It will be of interest to add, the more especially as it will be representative of other settlements of this region, a statement of the value of the natural products, excluding farm produce, of Tabusintac for a year, the year 1906. The figures have been gathered with much care from those best versed in the respective matters by Mr. Horatio Lee, and are no doubt very nearly accurate:

Spruce and pine logs, 12,000,000 feet, @ 8 per M,	\$96,000.00
Manufactured lumber, 1,000,000 feet, @ \$12 per M,	12,000.00
Hemlock bark, 300 cords, @ \$5 per cord,	1,500.00
Salmon caught outside the beach, 500, @ \$1.20.	600.00
Lobsters canned on beach, 1,260 cases, @ \$10.50	
per case,	13,230.00

Smelts caught through ice, 156 tons, @ \$80.00 per T,	12,480.00
Herring for lobster bait, 946 brls., @ \$1.00 per bbl,	946.00
Clams taken in bay, 1,280 brls., @ \$1.20 per brl....	1,536.00
Eels caught in river, 20 tons, @ 80 per T. . . .	1,600.00
Blueberries from plains, 138 tons @ 3 cts. per lb..	4,140.00
<hr/>	
Total..	\$144,032.00

These figures show a very considerable export from this settlement, a value mostly credited to Miramichi, from which port the produce is chiefly exported. The lumbering from this river has been important from early times. This is well illustrated by a statement in Cooney's *History of Northern New Brunswick and Gaspé* of 1832, page 123, where we read: "For the last sixteen years a considerable quantity of the timber shipped from Miramichi has been made on this river; and, notwithstanding these extensive drafts, it still contains a large stock." The timber here mentioned was, of course, white pine, which was towed in rafts along shore to Miramichi for shipment. Since the practical extinction of the pine, the lumber has been spruce, in part taken to Miramichi in rafts, and in part sawn by the mills at the village and towed on scows to Miramichi for shipment, the Tabusintac being too shallow to admit vessels. The fisheries are probably as valuable now as they have ever been. A brief account of them in 1850 is given in Perley's *Report on the Fisheries of New Brunswick* for 1851, page 28, 72. The trout fishing of the river, especially for the so-called sea-trout, has always attracted sportsmen, and there are references to this sport in several local writings by M. H. Perley and others. At the present day the fishing on the river is leased by the local government to John Connell, of Bartibog, who takes sportsmen to the best fishing pools, at the mouths of the large branches, where he has camps.

The English population of Tabusintac included so large a proportion of Scotch that the first church built

was naturally Presbyterian. It was finished in 1835 on Long Point, where its foundation may still be seen, surrounded by the well-kept old burial-ground. In the year 1892 a new church was built near the south end of the bridge, and is now in use. A small Methodist church has also been built in the village. The French have no church of their own, but attend that at Neguac.

Tabusintac was included in the first parish of Alnwick, established in Northumberland County in 1786, and remains a part of that parish and county to this day.

Such is the settlement of Tabusintac as I have been able to see it. It is a quietly but surely growing part of New Brunswick, doing its share in the upbuilding of a nation. May it ever prosper.

W. F. GANONG.



To Annapolis Royal.

THE PRAYER OF HER MANY LOVERS.

From the dusty dingy city,
 With its thronged and busy streets:
 From the toil and care, and worry,
 Take me to my old retreats:

To the fresh sweet-scented valley,
 Where the apple blossoms blow;
 Where the tides of restless Fundy
 Softly come, and sleep, and go.

Take me where the silver waters
Gently lap the gliding prow :
Where the white winged yachts together,
Ploughing foam, speed bow and bow.

To the lakes 'mid forest hidden,
Tucked away between the hills
Where the whirring reel makes music,
Sweeter than the rippling rills.

Take me to the glowing camp fires
And amid the circling blue
Tell again those tales and legends
Which you swore to me were true.

On the sunset tinted ramparts
Of the old historic town,
Let me dream, in early evening,
Stirring scenes of high renown.

Dream, until a silver pathway
Starting from my very feet
Goes through mountain shadows seaward,
Lost where sky and Basin meet.

ENVOY.

To her soothing fond embraces
Take me now, at once, today,
Let me rest contented happy
On her peaceful breast for aye.

A. W. L. SMITH.

Halifax, N. S.

The Old Silver in St. Paul's Church, Halifax.



On page 27 of Volume VII of ACADIENSIS there is an illustration of the old silver communion service and other plate in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, and on page 29 it is stated that the silver is "Georgian silver," with the exception of the small chalices, which are quite modern; and that the old silver was, according to tradition, given by George the Second, and that in the arms there is observable the White Horse of the House of Hanover; and that the quarterings are those of France and Hanover; and mention is made of the opinion of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Norman Ritchie, that the massive silver services were presented by the Royal founder of St. Paul's, George II, about 1756. In a report of Rev. Jacob Bailey, the noted Loyalist rector of St. Luke's church, Annapolis Royal, to the Rev. Dr. Morice, Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, dated in 1786, a copy of which in Mr. Bailey's Letter Book I have seen, and which is quoted in his biography by Bartlett, entitled, "A Frontier Missionary," page 211, it is stated: "The records of Annapolis, if any were kept, with the plate and furniture given to the church by Queen Anne, were removed to Halifax by order of Governor Lawrence." Such an act was characteristic of that coarse tyrant of our early history, so hated in his own day by those subject to his authority, which was absolute over the province and all its inhabitants from

1753 to 1760. It will be noted that the year assigned by tradition for the acquisition of the plate by St. Paul's was about the middle of Lawrence's administration, when all criticism of the acts of his government was strictly prohibited. As Judge Ritchie was a native of Annapolis Royal, and remained all his life connected with the town and parish by close ties, I acquiesced in his opinion that the plate in St. Paul's was not that which had been taken away by Lawrence, and which I therefore concluded had been disposed of by him in some other way; although aware that the learned Judge, so able in his own profession, was by no means an expert in antiquarian matters, especially such as deciphering armorial inscriptions, and tracing the history of ancient plate. He probably had no foundation for his opinion, except the fact that the church was built in the reign of George the Second, and some of the plate was marked with the initials "G. R." Since the article in *ACADIENSIS* appeared, the Year Book of St. Paul's Church for 1907 has been issued, and on page 20 of that interesting volume we are informed that the old silver, or a photograph of it, has been examined by an undoubted authority, Mr. John H. Buck, the Curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, who pronounces, respecting some of it, as follows:

Two flagons, height 13 inches, base 18 inches, circumference 14 inches, Arms of Queen Anne.

One alms bason, 13 inches in diameter, Arms of Queen Anne.

Paten, height 3 inches, circumference 8 inches.

Cup $9\frac{1}{2}$ high, top $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Four marks: 1, maker's mark, G a, the "a" small within the "G," pellet below, shaped shield, (Francis Garthorne); 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Court hand, Q. London, 1711-12, date letter. All engraved with the Royal Arms, Queen Anne, between the initials "G. R." (George I.)

The year-date, 1711-12, means between January 1st and March 25th, 1712, new style, and as early after

the re-naming of Port Royal, in honor of the Queen, as in that day the Royal gift could be expected, and nearly forty years before St. Paul's was built. The author of the Year Book thinks that the plate was made in 1712, and kept "in stock" by Garthorne, and was bought and engraved a few years later; but if kept in stock, it must have been bought by Queen Anne, who died in 1814, or her arms would not have been engraved on it; it would not have been kept "in stock" forty years, and there was no church to which Queen Anne could have given it other than St. Luke's, Annapolis Royal, or the garrison church, with which it is historically identified.

The style of the communion cup changed towards the end of the first quarter of the eighteenth century, so that George II could have had nothing to do with any of these ancient pieces.

I think it likely that the initials "G. R." on either side of the arms of Queen Anne were engraved on the plate in Halifax for Lawrence himself, when, in the name of the King, he despoiled the church of Annapolis Royal of its treasured royal gift to enrich that in which he himself worshipped. Possibly the Queen may have died before the pieces were fully engraved, so that her successor's initials were placed on them before they were sent over.

Mr. Buck is quoted in the Year Book as saying that Garthorne made the set for Queen Anne, presented by her to Trinity Church, New York; and he further informs me that this appears to be a counterpart of the set in St. Paul's, Halifax; and that Garthorne's work is also at St. Anne's, Annapolis, Maryland. Annapolis, Maryland, also named for Queen Anne, but before her succession to the Crown, and while she was still known as the Princess Anne of Denmark, was granted a royal charter under that name by her brother-in-law, King William III, in 1695, and that monarch present-

ed the set of communion plate to St. Anne's Parish, and his arms are engraved on the silver, as those of Queen Anne would be on plate presented by her. I am informed that the Rev. Edward Gilpin, Senior, who was Rector of Annapolis Royal from 1830 to 1860, always claimed that the historic plate belonging to St. Luke's, Annapolis Royal, was in St. Paul's Church, Halifax.

The most favorable reason that can be urged for the action of Lawrence is found in the fact that the war between England and France was impending, in which Annapolis Royal was in danger of re-capture and spoliation by the enemy, so that the sacred vessels would be safer in the new and stronger, than in the old capital. But this would imply that he only meant to make St. Paul's a temporary depository of them, and is inconsistent with the idea that the initials on them are due to him.

A. W. SAVARY.

Correction.

In the July ACADIENSIS, page 237, I observe the statement that in 1791 Mr. John MacMaster, of the city of London, merchant, presented to All Saints' Church a bell of the weight of 350 pounds. That Mr. MacMaster was never in St. Andrews, but his nephew, John MacMaster, some years afterwards did present the church with a bell, which was to have rung for the first time on his marriage day instead of being tolled for his bride's funeral. He died very shortly afterwards. The lady was a daughter of Hon. Harris Hatch.

J. S. MACMASTER.

St. Andrews, N. B., September 30th, 1907.

Interesting Facts Regarding Rev. John Seccomb.



ONE of the most picturesque figures in the history of the old town of Harvard is the Rev. John Seccomb, its first minister, and the author of the once celebrated jingle, "Father Abbey's Will." Mr. Seccomb, as one learns from the pleasant pages of Mr. Nourse's "History," being the son of a rich merchant and marrying a daughter of the Rev. William Williams, of Weston, who seems also to have been wealthy, lived while in Harvard in something like splendor compared with the usual lot of a country minister. One cannot but feel, however, that this seemingly auspicious marriage was the mistake of his life, and that he might have done far better to wed a simpler lass from his pastoral flock, for his difficulties with the Harvard church appear to have been but the result of his domestic troubles. The former were probably never acute; but, at all events, he asked and obtained dismissal from his charge in 1757, after a pastorate of twenty-four years. Not long afterwards he removed to Chester, Nova Scotia, where he was a minister of a Congregational church from 1763 till his death in 1792. A letter, quoted by Mr. Nourse, in the manuscript collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, describes the destitute state of the once opulent cleric and country gentleman. It was written by two residents of Nova Scotia seeking aid from New England for the poverty-stricken dissenting clergy of the province, and is dated at Halifax, January 18th, 1770. Oddly enough, I have in my possession a fragmentary letter written by

Mr. Seccomb himself at Chester just two weeks later, referring to a visit which he had paid his former parishioners at Harvard the preceding year. The fact that nearly all the second leaf of this letter, including the signature and address, is lacking, renders it almost valueless as an autograph; but the text of what remains, and the neat, scholarly writing, identical with that of Mr. Seccomb's entries in the Harvard church records, leave no possible doubt that he was the writer. His two daughters, Hannah and Mercy, whom he mentions, were born during his Harvard pastorate. The recent commemoration at Harvard of the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of the town, makes the publication at this time of the old minister's letter not inappropriate. In the following copy I have followed the original verbatim, although disregarding the eccentric capitalization, common to most scribes of that period:

SR.

CHESTER Feb 1st 1770

When I last wrote several letters to my friends at Harvard I had purposed to write to you and some others, but things were so circumstanced that I could not accomplish my design. I therefore take this opportunity to let you hear from me & my family. I set sail in Cap. Somers Novr. 24 and arrived in Halifax the 27 of the same month at night, a very good passage, & I was not half so sick as I used to be—I arrived at Chester on Monday 4th of Decr. and found my family in comfortable circumstances as I could reasonably expect, & we continue so thro' divine goodness, tho' Hannah and Mercy are yet weakly and often complaining—I have enjoy'd a good measure of health ever since I came into Nova Scotia, but have had it in a higher manner since I was last at New England. I took a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction in visiting my friends there, & very particularly at Harvard. I sensibly grew fatter and stronger than before, & continue so to this day. I have you much in my mind, & such is my love for you all that I could gladly live and die with you if it were the will of God. 2 Cor. 7. 3.* The grain, butter, and other

* I speak not this to condemn you; for I have said before, that ye are in our hearts to die and live with you.

things, which were given me by my friends at Harvard were very acceptable, & will be very beneficial to us. My self, my wife and children do all return our most hearty thanks to the people for the same, and acknowledge our selves under very special obligations to you for the many instances & expressions of love and good will shewn to me & mine when I was last at Harvard. Hannah & Mercy send abundance of love to your children, & thanks to Elizabeth & Sarah for what they sent; which they were very glad to see; but would be much more glad to see them personally.—You live in a country where there is a plenty of all the necessaries & comforts of life. It is far otherwise with us at Chester, for sometimes it may be said (of some at least) that they are in want of all things. As to the circumstances of my family this you may learn by Lieutenant Clark.

That which is generally most needed & most necessary is pork and hogs-fat & corn—It is hopeful these articles will be more plenty & cheap in time, than at present. God in his providence has hitherto wonderfully provided for me and mine: & I trust he will still do so. As to my returning with my family to New England I do not at present see any prospect of it, but do not know what may be in the womb of providence with regard to that matter. If war should render this place exposed to the rage & malice of the enemy, that would induce us to remove back to New England without dispute. * * * *

Who among his Harvard friends was the recipient of this graceful letter? One can only guess, for, except a few disconnected words, the rest has long been torn away, as the yellow margin shows. Perhaps it was written to Henry Houghton, who had grown-up daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah, a few years older than Hannah and Mercy Seccomb.

J. C. L. CLARK.

Extracts from Old Minute Books of the Common
Council of St. John.



SOME time ago the writer was looking over the old Minute Books of the Corporation of St. John, and it occurred to him that they contained much information, not elsewhere obtainable, of affairs in the city at that time. References to the cutting down of rocky hills, and removal of obstructions, on the line of projected streets, are very interesting, and, to the local historian, useful—as they fix the period at which the different city highways came into existence, and incidentally show what a hard proposition lay before the early pioneers in establishing a city on this rocky peninsula.

These notes were taken at random, extending over a series of years, and without any particular intention of making them public, but rather for the private use of the writer for future reference. Thinking, however, that they might be of interest to the readers of ACADIENSIS, he has arranged them chronologically, and added some explanatory notes, which may be of assistance to modern citizens unacquainted with “old time” conditions. On some future occasion, should time permit, further extracts may be made from these old records.

CLARENCE WARD.

19 April, 1813.—“That the lot of ground at the end of Princess Street be leased from the end of Prince William Street, until it intersects the west line of the street, in contemplation to be carried from the south side of the Market Slip

—in one or two lots at the discretion of the committee—if in two lots, the value of the present improvements to be divided.”

23 November, 1813.—“Read a memorial from Hugh Johnston, and others, respecting the street to be opened on the lot leased to him at the end of Princess Street—the prayer of which cannot be complied with.”

22 Nov., 1814.—“That the Chamberlain pay Caleb Pike the amount of his contract for building the stairs at the foot of Princess Street, amounting to £38, out of the street money.”

“Ordered, That 20 feet of the south side of the lot leased to Mr. Johnston be laid out as one of the public highways of the city—as far as the same has been built up—by an ordinance to be prepared by the Common Clerk for that purpose.”

25 November, 1814.—“An ordinance to lay out a street from the west side of Prince William Street—at the foot of *Prince* Street, towards low water mark.”

(NOTE.—“Princess” Street is frequently written “*Prince*” Street in the Minutes).

22 December, 1814.—“Mr. Alderman Crookshank moved that an humble statement be made to His Excellency Sir John Coape Sherbrooke of the existing scarcity of flour in this city, and the public distress to be occasioned thereby unless a supply can be obtained from Halifax, and praying such relief in the premises as His Excellency may deem proper—and the said statement be transmitted by His Worship the Mayor.”

(NOTE.—This scarcity was in consequence of the war with the United States).

4 May, 1814.—“Ordered, That His Worship the Mayor and Alderman Hanford be a committee to superintend the paving that portion of Prince William Street from the foot of McCall’s hill to the Market House.”

(NOTE.—George McCall was a Loyalist; his store was on the lot that the City Hall now stands. So McCall’s hill would be Princess Street, from Prince William to Germain. It later days it was called “Rocky Hill,” by which name it is still termed by old residents. George McCall drew lot No. 605, north side of Princess Street. He died 23rd March, 1811, aged 78 years).

30 June, 1814.—“The use of the Court room was allowed for the use of a Roman Catholic Chapel for two Sundays, and no longer.”

(NOTE.—The Court room was at that time in the upper part of the Market building, at the foot of King Street).

8 Aug., 1814.—“Read and passed the account of Mr. Thos. Pettengell for the spit for roasting the ox, and ordered that the Chamberlain pay the same, amounting to £3 19s. od.”

(NOTE.—On the 24th May, 1814, news reached St. John of the entry of the Allies into Paris, and of the abdication of Napoleon. There was great rejoicings in the city—an ox was roasted whole on King Square, and the city was illuminated).

27 Sept., 1814.—“Ordered, That Andrew Hutchinson’s account for building the steps at the head of Church Street, amounting to £5 7s. od., be paid.”

(NOTE.—These steps remained until a comparatively recent period).

22 Nov., 1814.—“Ordered, That the Common Clerk be requested to prepare an ordinance forbidding the practice of smoking cygars (*sic*) on the public streets of the city.”

27 April, 1815.—“Mr. Lachlan Donaldson having been elected a constable, and having declined to serve, is fined in the sum of ten shillings.”

13 May, 1815.—“Aldermen Barlow, Johnston and Wilmot, appointed a committee to prepare a plan for erecting a shed at the head of the Market Slip for the accommodation of a Country Market and to carry the same into effect.”

(NOTE.—A long, low building used as a Market House for country produce and fish stood at the head of the Market Slip along the line of railing, near the laborers’ bell of the present day. The country produce was brought down the river in row or sail boats to a stairway leading from the Slip into the building; there was a weighing machine near the building; and hucksters’ stands for the sales of cakes and candy, hard boiled eggs, ginger beer, apple pies, etc.)

13 May, 1815.—“Henry Gilbert, Lachlan Donaldson, Wm. Donaldson and Charles Simonds were appointed Hog Reeves.”

(NOTE.—Although this was evidently a joke on the part of the Aldermen, yet at this time, and for a long period after, cattle and hogs wandering about the streets were a great nuisance, and the householders were continually protesting against it. It is reported that the above named gentlemen took their appointment seriously, and entered on an active campaign against the animals, which for a time had the effect of keeping the streets comparatively clear of vagrant cattle—as they were impounded, and their owners had to pay a fine to get them clear, which made them more careful in confining them within bounds).

10 Aug., 1815.—“The Short Ferry, for Carleton, to start from the Strait Shore, near the residence of Mr. Thomas Merritt.”

15 Aug., 1815.—“The committee appointed to erect a shed for the accommodation of a Country Market, are authorized to have the same raised in such manner so that the upper part may be fitted up for shops or store.” (See 13 May, 1815).

14 Jan'y, 1816.—“His Worship the Mayor having stated that Lt.-Col. Daniel and the regiment under his command are to be removed from the garrison to a frontier station at Castine,

“*Resolved*, That this Body cannot permit the departure without communicating to them the high sense of respect which their orderly and general good conduct displayed during their residence in this province has occasioned; and also that the freedom of the city be presented to Lt.-Col. Daniel as a particular expression of the obligations they feel themselves under for his personal and very useful exertions in the situation of commandant of the garrison.”

13 April, 1816.—“The Common Council having taken under consideration the present infirm state of health of His Worship the Mayor, and the great public inconvenience arising therefrom, together with his long and faithful services in that relation,

“*Resolved*, That the sum of £100 per annum be paid him for life out of the funds of this corporation, in case of another person being appointed to that office, and that the Recorder be requested to communicate this resolution to His Worship,”

(NOTE.—William Campbell, the Mayor, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1742; emigrated to America when a young man, became a resident of Worcester, Mass., afterwards removing to New York. When the American rebellion broke out, he espoused the cause of the Loyalists, and was actively engaged during the war. At the peace of 1783 he went with other Loyalists to Halifax, N. S.; he remained there but a short time, removing to St. John, where he resided till his death. He took out his freedom in 1795, and in the same year was appointed Mayor of the city, which office he filled without interruption till 1816. He took an active part in the promotion of St. Andrew's Society, and was first vice-president. He was one of the pioneers of St. Andrew's Kirk, and one of the first elders. He was post-master of St. John for several years; alderman for Sydney Ward for a number of years; and one of the first directors of the St. John grammar school. In the Masonic order he was deputy grand master

for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He died February 10th, 1823, in the 82nd year of his age; and his remains were interred in the old burial ground on Sydney Street, with masonic ceremonial by St. John's Lodge. In November, 1887, St. John's Lodge placed a new monument over his grave to replace the original, which had become broken and defaced).

13 April 1816.—“Read a petition from sundry persons in the City of St. John, praying for a road to be laid out through the marsh.

“Ordered, Thereupon, the prayer of the same petition be granted, and that Aldermen Johnston and Barlow and Mr. Peters be a committee to have the same road laid out, and to report thereon.”

11 June, 1816.—“Daniel Robertson appointed Ferryman.

(NOTE.—The following, from the *Courier* of 28th December, 1822, relates his untimely end. It will be noticed that the paper calls him *Donald*, which was correct: “We are sorry to add that Mr. Donald Robertson, keeper of the Ferry between the eastern and western sides of the harbour, left this side of the harbour Monday evening (23rd December) in his boat alone, and has not since been heard of. From the coldness of the night it is feared he has perished.”)

(NOTE.—Mr. Robertson left a son, James, who afterwards carried on an extensive clothing establishment. He was a great favorite with the past generation—a jovial, companionable man—and a prominent member of the old Amateur Dramatic Company, which for a number of years gave very creditable performances in Hopley's old theatre, on the Golden Ball Corner).

22 June, 1816.—“Rules for the Ferries.—The ferryman shall provide two good and sufficient boats for the long ferry, and one good and sufficient boat for the short ferry over to Thomas Merritt's. The long ferry to ply continually between 9 o'clock in the morning and 9 o'clock in the evening in summer, and 7 o'clock in winter. Neither boat to remain on one side more than 15 minutes, if passengers ready to cross, and shall never be both on one side at the same time.

RATES.

Foot passengers.	3½d.
Man and horse.	1s. 6d.
Neat cattle, each	1s. 3d.
Chaise, waggon, carriage, one horse.	2s. 6d.
do two horses	3s. 6d.

18 May, 1816.—The Recorder is requested to make application to the Secretary of the Province for a warrant for the money granted by the General Assembly to assist in cutting away the rock at the lower end of Prince William Street, and to deliver the same, when received, to the committee appointed to have the street repaired."

18 May, 1816.—"The ferry put up at £35 to be bid down—the ferryman to keep two good boats running."

11 June, 1816.—"Read and enacted an ordinance to lay out and establish Union Street in the City of St. John, and the public Slip and landing place at the western end thereof."

22 June, 1816.—"Ferry landing at low water, at the end of Union Street; at high water, at the stairs of Mr. Peter's wharf."

20 Sept., 1816.—Read a petition for laying out a road through the marsh, to accommodate access from the country. Ald. Harding, Lockhart and Clark app'd a committee."

(NOTE.—The only road out of the town at this time ran on the north side of Lily Lake, and followed the highlands back of the Gilbert property until it came out by the Kennebecasis River, near Torryburn. Its route could be traced out in quite recent years. Wm. Burtis, grandfather of the late W. R. Burtis, for many years kept an inn on this road; it was situated near the end of the lake, at its outlet. Some years ago the old foundations could be still made out).

1 Oct., 1816.—"The committee appointed to lay out a road through the marsh, report they have caused the same to be laid out, and marked, and a plan be prepared by the City Surveyor. An ordinance ordered to be written out and engrossed and the Common Seal applied, to lay out and establish certain roads, or highways, over the marsh in the vicinity of St. John."

22 April, 1817.—"The presentment of the grand jury respecting the rock at the north end of Germain Street is referred to Ald. Wilmot—the alderman for King's Ward—who is authorized to have the said rock cut away to the distance of six feet, as recommended."

(NOTE.—There has been a great deal of rock cutting on Germain Street, from King to Union Street. At its junction with Union Street there was a high rock; evidence of the cutting down here may still be noticed in the rock on which the Merritt house stands).

22 April, 1817.—"Ordered, That the sum of fifty pounds be paid into the hands of William George Cody, to enable him

to complete the contract for making a causeway through the Moose (path, or park?) undecipherable in the original) so called, to Charles Clark's, and that the Chamberlain pay the same out of the street money."

(NOTE.—I have no conception where this road, or causeway, was situated; the word following "Moose" in the original is very indistinct—it looks like "path," or "park.")

19 June, 1817.—"Mr. Calverly, Mr. Harding and Mr. Clark are a committee to examine and report where the original Westmorland road leading from the city commences, and the bounds of the same, and to mark the same out correctly, and to have a plan thereof between Union Street and the dyke at Mr. Simonds' mill prepared, and to report thereon."

19 June, 1817.—"The Recorder is requested to prepare an ordinance to lay out streets already thrown open in continuation of Germain Street and Charlotte Street to the extent northward that the same is thrown open as such."

(NOTE.—These new streets are those now known as "Wellington Row" and "Coburg Street.")

19 June, 1817.—"The grand jury having presented the trees in Prince William Street as a nuisance, Mr. Smiler, the marshal, is requested to have the same trees cut down."

(NOTE.—It is not stated on what portion of the street these trees were situated, but it is a piece of vandalism for which the grand jury and Common Council should have been pilloried).

7 July, 1817.—"*Resolved*, That a reward of £50 be proffered to any person who will give such information as will lead to a conviction of the person or persons who sent, or were concerned in sending, certain threatening letters to Mr. Joshua Houghson, of this city, excepting, however, the writer of the letter himself."

(NOTE.—Joshua Houghson was a well-known old-time citizen of St. John; it would be interesting to know the purport of these letters, and for what reason the Common Council took up the matter).

5 Sept., 1817.—"A vote of appreciation was passed on the conduct of the 100th Regiment under Major Rochfoot while in garrison in St. John."

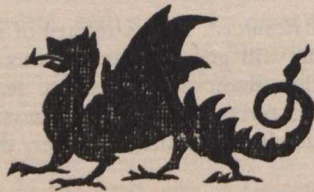
20 Nov., 1817.—"Read an application from Bernard Kiervan for survey of lands allotted to the black people at Loch Lomond."

5 Jan., 1818.—“Read and passed account of Milden Broad for iron work and timber at the bridge at the city mills, amounting to £14 5s.”

(NOTE.—The bridge and the city mills—one grist and one saw mill—were on Mill Street, about in front of where the railway station now is; they were tidal mills, worked by the flow of water in and out of the mill pond).

7 Feb., 1818.—“His Worship the Mayor having laid before the Board a letter from the Attorney-General on the subject of any claims they may have to the grounds reserved at the south part of the city for military purposes,

“*Resolved*, That the Board are willing to release any rights of the Corporation to the same which may interfere with the use of it for the purposes of what it appears to have been reserved originally.”



The Canadian Women's Press Club.

A new organization having the above title has recently been completed, the objects of which are as follows:

(a) Mutual sympathy, counsel and helpfulness among press women for promoting and protecting the personal and professional interests of its members, and to maintain and improve the status of journalism as a profession for women.

(b) The promoting of Canadian national sentiment in all papers or magazines published in Canada, with which members are connected.

(c) The promotion of a higher standard of literary excellence in newspaper writing.

Provision is made in the constitution for the organization of local branches throughout the Dominion, whereby members residing in the same city or town may form themselves into local branch clubs, such local branches to have the power to receive new members, and reporting all work of the year to the parent society at the annual meeting.

Mrs. H. J. Parker, who is well known by reason of her connection with the press in Winnipeg, her active interest as an officer of the Alpine Club of Canada, and her interest in the advancement of women's work generally, is the secretary, her address being 160 Furby Street, Winnipeg, Man. She will be pleased to correspond with persons desiring further information regarding the Canadian Women's Press Club.

D. R. JACK.

Queries.

19. Can you give me any information of John Morehouse. Noah, James and John were all Loyalists and settled in New Brunswick. My great-grandfather's father's name was John. He came from Long Island, New York, and settled on Digby Neck, at Sandy Cove, and died there in 1839.

BION W. MOREHOUSE.

19 Rowland St., Marblehead, Mass.

20. The volume of New York Marriages records the marriage of a William Cropley and widow Hannah Smith, February 10, 1779. The name of one of the witnesses on the marriage certificate is Richard Bonsal. It looks as if this William Cropley is the one of the name who went to Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, in 1783, and the Richard Bonsal the same who appears in the list of Loyalists to the St. John River. We are seeking information to make this identity certain. Our hope for any clue from your part of the country is that you may be able to tell the town or county in New York where your Richard Bonsal originated, or that you may be able to put us into communication with any descendants of Richard Bonsal, possibly having records or clues to help us in our research.

I note that the Canadian novelist, Sir Gilbert Parker, dedicates one of his works to a Bonsal, showing that the name is of perhaps some prominence in Canada.

ALFRED A. DOANE.

21. Does any reader of ACADIENSIS know of a small work, probably a pamphlet, by Samuel Stearns, on visions? I do not know its full title, and am not sure

of its date or imprint, but suppose it to have been published in England between 1787 and 1792. In Stearns's "American Oracle" (London and New York, 1791) he treats briefly of the same subject, *i. e.*, visions and apparitions. In connection with a brief biography of Dr. Stearns, which I have nearly completed, I have listed over thirty of his publications; but have only lately become aware of the existence of the work wanted, through its being mentioned among others of his books in consignments to booksellers.

Also, I want very much a chance to see Stearns's "Universal Kalendar, comprehending the Landsman's and Seamen's Almanack" for 1783. The only copy I have found any trace of was sold to an unknown purchaser at the Brinley sale in 1886.

Any information on these two publications will be very gratefully received and acknowledged. Stearns, who was an LL. D. of Aberdeen University, and a medical writer of merit, has suffered greatly from town historians and others, both as to the actual facts of his career and as to his character and attainments; in the latter respect, no doubt, from his unpopularity in his lifetime as a Loyalist. I wish to make my memoir of him as full an account of his life and writings as possible.

J. C. L. C.

22. I am anxious to know where Peter Moore came from and his wife's maiden name. They were among the original settlers of Maugerville.

Their children were as follows: Elizabeth married Israel Perley, Sarah married a Saunders, Huldah a Whitney, Jane a Langin, Abigail Benj. Atherton, grandfather of Dr. Atherton, of Fredericton, and my grandfather, Rebecca a Treadwell, and secondly a

Knapp, Mary an Ingram. There were two sons, Samuel and David Moore.

Some of the descendants of Samuel and David are living in York Co., N. B., say Queensbury or Bear Island, and some in the State of Maine.

I am a direct descendant of Peter Moore, Oliver Perley, Benjamin Atherton and Daniel Palmer.

H. LEBARON SMITH.

Oakland, Cal.

23. I am looking for the record of the marriage of Lewis Mitchell and Sarah Crabtree, which took place somewhere in New Brunswick after 1770. I found the registration of the baptism of their four children at Gagetown, in the year 1797, but I am not aware as to when they were married. Possibly the marriage may have taken place in Trinity Church, St. John, or in the old church at Sheffield. Lewis Mitchell and John Crabtree, who was either his brother-in-law or his father-in-law, occupied adjoining lots at Gagetown, but I believe that these were only leasehold, and I would like to know to what place they removed after the termination of their leases.

HIRAM MALTBY.

Winnipeg, Man.

Answers to Queries.

15. In ACADIENSIS for April, referring to Notes and Queries, and the enquiries regarding officers of the 30th Regiment. The memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral to Captain Alexander Macnab was erected by the late Rev. Canon Alexander Macnab, D. D., and his son, the Rev. Alexander Wellesley Macnab (now Canon), who lives here, and has the medal granted, many years after Waterloo, to the representatives of Captain Macnab, and who also wears, for use, a watch which was worn by Captain Alexander Macnab when he was killed, and which seems to keep very good time, notwithstanding its age of ninety years or more.

Another Alexander Macnab, also a nephew of Captain Macnab, was a civil engineer, who was engaged in works in the Acadian Provinces, and married Elizabeth Gilpin Smith, daughter of Benjamin Smith, of St. John.

A branch of the same family, but how connected with those above I cannot say, the Macnabs of Macnab's Island, in Halifax Harbor, were prominent Hali-gonians. One of that family was the Hon. Peter Macnab, Receiver-General of Nova Scotia.

E. M. CHADWICK.

19. If Mr. Morehouse would correspond with Hon. A. W. Savary, of Annapolis Royal, he could probably give him valuable information concerning the Morehouse family. From Judge Savary's published work, "History of the County of Annapolis," page 248, the following in an extract:

"The Morehouse family has, while the generations come and go, always maintained an honorable position in the

localities in which its members have resided. Its headquarters have long been at Digby Neck, but branches of it have been for many years settled in the upper part of the township of Annapolis, at South Williamston, and in the township of Hillsburgh. The late William Morehouse, who lived at the former place, was one of the Deputy Crown Land Surveyors for the County for many years. He was employed by the Government to survey and lay out the settlement of Maitland. The members of the Hillsburgh branch have been engaged in ship-building and lumbering pursuits."

D. R. JACK.

20. From the letters of Richard Bonsal's brother to him, we learn that he came to America from Old Eccton, Staffordshire, England. There is a place known as Bonsal in Derbyshire, where the family may have originated. Thomas Bonsal, afterwards Sir Thomas Bonsal, went to Wales and made a fortune in lead mining. His brother Richard followed him, acting as mining engineer. It appears that both brothers fell in love with the same lady, but she appears to have favored the elder, for she eventually married him and became Lady Bonsal.

Presumably on account of his non-success in his love affair, Richard Bonsal left for America in 1764, locating first in Philadelphia, where an uncle or great-uncle had preceded him. Here he went into business on his own account, later removing to New York, where he was also in business. After his removal to New York he still retained the property which he had acquired in Philadelphia. This property was not confiscated in consequence of his loyalty to the British cause. He served in some military capacity on the British side, at Lloyd's Neck, N. Y. He was probably driven, with others, into New York, where he remained until the capitulation, leaving for St. John, then a part of the Province of Nova Scotia, in August, 1783.

Richard Bonsal, married first, in Philadelphia, Mary

Paul, a Quaker lady, who died before he left for New York. He married, second, Mary Smith, daughter of Samuel Smith, a farmer at Lloyd's Neck.

Richard Bonsal appears to have been prominently connected with the order of Free and Accepted Masons, for his demit from a lodge which was connected with the Second Battalion of Royal Artillery is still in existence. He was also the first master of a regularly organized lodge of Masons in St. John, and was the first foreman of a grand jury in St. John. His commission from Governor Sir Guy Carleton as lieutenant in the New Brunswick Militia, formed subsequent to 1783, is also in the possession of his descendants. At the incorporation of the City of St. John in 1785, he was made a freeman of the city, and in that list is described as a merchant. He originally studied medicine, but abandoned that line of work, taking up mining engineering.

Richard Bonsal, upon the granting of lots in Parr Town, afterwards St. John, drew Lot No. 1413 on the south side of Sheffield Street; he also acquired a lot on Prince William Street, near the Pettingell Wharf, and a lot on North Market Wharf. Both of these last named lots are still in the possession of his descendants.

23. Lewis Mitchell was a very well-known surveyor, and did much of the work for the Crown, more particularly in the present County of Carleton. The publications of the N. B. Historical Society contain many references to Mitchell and Crabtree, as will be seen by reference to the index of that volume. The records of Trinity Church, St. John, were burned at the time of the burning of the residence of the rector, Dr. Gray. It is possible that Lewis Mitchell and Sarah Crabtree were married before leaving at some point within the boundary of the present United

States before taking up their settlement in New Brunswick. As the facilities for travel in those times were primitive, and the people had little means, people often neglected the baptism of their children; and in the early church records of New Brunswick it is quite a common thing to find the baptism of whole families recorded as having taken place on the same date. In the records of the old church at St. Andrews we frequently find entries as follows: "Baptized 12 children and 2 adults at St. George this day of June, 1789," or: "Married this day at St. Andrews Smith and Mary, both of that place." This makes much difficulty in the following up of family genealogies.

D. R. JACK.

Book Reviews.

Me and Myn is an agreeable story, in which two young people go into business together as stamp traders, the man from the love of the business, the woman from a more mercenary spirit. The grey mare proves the better horse, and the couple are, without doubt ill assorted. Just as they are about marrying, two other characters are brought into prominence, and a general shuffle results. The new arrangement brings together persons of greater compatibility of temperament, they marry, and live together happily ever afterwards.

The author, Mr. S. R. Crockett, having an intimate knowledge of the stamp business and of the value of old stamps, works in, in a most effective way, the old stamp issues of New Brunswick, and they are made to contribute to the happiness of some of the characters in the tale. Published by T. Fisher Unwin, London, Eng.

Roger Davis, *Loyalist*, by Rev. Frank Baird, of Sussex, N. B., published by The Musson Book Company, Limited, Toronto, 192 pp., cloth, boards, price 50 cents.

This is a most charmingly written story, based on the History of the Loyalists of the American Revolution. The writer, who is a Presbyterian clergyman, had already achieved considerable success in literary work, and there are intimations that the work under review, which, by the way, is his first published book of fiction, is likely to be followed by others, which will doubtless prove to be of equal literary and historical merit.

Usually, writers of fiction based on history are not the most careful students of history, and therefore are either not sufficiently familiar with their subject to paint a true picture, or allow their fancy to lead them into flights of the imagination and give color to the story which an impartial examination of the facts does not warrant.

In the story before us, there does not appear to be any over-coloring, but the story is told just as it might have happened, and is full of fascinating interest from the commencement to the close.

The work is doubtless intended for boy readers, but it might be read with profit and interest by those of more mature years.

The scene of the latter portion of this story is laid in New Brunswick. The hero, whose father was killed in the Battle of Lexington, became one of a party of Loyalists who

left New England for Nova Scotia, which at that time included the present Province of New Brunswick, and where, as the story tells us, he was elected a member of the House of Assembly.

The work is one which might very profitably find a place in every school library in Canada.

The Jones family of Long Island, descendnas of Major Thomas Jones, (1665-1726), and allied families, by John H. Jones, illustrated, 435 pps., gilt top, cloth, boards, published by Tobias A. Wright, 150 Bleecker St., New York.

This valuable publication represents the life work of one who, spending most of the evenings of an active business life, stealing time also from his limited time for rest in the summer in collecting and recording most accurately whatever he found to be connected with the history and growth of the Jones family tree since it was planted in the soil of Long Island, and tracing it in all its branches down to the present time, did not live to witness the publication of his work. Knowing that it was his wish that the fruits of his labor should be made useful to his family, his friends assisted in publishing the volume under review, in tribute to his memory.

As many of the Loyalists who settled in what is now the Province of New Brunswick, were from Long Island, and as "The Jones Family" contains genealogical notes of a great number of collateral branches, we find valuable particulars regarding the ancestry of many New Brunswick families within the covers of this book.

For instance, pps. 339-349 contains much regarding the Hewlett family. pps. 320-321, the Peters family; pps. 364-391, the Mott family, in addition to which there are many references to the following families, members of which are no doubt connected with others of the same name in this province: Allen, Baker, Carman, Clowes, Cock, Coles, deLancey, Frost, Gardiner, Hallett, Harrison, Hewlett, Hicks, Ketchum, Ludlow, Kinnear, Miller, Moore, Peck, Seabury, Shelton, Thorne, Titus, Townsend, Treadwell, Underhill, Valentine, Weeks, Whipple, Willetts, Willis, Wood, Wright, etc., etc.