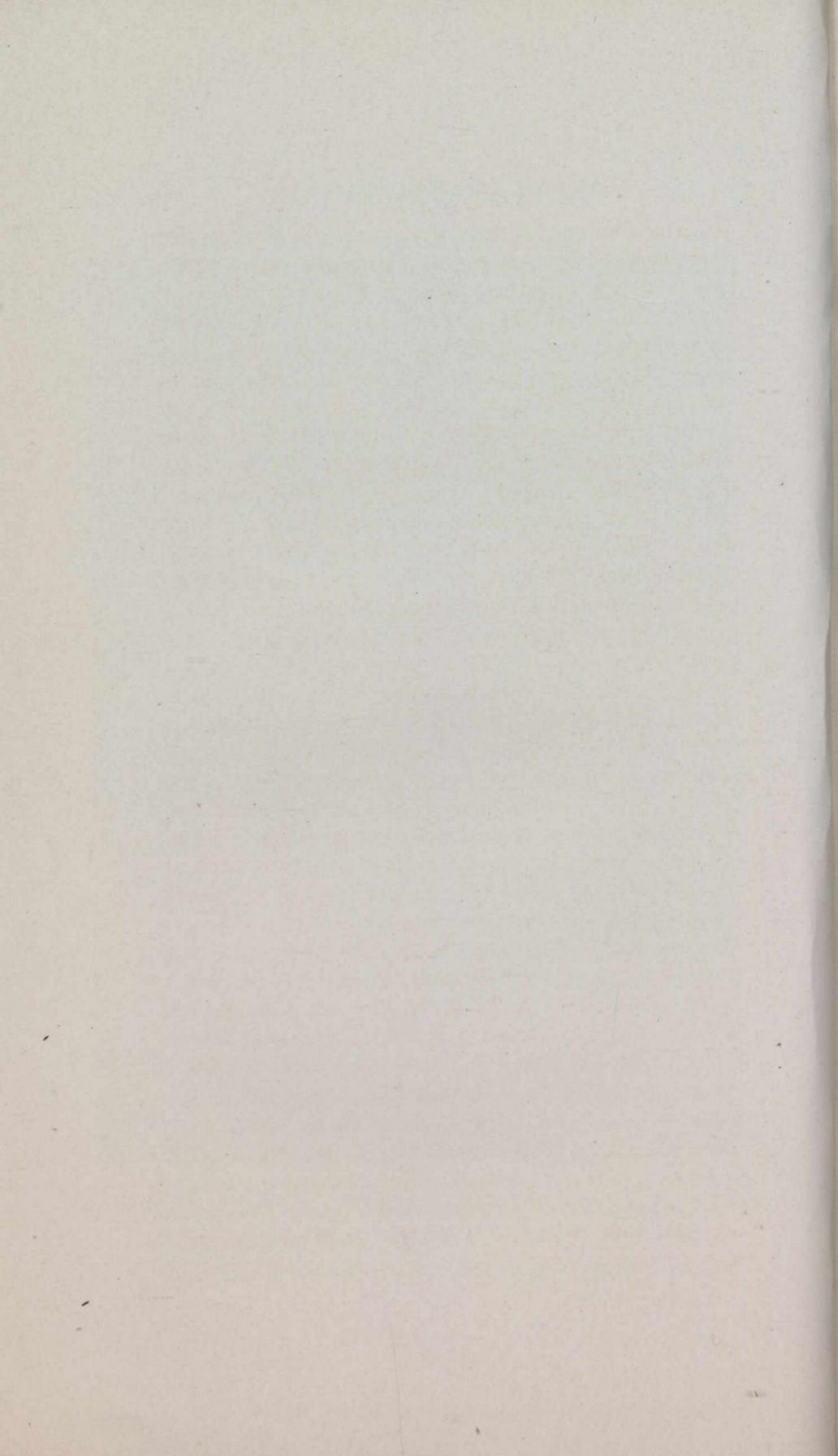


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Historical Map of CARAQUET

By W.F. Ganong

Scale, 1 inch = 1 mile



Bay Chaleur

Bay

Caraquet Harbor

Caraquet

Lower

Maisonnette Point

Sandy Point

Oyster Pt.

North River

South River

Upper

Little River

Caraquet

Caraquet

Joseph Landry
Jean B. Gaudin
Jo. Thériault
Pierre Pinette
and others

Jean Landry
Rene Landry
Alexis Landry
Yvonne Landry
Quelme Landry
Pere Landry
Francis Landry
Joseph Landry

Outline of the Great Grant by Nova Scotia March 29, 1784

Light House

Caraquet Island

Maisonnette Shoal

Sandstone cliffs

Sandstone cliffs

Pointe d'Herbe

Light House

Pokesvedie Island

Pointe de Roche

Pointe à Bruleau

New Church

Little

Chapel of Sainte Anne

Rousseau or Windmill Point

Oyster Banks

Convent

Church

College

Robin Collas Co. Old Indian camp

Robins Pt.

Chenards Pt.

Jean B. Paulin

Alexis Lantaigue

Louis Lantaigue

Louis Lantaigue

Jacques Lantaigue

Pierre Lantaigue

Rene Lantaigue

Francis Lantaigue

Widow Gionet

Gionet

Chiasson

Legere

Cyr

Hubert

Sivert

Lantaigue

Doron

Lantaigue

Gionet

Gionet

Alain

Bouthiller

Roticheau

Feron

John

Ruisseau de la Chaloupe

Gallien

Plude

John

Doron

Ruisseau de la Chaloupe

Plude

John

Doron

Saint Simon

Birch Pt.

South Branch

Capt. St. Simons winter camp 1760-61

W.F.G. del.

ACADIENSIS.

VOL. VII.

APRIL, 1907.

No. 2

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

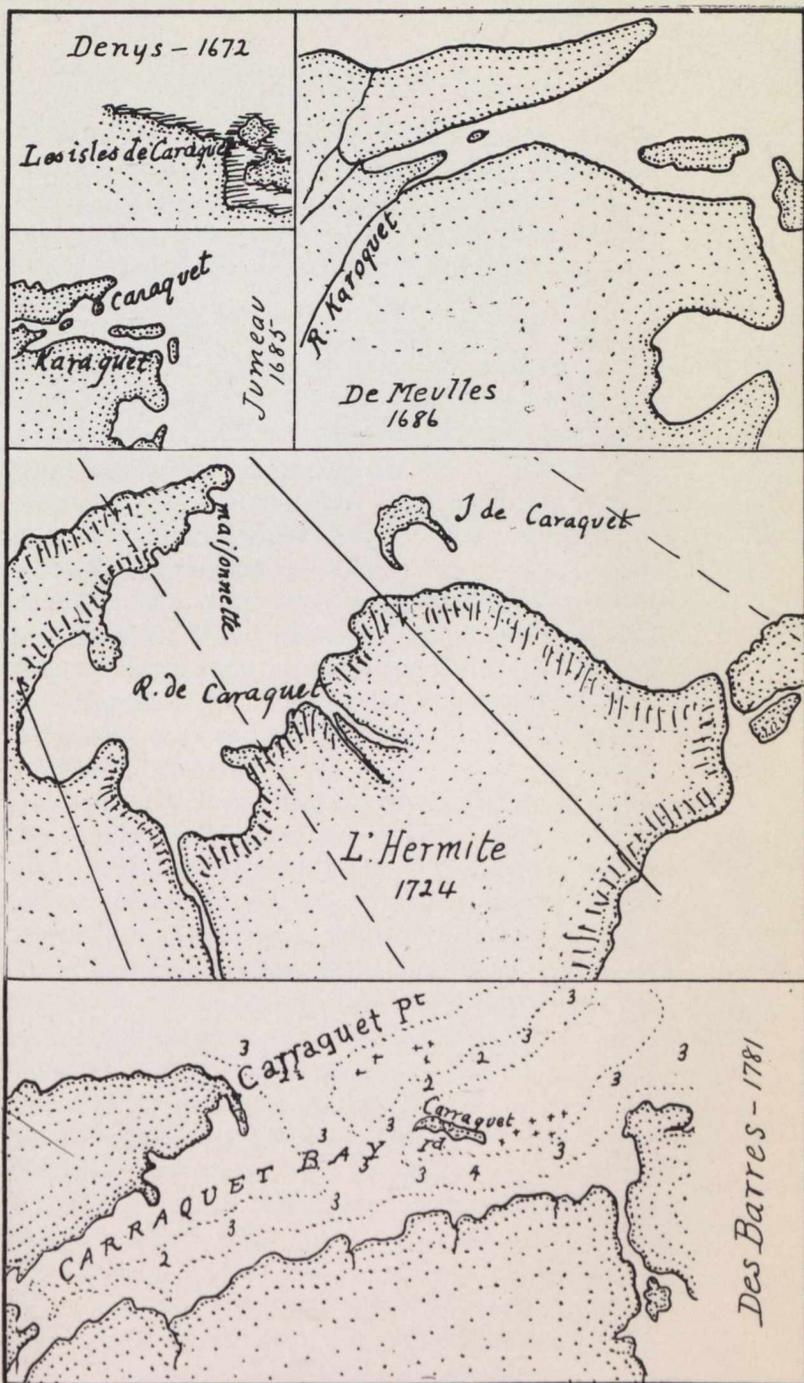
The History of Caraquet.



THIS article is one of a series aiming to collect, while yet it is possible, the still unrecorded facts about the origin of the settlements of the North Shore of New Brunswick, and to present these in conjunction with an outline of the earlier history of the places and a statement of all published works making mention of them. These matters already are of interest to some people, and in time to come they will interest many more. The preceding articles dealt with Miscou, Tracadie and Pokemouche, while others upon Tabusintac, Shippegan, and a few more are in preparation.

The Province of New Brunswick is roughly quadrangular in shape, and its principal northern boundary is formed by Bay Chaleur. Towards the eastern end of this bay, on the south side, near where the mainland breaks up into a group of islands, lies Caraquet. The Caraquet River, running north-eastward parallel with the coast of Bay Chaleur, broadens as it meets the sea into an extensive shallow basin, which is con-

tinuous with a narrower but deeper harbor to the eastward inside Caraquet Island. Along the southern shore of this great double harbor, spread out in a line nearly fourteen miles long, lies Caraquet Village, the largest and most populous in New Brunswick. The shore, like that of Bay Chaleur, and unlike the eastern coast near by, is bold and rocky, rising in places to vertical cliffs, which at Lower Caraquet are fifty feet in height. They give to the place a distinctive appearance as seen from the water—a line of closely-clustered houses rising above rocky escarpments, which dip gracefully down where the little waterways cut their valleys to the sea. The gray sandstone rocks, thus so finely exposed, belong to the Coal Measures, though to their lower strata which rarely contain good coal. But they form a fair soil which, when properly farmed, yields good crops, especially of wheat and potatoes; but farming is not well done at Caraquet, because greater and more alluring wealth is offered by the sea. Lying before it are the richest fishing grounds of Bay Chaleur, abounding in cod, herring, mackerel and other good fish, while its excellent harbor gives shelter not only for smaller craft, but for the schooners which make voyages to the banks of the Gulf, and even to larger vessels which carry the fish to distant parts of the world. It is not only a great fishing centre in itself, the largest in New Brunswick, but, having unbroken communication summer and winter with the rest of the world, and possessing the best harbor near the fishing grounds, it is also an outfitting and trading centre both for the fishing settlements of the islands to the eastward and also for the farming districts to the southward, whose metropolis it is. It has some other resources: a little farming, but not enough to supply itself; some quarrying of freestone, though mostly for local use; and some fishing for oysters,



EARLY MAPS OF CARAQUET.

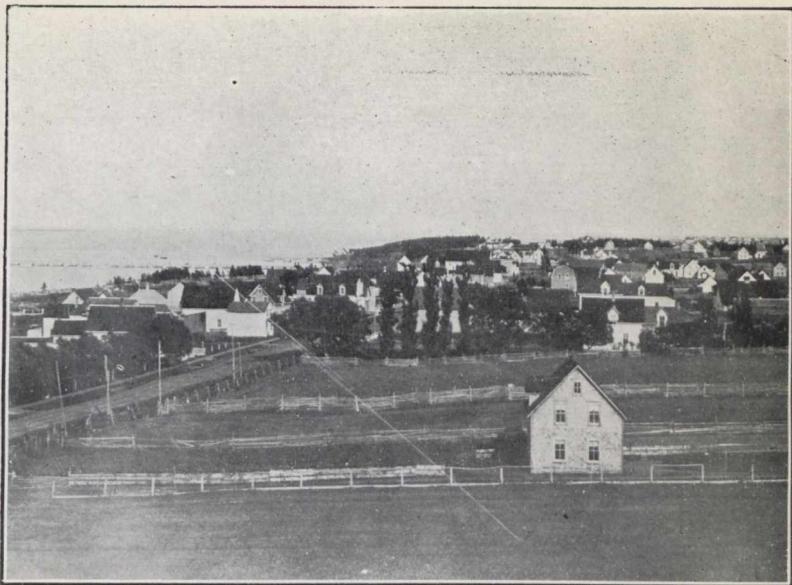
(here in their most northerly locality on the Atlantic coast of America), though these from over-fishing are now well-nigh extinct. But these occupations are of minor consequence and incidental to the main employment and principal reason for being of Caraquet—the sea-fishery.

The country around Caraquet, like all of New Brunswick, has undergone wonderful changes in the remote past. The studies of science have shown that at one time all the Bay Chaleur was dry land, and stood high above the level of the sea. Then, it is believed, two great rivers, which arose far in the interior of New Brunswick at the present sources of the Miramichi, flowed through Caraquet. A part of the valley of one of them is still occupied by the Caraquet River, and this is why that river has its curious course parallel with the Bay Chaleur, while parts of the other valleys are occupied by the rapids of the Pokemouche, by the lower deep part of Saint Simon, by Little Lamec, by the bogs of Shippegan, and by Miscou Gully. Later the land sank under the sea forming Bay Chaleur, and where it cut across the ridge between the two great valleys it made the cliffs of Caraquet. But I cannot take space to follow farther this absorbing subject, and I must leave the reader to study it if he wishes in the writings that treat of it, which he may find in the *Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick* (published at St. John, N. B.), Volume V, 1906, page 423, and at 524 in the same volume. The geology of the cliffs is explained by Dr. R. W. Ells in the *Report of the Geological Survey of Canada*, for 1879-80, D. 6; and in a later *Report*, for 1887, 30 M., Dr. Chalmers comments upon the extensive marshes at the mouth of the Caraquet River. Such marshes, by the way, sometimes show remarkable dikes, of which there are fine examples on the upper Saint Simon, and these are thought by some

to have been made by the early settlers, though in fact they are formed naturally by the ice.

While speaking of the natural phenomena of Caraquet, we must not omit mention of another that has recently aroused somewhat wide interest—the fire ship. Everybody in Caraquet has heard of it, and many claim to have seen it. Stripped of all fancies the stories seem to hold a kernel of truth, tending to show that a curious light does appear on the bay at times, especially before a storm, and has a form which may be imagined into the shape of a burning boat. Science, of course, will hear of no mysterious explanation, but would hold that it is a natural phenomenon, probably electrical, somewhat like the Saint Elmo's fire seen at sea about the masts of ships. It is all fully discussed from the scientific viewpoint in the *Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick*, Volume V, page 419.

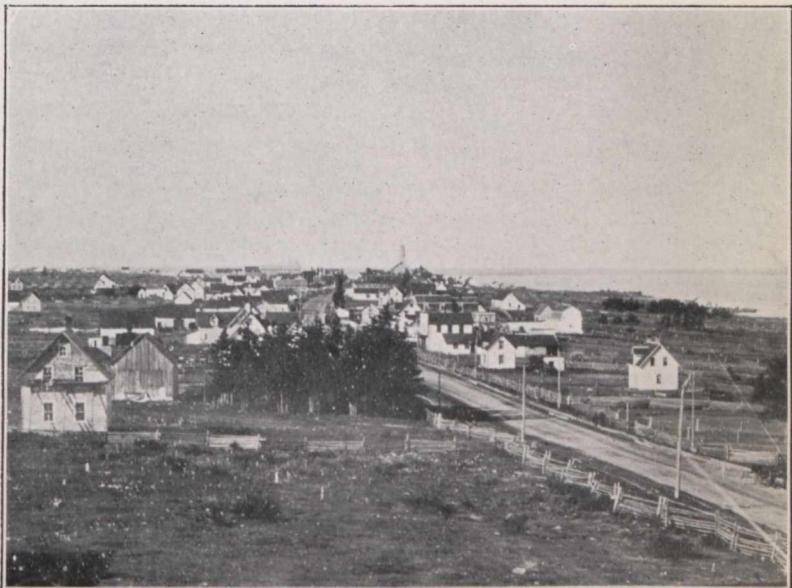
There is yet another striking natural feature of Caraquet—the charm of the Bay Chaleur scenery, which has excited the admiration of every visitor. Somehow in summer all the distance seems to glow with softest blue, the sea, the sky, the distant Gaspé hills; while all the line of shore and island and forest breathe the very air of quiet peace and rest. But there is one feature which ever draws back the eye to itself—the Gaspé mountains across the bay, rising varied rugged eternal in the distance. Near by is a place of especial attractiveness—the grove, or Le Bocage, at Little River. Here on the edge of an elevated shore stand beautiful beech and spruce groves, in a niche of which is a little chapel dedicated to Sainte Anne. The well-kept and pleasing surroundings, the sacred associations of the place, and the superb view of sea, mountain and coast, make it a spot unmatched in all northeastern New Brunswick.



VIEW OF CARAQUET,

Looking eastward from the College. Beyond the long wharf is Pointe à Brideau.

Photo. by Father Courtois.



VIEW OF CARAQUET.

Looking westward from near Pointe à Brideau. The Church and the College show in the distance.

Photo. by Father Courtois.

The summer climate of Caraquet is ideal; but the winter is stern, and the unbroken exposure of the place to the sweep of the northern winds across the frozen bay makes the cold there of unusual severity.

So much for the kind of a place that Caraquet is; we turn now to the people whose home it has been. Its first residents were, of course, the Micmac Indians, though the records and traces of their former presence are extremely scanty. Only a single camping ground of theirs seems known to tradition, and that was at Pointe à Brideau, on the present grounds of the Robin Collas Company, where, as old residents have told me, they used to congregate in some numbers. No doubt the never-failing cold brook was an attraction, and the situation is otherwise a pleasant and commanding one. No aboriginal burial grounds or village sites are known, and Caraquet was probably never a favorite resort of theirs, being too exposed for winter residence, and lacking the conditions for eel and other fisheries and for water fowl, on which the Indians so much depended, and which were offered abundantly at Pokemouche, Tracadie, and elsewhere. Probably they made Caraquet little more than a stopping place when travelling along the coast. There are traces of two or three of their portage routes which they may have used to avoid the open sea in bad weather. One was across to Saint Simon by the Portage Brook shown upon the accompanying map, whence they had routes into Pokemouche, as noted in the earlier article upon that place. Another was from North River into Pokeshaw, as shown upon an old map. A third is suggested by a statement in a manuscript by Sieur L' Hermitte, of 1724; it led probably up the South River and Innishannon Brook, and thence to the bay to escape the dangerous passage along the harborless cliffs of Grand Anse and Clifton. One other evidence of the presence of the Micmac remains, and one that

will not vanish, the name Caraquet itself. The Indians to this day call it *Calaket*, but they do not know its meaning. There seems nothing more to say here, except that our scanty information about them is summarized in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, Volume XII, 1906, section ii, pages 84 and 98.

After the Indians came the French explorers, then the early traders and missionaries. But no one of them makes any reference to Caraquet, even when Nepisiguit and Miscou were being settled, and it is not until 1672 that Caraquet makes any appearance in historical records. In that year there was published in Paris a book entitled *Description géographique et historique des costes de l'Amerique septentrionale*, by Nicolas Denys, Governor of all the coast from Canso to Gaspé. It is an extremely rare work, which is soon to be published, both in the original and translation, by the Champlain Society of Toronto. Governor Denys, who had a trading establishment at Miscou, and another at Nepisiguit near which he is believed to be buried, gives a brief description of the "Isles of Caraquet" with a very crude map, which is reproduced herewith. This is the earliest known use of the name Caraquet, and it represents the correct spelling of the word, which should always be used in preference to the corrupt form Caraquette, which was introduced about 1831, under the supposition, no doubt, that the word was of French origin. The form Caraquet expresses also much better the local pronunciation, which strongly accents the first syllable, and, incidentally, sounds the *qu* exactly like *k*.

After Denys there is a long gap in the historical records. But there is reason to believe that not long after 1724 Caraquet received its first European resident. For Smethurst, in his narrative to be mentioned below, tells us that in 1761 he found living there



THE CHURCH OF SAINT PETER,
With the Convent (before its enlargement); from the garden of the College.

Photo. by Father Courtois.



LE BOCAGE,

With the Chapel of Sainte Anne, from the south; on the right is the fence enclosing the Old Burial Ground.

Photo. by W. F. Ganong.

a Frenchman from Old France named Saint Jean, and his half Indian son Jean Baptiste, both of them married to Indian wives. Smethurst says that Saint Jean had been living here near fifty years; but he probably means simply in this country, for a manuscript description of Caraquet by Sieur L'Hermitte in 1724 (his map is given on another page) implies there were then no European residents here, though he mentions a French trader living at Miramichi who was very probably Saint Jean. Descendants of Saint Jean through his daughter still live in Caraquet, as will be noted below, but his name has vanished from the settlement. Happily the site of Saint Jean's residence has been preserved for us by tradition; it was on the eastern side of Ruisseau Isabel, which was formerly called after him (and the name should be restored) Ruisseau Saint Jean. This place seems to have been an early centre of settlement of some importance, for an ancient burial ground is known on the western side, as marked on the map. Some fifty years ago the bodies, which included those of some Indians wrapped in birch bark, and of Europeans, including a person of distinction with whom a large gold crucifix had been buried, were removed to the burial ground near the church.

The next residents of Caraquet apparently came there in the sad days which fell to the Acadians between 1750 and 1760. It is not necessary to repeat here the well-known story of the Acadian expulsion, but it does perhaps need emphasis that the expulsion was not an act of deliberate cruelty practised by the English against the Franch, but a war measure which the English thought necessary for their own safety, and which was cruel because all war is cruel. Soon after 1750 Acadians were leaving Nova Scotia for Quebec, and perhaps some of them settled at Caraquet. It is reasonably certain that soon after the expulsion

in 1755, Alexis Landry settled at Little River, and others must have taken possession of other places, for in 1760, as an unpublished document in the Paris archives states, there were three French villages of 36 families and 150 persons at Caraquet, with another at Shippegan. We are not told their location, but one was no doubt Saint Jean's village at Ruisseau Saint Jean, one was Landry's at Little River, while the third may have been either near the Indian settlement at Chenard's Brook, or perhaps west of Little River, near the mouth of the Caraquet River. That at Shippegan, as implied by Smethurst's narrative, was apparently on the north side of the mouth of Ruisseau de la Chaloupe. But these villages were of short duration, for the very next year, 1761, Captain Roderick MacKenzie came with an armed force from Nova Scotia, and, in reprisal for attacks by Restigouche privateers upon English vessels, carried or drove off the larger part of the population of Nepisiguit, of Shippegan, and no doubt of Little River and one other French village at Caraquet, though Saint Jean, perhaps because he was not an Acadian, was apparently left undisturbed. It is quite likely, by the way, that Saint Jean continued to live here until other settlers returned, in which case Caraquet may claim to be the oldest continuously occupied settlement in all New Brunswick.

In the meantime another event of great local interest, and with a bearing upon the later history of Caraquet, had occurred. In the year 1760 the long struggle between England and France for supremacy in America was nearing its close, and among the places still held by the French was Restigouche, where a strong force of French soldiers, sailors and habitants was collected. Thence they sent out privateers against the English vessels in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. One of these privateers, as shown by documents in



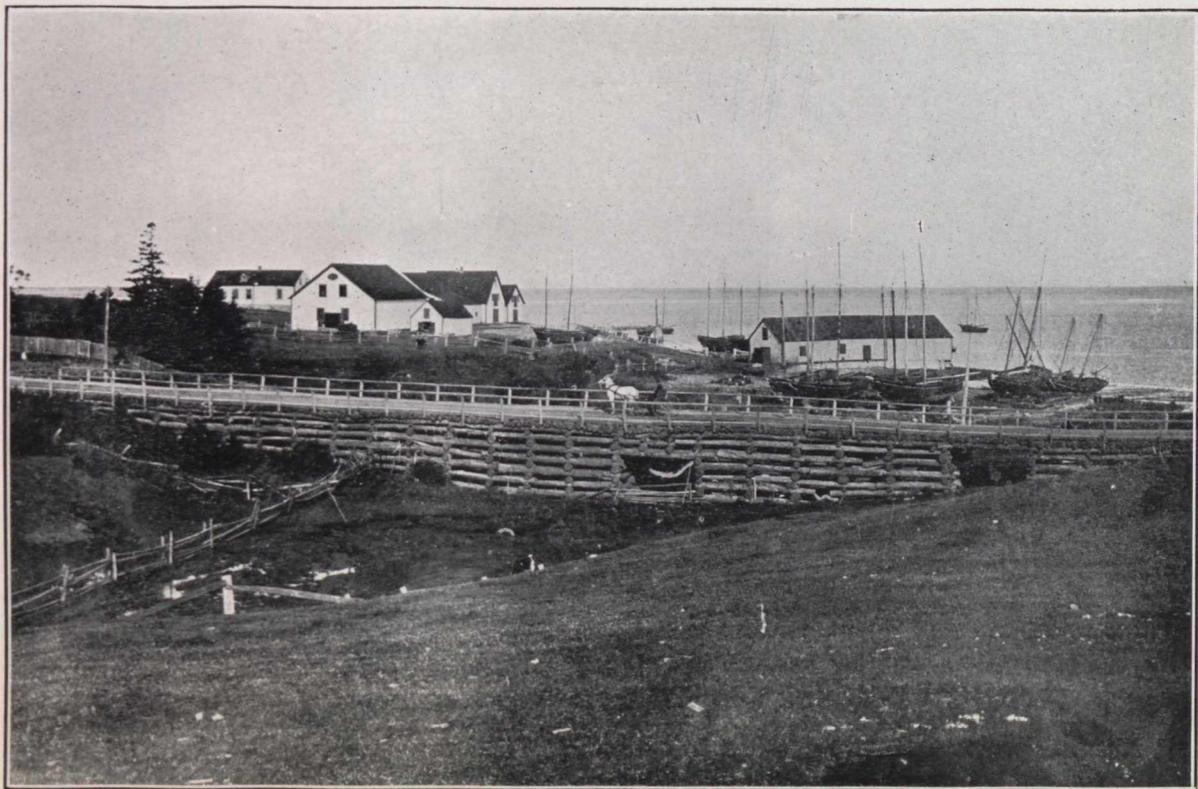
VIEW AT SAINT SIMON,

Showing, to the right of the Acadian family standing in the foreground, the camping place of Saint Simon's sailors in 1760-61, with Birch Point beyond the fence.

Photo. by the Author in Sept. 1904.

the Paris archives, was fitted out by the French residents of the region, and manned by forty-seven men; and she was apparently commanded by a French captain, Saint Simon. In October, 1760, she captured an English vessel at Gaspé, but soon after met a powerful English frigate, which chased her into Shippegan harbor, and thence into Saint Simon, where she was run ashore by her crew, just off Birch Point, to prevent her from falling into the hands of the English. Her crew escaped to the shore, but, being unable to return to Restigouche, were obliged to winter here. They made their winter camp in a little cove just west of Birch point, at a site still locally well-known and marked by many relics which have been dug up there. In the spring (of 1761) Captain Saint Simon, from whom the beautiful inlet takes its name, made his way southward en route to France, while his crew returned in all probability to their homes across the bay, whence some of them later returned to become the founders of Lower Caraquet, as we shall presently relate. If the reader desires to study farther the full evidence upon which is based the narrative of this event, which is locally somewhat misunderstood, he may find it fully discussed in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, Volume XII, 1906, section ii, page 134. It was later in the latter year, 1761, that the English trader Smethurst, abandoned at Nepisiguit by the cowardly master of his own vessel, visited Caraquet on his way to Fort Cumberland. It is he who tells us all we know of Saint Jean and his family, whom he found living at Caraquet, and he mentions also MacKenzie's raid. His narrative was published several years later at London, and is now a very rare book; but it has been re-printed recently, with maps and notes, in the *Collections of the Historical Society of New Brunswick* (St. John, N. B.), Volume II, page 358.

We have now reached the time of the great turning in the history of the Acadian people, the boundary between their earlier years of trial and misfortune, and their subsequent era of peace and prosperity. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763, all Canada passed from France to England, and the Acadian and Canadian French became British subjects, the more willingly because they were all justly and liberally treated by the British Government. The next year (1764) formal permission was given the Acadians by Royal proclamation to return and take up vacant lands in Acadia, and soon after, no doubt, began the permanent settlement of Caraquet. Unfortunately its actual foundation is involved in much obscurity, the more especially as the church records for the early years are missing, and the only statement we possess upon the subject, that by Cooney in his well-known *History of Northern New Brunswick and Gaspé* (page 174) is known to be somewhat in error. Cooney tells us: "The oldest settlement. is Caraquette, where, it appears, two brothers of the name of La Roc, from Lunaire, and two others called La Burton and St. John, natives of Bretagne, located themselves about 1768." One La Roque was an early settler, as we shall see; La Burton is no doubt the Le Breton who was a founder of Tracadie in 1784, and who may have been earlier a temporary resident of Caraquet, while St. John is no doubt an echo of Saint Jean, who was here, however, much earlier than Cooney says. More accurate knowledge is given us by a paper now in possession of the Landrys, and published a few years ago by M. Gaudet, dated March, 1769,—a permission from George Walker, magistrate at Nepisiguit, to Alexis Landry, to settle at Caraquet, "in the same place which he had formerly occupied;" and other documents show that from September, 1768, until October, 1769, he was living at Caraquet and trading with Ross and Walker merchants of Nepisiguit. As is well-known,



POINT À BRIDEAU.

With the buildings of the Robin, Collas Co., seen across Robin's Brook.

Photo. by Father Courtois.

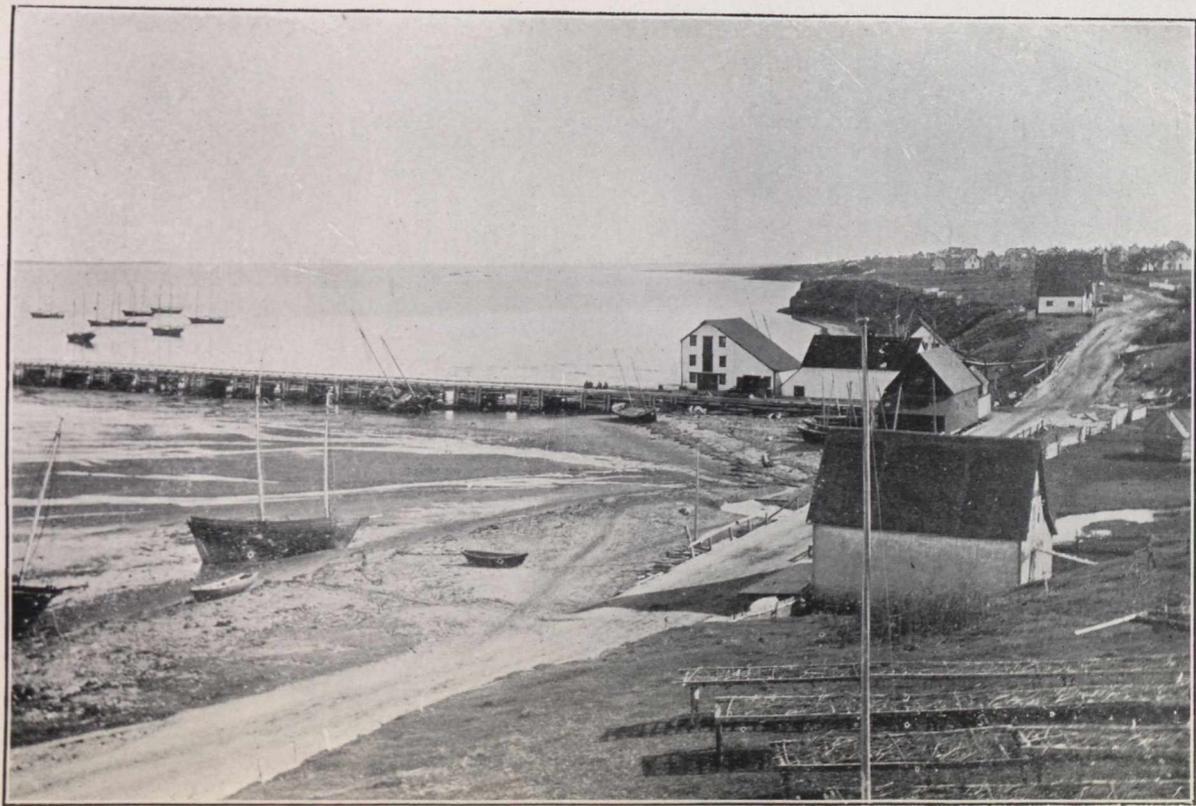
he settled at Le Bocage, Little River, and the tradition that he had settled here shortly after the expulsion in 1755, but was later driven off by the English (of course MacKenzie's raid) thus receives confirmation. Then for many years we have no record of the settlers at Caraquet, though no doubt they were slowly taking up lands there, but in 1779, as a manuscript deposition of one Raphael Dorval informs us, Charles Poirier and Alexis Landry were residents of Caraquet, and Dorval had himself spent the preceding winter there. This deposition shows that the Micmac Indians considered themselves justified by the outbreak of the American war to plunder the settlers; and, although no record of the fact exists, I have no doubt that Caraquet, like all the other settlements in the Bay Chaleur, suffered severely in the year 1776 by the attacks of American privateers, which plundered and burnt everything they found, and which the exposed Caraquet could hardly have escaped. These attacks must have given a great check to the growth of the settlement until British war vessels rid the Gulf of these legalized pirates. Thereafter Caraquet must have gained settlers rapidly, for in 1784 no less than thirty-four families received grants of land there. With these grants we find ourselves for the first time upon firm ground in our history, and from that year to the present can trace it without a break.

But before entering upon this important part of the subject there is one matter I wish to make plain. I could never have gathered the information that follows had I not received the skilled and cheerful aid of several persons who know Caraquet vastly better than I could ever hope to do. One of these was M. Placide Gaudet, of Ottawa, whose knowledge of Acadian history and genealogy is unmatched; he has given me several of the documents mentioned in the preceding pages and some of the facts which follow. Another is M. J. E. Lantaigne, of Caraquet, a descend-

ant of one of the more prominent of the earliest settlers, who has taken the greatest possible interest in my inquiries, has searched the records and sent me far more information than the limitations of these articles has permitted me to use. Mr. J. G. C. Blackhall, a life-long resident of Caraquet, has told me much about the English settlers, and has supplied other data about Bay Chaleur which I hope to use later. Indirectly, too, I am indebted to Monseigneur Allard, the parish priest, who has permitted the parish records to be searched for my purpose; while Rev. Father Courtois, of the College of the Sacred Heart, has been so kind as to take several of the accompanying very illustrative pictures expressly for this work. To these men, generous of their time and knowledge, the greater part of any value this paper may possess is due.

On March 29, 1784, the government of Nova Scotia granted 14,150 acres in one block, with limits shown approximately on the accompanying map, to thirty-four French families. The names of the grantees, the real founders of Caraquet, are all given, and are as follows:

François Gionest,	Louis Mailloux,
Louis Lanteigne,	Pierre Frigaux,
Olivier Legere,	Henri Chenard,
Olivier Blanchard,	Gabriel Albert,
Zacharie Doiron,	Pierre Albert,
Jacques Morret,	Charles Poirier,
Michael Parisé,	Alexis Cormier,
Jean Baptiste Poulin,	Thadée Landry,
Louis Brideau,	Alexis Landry,
Pierre Thibodeau,	Joseph Boudreau,
Jean Cormier,	Pierre Gallien,
Joseph Dugas,	Adrien Gallien,
Pierre Landry,	Charles Gauvin,
Anselme Landry,	Widow Giroux,
Joseph Chiasson,	Widow Boulet,
René (Haché dit) Gallant,	François Landry,
René Bouteiller,	Remi Landry.



VIEW EASTWARD ACROSS CHENARD'S BROOK,

Showing part of the fishing fleet, and the sandstone cliffs. On the left is Caraquet Island, and in the foreground are flakes for drying cod.

Photo. by Father Courtois.

These settlers fall into two well-marked groups,—*first*, the Acadians who settled at Upper Caraquet west of the church, and *second*, the intermingled Normans-Canadians, with perhaps some soldiers from the garrison at Restigouche, who settled at Lower Caraquet, from the church eastward. I shall now give such information as I possess about them, adding the names of their wives, to show how distinct were the two parts of the settlement, but how homogeneous each part was. It is probable that the Acadians were permanent settlers before the others, but the latter are somewhat more numerous, and I shall begin with them.

First, as to soldiers or sailors of the Restigouche garrison, which was dispersed in 1760. One of these was apparently Michel Parisé (m. Marie Albert) from Normandy, who seems to have been a person of some distinction, since he was styled "Sieur" by the early missionaries, and wrote in a hand indicating education; it is possible he was an officer of the Restigouche garrison or fleet. Another was probably François Gionnest (m. Marie-Anne Le Vicaire, and 2nd Marie Albert), whose excellent writing in some extant records also implies some education; he is known to have come from Coutances, Normandy, and is said to have run away from the army. He was very likely one of the three Frenchmen from Old France who accompanied Smethurst from Nepisiguit to Caraquet in 1761. It is likely, also, that Zacharie Doiron (m. Le Vicaire) and Pierre Frigault (m. Josette Boutheiller), were also soldiers or else sailors. They also are believed to have come from Normandy. Another prominent first settler was Louis Lantaigne (m. about 1758 Marguerite Chapadeau), who may have been a soldier with the French at Restigouche, though it seems probable that he had earlier been a resident among the Norman families across the bay, Yet he apparently had some connection with the

Restigouche garrison, for in 1760 the commander, François Bourdon, stood godfather to his son Eustache. He came from Verai, Davranches, Normandy, and was a son of Nicolas De Lantaigne. He became the founder of the most numerous family in Caraquet, which to-day includes no less than eighty-one voters. Some, or perhaps all, of these men, went with the Normans, next to be mentioned, as sailors on the privateer under Captain St. Simon; and after the destruction of their vessel they no doubt went to live with the Norman families on the other side of the bay, for their wives are, without exception, daughters of these people.

A second and very important group of these settlers were from Norman families who had settled across the bay, at Pabos, Paspébiac, Gaspé, etc. That coast, especially at Grand River, was a favorite resort of Norman fishermen from very early times, as Governor Denys tells us in his book of 1672 (Volume I, page 223). But they appear not to have settled there permanently until after 1724, for Sieur L'Hermitte, in his report of that year, mentions only a single resident on the coast, who was probably Boutheiller, a Canadian (though perhaps of Norman descent). Some time after, however, various French fishermen from Normandy, including perhaps a few from Brittany, began to settle along the coast. They were Chapadeau, Dugué, La Rocque, Mallet, Denis, Canivet, Morret, Le Breton, Huart, Roussy, and probably Le Vicaire (from Coutancés, Normandy), Albert and Lantaigne. Most of them came without families, and the earlier arrivals married Indian women, while the later, like the soldiers from the Restigouche garrison, married daughters of these couples. There is a document of 1760 preserved in the Paris archives which gives a list of the settlements of Bay Chaleur in 1760, and it gives at Pabos, Paspé-

biac, Gaspé ,etc., seventeen families of "Normands et métisses." And if there were any doubt about this intermarriage of the first generation of Normans with the Indians, it would be set at rest by the statements of the good Bishop Plessis, who visited these places and also Caraquet in 1811, and comments upon the subject in his journal (page 129), which was published in 1865 in *Le Foyer Canadien*. These unions of the very first French settlers with the native women were very common, and natural under the circumstances. Their descendants have no occasion to feel this admixture of Indian blood a misfortune. As for me, had I Indian blood in my veins I would be proud of it.

Among the Norman settlers who came to Caraquet from across the bay was George La Rocque (m. Genevieve Boutheiller). He was not a grantee, but was doubtless a Le Roc mentioned by Cooney; his descendants all live now on Shippegan. Another Norman was Pierre Gallien (whose first wife is believed to have been an Indian woman: his second was Angelique Saint Jean, widow of old Boutheiller); with him came his son Adrien (m. Dugué); others were Gabriel Albert (m. Angelique Boutheiller), and his son Pierre Albert (m. Genevieve Denis), with another son, Jean D. (m. Therese Lantaigne), not, however, a grantee. It was old Boutheiller who married Angelique Saint Jean, supposed to have been a daughter of the old Saint Jean mentioned by Smethurst. He lived across the bay, but his son René Bouteiller (m. Genevieve Chiasson) settled at Caraquet.

The names of the wives of these settlers show how closely intermarried were these Norman families, and how homogeneous in origin is this part of the population of Caraquet. The statement often made, that these wives were Indian, is not strictly true,

though they were for the most part of quarter, or half, Indian origin. Their descendants are very numerous, not only in Caraquet, but in all the surrounding districts to which Caraquet has expanded, and this peculiar Norman-Indian strain is an important and distinctive element in the population of New Brunswick.

The third group of the founders of Lower Caraquet included various Canadians from different parts of Quebec. These were Louis Mailloux (m. Lazanne Huart), Henri Chenard (m. Agnes Canivet), Jacques Morret (m. Agnes Boutheiller), Jean La Croix (m. Jeanne Albert), not a grantee, all from Quebec; Jean Baptiste Poulin (m. Isabella Gasse, 2nd Agnes Canivet), from Rimouski. The native place of Louis Brideau (m. Thomas), is not known. He later sold his lands to the Robin firm and removed to Tracadie, where his descendants are now numerous. Of the widows, Giroux and Boulet, nothing further is known, and their names disappeared from Caraquet, though they occur in the records of Shippegan. One Acadian, Joseph Chiasson (m. Anne Haché), originally from Isle Saint Jean (Prince Edward Island), and for a time a resident of Miscou, settled among these non-Acadians of Lower Caraquet.

We turn now to the Acadian settlers of Upper Caraquet. They were mostly from old Acadia, had been expelled thence in 1755, and after many wanderings had collected gradually at Caraquet. Of these the most prominent, and no doubt the earliest, was Alexis Landry. He was a native of Minas, born about 1720 (m. Marie Theriault), and expelled in 1755. Not long after, according to tradition, he settled at Little River, and made a clearing at Le Bocage, whence he was driven by MacKenzie's raid of 1761. He lived for a time at Landry's River, on Miscou, but in 1768 returned to his old clearing and settled per-

manently at Le Bocage. There, beside the chapel of Sainte Anne, is a little burial ground; and in this beautiful spot, beside his old home, this worthy Acadian founder of Caraquet rests after his life of vicissitude. His grave is marked by a good stone, which tells that he died in 1798, aged 78 years. His descendants are numerous, not only in Caraquet, but across the bay and elsewhere, and include Monseigneur Allard, the parish priest of Caraquet. With him in the great grant were included several of his sons and other relatives; René (m. Charlotte Douaron), Thadée (m. Madeline Legere), Anselme (m. T. Pinet), Pierre (m. M. Allain), and Joseph (m. M. Legere), and François.

Among the other Acadians, who were no doubt attracted here by the presence of their countrymen, the Landrys, the earliest to arrive were Charles Poirier (m. Madeline Landry), Olivier Legere (m. Marie Hebert), Pierre Thibodeau (m. Anne Landry), Alexis Cormier (m. Elizabeth Gauthier), and his brother Jean Cormier (m. Anastasie Coin, or Aucoin), and Olivier Blanchard (m. Catherine Mirault). Somewhat later came Joseph Dugas (m. Agathe Landry), René Haché, dit Gallant (m. Marguerite Blanchard), Joseph Boudreau (m. Rosalie Gaudet). With these settled a Canadian from Rimouski, Charles Gauvin (m. Randigonde Denis). All these names, excepting Gauvin, are pure Acadian, as were the names of their wives, which shows how perfectly distinct in origin were the Canadian and Acadian parts of Caraquet. Indeed this distinctness long continued, for Mr. J. E. Lantaigne informs me there were no marriages between the Acadians and Canadians for fifty years after the first settlement. In early days there was, and yet still is, some race feeling between the two sections, though this is now happily dying out.

Such were the settlers who were included in the great grant, the founders of Caraquet. In later years other lands were taken up east and west. Thus to the westward, the first settlers were Acadians, Jean B. Godin (m. Angelique Bergeron), Joseph Theriault (m. Marie Girouard), and Pierre Pinette (m. Marie Vienneau).

Among early residents of Caraquet who came here after 1784 was Victor Frierly, who latter settled at Miscou Centre, and who has descendants at Caraquet. Since then have come in some other families, Robert and Doucet from Bathurst, Boucher, Michaux and Jean from Quebec, Gouret from France. But the descendants of these are not numerous, and the vast majority of the present residents of Caraquet are descended from the families who were included in the great grant of 1784. Thus it comes about that Caraquet is a singularly homogeneous, though double, settlement, with comparatively few family names, despite the large number of residents. The settlement has grown and expanded steadily from its foundation, and has expanded to Grand Anse, to Pokesuedie, to St. Simon, and lately to Pacquetville, all of which places are merely expansions of Caraquet, with identical family names, while it has sent many others to Shippegan, Miscou, Pokemouche, and other places more remote. It is estimated that the descendants of the original thirty-four families of Caraquet now, number close to ten thousand.

Such was the French foundation of Caraquet. Unlike all the other North Shore settlements, it was wholly French in origin, its small English element being comparatively very small and of later advent. The earliest known English residents were Harvey and Alexander Adams, who came from Scotland prior to 1817, and shipped timber to Great Britain. After 1817 they removed to Restigouche. Other residents

at this time were Henry Forbes, a sailor from Ireland, who later went to the United States; W. H. Munro, from Scotland, prominent magistrate and store-keeper, grantee of Munro's Island, who died here. In 1817 James Blackhall, later the most prominent English resident of Caraquet, who had removed from Aberdeen, Scotland, to Halifax in 1812, came to Bay Chaleur and traded throughout its length, and in 1821 he settled in Caraquet. He built the first frame house, which is still standing, and became Justice of the Peace, Collector of Customs and Postmaster. His son, Mr. J.G.C. Blackhall, succeeded him in his offices, and is still living, though retired, in the old home-stand. At about the same time with Mr. Blackhall came Captain George Syvret, a Jerseyman, from Arichat. He taught school, was a J. P., and later removed to Miscou, where he has left many descendants. Samuel Syvret was the builder of the stone church in 1818-1820. Charles Coughlan, from Ireland, came in the twenties, kept store, was a J. P., and died here. Andrew Wilson, from Aberdeen, Scotland, lived here for several years prior to 1827, when he removed to Miscou, and formed the important settlement of Wilson's Point. John MacIntosh, from Scotland, came about 1830, kept store, and did a fish business. Duncan Hay, a Scotchman, said to have been game-keeper to the Duke of Argyle, came about 1830, was in business here, lived for a time at Miscou, and finally went to Prince Edward Island. The Robins came in 1837, as will later be noted. About 1850 came Robert Young, originally from Dumfrieshire, and since 1825 a resident of Tracadie, whose descendants have been among the leading residents of Caraquet down to this day. And soon after came Robert Nixon, who died here; Patrick McNoughton, who later returned to Canada; John Duval, who built the church. Later

arrivals are the Sewells from Pokemouche, and the Hubbards from Miramichi.

Such were the English settlers of Caraquet. It is notable that not only were they fewer and later in arrival than the French, but many of them moved away, and few have left any descendants in the place.

A large part in the history of Bay Chaleur has been played by the Robin firm, founded by Charles Robin, of Jersey. Originally established at Paspébiac about 1764, temporarily suspended because of the attacks of American privateers during the Revolution, expanded later to various other places about the bay, it reached Caraquet about 1837, bought land from the Brideaus, and established the extensive and well-kept establishment which is an important feature of Caraquet. The practical monopoly of the trade in fish long enjoyed by this firm was broken by the entrance of the Youngs, and more recently by many other firms; and in recent years the Robin firm has been re-organized as the Robin Collas Company, Limited. This, or some of the two or three other Jersey firms of Gloucester, have had an important influence upon the peopling of this part of New Brunswick, for some of their employees, brought out from Jersey, including Rive, De la Garde, Caron, Duval, Le Rich, Fiott, and others in other parts of Gloucester, have become permanent residents, and have added a valuable element to the population of this part of New Brunswick.

Such was the foundation of Caraquet, the largest and most homogeneous, and perhaps the oldest French settlement in New Brunswick. In synopsis, it may be said that it is partly Norman French, with an infusion of native Indian, partly Canadian, and partly Acadian, with a small element of English and Jersey French. Like all other places, in these days of easy travel, it is destined to become less isolated as time

goes on ; but it yet continues one of the most distinctive of all New Brunswick settlements.

It remains now simply to sketch in outline some of the chief events in the progress of Caraquet. The first church was built at Le Bocage about 1786, where now stands the little chapel of Sainte Anne. This was outgrown in time, and in 1818 a new stone church, locally said to have been the first to be built of stone in New Brunswick, was erected near the site of the present church on the boundary between Upper and Lower Caraquet. When, about 1850, this in turn had become too small, the people of Upper Caraquet desired to build a new church at Le Bocage, and actually took some steps towards it, but on the intervention of the bishop the present fine large stone structure, dedicated to Saint Peter, was commenced in 1853 near the site of the old church, and was finished in 1864. In recent years this also has been outgrown, and there is now nearing completion at Lower Caraquet another stately stone church, which would do credit to many a city. Following the growth of the churches has gone the development of educational institutions. Beside the church is a convent (built about thirty-five years ago of stone from the old church, and recently enlarged), with a school for girls, which has over eighty boarding pupils. Across the road from the church rises the great stone building of the College of the Sacred Heart, one of the largest college buildings in Canada. It educates boys from seven years of age upwards, has 120 boarding and many day students, and is said to give a thorough course of study. The success of this college, as well as of the other educational and religious institutions of Caraquet, is very largely due to the devotion and liberality of one man, the parish priest, Monseigneur Allard, who built the college from his own private means, gave it to the Eudist Order for a college, and

endowed it with farm lands for its support. I believe this is the largest gift ever made to education by one individual in New Brunswick. It was in recognition of these benefactions, as well as of his personal worth, that last summer Father Allard was created Apostolic Prothonotary with the title of Monsigneur. This honor must be all the more pleasing to his people from the fact that he is himself of native French descent, being, as earlier noted, a descendant of the Landrys of Caraquet who settled across the bay.

The development of these large schools has naturally drawn support from the public schools, which are not of a grade commensurate with the size and prosperity of Caraquet. For this reason the English residents maintain a small private school for their own children, and they have also a small Protestant meeting-house, in which services are occasionally held.

Caraquet, being a maritime place, has to suffer the lot of those who go down to the sea in ships. Fishing boats with their crews are lost at times, but in the annals of Caraquet two great gales stand out prominently for the large loss of life they brought. In 1847 a terrible tempest broke when the boats were out, and nearly sixty men from Caraquet and Shippegan were drowned. In 1900 there was another storm, still vivid in the minds of residents, when thirty-three men from Caraquet alone were lost. Such is a part of the price which every fishing port has to pay for the harvest of the sea.

Among other incidents of Caraquet history was the sending of men to the war of 1812, the construction of the railway to Bathurst, which was finished in 1886, and which has added greatly to the prosperity of the place, and the Acadian convention in August, 1905, which brought a great concourse of people, with delegates, from many distant places where Acadians have gone to live. Another event which history is obliged



MONSEIGNEUR ALLARD,
PARISH PRIEST OF CARAQUET.

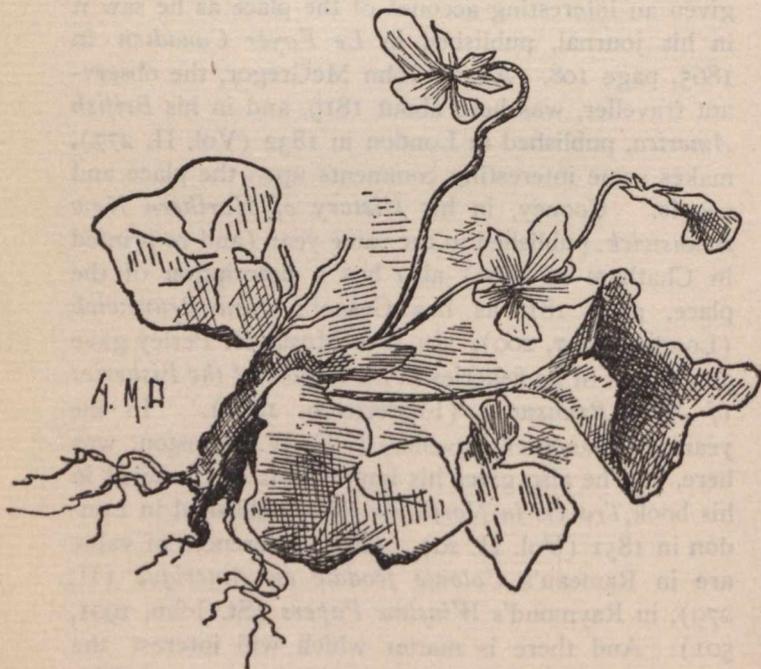
to notice was the rioting in connection with the schools many years ago.

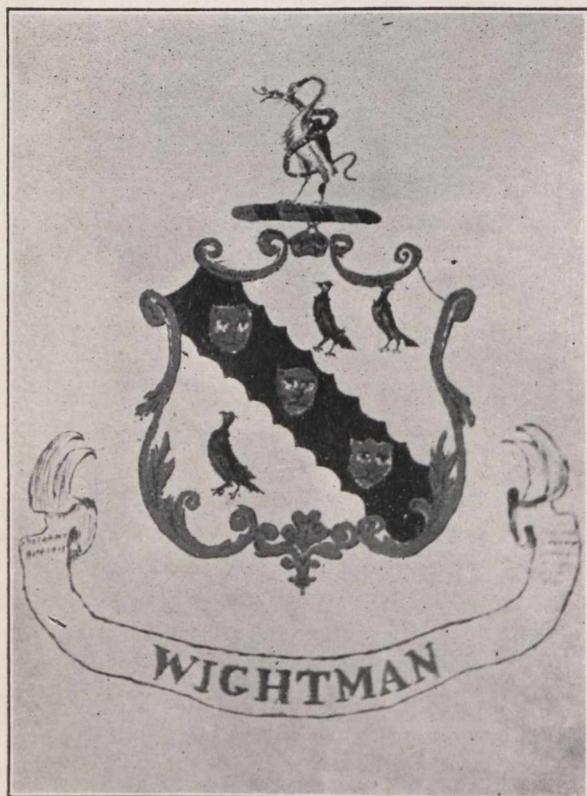
Caraquet was first included in a parish in 1814, when it was a part of Saumarez, which was then in Northumberland; but it was included in Gloucester in 1826; it was made a distinct parish in 1831, though it included Shippegan until 1851, and a part of the present Pacquetville until 1897. It was the second parish in the province of New Brunswick to be given a native name, Shediac being its only predecessor.

While no history of Caraquet has yet been written, it does not fail of mention in sundry books. Thus in 1811 it was visited by Bishop Plessis, who has given an interesting account of the place as he saw it in his journal, published in *Le Foyer Canadien* in 1865, page 108. Again, John McGregor, the observant traveller, was here about 1819, and in his *British America*, published in London in 1832 (Vol. II, 277), makes some interesting comments upon the place and people. Cooney, in his *History of Northern New Brunswick*, published in the same year (and re-printed in Chatham in 1896) also has a description of the place, page 181, as has Gesner's *New Brunswick* (London, 1847, 200). In 1850 Moses H. Perley gave an account of its fisheries in his *Report of the Fisheries of New Brunswick* (Fredericton, 1851). In the year 1849, another traveller, J. F. W. Johnston, was here, and he also gives his impressions of Caraquet in his book, *Travels in North America*, published in London in 1851 (Vol. II, 20). Other references of value are in Rameau's *Colonie féodale en Amérique* (II, 279), in Raymond's *Winslow Papers* (St. John, 1901, 501). And there is matter which will interest the future historian of Caraquet in old newspaper articles by Edward Jack, notably in the *St. John Telegraph* for October 16, 1882, and another in the *St. John Sun* for October 24, 1887.

Such is Caraquet as I have been able to see it on my two visits, and by the aid of the records here presented. It is a place growing steadily in population, influence and prosperity. I like it much, and I wish it well.

W. F. GANONG.





WIGHTMAN COAT-OF-ARMS.

The Wightman Family.*



HIS old Loyalist family in its earliest history is of Scottish origin, or, at least, seems to have been prominent on the Scottish border in very early times. There is a Scottish crest and coat-of-arms belonging to these original Wightmans, a description of which is on record at the Lion King-of-Arms, Edinburgh. The crest of the Scottish arms of this family is a demi-savage wielding a club, and the motto is: "A Wightman never wanted a weapon." Representatives of this branch of the family are still quite numerous in Scotland, and to some extent in Canada and the United States. The late Hon. Joseph Wightman, for some time speaker of the P. E. I. Legislature, and whose life-size portrait adorns the Legislative Chamber in Charlottetown, was a member of the Scottish branch of the family.

It is, however, the English Wightmans that we are now more particularly considering, since from this branch of the family are descended the United Empire Loyalist Wightmans of New Brunswick. Family tradition states that some members of the Scottish family in very early times, probably the beginning of the sixteenth century, emigrated to Middlesex Co., England, thus laying the foundation of the English line of Wightmans. The earliest records, now in the possession of the family, date about 1552, and pertain to one William Wightman, Esquire.

* References: Rhode Island Genealogical Register, pp. 226-229. Naraganset Historical Register—ten pages. Timlow's History of Southington, Ct. Wightman Memorial, pub. 1890. Heraldic Office, London. Sabine's History of the Loyalists, The Winslow Papers and family documents.

WILLIAM WIGHTMAN, ESQUIRE.

This man, the date of whose birth is uncertain, died in the year 1579, and was, presumably, well advanced in age at the time of his death. It will be noticed that the period of his life was coincident with the stirring period of the English Reformation. And it seems more than probable that his services rendered to the Reform cause brought him into the prominence which he certainly had. He lived twenty-seven years in the Harrow Rectory, of "Harrow on the Hill." If he ended his days in the Rectory, as seems to be the case, he began to occupy it in 1552. This was just one year before the death of Edward VI, when the Reformation had come to a position of dominance in England. It is quite likely that the King himself appointed him to this residence. That he had some special and important relationship to this historic church is certain, from the fact that there are figures of brass of himself, his wife and five children within the church; his tomb is also in this church. These facts are vouched for by Lysons, in his "Environs of London," dated 1790. The English coat-of-arms was granted to this man, and through him to the family generally, on the 14th of July, 1562.

It will be seen that this is the same year in which the first convocation of bishops was held in the reign of Elizabeth, after the Bloody Period of Mary. It is supposed that the coat-of-arms was granted in recognition of services rendered the church in these times of peril.

The heraldic description of the Wightman arms (English) is found in the Heraldic Office, London, and is as follows:

Arms.—Argent on a bend, engrailed gules, between 3 Cornish Cloughs proper—as many leopards faces, Or:

Crest.—A stork argent, winged sable, membered gules, holding in the mouth a snake winding round the body, vert.

There was no motto on the grant, but the name Wightman is usually found in place of the motto. Derivately the name signifies "the man of strength," and in all probability was intended to be the family motto in itself. In this respect it is, in sentiment, exactly the same as the Scottish motto. This coat-of-arms has been in the possession of the Wightmans of this country for centuries, and there can be no doubt as to their having relationship to the William Wightman, to whom the arms were first granted.

EDWARD WIGHTMAN.

(Martyr of Burton-upon-Trent.)

It is not claimed that Edward Wightman was a son of William, above mentioned, but the traditions of the family, as well as documentary evidence, indicates that he was closely related, and probably co-heir, with the members of William's family. This Wightman has the melancholy distinction of being the last martyr by fire in England. It is probable that he was a deposed clergyman of the Established Church, or a Puritan minister. At all events, he was a preacher, and was convicted of heresy by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry on the 14th December, 1611, and condemned. He was delivered over to the secular power, to use the language of the day, and his body was reduced to ashes at Lichfield on 11th of April, 1612. It is said he died so cheerfully, and yet so cruelly, that the popular feeling created was so great that the authorities feared to deliver another who had been condemned to the same fate. The times in which he lived and died were coincident with the Puritan reaction in England, as the extreme Reformers were called and Edward Wightman's heresy seems to have been simply an extreme reaction from the Established order. At the time of his martyrdom he had five children, two sons and three daughters.

The sons were John and Samuel. John was born in 1599, being thirteen years old at his death. Samuel was but an infant of eight months. His wife's name was Frances Darbye, to whom he was married in 1593.

The Wightmans of the south, of whom the late Rev. William May Wightman, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, may be mentioned, was a conspicuous member of the same general family.

GEORGE WIGHTMAN.

(First American Wightman).

It is impossible to trace all the descendants of Edward Wightman, but one fact at least is regarded as settled, viz., that George Wightman was the son of John, and grandson of the martyr. He was born in 1632, and came to America about the year 1657. He settled in North Kingston, in what was then called the "Providence Plantation Colony of Rhode Island." His motives for leaving England do not seem to be clear. As he seems to have been possessed of considerable material wealth, it would seem that it was not for material gain that he came to Rhode Island. The time of his immigration was during the Cromwell's Protectorate, and perhaps the disturbed condition of political and religious affairs in England had something to do with his removal. His will, a very interesting document, is still in the possession of the family, but need not here be re-produced. He makes many bequests of farms and money to his children and others, among which was "twenty shillings to buy wine for the congregation to celebrate the Lord's Supper." Also an old Bible is mentioned, which he "brought out of England," and is still in existence. He married his wife, Elizabeth Updike, in Rhode Island.

The following is from the Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, pp. 226-227:

1. George Wightman, b. 1632, England, d. 1722, Jan.
2. Elizabeth Updike, b. 1644, d. 1722 (?)
He left issue as follows:
 1. Elizabeth, b. July 26th, 1664, m. Alexander Huling, d. 1756.
 2. Alice (Aylie), b. Dec. 29th, 1666, m. Samuel Wait, d. 1747.
 3. Daniel, b. Jan. 2nd, 1668, d. Aug. 31st, 1750, m. (1) Catherine Holmes, (2) Mary? (3) Catherine Gardiner.
 4. Sarah, b. Feb. 25th, 1671, d.?, m. (1) William Colins, (2) Peterson.
 5. George, b. Jan. 8th, 1673, d. 1761, m. (1) Elizabeth? (2) Sarah Ladd.
 6. John, b. April 16th, 1674, d. 1750, m. (1) Jan. 6th, 1700, Jane Bently, (2) Virtue?
 7. Samuel, b. Jan. 9th, 1676, d.?
 8. Valentine, b. Apl. 16th, 1681, d. June 9th, 1747, m. Feb. 17th, 1703, Susannah Holmes.

Two of these sons, Daniel and Valentine, were prominent Baptist clergymen. Valentine, the youngest, planted the Baptist church in Connecticut and New York. A monument to his memory was erected in Groton, Connecticut, and unveiled with imposing ceremony in 1890. Through Daniel, however, comes the line of Loyalist descent.

(REV.) DANIEL WIGHTMAN.

Was the third son of George Wightman, Sr., as in above genealogical table. Daniel was ordained in 1704 as assistant pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Newport, R. I., where in due time he became first pastor and had a continuous pastorate in this church of about fifty years. He is buried in the Newport cemetery. He left issue as follows:

- By first marriage:
- 1 daughter, b.?
 - 2 daughter, b.?

By second marriage:

3 George, b. 1703.

4 Elizabeth, b. 1705.

5 Daniel, b. 1707.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE WIGHTMAN.

(The United Empire Loyalist).

This George Wightman was the grandson of the Rev. Daniel Wightman, being the son of his eldest son George. He was born November 4th, 1726, and would consequently be fifty years old when the Revolutionary War broke out. At the close of the war Lieut.-Col. Wightman became one of the Loyalist exiles, and shared in the grants of land made by the government in what was then Nova Scotia; but as his family was pretty well grown up and scattered during the war, he seems to have preferred going to England rather than face life at his age in a new and unsettled country. He consequently went to England. He seems to have had means to keep a very comfortable place in London, where the rest of his life was spent. It is said that, apart from private means, and what the government gave as compensation for his services and losses, he had the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland, whom he greatly aided while in America. He died in London about the year 1806, aged about ninety years. After removing to London he married a second time, by which union he had two children, a son and a daughter. This son, Percy, died in Egypt of sunstroke while travelling as a private secretary of Lord Amherst. During a considerable period of the Revolutionary War Lieut.-Col. Wightman commanded the regiment known as the "Loyal New Englanders," which he had been instrumental in recruiting. Lieut. John Wightman, of the same regiment, was his son. Of his issue a complete record is not to hand, but so far as available it is as follows:

1. (Lieut.) John, b. March, 1749, d. Dec. 23, 1819.
2. (Lieut.) William, b.? wounded in battle of Hobkirk's Hill, and subsequently died.
3. George, b. 1756, d.? in Rhode Island.

Second marriage:

4. Percy, b. in London, d.? in Egypt.
5. Daughter, b. in London, d.? married in London.

There were a few other children by the first wife, but their names are not at present available.

LIEUT. JOHN WIGHTMAN.

(U. E. Loyalist, No. 2).

This Loyalist was the son, as we have seen, of Lieut.-Col. Geo. Wightman, and an officer of his father's regiment. He would be about twenty-seven years old when the war broke out. At the close of the strife he came with the Loyalists of 1783 to St. John, N. B., and became one of the grantees of the city.* His property was on the West side (Carleton). He held a number of lots, as the records will show. The residence of the late Robt. Salter, and the property now occupied by the Carleton Methodist Church and Parsonage being a part of it. Besides this there were considerable estates in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia. It would seem that he was married during, or just before, the war to a Newport lady. She did not accompany her husband to New Brunswick with the Loyalists, but came the following year with her infant son. Lieut. John Wightman, with his wife, is buried in the old Loyalist burial-ground in Carleton (St. John, West), the graves being marked by modest slabs of marble bearing suitable inscriptions. The following is the detailed record of this generation:

1. John Wightman, b. in R. I., Mar. 4th, 1749, d. in St. John, N. B., Dec. 23, 1819.

* He was made a Freeman of the City of St. John in 1795, and is described in the record as John Wightman, gentleman.—D. R. J.

2. Elizabeth? b. in R. I., June 23, 1759, d. in St. John, N. B., Aug. 24, 1824.

He left issue as follows:

1. Elizabeth, b. 1780, d. Aug. 12, 1793.
2. John, b. 1783, m. (1) 1810, (2) 1832, d. July, 1871.
3. Sarah Ann, b. 1786, d. Oct. 22nd, 1821.
4. Ann Amy, b.? m. Samuel Belyea, d.?
5. Caroline Elizabeth, b.? m. 4th Feb., 1827, Robert Slater, of Newport, N. S., b.?

JOHN WIGHTMAN.

(U. E. Loyalist, No. 3).

This John Wightman, afterwards widely known as "Squire" Wightman, is fairly entitled to be numbered among the Loyalists, since he came with them, or immediately after, though an infant in arms. He was the only son, as above stated, of Lieut. John Wightman. He spent his early manhood in St. John, and for some years followed the sea and became a skilful navigator. He on a number of occasions visited London and saw his grandfather, the Lieut.-Colonel, before his death. For some years, also, he was a licensed pilot of the Bay of Fundy, and brought many emigrant and other ships into St. John harbor long before the days of fog-alarms, bell-buoys, efficient lights or steam tugs, never having met with any mishap. His family was visited with Asiatic cholera or ships' fever in 1829, and three children died within a few days. After this he built on his Bayswater estate, in the year 18—, and soon after moved his wife and family there. He himself continued to follow his calling in St. John till some years later. He, however, was seldom away more than a week or two at a time. He was married on August 14th, 1810, to Miss Margaret Gardiner, of Carleton, by whom he had three sons and eight daughters, some of whom still live.

He had a short but somewhat stirring experience in the war of 1812-14. Capt. Blythe, of the British

brig-of-war "Boxer" came to St. John to recruit his crew and obtain a pilot preparatory to making a cruise on the American coast. Among others volunteering for this dangerous service young Capt. Wightman was said to be the first. They sailed along the American coast and soon overhauled an American schooner, which surrendered without resistance, and young Wightman was placed in command of a prize crew, with orders to take the schooner to St. John and report to the authorities. This he did, and was soon back among his friends. But the ill-fated brig the very next day engaged an American brig-of-war of superior tonnage and armament, and after a most bloody battle was forced to surrender. Both captains were killed and many of each crews. It is altogether likely young Wightman would have perished had he not been with the prize vessel captured a few hours before.

In later life "Squire" John Wightman returned to his Kings Co. estate, where he was prominent in the affairs of the county for many years. He occupied to the position of "Justice of the Court of Common Pleas" for Kings County for some years, and attended quite regularly the "Quarter Sessions" at the old court-house in Kingston. He located many of the early roads, and did much legal business, both public and private. His sea life gave him a working knowledge of medicine and surgery, and his practice, which was always gratuitous was very extensive. There was practically no doctors in the country. He provided the land for the little church and cemetery at Bayswater (still in use), and contributed the larger part of the funds to build it. Long before this, however, he had set apart a family burial-ground on his own farm, where his wife was buried, and where now a large number of his descendants sleep, besides himself and his two wives.

The record is as follows :

John Wightman, b. Newport, R. I., 1783, d. Bayswater, N. B., July, 1871, 1st wife, Margaret Gardiner, b. Jan. 1st, 1792, m. Aug. 14th, 1810, d. Aug. 31st, 1830; 2nd w., Isabell Gardiner, b. Dec. 14, 1802, m. Nov. 7, 1832, d. Aug., 1871.

He left issue as follows :

1. Elizabeth Ann, b. Mar. 5, 1812, m. (1) P. Gibbons, (2) Thos. Linton, d. Sept. 18, 1861.
2. Isabella, b. Dec. 24, 1813, m. Joseph Barlow, Feb. 27, 1832, d. Apl. 18, 1872.
3. George Gardiner, b. June 1st, 1815, m. Jane Wells, Nov. 4, 1838, d. Dec. 25, 1904.
4. Mary, b. Jan. 30, 1817, d. Sept. 11, 1829.
5. Margaret Amanda, b. Oct. 15, 1818, m. Wm. Worden, Oct. 26, 1848, d. Apl. 13th, 1855.
6. Julia Caroline, b. Nov. 19, 1820, d. May 9, 1831.
7. Emeline Amelia, b. Sept. 20, 1822, m. John Wells, d. Oct. 2, 1846.
8. John, b. Nov. 20, 1824, m. Sophia J. Fenwick, June 9, 1858 (living in Digby).
9. Sarah Jane, b. Oct. 16, 1826, d. Sept. 5, 1829.
10. Howard Douglas, b. Sept. 2, 1828, d. Sept. 8, 1829.
11. Mary Jane, b. Aug. 31, 1830, m. Geo. A. Warden, Nov. 8, 1852 (still living).

GEORGE GARDINER WIGHTMAN.

This was the eldest son and third child of the late "Squire" John Wightman. He lived in Bayswater, on a part of the original estate, till about the year 1869. Subsequently he lived in St. John, N. B., for some years, and afterwards in Cleveland, Ohio, with his daughter Anna (Mrs. Jos. Alleyene). He died in Manchester, N. H., at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Henry Boone, on December 25th, 1904, as indicated above. He was a man of refined taste and manners, and was highly respected. The following is from a Cleveland paper :

Mr. Wightman was probably the most widely known and most admired old gentleman in Cleveland, many of the prominent lawyers and ministers of the city counted him a valued

friend and counsellor. Mr. Hamilton, the sculptor, considered him a perfect model of ripe old age, for, in spite of his eighty-nine years, his broad shoulders were straight and tall, and his cheeks as ruddy as a lad's.

George Gardiner Wightman, b. June 1st, 1815, d. Dec. 25th, 1905, m. Nov. 4th, 1838, ElenorJane Wells, b. Oct. 3rd, 1819, d. Oct. 10th, 1879.

Children:

1. Wellington Goldsbury, died in infancy.
2. George Harry, died in infancy.
3. Charles Ernest, b. July 12th, 1842, m. Annie Robinson.
4. Emeline Amanda, b. July 7th, 1844, d. June 24th, 1863.
5. Julia Coraline, b. May 11th, 1847, m. Ward Meade, Jan. 19th, 1866.
6. Anna Marie, b. Oct. 3rd, 1849, m. Joseph Henry Alleyne, Sept. 28th, 1871.
7. Alice Maude, b. Mar. 18th, 1852, m. Henry Allen Boone, Mar. 17th, 1872.
8. Margaret Elizabeth (Lydia), b. Aug. 10th, 1854, m. John Wells Perkins, Dec. 25th, 1872.
9. Hepsy Jane, died in infancy.
10. Lillian Austess, b. June 26th, 1859.

JOHN WIGHTMAN.

This is the youngest son of the late "Squire" John Wightman, and was born in St. John, N. B. (Carleton), November 20th, 1824. In 1858 he married Miss Sophia J. Fenwick, and lived on the old Wightman homestead at Bayswater. Mrs. Wightman died in 1882, and in 1884 the family removed to St. John, and subsequently to Digby, N. S., where Mr. Wightman still resides.

He left issue as follows:

1. John Avar, b. May 9th, 1859, d. Dec., 1887.
2. Frederic Arnold (Meth. clergyman), b. September 19th, 1860, (1) Lillie Williamson, Aug., 1890, (2) Myrtle Whitman, June 2nd, 1892.
3. Mary Gertrude, b. Dec. 15th, 1862, d. Nov., 1887.
4. Caroline Edith, b. Mar. 29th, 1869, m. R. Abramson, Digby, N. S.

5. Annie Amanda, b. May 11th, 1867, m. Fred'k Knight, Hamilton, Ont.
6. George Warren, b. Aug. 13th, 1869, m. Edith Coombs, lives in Digby.

BELYEA-MANZER SUPPLEMENT.

Ann Amy Wightman, b. Nov. 17th, 1793, d.? m.
Oct. 21st, 1809, Samuel Belyea, b. April 28th, 1785, d.?

Issue as follows:

1. George W., b. Nov. 27th, 1812, d. May 17th, 1895.
2. Mary Ann, b. Sept. 15th, 1814, d.?
3. Caroline E., b. Jan. 20th, 1816, d.?
4. Charlotte, b. Dec. 25th, 1818, d.?
5. John, b. Oct. 5th, 1821, d. Aug. 5th, 1903.
6. Samuel W., b. Oct. 17th, 1823, d.?
7. William H., b. Sept. 5th, 1825, d.?
8. James, b. Nov. 27th, 1827, d. May 29th, 1906.
9. Robert Bayard, b. May 7th, 1830, d. Jan. 20th, 1884.
10. Amelia Jane, b. June 17th, 1832, d.?
11. Charles B., b. Sept. 19th, 1835, d.?

ROBERT BAYARD BELYEA.

Robert Bayard Belyea, b. May 7th, 1830, d. Jan. 18th, 1884,
m. June 19th, 1850, Mary Elizabeth Belyea, b. June 9th, d.
Jan. 18th, 1884.

Issue as follows:

1. Theresa Elizabeth, b. Feb. 3rd, 1852, m. Bedford B. Manzer.
2. Alice Maude Mary, b. June 28th, 1853, m. John A. Atkinson, d. Jan. 18th, 1884.
3. Wellington Bayard, b. April 14th, 1855, m. Ida May Markee.
4. Antoinette Louisa, b. Aug. 27th, 1857, d. July 24th, 1882.
Theresa Elizabeth Belyea, m. Bedford Benjamin Manzer.

Issue as follows:

1. Guy Bernard, b. April 3rd, 1873, m. Victoria Matilda Wightman, Jan. 20th, 1897.
2. Edwin Bayard, b. June 4th, 1878, m. Jessie Louise Neven Watt, June 25th, 1902.

Guy Bernard Manzer, Woodstock, N. B., m. Jan. 20th, 1897,
Victoria Matilda Wightman, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S.

Issue as follows:

1. Wightman Belyea Manzer, b. Oct. 31st, 1897.
2. Reynolds Bayard Manzer, b. July 30th, 1901.

In the marriage union of Victoria Matilda Wightman to Guy Bernard Manzer, there are certain peculiarities which mark an epoch in the cycle of time and give it a marked interest to them and their respective families. Miss Wightman is a descendant of the brother who remained in Rhode Island during the troublous times of 1776-83, and who espoused the cause of the Colonists against King George III. The marriage, therefore, re-united the two branches of the family that were separated 130 years by the clash of war.

G. B. MANZER.



New Brunswick in 1802.



THE following extract from a journal, concerning a trip to Maine via the St. John River, returning by the Penobscot, is reproduced from Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. XVII, 1879-1880, pp. 207-216.

The writer of the journal, Charles Turner (1760-1839), filled various public positions in the United States. He was a member of Congress for several years and was for fourteen years steward of the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass. At the time the journal was written he was a surveyor, engaged in laying out grants of what were known as "Eastern Lands," in northern part of Maine. He was thus employed several years.

Mr. Turner appears to have come to St. John, whose future greatness he foresaw, in a vessel engaged in the smuggling business, which flourished at that period, and seems to have been considered by him a very desirable and commendable industry. He appears to have been received with considerable politeness in New Brunswick.

It may be noted that the journal was written over a century ago, ere time and increasing wisdom had cooled the fervor shown by the old "Patriots" and "Tories," and new conditions favored an English-speaking brotherhood.

Rev. W. O. Raymond, LL. D., who is so good an authority on the history of the St. John River, has kindly added valuable notes to this journal.

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF CHARLES TURNER.

1802, Aug. 26. At 10 o'clock a. m. between Campo Bello and Grand Manan Islands. Campo Bello is an island lying in the mouth of Schoodic River, above or north of which is

a large bay called Passamaquoddy Bay, and the river running across the west end of the bay takes the name of Passamaquoddy River, from thence to the mouth. Campo Bello is one of the islands claimed by the United States because the largest channel and deepest waters of the Schoodic run out on the easterly side of the island; it is claimed also by the British Government because the west passage is the straitest and nearly the same course of the river above; it is settled by British subjects, and is from its situation an excellent place to smuggle goods, and the inhabitants have well learned the trade. Grand Manan Island is the largest in the Bay of Fundy, containing several thousand acres. There is on it a considerable settlement of British subjects. Some have supposed that the line from St. Mary's to the mouth of the St. Croix, alias Schoodic River, as by the Treaty with Great Britain, will cross said island. How these clashing claims will be settled, time only must determine—for my part, if the whole of said islands should belong to the United States, and be so determined, I should think it best to give them to the British rather than take them with the inhabitants, and especially as it would entirely break up the trading and smuggling houses, (now well established and mutually beneficial), and oblige those concerned to begin anew in perhaps more disadvantageous situations. In the evening anchored off Point La Proe; only three gallons of water on board; calm. From West Quoddy Passage to Point La Proe is nine leagues, from thence to St. John, seven leagues. Tides in the Bay of Fundy set East north-east and west south-west. About three knots westward of Point La Proe is a small harbor called Beaver Harbor, which lies north from the easternmost of a number of small rocky islands called the Wolves. The Wolves lie easterly from West Quoddy Head, four leagues; good water round and between them, going into Beaver Harbor; keep the larboard hand best aboard, and come to against the houses; seven or eight fathoms of water. Point La Proe has a small harbor on the easterly side. Split Rock or Negro Head is three and a half leagues from Point La Proe; just south of Split Rock is Musquash Harbor; good going in, keep the starboard hand best aboard; a ledge on the larboard hand; in easterly winds anchor on the easterly side, in westerly winds on the west side.

27th. At noon. Abreast of Split Rock, which is three leagues from St. John's Lighthouse. From Split Rock to the lighthouse is north-east by east, having regard to tide and

winds; rocks on the larboard hand very high, diversified, red and blue; high ledges, but good water. Point Mispook and Cape Spencer make the easterly chop of St. John's Harbor. At 3 o'clock P. M. come to anchor at the City of St. John. This city is built on land as rocky and uneven as Marblehead, is about as large as old Plymouth, is well laid out; it has an excellent harbor, by having an island which breaks off the sea, and on which stands a lighthouse. Good water on either side the island, and deep water in harbor; it will probably be a large city in some future time, under the Government of the United States, or at least independent of Great Britain, who, jealous of the growing importance of its American colonies, and having been taught by fatal experience, is willing, if not able, to retard and obstruct the too rapid population of them. The City has at present one large handsome church and a county court-house in a handsome square near the water (1), and (to their honor) several schoolhouses. Back of the City on a rocky eminence is a fort and a block-house (which by-the-by serves about as good a purpose for the defence of the City against a naval attack, as Fort Independence does an attack on Marblehead). About a mile above the City, the river is so contracted by high rocky banks, that the tide (which ebbs and flows ordinarily about thirty feet perpendicular) forces in and out with such violence as to be impassable with vessels of any size, except at about half-tide, when the waters above and below are level.

28th. In the morning applied to Mr. Bliss, Collector and Naval officer of the port (2) for a permit to land our provisions and other articles, all of which except bread were prohibited; he however was not disposed to seize them, appeared willing to forward our undertaking and gave us a permit to land stores, baggage and provisions, which general terms would include almost every article in the vessel, and she was nearly loaded at Boston with goods intended to be smuggled. On delivering our permit to the tide waiter, he observed in the hearing of all the passengers, that we had a right to land what we pleased without search. This was noticed by them and they applied to us to claim casks, chests, etc., and many goods were landed in sight of the tide waiter, under our permit, which he knew were not ours, and when we called on the Captain for our bill of freight, the tide waiter pleasantly cautioned us not to pay the freight of the goods smuggled under our permit. Having shifted our provisions, etc., to the Frederickton packet, we paid our respects

to the Lord Mayor, by whom we were treated with as much politeness as we could expect from a Provincial officer aping the hauteur of the British. At the invitation of Mr. Munday we drank tea with Mr. McCall (3), a refugee from York State—very polite.

29th. At nine o'clock came to sail in the Frederickton packet, Capt. Sagee (4), with a number of passengers, among whom a Mr. Bradley, late a lieutenant in the New Brunswick regiment, and his lady-persons of sound sense, good breeding and real politeness—gave us much information. Here we commenced our passage from the City of St. John to Frederickton, the seat of Government of the Province of New Brunswick, which lies ninety miles up the River St. John at the head of tide waters. After sailing about 15 miles up the river, the land on either side very high, mostly rock, small growth of wood, we opened a large bay on the left called South Bay and a large river on the right said to be navigable 30 miles, called by the Indians Kennebecases or little Kennebeck, coming from the east. Soon after crossing South Bay we entered Long Reach, 18 miles in length, lying north-east and south-west. The banks of the river gradually less steep and rocky, and better land; considerable settlements scattered up and down on either side, large fields of potatoes and buckwheat, considerable grass.

30th. Breakfasted abreast of Belle Isle Bay which comes in from the south-east, between whose waters and Kennebecases is a small portage, or carrying place (5). A fine, fresh, south-east wind. Come to anchor in the evening; calm; a few miles below Sheffield.

31st. In the morning fair, but small wind. Run two or three miles, and anchored abreast of Major Gilbert's Island, about two miles below Sheffield meeting-house. From Belle Isle Bay upward the land is good; great tracts of intervale and islands. Agriculture is brought to considerable proficiency. Sheffield is a very handsome town on the east side of the River; has a small but elegant Congregational meeting house. Mr. Maynard went on shore and shot some pigeons which are very plenty. At night, anchored abreast of Maugerville. This is a parish on the east side of the river, on an extensive high intervale; appears to be an old settlement. A little above Maugerville Church, Oromucto stream comes in from the west, which nearly connects St. John's with Magaguadavic waters. Nearly opposite Maugerville church is a courthouse, in the parish of Lincoln, County of Sunbury.

Sept. 1st. Went up the River within three miles of Frederickton, calm, anchored.

Sept. 2. Arrived at Frederickton at 9 o'clock A. M. and took lodgings at Mrs. Vanderbeck's (6), a Scotch widow. Frederickton is situated on the west bank of the River 90 miles above the City of St. John. It is an high intervale point of land about three miles long north and south, and half as wide, east and west. There are, as yet, but few buildings—the church, courthouse, and a few private buildings of elegance. The barracks are sufficient to contain 1000 men, elegantly built, forming a square, the officers' fronting south, the soldiers' west. They are situated at the easternmost point of the town and make a very good appearance. The Governor's seat is about a mile north of the courthouse— an elegant pile of buildings, of every description.

Sept. 3rd. Sent off two barrels of pork by Thomas Field in a birch canoe for Capt. Joseph Cunliff's, at the mouth of the Maduxnekeag, 80 miles above Frederickton. At ten o'clock A. M. paid our respects to Gov. Thomas Carleton, being introduced by Mr. Sec. Odell. Afternoon, Mr. Maynard went up river 12 miles to the French village with Andrew Tibbets, taking part of our baggage. I called on Col. Ed. Winslow, formerly of Plymouth; he was not at home. Drank tea with Mr. Bradley and lady, our late fellow-passengers, where I was treated with the utmost freedom and complaisance, not only by them, but by Mrs. Bradley's father, Captain Jenkins (7), in whom much information, gained by experience, true politeness, and real benevolence, are united with garrulous old age. Previous to seeing the Governor, we waited on Mr. Secretary Odell, who appeared to dislike our attempting settlements on or near the line,—suggesting that it was the understanding of both parties, at the settlement of the Peace of 1783, that the line to run north from the source of St. Croix would leave the settlement of the neutral French high up St. John River, called Melawasea [Mada-waska], on the east side of the line, and, consequently, not interfere with their line of mail-carriage up that river, and across to Quebec. He supposed it probable that negotiations were in train on that subject, and advised us not to attempt any settlement on or near the line, until matters were adjusted. Relative to our proposed visit to the Governor, he advised us to make it a visit of ceremony only, and not to make any proposals respecting the using the river in carrying on settlements, as the only answer the Governor could give would

be to refer to the treaty, and, if any thing like a special indulgence was requested, he would undoubtedly refer a decision to the Crown; and, therefore, the best way to avoid difficulty was to make none.

We, therefore, in compliance with the humor of Mr. Secretary Odell (he introducing us), paid our respects to his Excellency, who treated us with politeness, inquiring into our business generally,—having, however, been previously informed by Mr. Secretary into the measures we proposed to take to get our baggage up the river, presuming we had baggage with us; and (no doubt supposing we had articles that we could not have entered at the custom house) he said he should not object to our carrying up anything the custom house officers allowed us to land;—approved our proposed method of going up the river, wished us success, and we departed.

4th. After Mr. Maynard went up the river, I saw and conversed with Stair Agnew, Esq. (8), one of the Lower House of Assembly, and one of the judges of the county court, who very much disapproved of the cavalier manner with which Mr. Secretary Odell had treated us, alleging that, by the existing treaty, citizens of the United States had a right to pass up, and down the river, and that the 30th of George the Third was an express privilege for the encouragement of settlers from the United States; that our going up the river, and proposed settlement near the boundary line, met with his hearty approbation, and, he was confident, would be pleasing to the people in general, and the popular branch of the Legislature, and should receive his decided support. He reflected with pain, on the conduct of Mr. Odell. He also told me that he was confident that Colonel Edward Winslow, who was one of the Council, would heartily approve of, and endeavor to promote, our settlement.

5th. I went up the river with the remainder of the baggage, in a birch canoe, with an Indian to the upper end of the French Village (so called), about twelve miles above the tide-water, and met Mr. Maynard at a Mr. Howard's, at which place are about twenty families of Indians, and a small chapel.

6th. Purchased a canoe, paddle, &c., and hired Andrew Tibbets for a boatman; also, hired William McKeen, who found boat, and at twelve o'clock at noon got under way, and went ten miles up river, almost to Bear Island, and put up and lodged with one Peasley, a tanner, by the river side, where we were treated with great politeness; and he would take nothing for our entertainment.

7th. Travelled on, nineteen miles, to Maductic Falls (so called), passing a considerable stream that comes in from the west, called Pocaock (Pokiok), and put up, in the rain, at Mr. Edmund Tompkins's, where we saw Mr. Tompkins's father, aged 106. He was a tall man, thin-favored, light-complexioned, an agreeable countenance, able to walk out, and to do considerable light labor on the farm; his appetite good and slept well. He, with a number of children, attached themselves to the British army, when at New York; and although his memory, like other aged persons', had so far failed as that he was not able to tell any particular service he had performed for his king, yet his great consolation, and what he frequently repeated, was that he had been faithful in serving his king (9).

8th. Went up the river, five miles, to Mr. Guyer's, where we found Thomas Field, with our two barrels of pork, ready to go forward with us; but heavy rain prevented our proceeding.

9th. At noon it cleared so far as to rain but about half the time. We set off, and went, twelve miles, to Major Griffith's, where we were politely entertained, and where was a collection of young folks,—nine young ladies and one young widow, and six young gentlemen, who were prepared to spend the evening in dancing, after quilting. The ladies all dressed in white, and all performed their parts in the style and taste of Boston, where, eighteen years ago, Satan's seat was; where the owl and the satyr danced, and no human footstep appeared. Major Griffith was a refugee from New York, and was appointed major in Simcoe's Provincial troops, where he acted so much of a part (although, from my acquaintance with him, I could not determine whether he had any parts) as to obtain a pension and a grant of land. He appears to be a small man, in every sense of the word; but disposed to reason for his own advantage, if any thing he said might be taken for reasoning. But if logic consists in observations made which are at open war with every principle of reason and common sense, and diametrically opposite to annalogous principles, the Major was a logician. But being nothing originally, he has spent his life in the study of nothing,—has acquired nothing, and is nothing in the abstract. His lady was formerly of Philadelphia, with many accomplishments. The Major has an excellent tract of land,, and has made considerable progress in clearing up a farm, but has done it at a dear rate. Instead of profiting from the good old

pedagogue, Experience, he has furnished himself with the British writers on agriculture, gardening, &c.; and, apparently disregarding the trifling circumstances of difference of climate, soil, degree of improvement, and all the minutiae of the muckworm, he nobly soars above the whole, and places his labor and seed where, when, and as his books direct. He has got a new idea in his head, if he might ever be said to have an old one to compare it with, viz., that he is a suitable person for an Assemblyman,—such a creature as, in Massachusetts, we call a Representative to the General Court. He says he shall not make much of a speaker, but can draft bills, and in that way be eminently serviceable to his constituents. He is, accordingly, canvassing for an election, which comes on soon (10). The popular branch of the government of New Brunswick are chosen by counties, septennially; and gentlemen propose themselves as candidates to represent one or more counties, as they please, having a freehold estate, to a certain amount, in the several counties in which they propose themselves; and they send men forward, previous to the election, to make interest and solicit votes at the time of election. The Governor issues a precept (or by whatever other name it is called) to the high sheriff. That officer notifies meetings in the several parishes of the several counties, in such order of time and place as to attend the whole himself. All the candidates for the county go with him, and attend the meetings. Each states his pretensions, and requests his friends to vote for him. After they have stated their pretensions (in which there are, to be sure, no demands, in consequence of the poorer people being indebted to them, no bribing or corruption, although the people are sure to be made drunk at the candidate's expense, if they have an inclination to drink), the sheriff calls on each voter separately to declare which candidate he votes for, till he has gone through the company; and so on, from parish to parish, through the county.

These patriotic Assemblymen, thus freely elected, serve without fee or reward, viz., no taxes on their constituents to pay Assemblymen, or any other public or private purposes, except for erecting county buildings and repairing highways. True, there is a small impost and excise, which makes English and West India goods about 175 per cent higher than in Boston; but that is no grievance; wages are high; money is plenty,—there being a great many pensioners in the province. During the late war with France, a regiment of provincials

(composed of the offscouring of all nations,—the very scum of the froth) was paid and supported by the Crown; and, in time of peace, more or less of the standing British regiments are quartered there. This last measure not only makes money circulate, but has a surprising good effect among the Indians, both black and white, to keep them peaceable, and prevent grumbling. The Council, as well as the Governor, is appointed by the Crown. Therefore, they are always in one box, and the popular branch of the Legislature in the other; and so sharp are their contests, between the rights of the Crown and the people, that very little business has been done by the General Court for several years. The court meets, the two branches soon get to clashing; the Governor lets them fight a while, and then prorogues them, and sends them packing (11). Thus have they tugged, until the Assemblymen, and almost all the common people, notwithstanding their loyalty and attachment to their Free British Constitution, secretly wish (and many openly declare their wishes) to be annexed to the United States. A great proportion of the people, being refugees from different States, would gladly return, if they had any property they could bring with them; but their royal master and his governor have admirably ordered matters, much better than they could have done themselves, and obliged them to be happy where they are, by preventing their disposing of their real estate; viz., giving them no title to it. Grants of considerable tracts of land were made by the Crown to loyalists who had lost, or pretended to have lost, property in the United States, by their attachment to their king; also, to some officers of the troops disbanded at the conclusion of the American war, since which no grants have been made. And these grants contained a reservation to the Crown of certain annual rents, when demanded. Most other persons in that province hold their real estate, either by grant of improvement, performing certain conditions of settlement, paying annual rents, if demanded; or by leases from the lords of manors, giving to them and their heirs, so long as they shall pay one shilling per acre per annum. Thus are they in a pretty poor situation for removing with property to the United States or elsewhere, and would like well that the United States would remove to them.

10th. At ten o'clock, A. M., arrived at Captain Joseph Cunliff's (12), at the mouth of Maduxnekeag, where, depositing our baggage, we made preparations to take the bush.

11th. Went twelve miles up Maduxnekeag, and camped at the head of the lower falls.

12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th were spent in surveying for Mr. Maynard. On the 20th, being joined by Captain Johnson and Dr. Saltmarsh, in behalf of Joseph E. Foxcroft and others, we made two companies. Myself, Johnson, A. Tibbets, and Jesse Baker began at the north-east corner of Milton Academy land, and ran north. Rainy; camped before night.

21st. Rained hard all day; remained in camp.

22nd. Ran and marked twenty-seven mile tree. Rainy. This day, be bread and pork our lot!

23rd. Hard rain; remained in camp.

24th. Still rainy; ran until noon; broke my compass glass; then steered north-east by pocket compass for Presque Isle garrison; travelled until dark; heavy rain; struck the stream, and with great difficulty got fire. Jesse Baker, not a very healthy person, and thinly clothed in linen, was beat out with wet, cold, and fatigue.

25th. With difficulty walked down stream three miles to the garrison, where we arrived (without leaving Baker in the woods) at noon.

26th, 27th, and 28th. Remained in garrison waiting for Mr. Maynard with provisions.

29th. Mr. Maynard arrived. In the morning we again string on our war bags and—bush.

30th. Got to our work and ran half a mile.

October 1st. Ran to thirty-first mile tree, where we began Bridgewater Academy location.

Mr. Maynard and company running west, myself and company running north, we intended to meet at the north-west corner. We accordingly met there on the 4th, and marked the north-west corner of Bridgewater Academy lands, which is a little south of a considerable mountain, which lies north-west from Presque Isle garrison, and near the source of the stream. Upon the westerly end of the Bridgewater Academy lands we laid one thousand acres granted to a Mr. Cox, now owned by a Mr. Amory.

5th and 6th. Ran two lines through Bridgewater Academy lands, numbering lots, &c., and met at the east end; and from the thirty-first and a half mile tree, ran a line intending to strike the garrison, which we did on the 7th, at noon. Having completed our business, we pushed hard, and with our three birch canoes arrived in the evening at Captain Cunniff's.

8th. Paid off and discharged our troops, and prepared for home by way of Penobscot waters.

It is but just to mention the very marked attention paid Captain Johnson and myself at the garrison, by Mr. Commissary Nicholson (13), an Irishman, and his lady and family. He was an officer in the dragoon service during the whole of the American war, was a man of observation, and notwithstanding his national prejudices and partialities, could view things in their proper light. He was ready to confess the extreme folly of the British Parliament in strenuously urging their claim upon the then American colonies. He readily gave credit to the American army for all their distinguishable achievements, and placed our much reputed Washington in the first rank of generals. Mr. Nicholson's conversation is animating and instructive. He and his lady appeared to study to make our stay agreeable, treating us with various fruits and roots, the product of the garrison lands, among which we noticed watermelons and muskmelons in great perfection; and strawberries, which abound there, preserved with loaf sugar, a most delicious dessert, of which they frequently get two crops in a season. The second crop was then full-grown, as were also red raspberries. When we departed, he could not be prevailed on to accept any compensation for the expense and trouble he had occasioned, but left us, with the lesser blessing of receiving, to prosecute our voyage to Penobscot tide-waters. We proceeded on, and having hired Saul Sabbatis, the same Indian we employed the season before, went down the river as far as Mr. McKeen's, near Maductic point, an old Indian town, where we tarried the night. Our company then consisted of Captain Johnson and myself in one birch, with Isaac Spencer for boatman; Mr. Maynard and Dr. Saltmarsh, with Saul for boatman.

9th. Commenced our voyage by carrying our boats and baggage over the portage five miles into Eell River; went up the river into and across Eell Lake, and encamped in the rain on the portage between Eell Lake and the Upper Schoodic Lake; found, however, an excellent light bark camp, built by the Indians; this was a luxury.

10th. Crossed the portage, three miles; it rained hard, but was calm; therefore crossed lakes, carried over a three mile portage into Baskenhegen, a branch of Penobscot River, and went four miles down the stream, found another bark camp and put up.

11th. We went out of Baskenhegen into Metawaumkeag, a still larger branch of the Penobscot; at night arrived at the mouth of the Metawaumkeag, and encamped in an Indian wigwam; it being a cold frosty night, we chose to risk the lice.

12th. Faint yet pursuing, we arrived at night in safety at Indian Old Town, about ten miles above the tide, and lodged with Mr. Winslow; discharged Sabbatis.

13th. Arrived at Park Holland, Esq.'s [Eddington, near Bangor.]

14th. Prepared for a voyage to Boston in Captain Partridge.

26th. Landed at Boston.

28th. Arrived at Scituate.

G. O. BENT.

NOTES BY REV. W. O. RAYMOND, LL.D.

1. The old county court house, which served also as a city hall, stood on Market Square, at the foot of King Street. It was used for meetings of the courts and of the city council from the 11th March, 1797, to the 15th June, 1829. The civic officers were in the second story. The lower story was occupied by butchers' stalls and as a market, a section in the basement being reserved for a lock-up. The stalls and market were not so carefully conducted then as now, and their proximity caused the market slip to be usually in so filthy a condition as to arouse grievous complaints on the part of our ancestors. Market Square was the scene of olden time punishments. The *Courier* of 29th September, 1819, tells how one John Corey, convicted of a revolting misdemeanor, stood in the pillory on Market Square one hour, in the course of which he was pelted with eggs, rotten apples, dead cats, etc. "The spectators were numerous," says the *Courier*, "and to a reflecting mind the scene was solemn and impressive." Doubtless it was sufficiently solemn and impressive to the culprit, but we have our doubts with regard to the solemnity of the crowd.

The records of the common council show that on the 22nd May, 1821, Stephen Humbert and Daniel Leavitt, alderman of King's Ward, were appointed a committee to build a cage, under the court house steps on the Market Square, "for confining boys therein for improper conduct on Sundays and other days." Youthful depravity evidently is not entirely modern.

2. Mr. Bliss was a subordinate officer of William Wanton, the collector of customs at St. John, who was at this time in England. Considerable friction existed between Wm. Wanton and his deputies on the one hand and George Leonard, the superintendent of trade and fisheries, on the other. Several of Mr. Leonard's letters, printed in the "Winslow Papers," (see for example, at pages 544, 545, 554 and 636), are filled with complaints of "the injurious conduct of the officers of the customs." Mr. Leonard does not hesitate to charge them with "the most shameful perversion of their instructions," and with making tacit agreement with the American officers of customs for the encouragement of smuggling.

3. Mr. McCall, who is mentioned by Mr. Turner in his journal, was in all probability George McCall, senior partner of the firm of McCall & Codner, who were leading merchants at this time. Both partners were grantees of Parrtown. The lot drawn by Mr. McCall was that on which the City Hall now stands, known in early days as "McCall's Corner." In the *Royal St. John's Gazette and Nova Scotia Intelligencer*, printed at Parrtown on the 29th January, 1784, the following advertisement appears: "McCall & Codner in King Street, a little above the landing place in the upper Cove, have just opened a general assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Wollens, linens, silks, men and women's shoes, hosiery, calicoes, chintzes, muslins, cambricks, lawns, gauzes, ribbons, threads,

laces, &c., &c., also a few articles of Glass Ware and one cask of snuff."

The oft-repeated saying, "from a needle to an anchor," was not a myth in the case of McCall & Codner, who advertise both for sale in the newspapers of this period. George McCall was a native of Dumfries, in Scotland. He died March 30th, 1812, in his 78th year, and is buried in the Old Burial Ground. James Codner, the junior partner, was also a Loyalist, and a grantee of Parrtown. He married a daughter of the Hon. George Leonard, and for many years held the office of Chamberlain of the city. He died April 24th, 1821, aged 67 years.

4. Communication was maintained between St. John and Fredericton in early years by sloops. One of the first, called the "Four Sisters," was advertised to sail from St. John to Fredericton every Tuesday, wind and weather permitting. These sloops continued on the river for thirty years, and among the well-known owners were Captains Alpheus Pine, James Drake and James Segee. In the year 1815, Bishop Plessis, of Quebec, ascended the St. John river to Fredericton in a sloop, the master of which, he says, was "a man of the name of Sighi (Segee), honest and courageous, a great singer of English songs, of which he had a stock suitable for all occasions; his mate, named Creighton, and two negroes formed his crew." On the occasion of the bishop's voyage the sloop carried twenty-one passengers, including four women and four infants.

5. The portage referred to is that from the head of Kingston Creek (formerly called Portage Creek) to the Kennebecasis. It was a route much followed in early days. Until New Brunswick was established as a separate province, the St. John river valley formed a part of the County of Sunbury in Nova Scotia. The justices of His Majesty's Court of Quarter Sessions

used to meet at Maugerville to transact the business of the County. On June 22nd, 1784, Nathaniel Underhill, Ephraim Betts, Nehemiah Beckwith and Eben Whitney memorialized the justices on behalf of the settlers of the County of Sunbury to have a road "lay'd out from Bellile Bay through the portash to Canebeccasis, and from thence to the Town of Parr." The Court appointed Jonathan Burpee and Richard Bartlett to inquire into the "necessity and conveniency" of the proposed road, and these gentlemen the next day reported: "We think it is of absolute necessity that there should be a road made as soon as possible."

6. This Mrs. Vanderbeck was Hannah, widow of Abraham Vanderbeck. Her husband served in the Revolutionary War in Col. Abraham VanBuskirk's Loyalist regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, and was one of the first settlers at Fredericton, where he owned, conjointly with Cornelius Ackermann, eight lots on Queen Street, between Regent and St. John Streets. This block of land included the site of the Queen Hotel and adjacent lots on both sides. The Queen Hotel may perhaps be regarded as the legitimate successor of the old Vanderbeck Inn. The following, from the official records, is of interest in this connection:

Ackerman and Vanderbeck, having entered into bonds agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly, are hereby authorized to keep a Publick House and to retail spirituous Liquors from and after the date hereof for and during the full term of one year, they strictly adhering to the regulations prescribed by the said Act of the General Assembly.

Given under my hand and seal at Fredericton this 17th day of January, 1788.

By order of a Court of Special Sessions.

BEV. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

The license fee was £4 per annum.

7. Captain John Jenkins served through the Revolutionary war, in the 3rd Battalion of the New Jersey Volunteers, as lieutenant and adjutant. He was a grantee of Parrtown. His commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Isaac Allen, wrote on January 6th, 1784: "Poor old Jenkins, who commands the Major's company, is at St. Johns with his wife and three children." Capt. Jenkins had seen hard service in the Carolinas. He was with Colonel Cruger in the gallant defence of the British post at Ninety-Six. He settled close beside Col. Edward Winslow on the banks of the St. John river, a few miles above Fredericton. He was in active service from 1793 to 1802 in the King's New Brunswick Regiment. His son-in-law, William Bradley, was an ensign in the same corps. At the time of Charles Turner's arrival in New Brunswick, the regiment had been but recently disbanded. Farther on in his journal, Mr. Turner speaks very scornfully of the rank and file of the regiment, which, he affirms, was "composed of the off-scouring of all nations—the very scum of the froth." This criticism is not just. It is true that there was difficulty in inducing the more reputable of the Loyalists to enlist, as most of them were engaged in making a home for their families in the wilderness. Nevertheless the regiment rendered essential service and bore an honorable reputation. (See on this head references to the corps in the "Winslow Papers," and Mr. Jonas Howe's paper on "The King's New Brunswick Regiment," in Vol. I, Collections of the Historical Society).

8. Captain Stair Agnew, son of Rev. Dr. John Agnew, was a Virginia Loyalist his commission in the Queen's Rangers dating from the 27th November, 1776. He was severely wounded on the 11th September, 1777, at the battle of Brandywine. After being invalided for a year he returned to his regiment. In the course of the southern campaign in 1781 he was

taken prisoner and carried to the castle of St. Maloes, in France. After the peace he remained in the United Kingdom until 1790, when he came to New Brunswick and settled at the mouth of the Nashwaak river on a property of 1,000 acres purchased of John Anderson, an old pre-Loyalist settler and magistrate. To this property the name of Monckton was given, and the ferry across the river to Fredericton at this point was long known as the Monckton Ferry. Stair Agnew represented the County of York in the Provincial Legislature for thirty years. He was a free lance in politics, and not always in favor with the government of the day. He was a leading magistrate and a personal friend of Edward Winslow. He died in 1821, at the age of sixty-three. There are very many references to him in the "Winslow Papers," printed under the auspices of the N. B. Historical Society. An obituary notice says of Stair Agnew: "His ability and integrity in the discharge of his public duties entitled him to the continued approbation of his constituents, and rendered him well worthy of general estimation. His remains were conveyed to Maugerville on Saturday last, numerous and respectfully attended, and interred with Masonic orders."

9. At least nine of the Tompkins family served the King's cause in the Revolutionary War. Of these, John, Edward and Obadiah were sergeants in Colonel Beverley Robinson's Loyal American Regiment. Elijah, Joseph, Edmund, William and Roger Tompkins served in the same corps in various capacities. Jacob Tompkins was a soldier in the Prince of Wales American Regiment. Several members of the Tompkins family moved farther up the river about this time, and were among the pioneer settlers of Florenceville and the vicinity. At the present day their descendants are numerous and influential.

10. The references made in Turner's journal, on the 9th October, are not to be taken too seriously. Some of his statements are inaccurate, and the spirit of banter pervades the whole. The writer of these notes was born within a mile of the old Griffith homestead in Woodstock, and is confident from what he has heard in his young days from elderly people of the neighborhood, that Major B. P. Griffith is unmercifully caricatured by Charles Turner. The truth seems to be that the Major was a man of pretty independent mind, and rather too sturdy a Loyalist to prove a congenial companion to the man from Massachusetts. He was not, as Turner states, a major in Simcoe's Queen's Rangers, but a lieutenant in the 1st Battalion of Gen'l DeLancey's Brigade. He saw arduous service under Lieut.-Col. Cruger in South Carolina. At the time of Turner's visit he was a major in the York County Militia. When his regiment was disbanded, he, with a number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and their families, made a settlement at Meductic, on the Upper St. John, now known as Woodstock. This was the first settlement of English-speaking people so far up the river. Major Griffith was a man of enterprise and of industrious habits, as well as of good education. He was highly respected and esteemed in the community. He died at his place in Woodstock on the 19th April, 1809, in the 55th year of his age. Mr. Turner says that Mrs. Griffith was a lady of many accomplishments, who had formerly lived in Philadelphia. This coincides with the family tradition. Her maiden name was Mary Carson. She was born in Philadelphia in 1762, and died in Woodstock in 1831 at the age of 68 years.

Mr. Turner gives a good description of an olden time election. It seems that Major Griffith eventually decided not to be a candidate. The election came off

early in October and was hotly contested. The result will be found in the following from the *Royal Gazette*:

On Wednesday, October 13th [1802], the poll of the County of York was closed and Stair Agnew, Archibald McLean, John Davidson and Walter Price were found to have been elected. At 3 o'clock they arrived from Woodstock, were received about a mile from town by a number of respectable Gentlemen of the County and escorted to the Province Hall. An elegant flag was displayed and carried in front of the Procession, in the centre of which was a figure of a plough, ingeniously wrought, with the following inscriptions, over the figure "Speed the Plough," and underneath "No Traffickers in the Revenue." A handsome dinner was provided at Mr. Van Horne's Tavern, and the day ended with cheerfulness and good humour.

One of the candidates elected, Walter Price, was a Church of England clergyman, who lived at St. Marys, York County.

The election was protested by Messrs. Peter Fraser and Duncan McLeod, two of the defeated candidates, but the Assembly decided by a vote of 10 to 9 (York County members not voting) that the Sheriff's return should stand. [See "Winslow Papers," p. 487.]

11. The Journals of the House of Assembly show that there was a heated wrangle between the Assembly and the Executive Council at the close of the session of 1796 over the question of payment to members of the House of Assembly. Hitherto the members had served without pay. It was proposed that they should be allowed ten shillings a day during the session, and the House of Assembly accordingly inserted in the list of appropriations in their "money bill" a clause providing for the payment of the members. The Council thereupon rejected the bill. These tactics were renewed during the next three years. The situation became intolerable and a matter of concern to the Home Government. The construction of roads and bridges was at a stand, and not even the ordinary

expenses of government could be met. The Council was obliged to yield, and on the 8th February, 1799, supply was voted for the four years for which there had been no appropriation. The last session of the first provincial parliament closed (February, 1802) with a fine wrangle between the House of Assembly and the Executive Council over the appointment of Samuel Denny Street as Clerk of the Assembly in the room of Isaac Henden, deceased.

12. Capt. Joseph Cunliffe was born in New Jersey in 1746. At the outbreak of the Revolution he assisted in raising a company for the New Jersey Volunteers, of which company Major Millidge was captain and Mr. Cunliffe was commissioned lieutenant. Not long after Lieut. Cunliffe was transferred to General Skinner's company, with the rank of Capt.-Lieut., or senior subaltern officer. At the close of the war he came to the River St. John, accompanied by his wife, and the next summer settled on a tract of 700 acres of land granted him by government on the east side of the River St. John, just above the mouth of the Nacawick Stream. About the year 1796 he moved to Woodstock, and settled on lot 38 of the grant to the 1st DeLanceys, on which land there has since been built a considerable part of the town of Woodstock. He died at Woodstock on the 24th March, 1831, at the age of 85 years. Captain Cunliffe and his sons were in their day among the most active and enterprising citizens in the community, and engaged extensively in lumbering.

13. Lt. Arthur Nicholson was a native of Sligo, in Ireland. He came to Boston with his regiment, the 7th Light Dragoons, at the beginning of the American Revolution. He arrived in time to take part in the Battle of Bunker Hill, and was afterwards engaged in military operations under General Howe in the vicinity of New York. In 1781 he was transferred

to the King's American Dragoons as adjutant. He came to New Brunswick in 1783 and settled with his regiment in the Parish of Prince William. At that time he had seen twenty-four years' continuous service in the army. He subsequently removed to Miramichi, and when the King's New Brunswick Regiment was organized, in 1793, became lieutenant in that corps. He had command of the garrison at Presquise in 1797, and for several years after. A military post, with barracks, was established here in 1791 to protect the settlers against the Indians and facilitate communication with Quebec. After the regiment was disbanded, Lieut. Nicholson assumed the role of a pedagogue, and for some years taught school in the vicinity of Presquise. He was twice married, and among his descendants is the widow of the late Sir Wm. Johnstone Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada.



Major Ferguson's Riflemen—The American Volunteers.

The Story of a Loyalist Corps.

(Continued.)



ON Friday, May 26th, 1780, the American Volunteers, Major Ferguson; Light Infantry, Major Graham; three companies of the British Seventh Regiment, Captain Peacock, and the Prince of Wales American Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Pattinson, all under command of Colonel Balfour, of the Twenty-third Regiment—in number about six hundred—marched from Charleston.

The Prince of Wales American Regiment was a Loyalist corps formed in New York in 1777, and commanded by Brigadier-General Montford Brown, who did not accompany the regiment to the south. Lieutenant-Colonel Pattinson commanded during the campaigns in South Carolina, and died at Charleston in 1783. The regiment participated in many engagements in the Carolinas, and a detachment under Lieutenant Patrick Garrett was with Lord Cornwallis' army at Yorktown and became prisoners of war at the surrender. Colonel Gabriel DeVeber succeeded Colonel Pattinson, and at the peace came to St. John with the survivors of the corps and were disbanded. Colonel DeVeber and his son, Lieutenant John DeVeber, were grantees of St. John; Dr. Luke DeVeber, surgeon of the corps, was a relative. Colonel DeVeber settled at Gagetown, New Brunswick, where his descendants still reside. Captains Andrew Maxwell and Stephen Hoyt, Lieutenants Michael Ambrose, Benjamin Ogden and the eccentric James Eccles were

all grantees of St. John, and settled in New Brunswick. The Adjutant's name, Lieutenant John Ness, also a grantee, is recorded in the royal charter of the City of St. John. Many of the men settled along the St. John River and their descendants still remain.

As the heat was excessive the column got in motion very early in the morning of each day, and Lieutenant Allaire noted the delicious odor which the numerous magnolias emitted on the balmy air.

Sunday, May 28th. The column reached Monk's Corner, the scene of the surprise of Huger's cavalry. "Doctor Johnson and myself went and dined with Lady Colleton, Miss Russell and Miss Giles, the ladies well protected in their distress when we were here the fourteenth of April," is Lieutenant Allaire's entry in his diary.

Next day the gallant Lieutenant "spent an agreeable afternoon at Lady Colleton's" with the same ladies. Tuesday, May 30th: "Got in motion and marched to General Moultrie's plantation."

General William Moultrie, the owner of the plantation, was very prominent in the councils of South Carolina during the early years of the rebellion, and very pronounced in his opposition to the British. He was second in command under General Lincoln, of the Continental troops, at the defence of Charleston, and was at this time a prisoner on parole. He won renown in 1775 for his bravery in successfully defending the fort at the entrance of Charleston harbor against the British fleet under Sir Peter Parker, and which was subsequently called by his name "Fort Moultrie." After the downfall of Charleston his military services ceased, but he was one of the early governors of the state after independence. A brother, John Moultrie, a distinguished physician, remained loyal, and was the last royal governor of East Florida.

Saturday, June 3rd. The column reached Campbell's plantation, seventy-seven miles from Charleston.

Monday, June 5th. "Got in motion at two o'clock in the morning, and marched to Cave Hall, St. Matthew's Parish. * * * * This day twenty militia men came in and brought the new fangled governor of Georgia prisoner; he was sent to Charleston. He had taken protection from Lord Cornwallis as a private man."

On Thursday, June 22nd, the column reached Ninety-six, a village or country town that figures considerably in the early revolutionary history of that period, containing about twelve dwelling houses, a court house and jail, in which were confined about forty rebels brought in by the friends of government, who were in the ascendancy.

Major Ferguson, with his corps, was then in the very centre of the most disturbed portion of South Carolina. A bloody and relentless partizan war was waged in that district, in which all the finest qualities of humanity were abandoned. Judge John Belton O'Neil, a South Carolina writer, attributed the bloodshed to the cruel tyranny of the rebel governor Rutledge, and the extreme measures adopted to force all into opposition to the British. There was a large loyal population in the Carolinas who resented the claim of the so-called patriots, and were ready on all occasions to assist the King's troops. Many of these were very influential people. To these the British commander appealed, and numbers flocked to the King's standard, and were formed into companies and armed; non-commissioned officers from the American Volunteers were made instructors. Several of these non-commissioned officers were captured and lost to the corps.

Major Ferguson had great confidence in the loyal population, and his influence was dreaded by the leaders of the rebellion. "We come, not to make war on women and children" was his declaration to the people, and he acted up to his promise.

Sunday, July 9th. The American Volunteers marched from Ninety-six under command of Captain dePeyster, and on the 10th crossed the Saluda river and marched nine miles to Colonel Williams' plantation, where they halted. "Mrs. Williams and the children were at home, and were treated with the utmost civility. Colonel Williams* is with the rebels, and is a very violent persecuting scoundrel" is Lieutenant Allaire's record in the diary.

This was in marked contrast to the treatment accorded the family of Colonel Joseph Robinson, of the South Carolina Royalists, by the rebels: "After a reward had been offered for his life, and he had been compelled to abscond, a party of rebels visited his plantation and burned to the ground his dwelling house, and every building upon it," leaving his wife and family without shelter.†

Colonel Robinson was the most prominent Loyalist in South Carolina; he commanded the loyal forces that defeated the insurgents at Ninety-six in 1776, and was in active service during the whole period of the war. His property at Camden, South Carolina, was confiscated, and at the close of the war he settled on Prince Edward Island, where he died. The late Sir R. Hodgson, of that island, was a grandson.

It would make this article too long to follow the marches and counter-marches of each day. Major Ferguson was an indefatigable commander, and his second in command, Captain dePeyster, was equally as enterprising, and the men were splendid soldiers, for the service exacted from them showed that the physique of the corps was magnificent.

* Colonel Williams was killed at King's Mountain on October 7th following, and at that time was actively engaged in collecting the army of mountain men that overwhelmed Major Ferguson's command.

† The Loyalists of America and their Times, by Reverend Egerton Ryerson, D. D., Vol. I, page 214.

During the months of July and August the corps was operating in the Fair Forest district, a country made famous by the pen of William Gilmour Simms, the Carolina novelist, who has woven many of the incidents of the partizan warfare that was waged into his novels.

On Friday, September 1st, Lieutenant Allaire recorded this item, which proved to be the foreboding of a disaster, fatal in its consequences to the British cause in South Carolina: "Major Ferguson joined us again from Camden, with the disagreeable news that we were to be separated from the army, and act on the frontiers with the militia."

On Saturday, September 2nd, the American Volunteers, with a portion of the loyal militia, forming a force of about five hundred men, began the march towards the boundary of South Carolina, gradually entering the mountain district of the province, and on the 7th of September crossed the division line between South and North Carolina. The Tory or Loyalist element was very strong in that part of the Carolinas, and only kept in check by the most severe and cruel measures. Major Ferguson had great confidence in the loyalty of the militia, and the men who joined his standard deserved his confidence. "The poor deluded people of this province begin to be sensible of their error and come in very fast" is Lieutenant Allaire's description of the inhabitants of the country in which the little army was operating.

September 20th. Three officers belonging to Cruger's New York Volunteers and Allen's Third New Jersey Battalion, with fifty militiamen, reached Ferguson's army from Ninety-six.

The officers that have been represented as British regular officers with Major Ferguson's command were Americans from the loyal New York and New Jersey regiments serving at the South, and were very active

in organizing and drilling the militia. Lieutenant Allaire mentions the following: Captain Frederick dePeyster, of the New York Volunteers, was a brother of Captain Abraham dePeyster, of Ferguson's corps, and commanded the militia in several skirmishes. He was a personal friend of Major Ferguson, and came to New Brunswick with the New York Volunteers; after a brief residence he returned to New York. This gentleman was the ancestor of General J. Watts dePeyster, the eminent military critic and writer of New York.

Another very active officer was Captain James Dunlap, of the Queen's Rangers, an Irishman, who was killed on the 25th of March, 1781, in Virginia. Lieutenant Richard McGinnis, of the Third New Jersey, Colonel Isaac Allen's* battalion, killed at King's Mountain. Lieutenant William Chew and Lieutenant John Camp were also officers from Colonel Allen's battalion, and both died in New Brunswick.

Sunday, September 24th. Lieutenant Allaire recorded that "five hundred subjects came in, also a number of ladies," and declared their loyalty.

A considerable number of recruits were added during these marches, and what Lieutenant Allaire called the North Carolina Regiment was formed, increasing

* The Third New Jersey Battalion was with Colonel Campbell's forces at the capture of Savannah in 1778, and also took part in the gallant defence of that place under General Provoost in 1779, and the siege and capture of Charleston in 1780. In the campaigns that followed the corps was actively engaged until the close of the war, when, diminished in number, it came to St. John in 1783 and was disbanded. The officers and men of the corps drew land at Kingsclear, York County, New Brunswick, and settled together. Many of the most respectable families in York County are descendants of the officers and men of the corps. The late Sir John C. Allen, Chief Justice of New Brunswick, was a grandson of Colonel Isaac Allen, the commander.

the force considerably, probably to eight hundred men. Each day Major Ferguson's army marched forward, getting farther away from the British forces and hope of reinforcements, the small but efficient corps of riflemen, the main dependence of the column, and on Friday, October 6th, reached King's Mountain, apparently unconscious of the strength or position of the army of mountain men that had been following and preparing for their destruction.

King's Mountain, of which so much has been written, is a stony ridge or eminence seventy feet above the surrounding country in York County, South Carolina, and a mile and a half from the boundary line of North Carolina. The sides of this eminence were covered with a growth of trees, and the top, about six hundred yards long and two hundred wide, was bare of trees, and without shelter, "so narrow that a man standing on it may be shot from either side." Here Major Ferguson's army camped, but why they lingered at this place for even a day is a mystery. The position may have presented features of defence that attracted Major Ferguson's notice and caused him to hazard a battle, but the result was disastrous.

Lieutenant Allaire's account of what happened is as follows:

Saturday, October 7th. About two o'clock in the afternoon twenty-five hundred rebels, under the command of Brigadier General Williams and ten colonels, attacked us. Major Ferguson had eight hundred men. The action continued an hour and five minutes; but their numbers enabled them to surround us. The North Carolina regiment seeing this, and numbers being out of ammunition, gave way, which naturally threw the rest of the militia into confusion. Our poor little detachment, which consisted of only seventy men, when we marched to the field of action were all killed or wounded but twenty, and those brave fellows were soon crowded as close as possible by the militia. Captain dePeyster, on whom the command devolved, saw it impossible to form six men together, thought it necessary to surrender to save

the lives of the brave men who were left. We lost in this action Major Ferguson of the Seventy-first Regiment, a man much attached to King and Country, well informed in the art of war; he was brave and humane, and an agreeable companion; in short, he was universally esteemed in the army, and I have every reason to regret his unhappy fate. We had eighteen men killed on the spot; Captain Ryerson and thirty-two privates wounded of Major Ferguson's detachment; Lieutenant McGinnis of Allen's Regiment of Skinner's Brigade killed. Taken prisoners, two captains, four lieutenants, three ensigns and one surgeon and fifty-four sergeants rank-and-file, including the mounted men under the command of Lieutenant Taylor. Of the militia, one hundred were killed, including officers; wounded, ninety; taken prisoners, about six hundred. Our baggage all taken, of course. Rebels lost Brig. General Williams, one hundred and thirty-five, including officers killed; wounded equal to ours.

From Lieutenant Allaire's account of the battle the attack would appear to have been almost a surprise. The movements of the army of mountain men could not have been known to Major Ferguson, or if known, he was lulled into a feeling of security by the supposed strength of his position, which proved a veritable trap for the Loyalists. Surrounding the hill or eminence on all sides, and under cover of the trees, the mountain men rushed to the attack, while the Loyalists had to form in the open, and were exposed on all sides to the fire of an army of the best marksmen of that day. In the heat of the engagement Ferguson's riflemen, numbering only seventy men, gave evidence of their training and discipline, and charged with fixed bayonets, driving the mountain men down the rocky slope to find safety among the trees—only to return again. Several times during the battle was the band of riflemen called on, until at last, depleted in numbers and disheartened at the loss of their commander, Captain dePeyster, surrendered.

In all southern histories Ferguson's corps is described as British regulars, and even as well informed

a writer as General Henry B. Carrington,* of the United States army, makes an even greater mistake, and states that "the detachment of the Seventy-first British Regulars fought with such spirit that in three bayonet charges they crowded their assailants to the foot of the hill." In fact the only regular soldier in Major Ferguson's command was the commander himself.

The casualties were very large for so small a force, and was evidence of the valor of Ferguson's riflemen; Lieutenant Allaire made a serious omission in not recording in his diary the names of the killed and wounded, particularly in his own small corps. The loyal militia corps fought equally well and bravely, and deserved a more honorable reputation than southern writers have accorded them. According to Draper's account, the riflemen buried their dead together, and the following day, Sunday, October 8th, the prisoners were marched sixteen miles from the battlefield, as a rumor had reached the mountain men that the dreaded Tarleton, with his legion, was hastening to Major Ferguson's assistance.

The prisoners were again moved forty miles into the mountain districts and closely guarded, notwithstanding which a number escaped. The mountain men were sorely perplexed how to feed their prisoners, and all suffered alike from hunger. Seven days after the battle the victors perpetrated a crime that cannot be condoned, and shows to what extremes revolution will carry a people. Lieutenant Allaire's record is brief:

Saturday, October 14th. Twelve field officers were chosen to try the militia prisoners—particularly those who had the most influence in the country. They condemned thirty; in

* Battles of the American Revolution, 1775-1781. Historical and Military Criticism. Dedicated to General W. P. Sherman. New York, page 530.

the evening they began to execute Lieut.-Col. Mills, Capt. Wilson, Capt. Chitwood, and six others who unfortunately fell a sacrifice to their infamous mock jury. Mills, Wilson and Chitwood died like Romans, the others were reprieved.

The prisoners were kept marching each day without any settled destination, their numbers decreasing, until Bethabara, a Moravian settlement in western North Carolina, was reached, where a permanent camp was formed. On Sunday evening, November 5th, almost a month after the battle of King's Mountain, Lieutenant Allaire, in company with Lieutenant Taylor, Lieutenant Stevenson and a South Carolina Loyalist, William Gist,* "set off from Bethabara," with the intention of reaching the British lines, and after traveling fully three hundred miles on foot the party reached, on November 23rd, the British post at Ninety-six, where they were hospitably received by Captain John Barbarie, of the New Jersey Volunteers, the officer in command. On the 25th of November Lieutenant Allaire set out for Charleston, where he arrived on the 29th, and there the diary closed.

It has been an easy task in this sketch to follow the fortunes of the officers of the corps, and the distinguished character of the soldier who led this small band of volunteers and Loyalists in the bold attempt to win back to loyalty and peace the rebellious Carolinians deserve our admiration—but what of the gallant volunteers who composed the rank-and-file of the historic corps? There is no record of the killed, prisoners, or missing, there had been no desertions, theirs had been indeed a "lost cause"—of the one

* Eighty years after these occurrences, in 1860, a Gist, then Governor of South Carolina, a relative of this fugitive Loyalist, led the state his ancestor fought to preserve to the English crown, through the first stages of secession, into the bloody throes of a civil war that surpassed the wildest tales of revolutionary traditions.

hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, the fate of only three is known to the writer, Sergeant Asa Blakesly, of the King's American Regiment; Sergeant David Ellison, of the Loyal American Regiment; and Corporal Christopher Sheek, of the First New Jersey Battalion. These found their way to the British lines and joined again their respective corps and came to St. John, where their corps were disbanded in 1783.

Sergeant Blakesly, whose business was a tallow chandler and soap-maker, established himself in the same business in the new city, and became a prominent citizen. He was a native of New Haven, Connecticut, where the family was very respectable and in good circumstances at the outbreak of the revolution. The old homestead in which he was born was standing at New Haven about twenty years ago. He died in 1843, aged eighty-seven, and is buried in the old Loyalist burying ground in St. John. His son, Asa, carried on the same business for many years.

Sergeant David Ellison, of the Loyal American Regiment, settled on the Long Reach, River St. John, King's County, where his descendants reside.

Corporal Christopher Sheek, of the First New Jersey Battalion, settled in King's County, and his descendants are still found there and in Westmorland County.

Many Loyalist family names are found in the roll of Ferguson's corps, and this publication may be the means of preserving from oblivion the names of the dead.

Of the victors, the only one in whose subsequent career we are interested was Colonel Isaac Shelby, the leader of the mountain men. Like many southerners of the revolutionary era, Shelby was an intense hater of the British, and during the war of 1812-13

led a corps of Kentucky riflemen to the frontiers of Canada in the vain attempt to conquer this country.

Few historic events of the American Revolution have received greater attention from the historians of the United States than the Battle of King's Mountain, and probably no other during the long struggle has caused more discussion of a laudatory as well as of an acrimonious nature among the victors. The battle was most decided in its results, and marked the downfall of the British and Loyalist elements in the southern provinces. It was a battle in which the courage and fortitude of the combatants was displayed more conspicuously than in any engagement during the revolutionary struggle.

The relics and traditions of that far-away mountain battle that linger with us recall the days when loyalty to King and country was not held lightly, but a sentiment to be prized; and it teaches us, furthermore, that every event of historic importance in the long struggle has some lingering connection with the United Empire Loyalists, who founded the structure of freedom which we now enjoy in this dominion.

JONAS HOWE.





COMMUNION PLATE,
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, LUNENBURG, N. S.

Church Plate.



THE last number of ACADIENSIS contained an article on the plate owned by St. Paul's Church, Halifax. The accompanying photograph is that of St. John's Church, Lunenburg, N. S.

The small chalice was the first in use, probably in the eighteenth century. It has been impossible to discover by whom the alms-basin was presented. The spoon was given by the present rector, Rev. G. C. Wallis.

The most valuable pieces are the chalice, flagon and paten, of solid silver. The contrast between the donor of these articles and of the similar to St. Paul's, Halifax, is also the contrast between the standards of civic and church life of Lunenburg and Halifax; St. Paul's representing the aristocracy of a city which kept its miniature court, is indebted to the munificence of a king. St. John's, Lunenburg, more republican because of its mixed elements of English, French and German, pays its tribute of gratitude to a German merchant and esquire, who was broad-minded enough to make a similar presentation to the Lutheran Church.

The inscription upon these pieces is: "The donation of D. C. Jessen, Esquire, to St. John's Church, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, 1813." The gift bears less relation to the history of the church, eventful and intensely interesting as it is, than to the character of the donor; so it is with Detlieb Christopher Jessen, his life and character, that this article will briefly deal.

Mr. Jessen has not been left without witness to his worth as a churchman. A quaint wooden mural tablet on the wall of St. John's is inscribed as follows:

Sacred to the memory of D. Christopher Jessen, Esq., whose mortal remains are interred beneath this church. He was born at Holstein, in Germany, on the 23rd day of February,

1730, emigrated to this country in the year 1752, and soon after came to reside in the newly formed settlement of Lunenburg, where he remained for more than sixty years, during which period he sustained with integrity and credit various civil offices. To the poor he was charitable, and to the church a liberal benefactor. He was gathered to his fathers on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1814, aged 84 years.

Few citizens reading these lines casually, as the eye wanders around the beautiful old church, will realize the value of his services to the growing town. Real enough they were to evoke all the esteem which the inscription breathes. In the list of grantees of land in Lunenburg County, D. C. Jensen's name stands third with a grant of three hundred acres, which land he gradually disposed of to settlers. Because of the various offices which he held, he was able to overlook the welfare of those who were smoothing the wild into farms. He was a Justice of the Peace, Judge of the Inferior Court, Lt.-Colonel of Militia, Member of the House of Assembly, and a Commissioner to distribute rations and farming implements to the settlers. A house still standing on the corner of Lincoln and Queen streets, and substantially the same, was the Jessen residence, and contained his shop. For many years it bore witness to the courage of its owner. During the invasion of Lunenburg by American privateers in 1782, Col. Jessen exerted himself so strenuously to help Colonels Creighton and Rudolf to defend the town that his house was a point of attack. The shop was looted and the house assaulted; the panelling, pierced with bullet holes, was removed only a few years ago.

To the lover of historical research the archives of the Court of Probate offer a source of fathomless interest. It is from that repository that a copy of Mr. Jensen's will was taken. Although wills, in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, are distinctively couched in stately language, this one is particularly so, as the following excerpts will show :

I, Detlieb Christopher Jessen, of the town and county of Lunenburg, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Esquire, being of sound mind and memory and understanding, through the mercy of God, do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following: Imprimis first and principally, I resign my soul in the utmost humility in the hands of Almighty God my Creator, humbly hoping for a blessed immortality through the merits and meditation of my blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, and my body to my mother earth, to be decently buried at the discretion of my executors at Lunenburg as near to my beloved wife and daughter as may conveniently be done; and as for such temporal estate as the Lord in His great mercy and goodness hath instructed me to be steward of, I give, devise and dispose thereof as follows:

I do not remember that I owe any mortuary to either of the churches in this town, nevertheless not to offend, but rather to show my particular regard for those houses of worship, I do bequeath to the English and Established Church in this town fifty pounds sterling. To the Lutheran Church or house of worship fifty pounds currency, which said sums shall be laid out by my executors in plate for the use of their Communion table in each house of worship aforesaid. And my executors are hereby directed, as soon as possible after my decease, to order the said plate to be made in England by my silversmith (Mr. Thomas Bray, St. Margaret's Church, Westminster). On its arrival here then my executors shall present the same to the respective ministers officiating in the aforesaid churches, and the respective wardens and elders of the same churches, to be and remain for a perpetual use for the purposes aforesaid.

The following occurrence is related by a historian of Lunenburg County:

Mr. Jessen, shortly before his death (August 9th, 1814), requested the attendance of the rector and wardens at his house, and addressed them as follows:

"The kind providence of God has been pleased to spare my life till this happy moment, wherein I have it in my power to manifest my love and high regard for the Established Church in this place, by presenting it with a bell for the steeple and a complete set of plate for the altar, for the sole use of said Church. I am now upon my death-bed, and perhaps tomorrow may be in eternity (the awful sense of which is now deeply impressed upon my mind), to appear before God to give an account of my stewardship, both as a public officer and private member of this society. With these, the last few

breaths of my life, I pray the peace of God upon you, and that when you hear the bell performing its duty in calling you to assemble at the house of God to worship Him, and that when you see the plate displayed at the altar for the administration of His Holy Sacrament, you may remember the prayer of this your brother and fellow-member of this church. That the peace of God, which passeth all human understanding, may rest upon you, and that each member in his vocation may adorn the doctrine of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, as taught and preached in this church, is the fervent and devout prayer of your affectionate and dying brother,

D. C. JESSEN."

As the silver bears date 1813, it is believed that since Mr. Jessen made his will some time previous to his death, he himself ordered the silver to be made, and the date of ordering was used by the engraver. The whole cost of silver and bell was £133 19s. 3d. It was probably the hope of the old man to personally present his gift and to hear the tones of the church-bell. By a pathetic coincidence the bell was only received and hung in time to be rung at his funeral, August 14th, 1814.

Mr. Jessen's executors found for him the most suitable resting place. It was the custom for seventy years after St. John's was built to inter beneath it the remains of those considered worthy of such honor. All those graves are now indistinguishable; their very existence only being attested to by the church records and mural tablets. But in the centre of the crypt is a bricked-up grave, in which repose Detlieb Jessen, his wife and daughter. This is the only thing of the sort for miles around. Three recumbent slabs upon the top bear these words:

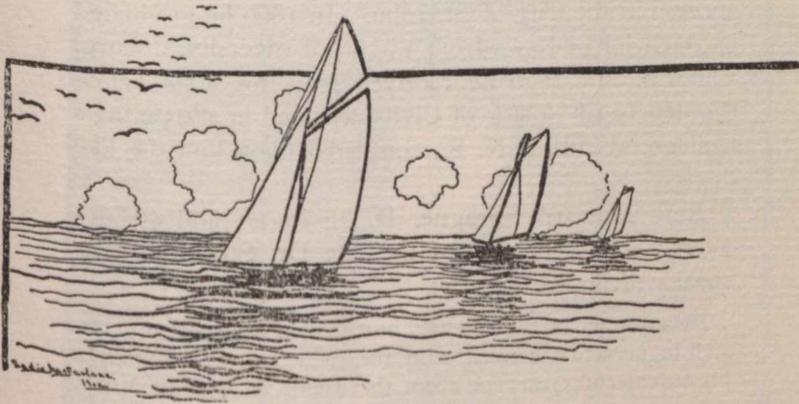
Here lieth the mortal part of Frederica Francesca Jessen, only daughter of D. C. Jessen, Esq. Born 13 June, 1757, died 23 Nov., 1773, aged 16 years and odd months.

Here lieth the mortal part of Frances Barbara Jessen, Consort to D. C. Jessen, Esq. Was born in the year 1722 in Illesheim Franconia, Germany. Died at Lunenburg, N. S., 1 Jan., 1807, aged 85 years.

Here lieth the mortal part of D. C. Jessen, Esq. Born 20 Feb., 1730, at Holstein, in Germany. Died at Lunenburg, N. S., 12 Aug., 1814, aged 84 years.

Our great English poet tells us, that to the noble mind gifts must always be associated with the personality of the giver. So, to us, who for our enlightenment sometimes look backwards, the sight of the silver set forth on the altar, or the sound of the old bell of St. John's, will bring to mind a man who was, in wide senses of the words, citizen and churchman.

AGNES CREIGHTON.



Dr. A. A. Stockton.

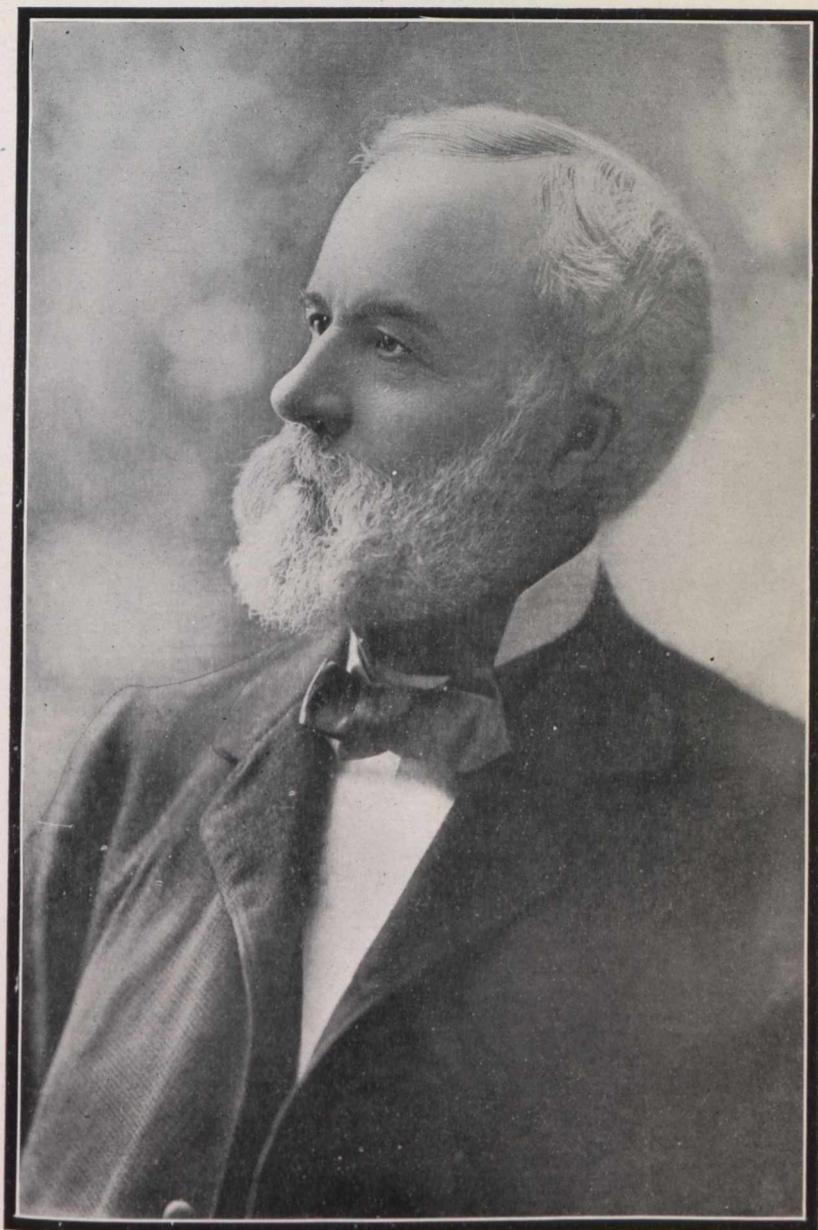


T Ottawa, on the 15th of March, 1907, Dr. A. A. Stockton, K.C., M. P., died after a severe illness lasting seven weeks. For the past three years he suffered from a sickness, which his friends felt could not but terminate fatally. Dr. Stockton was born at Studholm, Kings Co., on the 2nd of Nov-

ember, 1842, and was educated at the Academy and University of Mount Allison, graduating therefrom in 1864. He at once entered upon the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar of New Brunswick in 1868. For nearly forty years he practised his profession with success in the City of St. John. In 1869 he graduated as Bachelor of Laws from Victoria University, Coburg, Ontario. In 1870 he received from his *alma mater* the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and in 1895 King's College, Windsor, N. S., conferred upon him the like degree.

Rev. Howard Sprague, D. D., in an address delivered at the funeral of the late Dr. Stockton, thus speaks of his early days :

He grew up in the country, nurtured in a Christian home, and in perpetual contact with the influences of nature. In his seventeenth year (or about that time) he went to Mount Allison and graduated in the class of 1864. At the beginning of his college course he had decided to give his life to the profession of the law, and at the close of it came to this city to study in his uncle's office. That time in his life which so thoroughly determines for good or evil the whole career, was distinguished by three things: First, he devoted himself to the study of his profession with all his capacity and enthu-



THE LATE ALFRED AUGUSTUS STOCKTON, K C, D. C. L

siasm, determined from the first to be the best and reach the highest of which he was capable. Second, instead of wasting his leisure in the frivolities, or yielding to the allurements of city life, which ensnare and enfeeble, and perhaps destroy, so many young men who come from the country with health and purity and promise, he devoted it to other studies which he believed would increase his efficiency, and to the reading of the best literature which makes a cultured man.

In the third place, and most important of all, he was true to the moral principles in which he had been brought up, and though not at that time a member of the church, he retained a reverence for religious things, was regular in attendance at the services of the church, and was, as I know, positively influenced by the preaching of the time. * * * * * Nearly forty-eight years ago we entered the halls of Mount Allison on the same day. We were drawn to each other from the first. For four years we were in daily companionship in the class, on the campus, in the village street. For the last two years we shared between us a college dormitory, and sat every evening face to face at the same table, while we worked at our studies. Once he watched at my bedside, when for days I was nearer the dark river than I have been since. Through the forty years and more that have passed since I left college, a year before him, we have maintained an intimacy of friendship never for a moment disturbed, and have carried the feelings of college comradeship through the changes of life.

Dr. Stockton was lecturer in the St. John Law School for several years, in Admiralty Law and Practice and Constitutional History. He was past President of the St. John Law Society, and also of the Barristers' Society of New Brunswick. His attention was not devoted exclusively to his profession. In 1882 he edited, with copious notes and references to subsequent decisions, Berton's Reports, an exceedingly valuable compilation. In 1894 he published extended Reports of Cases decided in the Vice-Admiralty Court of New Brunswick from 1879 to 1891, with an introduction on Admiralty Jurisdiction. In 1898 appeared a work containing addresses delivered by him on various occasions, among which may be found the following: "The Monroe Doctrine," an address delivered

before the faculty and students of the University of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, November 5th, 1896; "Fifty Years a Queen," an address delivered at the Exhibition Building, St. John, June 20th, 1887; "The Aim of Legislation," an address delivered before the faculty and students of the University of New Brunswick, March 12th, 1895; "The Object of Law, as Related to the State and the Individual," an address delivered in the University Extension Course, St. John, February 14th, 1892. At the time of his death he was engaged in editing, from data furnished by the late Joseph Lawrence, Esq., the lives of the Judges of New Brunswick and their Times. In 1883 Dr. Stockton was elected to the Local Legislature for the City and County of St. John, succeeding the Hon. Mr. Elder. For seventeen years he continued to be a representative in that body, sustaining defeat for the first time in 1900.

Dr. Stockton was for more than one term President of the New Brunswick Historical Society. At the organization of the New Brunswick Loyalists' Society, about 1896, Sir S. L. Tilley was elected President, Sir John C. Allen first Vice-president, Dr. Wm. Bayard second Vice-president, and Dr. Stockton third Vice-president. Upon the death of Sir S. L. Tilley and that of Sir John C. Allen, Dr. Bayard was elected President, and Dr. Stockton first Vice-president of the Society, which positions they ever since continued to hold.

When, in 1900, certain friends urged upon the writer of this memoir the carrying on of the work which had been so ably commenced by the promoters of the *New Brunswick Magazine*, he felt that those who wished the continuation of the work should share in, to some extent, the financial responsibility connected with the undertaking. Accordingly an agreement in writing was drawn up, of which ACADIENSIS was the outcome,

and submitted to a number of gentlemen for their signatures, wherein each signor became responsible for any deficit that might arise from the carrying on of the work for one year, to the extent of fifty dollars. Small as was the amount of the responsibility, several individuals who had urged most vehemently the need of such a work, declined to commit themselves to any definite responsibility. Dr. Stockton, upon the other hand, cheerfully acquiesced, and was one of the first to pledge his influence and support to the undertaking, the success of which he promoted by every means at his command until the time of his death.

While ACADIENSIS has never been a financial success, none of the guarantors were ever asked to fulfil the obligation assumed by them, but its editor has ever entertained for Dr. Stockton the highest esteem, as a man whose encouragement was not in word only.

In 1904 he was elected a member of the House of Commons for the City and County of Saint John on the Conservative ticket. Silas Alward, D. C. L., K. C., a member of twelve years in the Legislature, during the time Dr. Stockton was a representative, in an interview with the editor of the *Globe* newspaper, thus speaks of him: "I sat in the House with Dr. Stockton for twelve years, and had ample opportunity of forming an estimate of his ability and capacity as a legislator. As a debator, he was second to none in the House, which contained such able and powerful speakers as Hon. A. G. Blair, the present Judge Hanington, H. A. Powell, J. D. Phinney, and others. Mr. Stockton was considered the best authority in the House on all constitutional questions, and his advice was frequently sought by members of the government, even when acting in opposition to them. He was a most industrious and useful member, always in his seat, striving as best he could to perfect legislation, whether supporting or opposing the measures under consider-

ation. What I most admired in Dr. Stockton was his freedom from self-interest or an evident desire to further his political advancement. During his long service of seventeen years in the House, notwithstanding he never held office, he did as much solid work as any member of the Executive. Since his promotion to the larger arena at Ottawa, he has won golden opinions, as I am told, from all parties in the House, the same splendid qualities that made him prominent at Fredericton, giving him a foremost place in the national Parliament." At a meeting of the Barristers' Society, held on the 15th of March, 1907, Dr. Alward, on moving a resolution, expressive of the loss sustained by the profession in the death of Dr. Stockton, is thus reported:

The community was shocked yesterday to learn of the death of Dr. Stockton. On all sides were heard words of sympathy and regret, irrespective of creed or political bias. We all felt a strong man had fallen, aye fallen at the post of duty and in the discharge of the solemn obligations he had assumed. Of him it might appropriately be said, *felix opportunitate mortis*. Dr. Stockton was a man of wide and varied accomplishments. He won distinction in more than one department of intellectual effort. He held high rank in his chosen profession. He was probably more distinguished as counsel before the court *in banc* than as a *nisi prius* advocate. As a lawyer, in cases in which constitutional questions were involved, he was easily first. Also in knowledge of Admiralty law and practice he was without a peer in our courts. He possessed a fine literary taste which he had cultivated with assiduous care. For seventeen years he was one of our representatives in the Local Legislature and for the past three years in the larger arena at Ottawa. He gave twenty years of the best of his life to the advocacy of public measures which he believed to be in the best interest of the public good, without reward or the political preferment that often follows close in the wake of such effort. And the reason was not far to seek. He did not belong to that class of supple and pliant politicians, whose sole aim in entering public life is official promotion. He was too great a man for that. He would not stoop to seek office. The office must seek him.

He set before himself lofty ideals, and he had the courage and manhood to stand faithful to these ideals. He has thus left a splendid example for our young men to emulate, and a worthy name in the roll call of those who deserve well of their country.

Dr. Sprague thus closes the address, before alluded to:

A Roman poet, "tenderest of Roman poets nineteen hundred years ago" broken-hearted at his brother's grave, said, "Accept these offerings, wet with a brother's many tears; and forever and ever, brother, hail and farewell." But the nineteen hundred years have made a change. It was being made while he wrote; and instead of the "*Ave atque Vale*" of the poet's hopeless woe, we have "the living hope to which we have been begotten by the resurrection of Jesus from the dead." And I do not bid my brother an eternal farewell. He has gone before me, on and up to the city of God, to the holy company, to the vision of the Lord, to the song of the redeemed, to the service that awaited him, and for which God prepared him, through a life of faithful service and by the discipline of pain.

"Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress trees,
Who, hopeless lays his dead away,
Nor looks to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marble's play;
Who hath not learned in hours of faith
The truth of flesh and sense unknown;
That life is ever lord of Death.
And Love can never lose its own."

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.

The Son of Toil.

[Republished from the Windsor Tribune.]

All hail to thee as homeward thou dost bend
Thy steps at eventide, thou son of toil,
Who dost not greatly fear thine hands to soil
If heart be pure, and thou thy years canst lend
To useful tasks to which there doth attend
A competence, and feel meantime recoil
A priceless good—one purely personal
Upon thee at thy work; “these God doth send
As thy reward.” Then bravely hie thee home
Where, next to God, live those who know thee best,
Thy little ones around thy knee shall come,
And, tired to-night, thou shalt be much caressed.
So when the morning sun doth climb the hill
Again, thou wilt go forth thy place to fill.

A. L. FRASER.

Great Village.

Colonel Richard Hewlett, U. E. L.

We have no connecting link between the Hewletts of America and the old world. Really the only pointer that we have is in the coat-of-arms and crest, which you give as the Hewlett book-plate. This coat-of-arms and crest was granted by King Charles the Second to George Hulet, High Sheriff of the City of Dublin, and Chief of Militia, in 1662. The same is not of late origin, as it now the fashion, but has been used by the family in this country so far as we have been able to trace back. From one to two hundred years with certainty.

In your article on the Hewlett Family, January, 1907 issue, p. 63, *new* should be *near* (now East) Rock-away, called near as nearest to the village of Hempstead. Page 68, "With him his brothers Stephen and John, Esquires." Stephen and John were cousins—crossing out the "s" in brothers and esquires corrects this.

If you can find anything further regarding Thomas Leonard, who married Charlotte Hewlett, a daughter of Colonel Richard Hewlett, please do so. They were both of New Brunswick when married.

JOSEPH WILLETS.

Notes and Queries.

15. A committee are at present revising the records of the 30th Regiment (now 1st East Lancashire), and are anxious to trace the relatives of former officers, to ascertain if they have any diaries, letters or authentic traditions concerning them.

Captain Scott Gray, R. N., very kindly sent me a copy of *ACADIENSIS*, dated 1902, in which there was a portrait of Colonel Henry Ormond, 30th Regiment, and a sketch of his career, and I now ask if you can assist us to trace Colonel James Poyntz. He was, I think, born in the regiment, and became an ensign in 1813. He was alive in 1868, in which year there was an entry in the Visitors' Book, 30th Regiment, of his having called on the officers' mess at Halifax.

Another officer in whom we are interested is Captain Alexander Macnab. In St. Paul's Cathedral there is a marble slab, at the entrance to the crypt where Nelson, Wellington, Picton and others are buried, on which is an inscription stating that it was erected in 1876 by the Rev. ——— Macnab and ——— Macnab, of Canada, to the memory of their uncle, Captain Alexander Macnab, who was killed along with Picton at Waterloo, and buried on the field of battle.

The librarian of St. Paul's cannot find me the address of these gentlemen, but a verger told me that from eighteen to twenty months ago the memorial was photographed for a Canadian paper.

NEIL BANNATYNE,
Lieut.-Colonel late 30th Regt.

Book Reviews.

Evangeline and the Real Acadians, by Prof. A. MacMechan. The *Atlantic Monthly*, February, 1907; pages 202-213.

"Man is a lover and maker of myths. From prejudice, from chivalry, from patriotism, from mental sloth, from sheer inability to know the thing which is, and tell a plain tale, neither adding nor abating aught—from what is best and from what is worst in his nature—he cherishes legend, fable, romance, anything but the simple fact. There is one hard way of hitting the white, and there are ten thousand easy ways of roving from it. The clearest demonstration of sober, lazy-pacing history can never oust a pleasing fiction from the popular belief. Perhaps this is a necessary part of the sorry scheme of things. Perhaps the very reason for the existence of the actual is to furnish a foundation for our gorgeous dream palaces, wherein we spend our lives charmed by a splendour which is only painted air."

Thus Professor Archibald MacMechan commences an article in the February issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled *Evangeline and the Real Acadians*, in which the writer attempts to treat with impartiality and historical accuracy the story of the expulsion of the Acadians. He deplors the perverseness of human nature which renders it almost impossible to disentangle fact and fiction in the popular conception of that most pathetic incident. He reminds us that the Acadians were removed, not exterminated, as was the Huguenot colony in Florida by the Spaniards, and that they were a mere handful as compared with the three hundred thousand French citizens who were dragooned out of France upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Neither was theirs so hard a fate as that of the thousands of Tories driven into vagabond exile at the close of the war of the American Revolution. He places the number of the latter at thirty thousand, while some of the best authorities have estimated that not less than one hundred thousand souls were driven out of the land which was theirs by birth or adoption, by their conquerors, who passed laws against and enforced conditions upon the conquered, such as made life for the latter unendurable, leaving them no alternative other than a voluntary exile, beside which the expulsion of the Acadians sinks into comparative insignificance. Of the Loyalists who settled

within the confines of the present Province of New Brunswick, the writer of this review has tabulated the names of over five thousand persons, and he does not consider that his task is as yet more than half completed. If to their number we add those who settled in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Upper Canada, the British West Indies, and those who returned "home" to the British Isles, we find their number to be as the sands of the sea for multitude. Yet, as Professor MacMechan very justly remarks, nobody pities the Huguenots or the Loyalists, but the sufferings of the Acadians are blown in every ear.

An amusing outcome of the publication of the poem of *Evangeline* within twelve years of its first appearance, in 1847, was the sale of the engravings of Faed's *Evangeline* in the print shops of Halifax. "The poem had crossed the ocean, furnished inspiration to the artist, the picture of the heroine—a thoroughly English type—was engraved, and the prints were familiar on this side of the Atlantic in a very short time." This incident rather reminds one of the painting by a well-known provincial artist, not without ability, who portrayed an inquisitive terrier in agony, one of his paws firmly held in the vise-like grasp of a lobster's claw. The picture would have been quite realistic had the artist not painted the lobster of that brilliant hue only acquired after a thorough boiling, as any dweller by the sea should know.

Regarding the expulsion, we are reminded that it has been the theme of fierce polemic for many years; that the French and Catholics take one side, English and Protestants the other.

Evangeline has even become a factor in business, figuring in countless advertisements, astute traffic managers finding in the poem a subject which draws thousands of tourists every summer within the confines of Nova Scotia.

"The love of one's own country is a strange and beautiful thing. It cannot really concern us what was done or suffered by our fellow-countrymen a century and a half ago; but French and English still take sides and wage paper wars over this question of the Acadians, their character, their relations with the British government, and the justice or injustice of their banishment. The expelled Acadians, the men who planned the expulsion, the men who carried it out, the men who profited by their removal, are all in their graves.

"'Let their discord die with them.'

"Let us proclaim the truce of God to 'the combatants in this wordy warfare, and try to look at the whole matter with clear eyes, unblinded by the mists of prejudice and passion."

After touching upon the origin of the name Acadia, the territory which that term embraced, the origin and characteristics of the people who settled within its limits, the dissimilarity from the French of Quebec, their land system, the story of French rule in Acadia, the numerous raids from New England, and the wonderful increase of the Acadian population under British rule in the long peace which followed the treaty of Utrecht, the writer informs us that "the Acadians enter the world of letters first in the pages of Raynal. That unfrocked Jesuit had never been in America."

"His *History of Settlements and Trade in the East and West Indies* is largely the work of other hands. Diderot is said to have written as much as one-third of it; and Diderot had a definite aim and intention in writing. He wished to criticise the existing state of things in France by the implicit contrast of a more ideal state of things elsewhere. The same motive has been attributed to Tacitus in writing his *Germania*. As a rebuke to a corrupt civilization, both historians paint the picture of a primitive society, unspoiled by conventions and endowed with the rough and simple virtues. Man in a state of nature was a favorite subject of the *philosophes*. Distance lent enchantment. The virile Germans dwelt far from Rome, in the forests of Northern Europe, and the simple Acadians (read Arcadians), children of nature, beyond the Atlantic, among the few arpents of snow. Raynal was not actually the first begetter of this legend of a 'lambish peple, voyded of alle vyce;' he had something to go on, the account of a visiting priest, which he improved and embroidered."

This version the writer regards as so important and so seldom seen that he re-produces a few significant parts of it. The extracts which follow are mainly from pages 347, 348, of Volume V.*

The working of Raynal's literary influence in a straight line is traced through the History of Nova Scotia, published in 1829, of which Judge Haliburton, afterwards famous as the creator of "Sam Slick," was the writer, down to Longfellow, who used Haliburton in his studies for *Evangeline*, but who nevertheless was not the first American to avail himself of

* Raynal, *History of Settlements and Trade in the East and West Indies*, 2nd ed. London, 1798.

this material for the purpose of fiction. In 1841 Mrs. Catherine Williams published at Providence a novel called "The Neutral French, or the Exiles of Nova Scotia," the preface to which states that the work is based on Haliburton. "It has been confidently stated," we are informed, "that Longfellow used this novel in the composition of *Evangeline*." Thus is the sequence from Raynal through Judge Haliburton and Mrs. Williams to Longfellow pointed out.

In the second portion of his very able article, Professor MacMechan directs attention to the different methods pursued by Parkman in his *Montcalm and Wolfe*, how the latter made use of the valuable original material, an excellent selection from which, edited by Akins, was published at Halifax in 1869.

In the paragraphs which follow, the writer touches caressingly and lovingly upon the exquisiteness of Nova Scotia "that ill-thriven, hard-visaged and ill-favoured brat," as Burke called her, but which country we are assured is largely composed of beauty spots, not the least lovely of which is the "long fertile valley of the Annapolis, lying between the North and South Mountains; * * * * And of all the valley—the Happy Valley, with its thrifty orchards and fruit-farms—the most beautiful part is the old town of Annapolis Royal and its 'banlieue.'"

Lack of space will not permit of an exhaustive review of the remainder of this important article, one of the most important yet penned upon a much-written-about subject. In closing, however, reference cannot justly be omitted to the able manner in which the connection of the New Englanders in this affair is traced, how the idea of the "removal" originated with Shirley, a New England man, and was urged repeatedly by him. It was a New England man, Colonel Edward Winslow, who actually carried out the undertaking, the firm which chartered the ships to carry off the Acadians was the well-known Boston house of Apthorpe & Hancock.

"The expulsion was not a local measure; it was for the defense of New England and all the other British colonies in America, as well as of Nova Scotia. The actual work of removing the unfortunate people was not harshly done. They were protected from the soldiers. As far as possible, families and villages were kept together on the transports."

The expulsion can be understood only in relation to the larger events of which it was a part. All the world was at war, and "In Nova Scotia, one corner of the world-wide battle-

field, the British situation was anything but safe or reassuring. The French population outnumbered the English more than two to one. The great French fortress of Louisburg was a city of ten thousand inhabitants. Twenty years of labor and millions of *livres* had been spent on its fortifications, which even in their ruins looked formidable. It was the best defended city in America, except Quebec; and it was within easy striking distance of Halifax, the newly-founded seat of British power. 'The Dunkirk of America,' it was stronger than ever, and was receiving supplies constantly from the Acadians."

The work of French emissaries among the unfortunate Acadians is outlined, and the fact recalled that they had more than once joined invading French forces. In view of the war that was inevitable, it would have appeared the height of strategic folly to have permitted the presence of such a population, ten thousand French, at the gates of Halifax, aided by the murderous and crafty Indian. To disregard such a danger was to court defeat. Nothing remained, our informant concludes, but to remove the Acadians out of the province. Their deportation was a military necessity, cruel as all war is cruel, and doubtless many innocent in consequence thereof suffered with the guilty. Thanks to *Evangeline*, the expulsion can never be generally understood. The poem is responsible for the theory that the measure was the brutal, wanton, motiveless, irrational act of a tyrannical power upon an innocent people, that power being Great Britain, upon the home government of which the enormous expense ultimately fell. The cold search-light of history cannot displace the warm glow of fiction in the minds of a people who like to be deceived, and so the story of the Expulsion of the Acadians, as set forth by Longfellow in *Evangeline*, will probably remain the accepted version, upon this continent at least, down to a period which it is at present impossible even to approximate, if indeed the correct version will ever be given its proper relative position in English literature.

Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 30, Part I, A-M. Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico, edited by Frederick Webb Hodge. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1907; 972 pps.; cloth, boards; large 8vo., illustrated.

The need of a comprehensive work upon the American Indians, the literature of which is practically co-extensive with the literature of the first three centuries of the New World, has been much felt ever since scientific interest in the Indians

was first aroused. Many lists of tribes have been published, but the scientific student, as well as the general reader, until the present time has been practically without the means of knowing any more about a given confederacy, tribe, clan or settlement of Indians than was to be gleaned from casual references to it.

The present work had its inception as early as 1873, when Prof. Otis T. Mason began the preparation of the list of the tribal names mentioned in the vast literature pertaining to the Indians. The work was continued by him until after the establishment of the Bureau, and has since passed through many hands, its scope growing and widening, until at last it has appeared in its present form. It treats of all the tribes north of Mexico, including the Eskimo, and those tribes south of the boundary more or less affiliated with those of the United States. It aims to give a brief description of every linguistic stock, confederacy, tribe, sub-tribe, or tribal division, and settlement known to history, or even to tradition, as well as the origin and derivation of every name treated, wherever such is known, and to record under each every form of the name and every other appellation that could be learned.

The Rival Forts, or the Velvet Siege of Beausejour. By M. Amelia Fytche, Halifax. Alex. McNeil, editor The Suburban, publisher, Halifax, N. S. Paper, 8vo.

This interesting story is from the pen of a lady who, although at present a resident of Halifax, was for several years at the sister City of St. John. Her many friends in both provinces will welcome the charming bit of historical romance which is her most recent literary production.

The preface informs us that the work is "A Tale of Acadia, and its Rival Forts, with pen pictures of noted characters of the times, drawn from original manuscripts in the Archives at Halifax, and from the private letter book and journal of Richard Yolland, gentleman, and some time lieutenant of the 24th Foot, whereof General the Honorable Edward Cornwallis, Governor of His Britannic Majesty's Province of Acadia was commander."

The story is bright, of much historical accuracy, and one that should interest lovers of good fiction as well as lovers of local history.

The Champlain Society, a recently organized body having as its object the re-publication of standard works of historical

value, which by reason of age have become difficult to acquire, intend publishing two volumes annually. The Society already has in press an English translation, accompanied by the French text of Marc Lescarbot's *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*. The translation is by Mr. W. L. Grant, Beit Lecturer in Colonial History at Oxford. The introduction to the new edition will be by Mr. H. P. Biggar, President of the Champlain Society.

Prof. W. F. Ganong, of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., whose series of articles now appearing in *ACADIENSIS* upon the settlements along the North Shore of New Brunswick have been received with so much interest, is at work upon a new translation of Deny's *Description Geographique*, a rare work, published in 1672, describing the North American coast. This work will probably appear during the current year.

Leona Clinch; or Lord Kendale's Repentance. By Margaret P. Anderson, author of *Sick Room Thoughts and Gleanings*. 338 pps.; paper; 8vo. Printed by Barnes & Co., St. John, N. B. 1907. Price, 50 cents.

The University Magazine, a quarterly, published at one dollar a year, edited by Andrew Macphail, Esq., B. A., M. D., of Montreal. Subscriptions may be sent to the Secretary of McGill College.

This magazine, the first and second issues of which, in its new form, are to hand, is a continuation of the McGill University Magazine, with a certain departure. Its main purpose, as set out in the prospectus, is to express an educated opinion upon questions immediately concerning Canada; and to treat freely in a literary way all matters which have to do with politics, industry, philosophy, science and art.

The editorial management, we are informed, is gratuitous, and the proceeds of the publication are applied to the payment of contributors.

Typographically, the work is printed in large clear type upon thick, but not heavy, paper, and may thus be read with comfort by those to whom small type, poor printing and heavy coated paper are an abomination.

From a literary standpoint, if the work is sustained at the very high standard of excellence indicated by the two issues

now off the press, its success is assured, and it will command a very foremost place in the field of Canadian literature.

The editorial committee includes many of the staff of McGill University, but the contributions which appear bear the signatures of well-known Canadian writers not included in the personnel of the committee.

Canada has hitherto been sadly deficient in periodical works of the better quality, our people, as a rule, having, one might say, almost become dependent upon the press of the neighboring republic for their literary food.

The growth of the important Imperial idea, questions of an international character now under public consideration, the organization and rapid growth of Canadian clubs at the important centres, all require that Canada should have a purely Canadian literature for the promotion of Canadian interests and the dissemination of Canadian thought.

To those to whom the acquisition of wealth does not mean all that life is worth living for, the University Magazine will particularly appeal, and to all such we bespeak a hearty support for the editor and the members of the editorial committee.

The first volume of the Report concerning Canadian Archives for the year 1905, in three volumes, volume two having previously been reviewed in this publication, has come to hand. The volume is an unusually large one, and contains much valuable material relating largely to the province of Quebec. The only portions of the work relating to the Maritime Provinces, as revealed by a cursory glance through the volume, are the sections which deal with Land Grants in Prince Edward Island, and the Inventory of Documents concerning the History of Canada—Acadian section.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.