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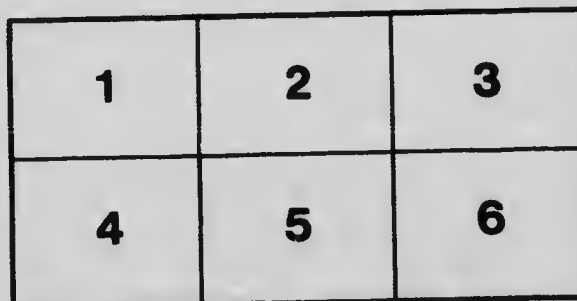
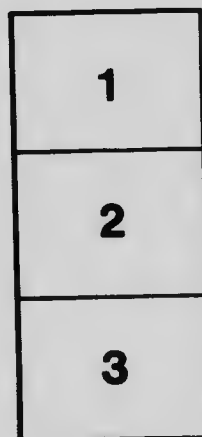
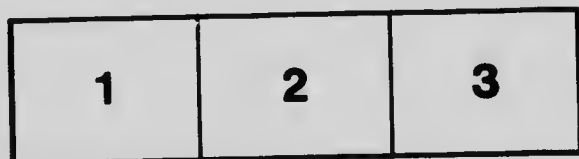
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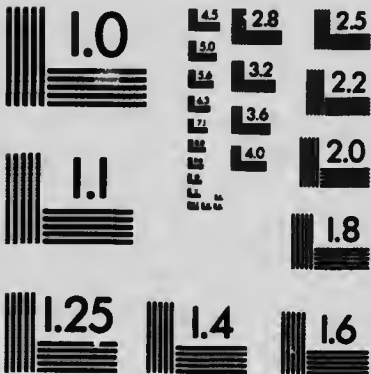
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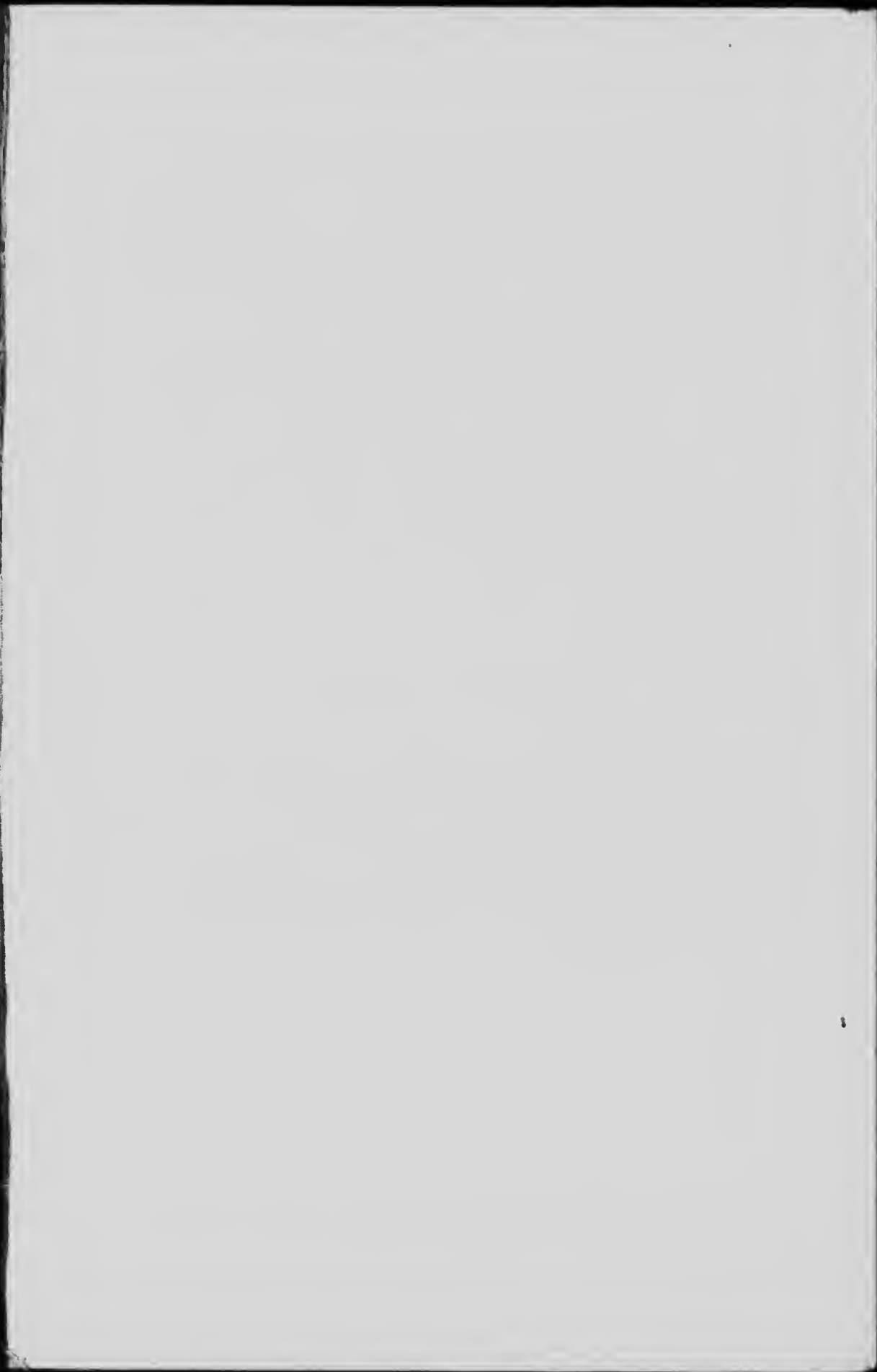
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WAWEIG

By HUNTER BOYD

Reprinted from "ACADIENSIS"

July, 1907



Waweig.

Notes on the origin of this name have been kindly furnished by Professor W. F. Ganong and Mr. James Vroom, both of whom are too well known to the readers of ACADIENSIS to require any introduction here.

The following extract is from Dr. Ganong's Place-Nomenclature of New Brunswick:

Oak Bay.—Probably from Oak Point, through the form Oak Point Bay. In a grant of 1784 as Oak Point Bay, and several documents have that form.

In Passamaquoddy Wah-qua-eek (head of the bay). Gatschet has Wekwayik (at the head of the bay). This appears to have been corrupted and transferred, giving us the name Waweig.

Waweig.—Doubtless from the Passamaquoddy name of Oak Bay, Wah-quah-eek, transferred by the whites to its present position. This is confirmed by its use on Wright, 1772 Wackweige, applied as at present. It is used by Boyd, 1763, as Wachweig.

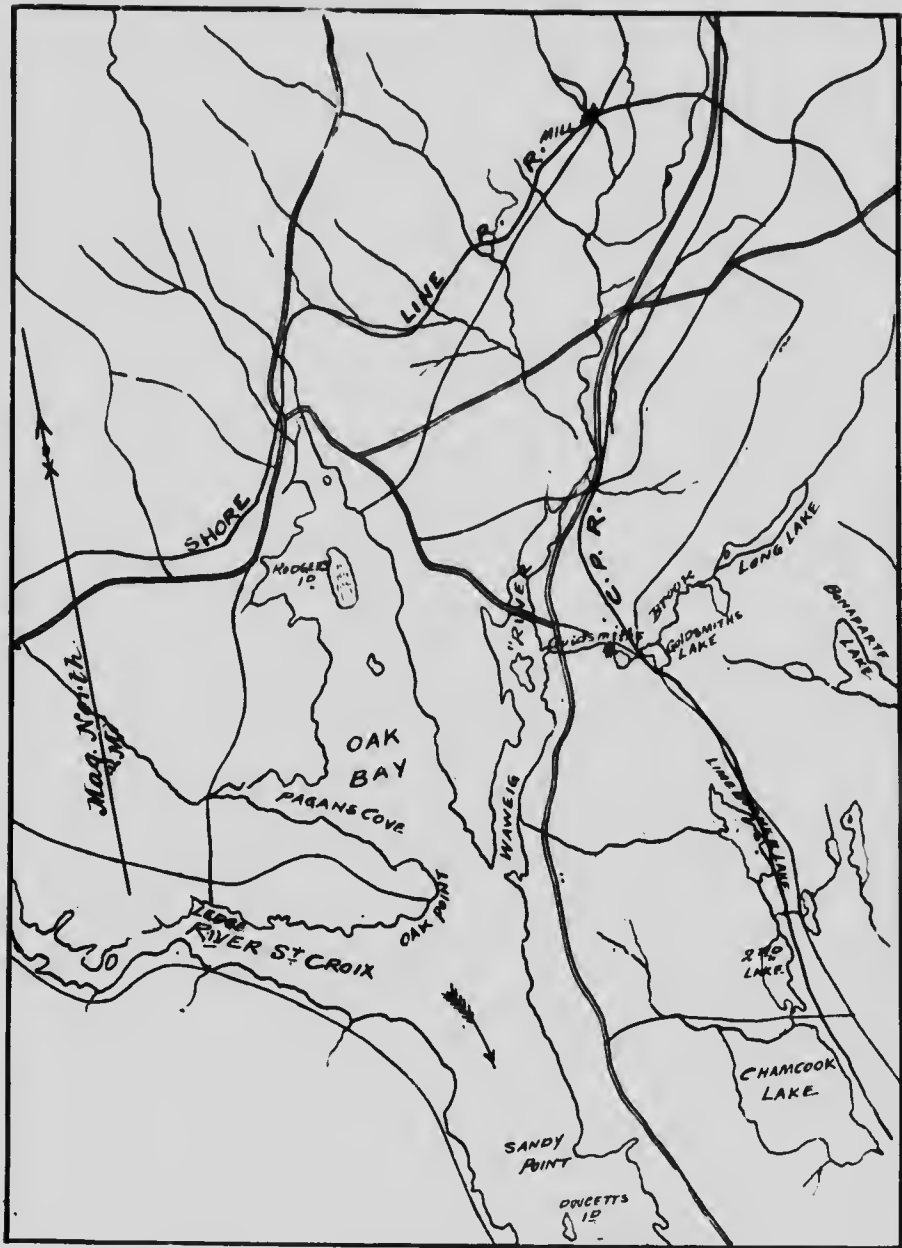
Old Indian name said to be Im-na-quon-ee-mo-see-kesk.

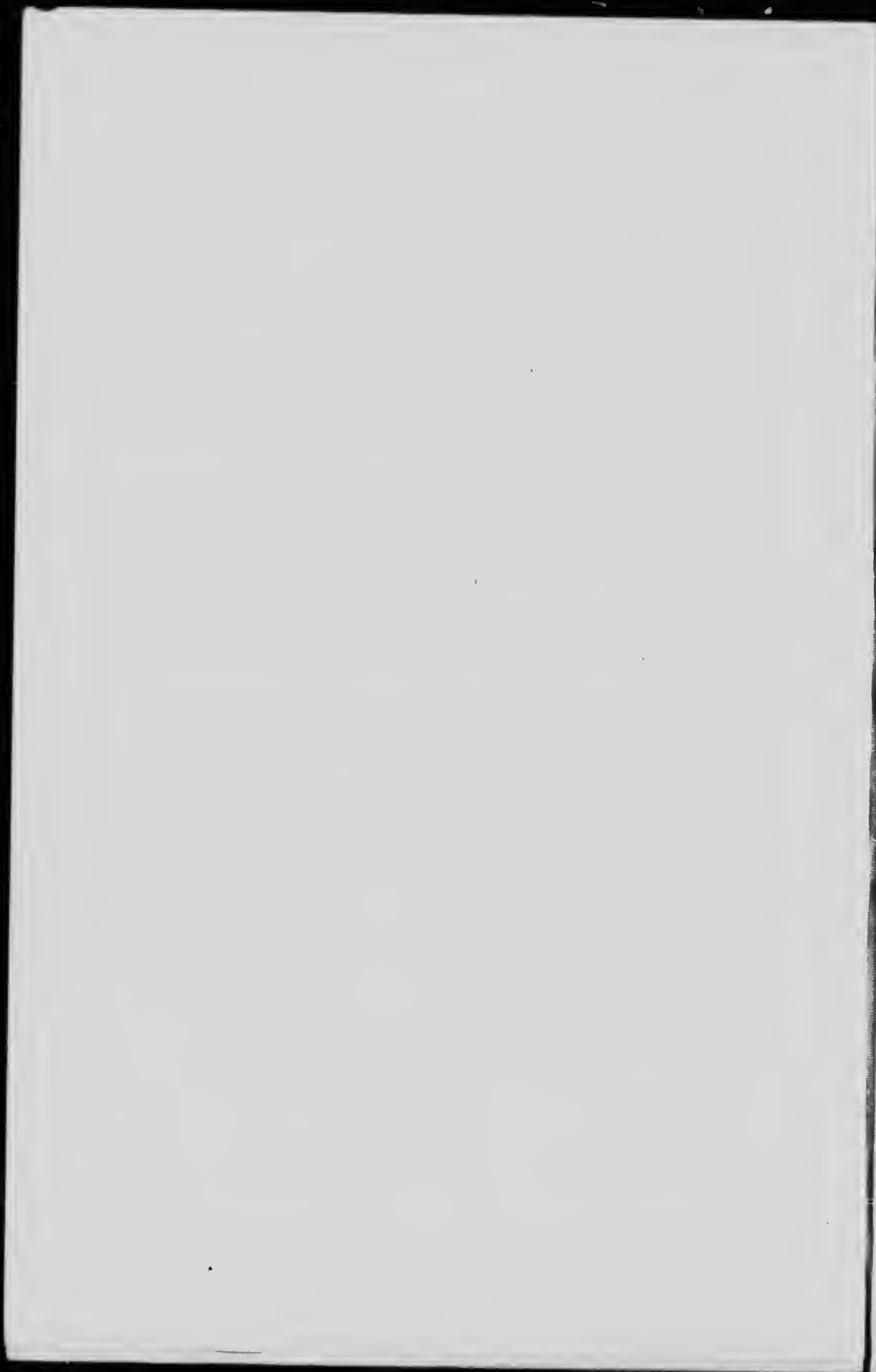
Mr. Vroom's comments upon Dr. Ganong's deductions are as follows:

While I think Dr. Ganong makes out his case, that Waweig is derived from Wah-quah-eek, (meaning at the head of the bay,) through the softening which our pronunciation always gives to the Indian guttural sounds, (or perhaps I should say, through our inability to make them soft enough as gutturals,) yet it seems to me that the bay signified may be that which gave name to Bay Side; in which case Waweig River and Oak Bay are equally at the head of the bay, and there is no need to say that the name has been transferred.

The name Dr. Ganong gives as the old Indian name of the stream is, you will notice, another rendering of that given in the legend as applying to the hill on the west bank, and meaning "place of many sugar maples."

According to Rand's dictionary of Micmac, (which is much like the Passamaquoddy tongue in most cases,) the river that





winds would be Wok-choo-om-kuk. This word probably means literally: "It runs meandering." The Micmac word for river is "seboo," and the Passamaquoddy word is "seep."

Kchee-Quabeet (the Great Beaver) had been the source of much annoyance. Glooscap determined to capture him; so he took a position on the top of N'monee-quen-e-moosakesqw (the place of many sugar maples) as the Indians call the hill between Waweig and Oak Bay. There he could get a good view of Quabeet-a-osis (Beaver House), the dome shaped island in Oak Bay.

But the Great Beaver had been already warned of his danger, and had left for St. John River, where he built a dam, as we may see to this day; for the ledge of rock at the Falls, where the suspension and cantilever bridges cross is still called Kchee-Quabeet-a-wick-pa-hegan (Great Beaver's Dam). Having built his dam at the mouth of the St. John, he went farther up the river.

Glooscap, finding the Beaver had escaped, followed him as far as the dam at St. John; and broke the dam, as you see it, so that the rush of water might bring the Beaver within his reach. He then took a large stone and threw it up river, expecting to drive the Beaver down stream again. But Quabeet had gone into Lake A-ben-squaa-tuct, where he had built another wigwam, and so escaped. The stone which Glooscap threw fell into the river near Tobique, where it is still to be seen.

The letter *w* at the end of Indian words represents a sound made by breathing through the lips. We should find it no more difficult than the sound of *s*, I suppose if we were used to it.—J. V.

The earliest names associated with land grants are those of John Jones and Colin Campbell.

Concerning John Jones, who drew a lot of land at Oak Bay at the time of the Loyalist grants, and for whom a large tract at Waweig was reserved, I have the following:

From a letter of Col. John Allen, rebel leader at Machias, to Gov. Hancock, of Massachusetts:

On my arrival at Passamaquoddy, the 23rd September, (1783), I found there had been several surveyors exploring the rivers. . . . I also received information that two public Surveyors were there in the place for the purpose of laying

out townships . . . gave orders to the Indians not to suffer any British Subjects to pass on the river Passamaquoddy on such business until further orders.

The Indians soon after made a prisoner of one Jones of Kennebeck, a Refugee Captain, who was found marking the Trees on the river: The Indians put him to an English house on parole, but he soon made his elopement.

From manuscript of Rev. Jacob Bailey, a Loyalist clergyman settled at Annapolis Royal:

When I arrived at St. Andrews, on the river Santa Croix, I found a number of people from Penobscot and elsewhere forming a settlement. But while Mr. Jones, the surveyor, was employed laying out the lauds, a party of Indians under the direction of one Allen, a notorious rebel, took him prisoner. It is uncertain in what manner they intended to dispose of Mr. Jones. However the second day of his captivity he had the good fortune to escape and proceed in his business without further interruption.

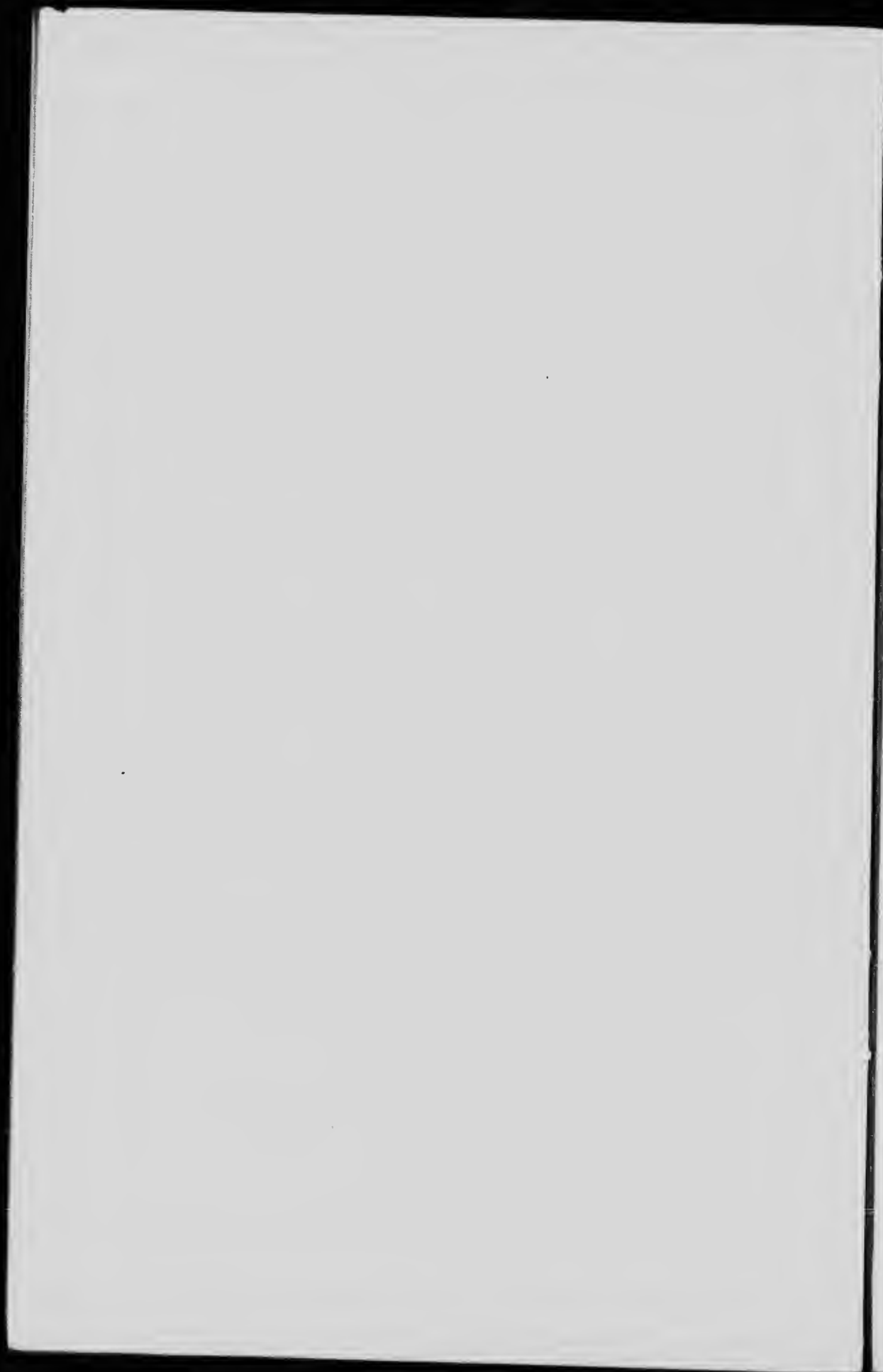
From a letter of Mr. Bailey to Sir John Wentworth:

I would beg leave to recommend to your notice Mr. Jones, an honest worthy Loyalist, who has lost an ample fortune for his attachment to His Majesty and the British Government. He is endeavoring to obtain a grant of Grand Manan, and is desirous of obtaining your interest and that of Governor Fanning. I can assure you there is not a person of my acquaintance better calculated to improve a wilderness country than Mr. Jones. He was formerly a Surveyor to the Plymouth Company, and has made several fine settlements at Kennebeck before the commencement of the late commotions.

John Jones came to the Kennebec region from Concord, Mass., when he was twenty-eight years old, about April, 1771. He was a surveyor for the Plymouth Co., and seems to have pretty effectually surveyed the Kennebec River. When the war came he was a Loyalist, and naturally was arrested and imprisoned in Boston jail. He escaped, via Lake Champlain, to Quebec, where he arrived August 29th, 1779, and met Col. Rogers (also called "Major") and became a captain in his regiment. This was *not*



THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND MANSE AT WAWEIG.



"Rogers' Rangers." He was sent to the Penobscot and quartered at Fort George, Castine, where he made himself a horrid nuisance to the rebels, whom he plundered persistently. He had lived at Pownalborough (now Dresden), and having an old enemy there, Gen. Cushing, he went at night into the town with a small party, entered Cushing's house and took him in his night-gown to the British in the Penobscot. His command was known as "Jones' Rangers." He is said to have been "resolute, possessed of some ability as a partisan, and considerable cunning." He was "small of stature, compactly built, and swarthy of complexion," so that he was called "Black" Jones and "Mahogany" Jones.

In April, 1784, he was at St. Andrews with his wife attempting to obtain a grant of Grand Manan from the English Government; he was also a surveyor to lay out lands on the St. Croix.

After the peace he returned to the Kennebec and lived at Augusta, where he died, August 16th, 1823. He was of good character and acquirements.

He married Ruth Lee, of Concord, who was a sister of Judge Lee, of Wiscasset, and of John Lee, an "absentee." They had no children. She died October 7th, 1835, about 90 years old. *Vide* History of Augusta, Maine, by James W. North; also Collections of Maine Historical Society, Vol. IV, pp. 43, 45.

The following from Mr. Vroom respecting Colin Campbell is of interest:

ST. STEPHEN, May 10th, 1907.

DEAR MR. BOYD,—

The two Colin Campbells of the St. Andrews grants were probably father and son. The former, if this supposition is correct, was Lieut. Colin Campbell, (afterwards Capt. Colin Campbell,) who had been quartermaster in the 2nd Battalion of DeLancey's Brigade; and the latter, Colin Campbell, jr., his infant son, who afterwards became Sheriff Campbell.

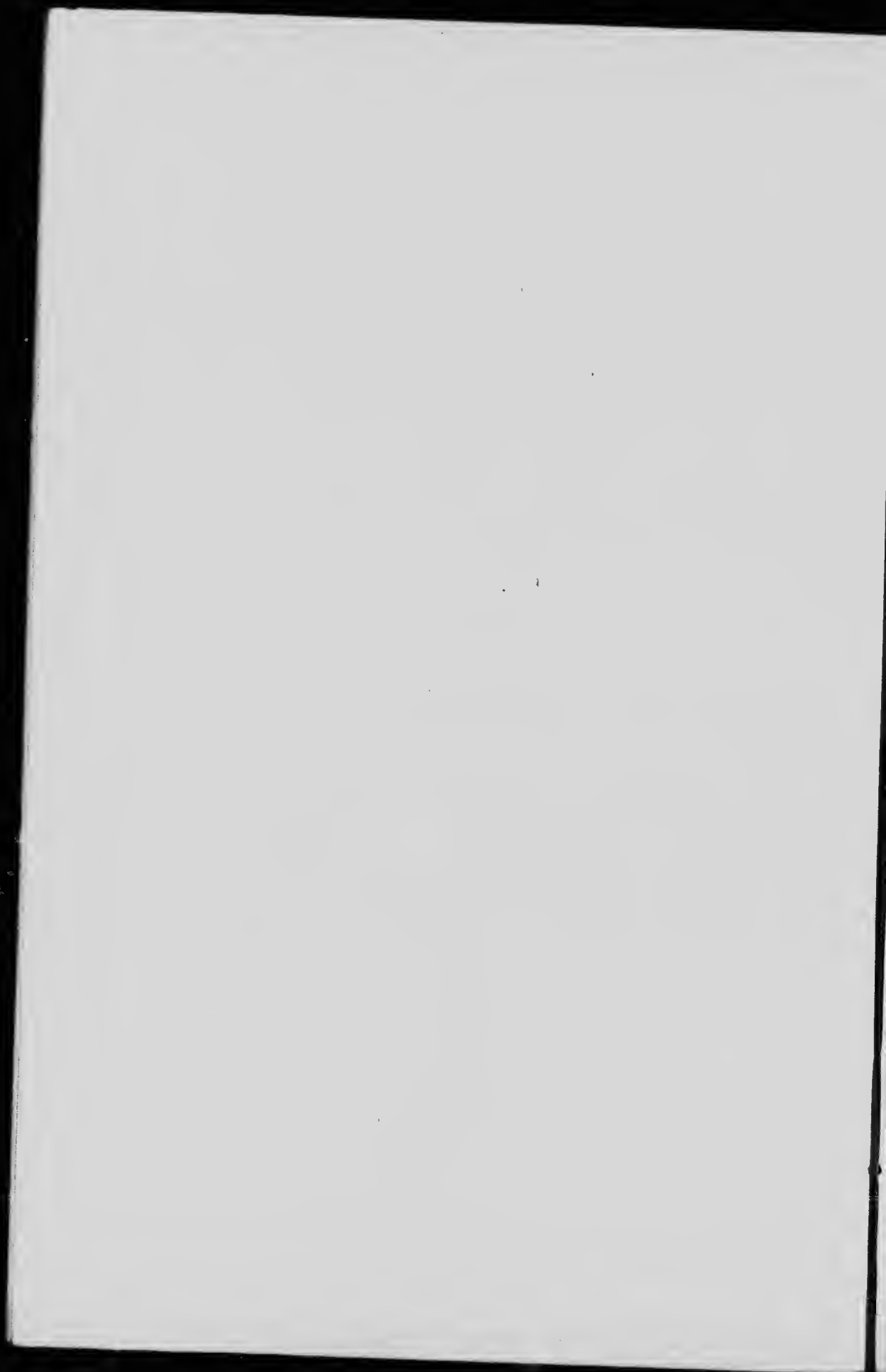
The date of the grant at Waweig, if you have it, may determine which of these might have been its grantee.

Capt. Campbell was a descendant of Colin Campbell, third Earl of Argyle, ancestor of the present Duke of Argyle; and his grandson, Admiral Colin York Campbell, (if still living,) is at present the head of the younger branch of the family. He came to St. John in 1784, where he was employed as collector of the port and in other government offices. He did business in St. Andrews for some years, but was not financially successful, and finally returned to Scotland in 1808. He represented Charlotte in the first House of Assembly of New Brunswick, being returned in 1787, to fill the place of Dr. Paine, who had left the province. After his departure, the business at St. Andrews was carried on for some time by his nephew, General John Campbell, who had been commandant of the 74th Regiment at Penobscot.

Of his twelve sons and daughters, Colin, afterwards sheriff, was the only one who remained in New Brunswick. The eldest, Donald, became Rear Admiral Donald Campbell, of the British Navy; and married a sister of Sir Howard Douglas, afterwards Governor of this province. Alexander was a merchant in London. John and Archibald went into the army. The former was killed at Corruna, a major; the latter was severely wounded at San Sabastian. Duncan was a commander in the navy, and died of sunstroke in Gibraltar.

Colin Campbell, jr., was born in Glasgow; and was not yet two years old when the St. Andrews grants were issued. He was sent to Scotland for his education; and after his return he married a daughter of Capt. James Campbell, of St. George and Pennfield, who was a cousin of Sir Archibald Campbell, one of the successors of Sir Howard Douglas as Governor of New Brunswick. He also represented Charlotte in the legislature for a number of years. He was made sheriff in 1833, and died at St. Andrews in 1843. He had eleven children, all born in St. Andrews. His descendants are numerous; but Miss Annie Campbell, of St. Andrews, is, I believe, the only one now living in Charlotte County who bears the name of Campbell. This you might verify by writing to her, or to one of the Whitlocks of St. Stephen, who are grandsons.

Another Colin Campbell, who came to Nova Scotia after the war, was appointed collector of customs at St. Andrews in 1824, and held the position until superannuated; then removing to Weymouth, N. S., where he died in 1834. Still another lived for a time in St. John, and his widow, a



daughter of Bishop Seabury, died in New York in 1804; but there is nothing to connect him with St. Andrews grants. And there were others; no less than four of the Lieutenants of the 74th, doing garrison duty at Castine during the war, bore the name of Colin Campbell. It is quite possible that one of these four, coming to St. Andrews with the disbanded soldiers, was the Colin Campbell, jr., of the grant. My reason for not thinking it probable, however, is that the name is not found among the members of the Seventy-fourth Association, whose grants were at Digdeguash and Milltown. I should say that if the date of the Waweig grant is not later than 1808 it is highly probable that the grantee is the Colin Campbell first above mentioned, the father of Sheriff Campbell.

JAMES VROOM.

GRANT to John Jones of 500 acres of land at Waweg Bason, County of Charlotte, Province of New Brunswick, dated 3rd August, 1784.

Described as follows, to wit:—

BEGINNING at a stake and stones near the entrance of Waweg Bason another arm of Scoodick River on the east side of said entrance being the upper bound of farm lot No. 76, thence to run by the magnetic needle N. 76 degrees east 66 chains (of 4 rods each) thence north 14 degrees west 102 chains, thence south 62 degrees west 100 chains, or until it comes to a road, thence south 18 degrees east 73 chains by said road, thence south 76 degrees west (to a brook) emptying into Waweg Bason, thence by the waters of said brook unto the shore of said Bason to the bounds first mentioned, containing 500 acres with allowance for roads.

This information concerning these men is of interest, even if they did not reside at any time in the district known as Waweg or Waweig. They have left traditions that belong to the early days of the settlement. Nearly all the families connected with the place came from Ireland, and their descendants have spread far and wide over the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

The Presbyterian Church was erected sixty years ago; and while it has served the community well dur-

ing this long period, the congregation are preparing plans for making the old meeting-house more modern and convenient for Sabbath-school work and young people's guild meetings.

Eighteen years ago a manse was erected, and has been largely used as a church hall, as well as the home of the pastor.

These buildings are fourteen miles from St. Andrews, twelve from St. Stephen, and from them a fine view is obtained of the Waweig Valley.

DEED.

No. 1009.

WM. EILLS, to WM. DOAK, JOHN ORR, and others.

Know all men by these Presents that I William Eills of the Parish of Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, Farmer, for and in consideration of the sum of Five Shillings to me in hand well and truly paid by William Doak, John Orr, William McComb, John Simpson, James Nixon, James McCready, and William Eills, all of the district generally known as the Waweig district, in said County, at or before the ensembling and delivery of these Presents, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained and sold, and do by these Presents grant, bargain and sell unto the said William Doak, John Orr, William McComb, John Simpson, James Nixon, James McCready, and William Eills, that piece or portion of land and premises lying in the Parish of Saint Andrews aforesaid, and described as follows: Commencing five rods from North-East corner of land now in the occupation of the said William Eills, and extending in a South-Westerly direction along the Old Fredericton Road eleven rods, thence South fifty degrees East eleven rods or until it strikes the New Road, thence in a Northerly direction along the said last mentioned Road eleven rods, until it comes directly opposite the said first named corner, and thence to the place of beginning. Containing about one hundred and ten square rods more or less. To Have and To Hold the said premises, unto the said William Doak, John Orr, William McComb, John Simpson, James Nixon, James McCready, and William Eills, as joint tenants, and to the survivors or survivor of them, in trust as a place for a Presbyterian Burial Ground and place on

which to erect a Presbyterian place of Worship, to be used by the inhabitants of the said Waweig District, and for their religious benefit and accommodation, and for no other purposes whatsoever.

In witness whereof I the said William Eills have hereunto set my hand and seal this fifteenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

WILLIAM EILL'S, [L. s.]

*Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in presence of*

R. WATSON.

CHARLOTTE, TO WIT:—

Be it remembered that on the day and year within written personally came and appeared before me Robert Watson, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County, William Eills the Grantor in the foregoing Deed of Conveyance, named, who acknowledged that he executed the said Deed freely and voluntarily for the purpose in the same expressed.

ROBERT WATSON,
J. Peace.

Rec'd & Reg'd 7th October, 1848.
Book Letter U. pages 699 & 700.

DEED.

No. 347.

W. E. ARMSTRONG TO JOHN PEACOCK & others.

Know all men by these presents, That we, William Edwin Armstrong, of Waweig, in the parish of St. Croix, in County of Charlotte, farmer, and Mary, my wife, in consideration of one dollar to us paid by John Peacock, of parish of Dumbarton, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, William McCollough, of Waweig, in parish of St. Croix, in County of Charlotte, farmer, and John Kerr, of Bocabec, in parish of St. Patrick, in County of Charlotte, farmer, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do sell and convey unto said John Peacock, William McCollough and John Kerr their heirs and assigns: All that certain lot of land situate at Waweig, in the parish of St. Croix, in County of Charlotte, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a pine stump of land in possession of said William Edwin Armstrong at the Waweig Highway, thence south west seventeen (17) rods to a stake, thence southerly (21) rods

to a stake, thence easterly (10½) rods to a stake at easterly side of an old road, thence northerly along easterly side of said old road until it meets the Waweig highway, and thence north westerly along Waweig highway to place of beginning. To Have and To Hold said land hereby conveyed unto said John Peacock, William McCollough and John Kerr jointly, their Heirs and Assigns, forever, in fee upon the trust and to and for the uses interests and purposes herein-after limited and declared, that is to say, upon trust for the uses, interests and purposes of the Presbyterian Church at said Waweig, until said Presbyterian Church shall duly appoint Trustees for said Church, then, or as soon as convenient thereafter, to convey said land to such Trustees so to be appointed by said Church, their successors or assigns, forever in fee.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereto set our hands and seals this twenty fifth day of August A. D. 1888.

EDWIN ARMSTRONG, [L. S.]

MARY ARMSTRONG, [L. S.]

*Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in presence of*

DAVID JOHNSON.

On 30th day of August, A. D. 1888, before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Charlotte, appeared William Edwin Armstrong and Mary, his wife, the Grantors, and severally acknowledged they executed fore-going conveyance as their deed, and said Mary, by me examined apart from her husband, acknowledged she executed same freely without compulsion from him.

DAVID JOHNSON, J. P.

H. H. HATCH, Reg'r

Rec'd & Reg'd July 22nd, 1889.

Book 42, Page 509-510.

In former times the residents were largely devoted to lumbering, but of recent years attention has been increasingly given to agriculture.

The Charlotte County Illustration Orchard is situated at Waweig, adjacent to the church and manse.

The St. Andrews and St. Croix Farmers' Association has an excellent library, and frequent institute meetings are held in the club at Waweig.

A selection from the poem by Mrs. Ida Vose Woodbury, read by Mr. J. F. Ryan, of Calais, Maine, at the Ter-centenary celebration of the discovery of St. Croix Island, June 25th, 1904, may form a not inappropriate termination to this article:

"You ask me my name? O, so many times christened
Names vocal with history, sadness and joy,
But in those old days as my anxious ears listened
I caught the soft, musical sound of St. Croix.

"I claim this for mine: from the country above me,
The *Waveig* and bay flow from regions apart,
And with my *own* stream whose waves fondle and love me
A cross is described on the water's warm heart."

F NTER BOYD.

