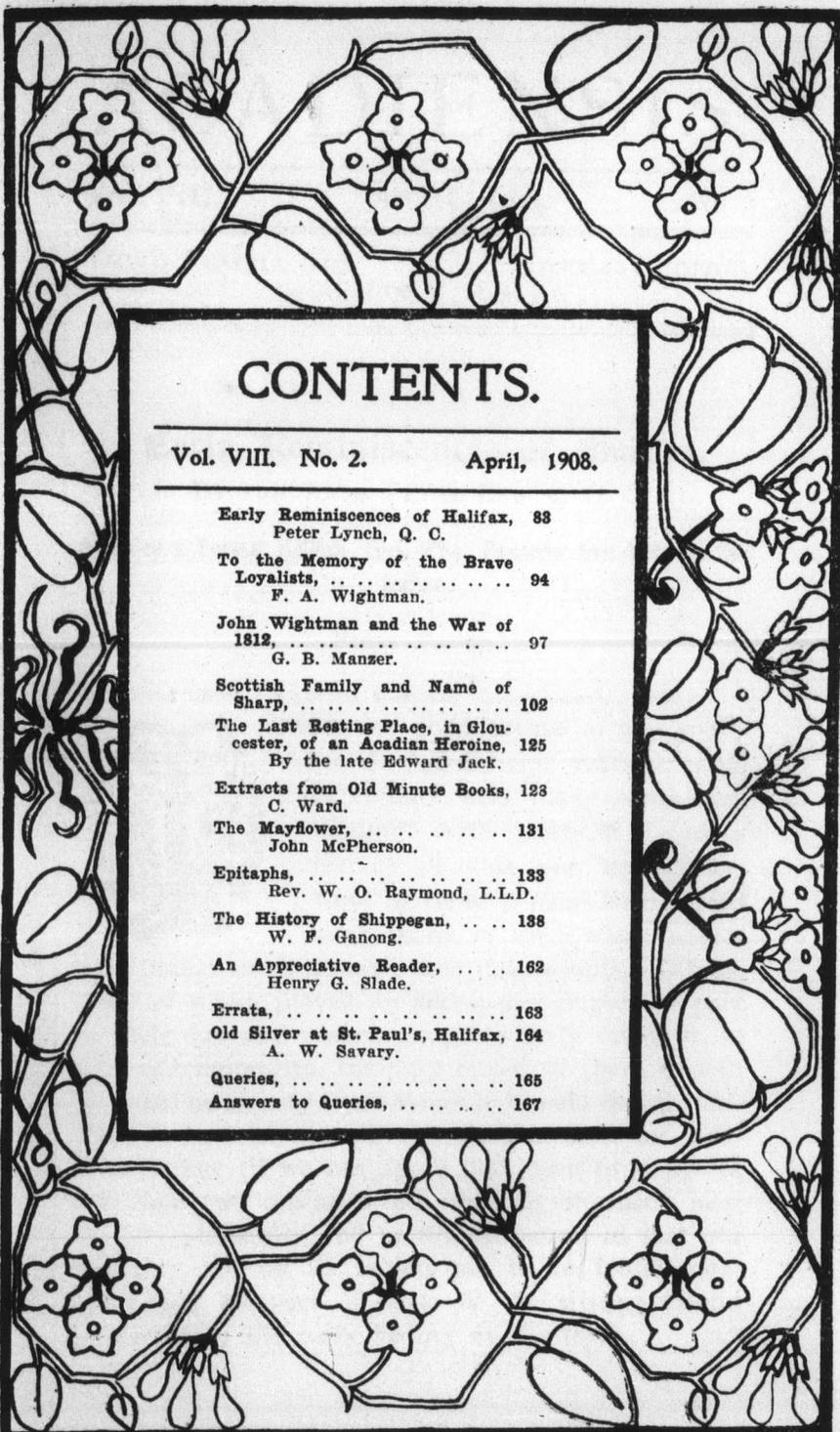


REV. J. R. DOUCET,
Parish Priest of Lamec.

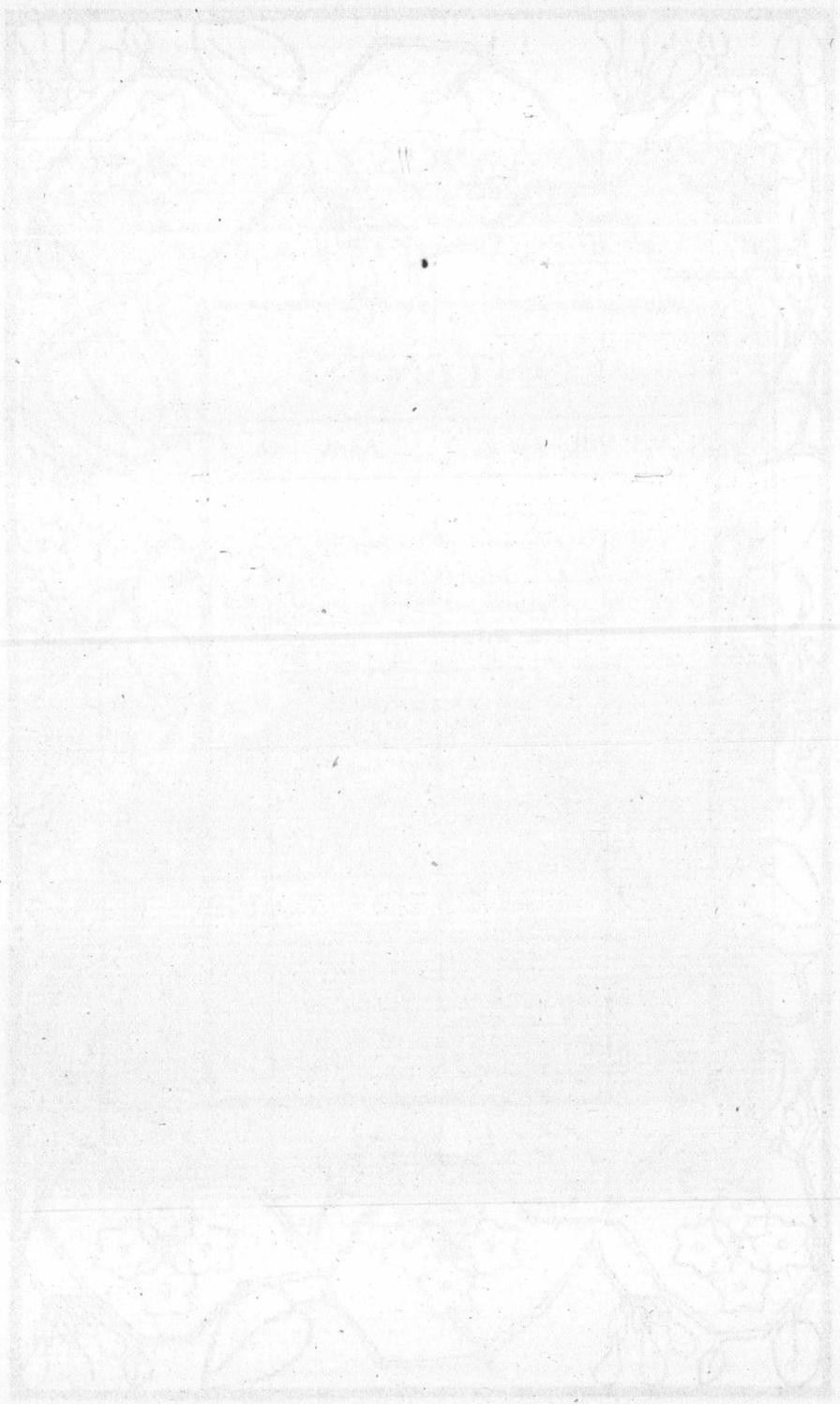


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ACADIENSIS.

VOL. VIII.

APRIL, 1908.

No. 2

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

Early Reminiscences of Halifax.

BY THE LATE PETER LYNCH, Q. C.

Story of a Young Halifax Girl, Who Became the Wife of an
Indian.

FIRST PAPER.

Read before Nova Scotia Historical Society, March, 1; 1883).



WAS my good fortune in my youth and during my ripe years to come in contact with many persons acquainted with much of the early history of this our native city. Most of those persons have passed away—some of them whose names are familiar to us through their descendants. Others, some of whom played an active and important part in their day and generation, are utterly unknown to our contemporaries, the only record of them now to be found on rickety tomb stones in the old churchyard. Here let me say to all who have a taste for antiquarian lore (if we can apply that term to things of less than two centuries old) that an afternoon may be very pleasantly and profitably passed in that old cemetery, for on its tablets are to be found most interesting histories of some of the stirring events connected in the early history of the town.

I regret to say that I did not avail myself of the opportunities I once had of obtaining much valuable information on that subject and I now look back to those opportunities lost and never to be regained with much but unavailing regret.

It is a great pity that the personal history of the early settlers of the town has, to a large extent, been lost for many of them were people of a very superior order, both mentally and physically. Whether we have improved or degenerated is a question which we will not now discuss.

One old man who has recently been removed from us, with whom I had frequent communication and for whom I had much respect, had much of our urban lore and had, from time to time, promised me some very interesting details of events connected with that pretty spot, the North-West Arm, but his engagements and mine caused us to postpone the consideration of it until the grim monarch interposed between us and gave me another illustration of the danger of delay.

Another person whose family played a large and conspicuous part in the early history of the province, the widow of a man formerly in authority, was one to whom I, as a child, often listened for hours with wrapt attention. She had, apparently, an inexhaustible store of narratives of Indian and other atrocities, some of which are to be found on the pages of the history of the province, others only in the recollection of those living about the period. That old lady, an intimate friend of my mother, was in the habit of spending much time at our house and, after dinner, with her high mob cap, her spectacles on her nose, her large signet ring on her thumb, a snuff box of about six inches diameter in her hand, and a large red and yellow silk handkerchief spread on her lap, would amuse us for hours with stories

of love and war, some of which she had traditionally, others of which had come under her own personal cognizance. From her I obtained the particulars of the narrative of which I propose now to give you an outline. Names I will not, dates I cannot, give you.

From that old lady I learned:

“That amongst the earliest settlers in the town from England came a merchant, a man of respectable lineage, good education and much intelligence. Rumor whispered that some unsuccessful speculation at home had resulted in commercial embarrassment, and induced him to come to the new world in the hope of retrieving his fortunes. He was a reticent unobtrusive man, and all who had anything to do with him soon learned to respect him for his kindly disposition and unswerving integrity. His family was but a small one, consisting of his sister, an aged spinster, who since the decease of his wife had presided over his household, and an only child, a fair girl of some seventeen summers, his domestics, and his clerks, all of whom dwelt beneath his roof, for, in those primitive days, hotels and boarding houses were scarce as to numbers and scanty as to resources.”

At the time to which we refer, there was much distrust and hostility between the red man and the white. The Indian regarded the settlers as intruders upon their grounds and despoilers of their possessions, while, on the other hand, a recent attack by the Indians upon the little settlement at Dartmouth, which resulted in the death of several of the whites and much wanton cruelty, together with the scalping of two persons who had incautiously wandered beyond the narrow precincts of the town, had engendered much fear and distrust on the part of the settlers. Notwithstanding, however, the bad feeling thus existing between the races, fortuitous circumstances

at times had brought them into contact, and now and then Indian men and women, in their picturesque costumes, were to be seen on the street. Amongst others, a tall, graceful lad, who had been for some time an invalid, and whose disease had baffled the skill of the Indian Medicine Man, had ventured into the settlement to seek the aid of one of the resident doctors and, while hanging about the town, had attracted the attention of the merchant. His good looks and fine, manly, graceful bearing, but, above all, his sunken eye, hollow cheek and evident debility, had enlisted the sympathy of the kind-hearted man, who, from time to time, asked him to his house and fed him at his board, and, as the lad's intelligence and apparent honesty gradually won his confidence, he, as he grew in strength under the skilful treatment of the physician, grew in favor with the merchant until, in an evil hour, with the concurrence of his household, he determined to take him into his employ and make him one of his family. Clad in the habiliments of the white man and brought into daily contact with him, the austerity of the savage appeared to be yielding to the ameliorating influences of his new friends, and in a short time he became useful to his benefactor and discharged his duties with diligence and apparent cheerfulness. He was an orphan, and all intercourse with those of his own race appeared to have been broken off. At intervals, with the concurrence of his master, he would, with his gun on his shoulder, stroll away into the neighboring woods and, after a time, return with the products of his day's sport. At first those excursions were limited to a few hours but after a while they became more protracted and, at last, to the displeasure of the merchant, and notwithstanding frequent remonstrances, he would disappear and remain away for whole days.

The nomadic habits of his people, born in his blood,

and for a time become dormant by the novelty of his situation and the kindness of his benefactor, were fast developing themselves in many unmistakable ways. The duties assigned to him, never of a very onerous character, and which had been discharged with apparent cheerfulness and alacrity, were evidently setting heavily upon him and were frequently discharged with too apparent reluctance; and the merchant was beginning to despair of ever moulding his protege to his ways when, of a sudden, to the surprise of every one except the maiden, the Indian's restlessness was no longer manifested and again to the satisfaction of his master, his duties were resumed with cheerfulness, and the cloud which had rested upon his brow was entirely dispelled. Some of the young people who had wandered about the precincts of the town had recently remarked that they had seen the Indian lad holding converse with others of his race, while neighbors had spoken to one another in whispers of an apparent intimacy between him and the maiden. To the confiding merchant no breath of suspicion had been communicated. Confident as to the prudence of his child and having no doubts as to the conduct of the lad, he had never entertained a thought to the detriment of either of them. Prudent men believed that it would be a thankless communication for them to make, and it was such a secret as no true woman would ever think of divulging. At length a flagrant act of indiscretion caused the terrible truth to flash across the mind of the father, and in a stormy interview with his daughter she had avowed her love for the Indian boy and her determination to become his wife. Need I say that the revelation was received with indignation and horror by the agonized parent? The lad was at once thrust out of the house, and the silly and infatuated girl placed under the most rigid sur-

veillance. But love laughs at locksmiths. The Indian at once disappeared from the town. The girl buried for a time in apparently hopeless grief, became calmed. The neighbors and friends after a little while ceased to discuss the affair, having probably obtained some new piece of gossip, and the father's suspicions and fears having become abated, his household in a short time resumed its pristine condition and his daughter was again allowed to come and go as she chose. Again after a while, neighbors whispered to one another their suspicions regarding the lovers. Some told that the Indian had been seen hovering about the brushwood fence, while one old gossip went so far as to affirm that she had seen the lad and the maiden under the shade of night in close converse, near to her father's dwelling. And so things went on until the maple and the ash, having been denuded of their summer tints, were carpeting the surrounding woods with crimson and gold, when, one bright but dark night about midnight, those in the vicinity of the merchant's house were aroused by the frantic cries of his family that his daughter had just fled with the Indian. As the neighbors came forth from their dwellings, they found the merchant in a state apparently bordering on madness rushing from his house, followed by two men servants, and calling loudly to all around him to aid him in the pursuit of his daughter, promising a large reward to any one who would either secure the girl or shoot the Indian. The wretched, infatuated girl had but just effected her escape when her father became aware of her flight and he, seizing a loaded gun, with which weapon every house was then provided, and calling to his men to similarly arm themselves and follow him, the distracted father rushed from his dwelling. A tramp who had been wandering about the streets while others slept, in answer to an

ejaculation from him informed him that a man and woman, evidently in flight, had passed him on their way towards the brow of the hill. Onward sped the pursuers, and as they passed the pallisade one of the men asserted that he caught a glimpse of the fugitives between him and the horizon as they gained the top of the hill.

In the meantime the flying pair had made their way with all possible expedition up the steep ascent, but after a time the strength of the trembling girl began to fail her and out of breath and nearly fainting with fatigue, her steps began to totter as they neared the summit. The Indian, better used to the pace and more accustomed to the rough and tortuous way, threw his arm around her and, although their progress became but slow, they at last reached the brow of the hill, just as the nearing cry of the pursuers broke upon their affrighted ears. The way down the further side of the hill was much easier and again, with the aid of her companion, the poor misguided girl was hurried down towards the plain, now called The Common. Again the nearing steps of the pursuers were heard in rapid pursuit, and the loud cries of the distracted parent reached the ears of his child as she and her companion neared a turbid stream which then flowed along the valley, now a portion of the Common. The Indian, familiar with the ground, had come to a place where a rude log spanned the stream across which in his arms he successfully bore his companion. No sooner had they reached the further side of the stream than putting down his burden he, with a herculean effort, toppled the rude bridge into the stream and thus for a time stopped the progress of the pursuers. Again raising his companion, now almost helpless, he made his way up the side of the rising ground, now known as Camp Hill, and with desperate energy partly carrying and

partly dragging the wretched girl, he made his way slowly along. The party in pursuit, stayed for a time, had, after some little delay, managed to cross the stream, and as the Indian and his victim after attaining the top of the hill made their way down the decline, the cry of rage and despair again reached their ears. At last the light of the stars glinting upon the black waters of the Arm, seen by the quick eye of the nearly exhausted Indian, told him that safety was at hand. As he approached the shore a short guttural ejaculation escaped him, a preconcerted signal to some confederates of his tribe, but as he stood on the beach and anxiously peered around no voice responded to the signal, no canoe was to be seen at the trysting place. An involuntary cry of dismay burst from him as he heard his pursuers near at hand. But the cry was heard by his friends and also by his pursuers. His friends having despaired of his advent, the time named for his return having long elapsed, had just shot out into the stream but at once returned. The pursuers, uncertain for a moment as to the spot whither the quarry had fled, guided by the cry made with all speed towards it, satisfied as they discovered the objects of their search just below them that they must now fall into their hands. A cry of impatient rage escaped the Indian as he saw his pursuers within a few yards of him and, as the canoe grounded upon the sand, the fainting girl was almost thrown into it and her companion, with the eagerly outstretched hand of one of the merchant's servants almost upon his arm, with a bound just escaped his grasp. With the rapidity of lightning the outstretched hand of the servant having missed its object seized hold of the prow of the canoe and held it with an iron grasp. The Indian in the bow finding that the canoe did not yield to the pressure of his paddle as he in vain

strove to shove off from the shore having discovered the resisting influence, at once, lifting his paddle high above his head, brought it down upon the hand of the man with such violence that it thoroughly disabled him and caused him to relax his grasp, and as the merchant came to the spot, the canoe, no longer restrained, bounded into the dark waters and the wretched parent utterly dejected stood helpless upon the margin of the stream. A musket was at once raised by one of his men and pointed towards the retreating party, but the fears of the parent for the safety of his child rose supreme to all other considerations and the boat sped into the darkness.

As no means of pursuit were at hand, all further attempts would for the time have been useless. As the canoe neared the further side of the Arm, a torch flashed its crimson stream of light across the black waters but an ejaculation from the Indian caused it to be instantly extinguished, and the canoe glided into the little cove formed by the strip of land now known as Melville Island, and as it grounded upon the beach in silence and darkness, a blacken darkness fell as a pall upon the crushed spirit of the poor old man.

As the first rays of coming light pencilled the eastern sky on the next morning, a large party of the townspeople accompanied him to the spot where the retreating party had disappeared, but no trace of them was to be found and, after wandering for a time amidst the pathless depths of the forest, the poor old man, bowed nearly to the ground, with tottering steps made his way back to his desolate home in a state of mind bordering upon madness.

From that time forth all enquiry as to the whereabouts of the fugitives was vain. They had made their way into the depths of the pathless forest and all further attempts to search for them would not

only have proved abortive but have been attended with much hazard.

The terrible affair having been the one theme of the little community for a short time, was, as such events usually are, but a nine day's wonder and was soon all but forgotten to all but the disconsolate parent who, from that time forth, wandered about the town scarcely bestowing any attention upon his business and avoiding as much as possible all intercourse with his neighbors, a poor, disconsolate, broken-down man.

About a year from the time of the flight, of a dark, cheerless night, in a thick wood near the bank of the Shubenacadie, by the flickering and weird light of some half-burnt fagots and enveloped by the smoke of a wigwam, the low cry of a newly born infant had scarcely broken upon the stillness of the night when it was succeeded by the wail of a young but emaciated woman, whose dying cry told the closing lament of a wretched life, and the soul of the child of the English merchant, released from its mortal tenement, thus made expiation to the world for its outrage upon human society. The unfortunate, broken-hearted, young woman, after a long year of mourning, lamentation and tears, having outraged the terms upon which length of days had been vouchsafed to her, had departed from—to her—a world of misery in the hope of finding a refuge where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Again, a few weeks after the happening of the sad event just narrated a tall, gaunt Indian, under the shadow of night, stealthily made his way into the town, approached the house of the merchant and, having deposited an infant carefully wrapped in a coarse blanket in the porch, and rapped violently at the door, fled out into the darkness without having been discovered by any one. A few moments after,

the child was brought into the room where the old man sat listless and sad. It was placed upon his lap. As he looked upon the swarthy face of the slumbering infant, the whole of the terrible past connected with it swept across the ends of his heart with a melancholy wail. For a moment he seemed as if almost petrified and as if about to repel the little slumbering thing, but the next he bent over it, gathered it into his bosom and baptized it with his tears.

The rest of the story is soon told. The child became the solace of her grandfather's declining years. As she grew up to womanhood she won the love of all about her by her gentleness and singular beauty. Traces of her Indian blood were to be discovered in her brunette complexion, her dark and beautiful eyes, and her graceful bearing. To her friends she was the bright and cheerful companion. To her grandfather the comfort of his life. Never tiring in her efforts to make his home a happy one, all minor considerations were forgotten and laid aside in her ceaseless efforts for his happiness. Beloved by the rich and the poor, she was sought in marriage at an early age by a British naval officer then in command of a ship on that station. She gave him her heart but not her hand until it had closed the eyes of her grandfather. Then amidst the blessings of the community she became the wife of a husband well worthy of her and made her home in England, where she became the mother of a large family of children, one of whom was within the recollection of the living on that station, holding the same rank in the navy that his father had at the time of his marriage.

From the time he laid down his burden at the merchant's door, nothing was ever heard of the Indian.

To the Memory of the Brave Loyalists

WHO LANDED WHERE THE CITY OF ST. JOHN NOW
STANDS ON THE 18TH OF MAY, 1783.

“No bugles sang my praise, no voice did cheer me;
No shouting host did thrill my heart with joy;
But God alone, who saw my toil, was near me—
I builded land, whilst thou didst land destroy.

* * * * *

In battle fields than thine no whit less glorious,
By fame unheralded, obscurely won—
My life's best blood bedims each field victorious,
Shed drop by drop in toil that thou would shun.
Thy trumpet-tongued renown I not begrudge thee,
In hearts of Britons is my glory writ,
To thee I kept them faithful, and they judge thee
The nobler still because I taught them it.”

BOYESON, *Parley of the Kings.*

Many a league, many a league,
Many a league onward,
Into the wilderness lone,
Sailed a few hundred.
Onward ye loyal band,
Flee to an unknown land,
Into the prospect of death
Sailed the few hundred.

Onward ye loyal few,
To king and empire true;
There was nothing else to do
When treason blundered.
This is the reason why

True men would rather die
 Than God and flag deny;
 For to the east they sailed—
 Loyal few hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
 Cannon to left of them,
 Privation in front of them,
 Threatened and thundered;
 Stormed at with shot and shell,
 Ready to suffer death,
 But never their manhood to sell—
 Loyal few hundred.

They left their homesteads fair,
 The state claimed all their share,
 Driven, but not in despair,
 Northward they turned their faces,
 Whither few knew or wondered.
 No one to say farewell,
 No place on shore to dwell,
 Ah! in that far off day
 Households were sundered.
 Away in the mists they sailed—
 Sailed a few hundred.

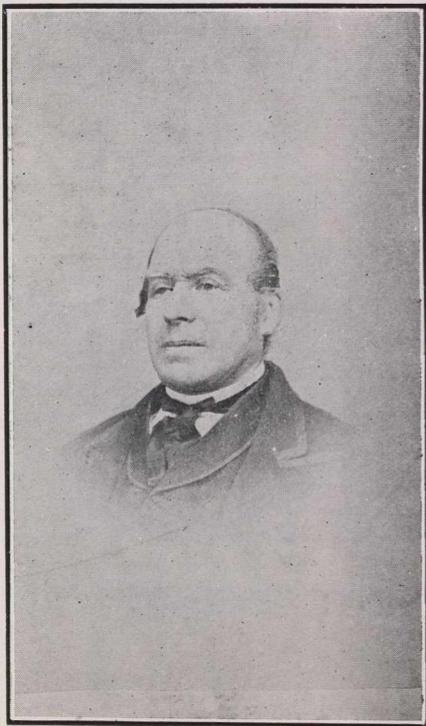
Many a league, many a league,
 Many a league onward;
 Into the great unknown
 Sailed the few hundred.
 Plunged into the forest wild,
 Pillaged and plundered,
 They suffered but never returned—
 None of the loyal few hundred.

Hardship to right of them,
 Hardship to left of them,

Hardship encompassed them.
What! Had they blundered?
Stormed at with winter's spell
Our hero fathers fell,
(They, who had fought so well,
Came through the jaws of death
Under the flag to dwell)
All that was left of them—
Loyal few hundred.

God to the right of them,
God to the left of them,
Heaven surrounding them;
Who says they blundered?
A grateful people tell
How wisely they built and well
This land where millions dwell
They who slumber in death,
(But not at the gate of hell),
For none is left of them—
The loyal few hundred.
Sheathed is the gory blade,
Enlarged is the state they made,
The bonds of Empire stayed;
All the world wonders.
Ne'er shall your glory fade—
Loyal few hundred.

F. A. WIGHTMAN



GEO. G. WIGHTMAN,
Born 1st June, 1815,
Died 25th December, 1905.



CAPTAIN JOHN WIGHTMAN,
Born 1783, Newport, R. I.,
Died July, 1871.

John Wightman and the War of 1812.

A spirit of historical research and enquiry seems to be abroad in the land, and especially of matters pertaining to the struggles which have taken place between ourselves and our American neighbors. It seems to me the spirit is a very worthy one and should be encouraged in every way, that the spirit which characterized our ancestors may be fostered in the minds of their descendants, that as Canadians and loyal British subjects we may be able to look back with a degree of pride at our national antecedents, who at the time of the American Revolution had to choose whom they would serve and which ever side they elected to choose and serve under it meant for them sacrifice, sacrifice of self, sacrifice of pleasure, and a great many things in life. It meant of devotion and loyalty.

They were divided—they made their choice, some elected to become members and citizens of the New Republic and thereby sacrificed their nationality, their patriotism, their right to be defended by Britain—they sacrificed their manhood and loyalty and turned their backs upon the Old Mother Country that had given them birth, freedom, protection, and all the blessings a nation has for her sons, and they chose what they thought was a glorious independence, giving them unparalleled liberty and immediate power.

There were others who preferred the government of the "Old Country" with all its red tapeism because it was well tried—they forfeited their lands, their homes, their wealth, (little or much) and came to Canada—they sacrificed what is perishable and wordly for what is enduring, for honor, for love, they showed themselves to be the true Noblemen. England and

the World and the King and Crown they honored and chose honored them and their descendants.

Being of loyalist descent myself, and inheriting to a greater degree, if possible, the sentiments of my ancestors, as to British institutions and connection, it has been with deepest interest I have read the many articles relative to the loyalists and their times in the "Acadiensis." My interest is perhaps increased from the fact that my ancestors were more or less actively and prominently connected with the American Revolution and the war of 1812.

There is an incident of the war of 1812 which, so far as I know, is not generally known, and of which the historical documents are in possession of the family. I will therefore relate this incident, as it may be of some local interest, and also for the purpose of obtaining further information regarding the circumstance. I believe it is not generally known that near the time the Chesapeake was captured by the Shannon and taken to Halifax, a small prize vessel was brought to St. John. In Coffin's History of the war of 1812, vol. 1, chap. xviii, page 194, is the following: "Later in the year, on the fifth of September, the British brig-of-war Boxer, of fourteen guns, lying off Portland, Maine, discovered a sail in the offing, weighed and brought to action, the American gun brig Enterprise, of sixteen guns. Here the advantage in tonnage and weight of material was on the side of the Americans. In men they were 120 to 60. The usual sanguinary scene ensued. The fighting on both sides was desperate. Both of the Captains, Blythe and Burrows, were killed, and the British ship was surrendered when her crew was reduced to twenty-seven men. Her colors could not be hauled down, they had been nailed to the mast." (London, England, January 30th, 1908. The Montreal Star.—The flag of the American man-of-war Chesapeake, captured in the

fight with the British ship Shannon in 1813, was sold at auction in this city to-day for \$4,250, to a dealer named Partridge. It is reported that Partridge acted for Cornelius Vanderbilt).

Coffin concludes by saying "Greek may have met Greek in a manner worthy of all imitation, but it may be doubted if they ever surpassed British or American sailors at the close of an action." Now, John Wightman (father of my great-grand-mother, Ann Amy Wightman) had been for a few days a sailing master on board the Boxer. According to his account, which is supported by documentary proof, the Boxer came from Halifax, and after cruising for some time about the Bay of Fundy, put into Saint John for the purpose of recruiting her crew, and otherwise making preparations for a cruise along the American coast. John Wightman, who was then a young man and a sailing master, was one of the first to volunteer his services. When the necessary arrangements had been made, they set sail, and in a short time were well down the coast. When in the vicinity of Mount Desert they sighted a vessel and gave chase. The craft, which turned out to be an American schooner, surrendered with little or no resistance to the Commander of the Boxer. A prize crew was immediately placed on board the schooner, with John Wightman in command, with orders to take her to St. John and hand her over to the authorities, which was done. The next day the Boxer overtook and engaged the American vessel with the result stated by Coffin. A paper was given John Wightman by Captain Blythe, putting him in charge of the prize, and which is still in existence and is much prized by the family, and is, in all probability, the last communication written by the brave though ill-fated Captain, if not the last words penned by him. The following is the copy of a family paper written

for the purpose of preserving the account. "As the fatalities of the action were so great, it is only reasonable to suppose that in all probability John Wightman would have been killed if it had not been for the capture of the vessel of which he was placed in command only the day before, and as he was an only son and unmarried at the time, this may be regarded as a hairbreadth escape of the blotting out of the colonial branch of the family name, Wightman." This is the incident, so far as it goes; it would, however, be of interest to know what became of the vessel. Probably the reason the crew never received the usual prize award is owing to the sudden death of Captain Blythe of the Boxer. John Wightman, the veteran of this episode, died in King's County, N. B., in 1871, in his 88th year.

Referring again to the Revolutionary war, Sabine's History of the Loyalists Vol. II, page 428, has the following: "There seems to have been three and probably four of this name in the service..... The colonel of the loyal New Englanders was one of them; that officer's name was sometimes spelled Whiteman. There was a William Wightman who was a lieutenant in the King's American Regiment, and who was wounded in the Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, 1781, and a Lieutenant John Wightman, of another Loyalist corps, who died in Carleton, New Brunswick, in 1819, aged seventy-one and a Captain Wightman, who was a grantee of St. John in 1783."

As Sabine was a foreigner and, consequently, not acquainted with the family, it is easy to understand how his account might be a little faulty and a little incomplete. The Captain Wightman and the Lieutenant John Wightman, mentioned by Sabine, is one and the same person, and the father of John Wightman, mentioned in the incident of 1812, and who, with William, were sons of Lieutenant Colonel John

Wightman of the Loyal New Englanders. The Colonel, at the close of the war, went to England, where he died. His son, John, as already shown, settled in Carleton and was a grantee of the city, and also received large grants of land in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, and in King's County, this province. He was made a Freeman of the city of St. John in 1795, and is described in the record as John Wightman, gentleman. He was born in Rhode Island, March 4th, 1749, and died in St. John, N. B., December 23rd, 1819.

Family records and relics, covering a period of over four centuries, tell a story in which truth and righteousness have been sought rather than wealth or fame, and which have more than once been the cause of a self-imposed exile.

The Scotch Motto of the Coat of Arms," A Wightman never wanted a weapon," was, perhaps, well chosen.

G. B. MANZER.

Scottish Family and Name of Sharp.

(Continued.)

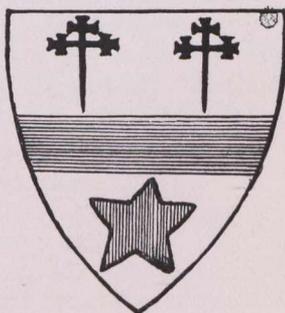
4. ADAM BOYLE SHARP (3), brother of James (3)—born Sept. 14, 1789; baptized Sept. 5, 1792 (Woodstock Reg.); died Jan. 4, 1862; married (1st) Elizabeth White, daughter of Oliver Peabody, of Sunbury Co., N. B., born according to Peabody Genealogy, (1867 ed.) on Feb. 7, 1793, but according to Rev. W. O. Raymond the pocket register of Rev. J. D. Beardsley shows her baptism Dec. 31, 1784. Mr. Sharp married (2nd) in 1822 Maria, daughter of Samuel Peabody, of Oromocto. Both wives were granddaughters of Captain Francis Peabody, of Massachusetts, a distinguished Colonial officer, who had served in the French War, who founded Maugerville and Gagetown, the first English settlement on the St. John River and died there before the Revolutionary War being according to the historian James Hannay "the most prominent and influential person on the river while he lived." Maria, being the daughter of Capt. Peabody's eldest son and principal heir, brought what was in that day a considerable fortune and many of the old Peabody heirlooms into the Sharp family. She was a woman of education and strong character. She was born April, 1791, and died about 1851.

Mr. Sharp upon coming of age had received his portion of his father's land in Northampton, lived there next his brother James. Soon after his marriage to Maria Peabody, however, he purchased a lot in Upper Woodstock then the chief town of the county and place of residence of a number of the more wealthy and aristocratic families; here he built a dwelling house, with a store on the first floor, on



ALEXANDER SHARP.

Sharp of



OLD ARMS OF SHARP.

From a Colored Drawing in a manuscript in the collection of the Earl of Crawford, reproduced in facsimile in "Scottish Arms" Stoddart, 1881, Vol. I. p. 105.

the main road opposite Mr. Hazen's. Mr. Sharp was one of the chief men of the county and was active in private and public affairs. With Colonel Richard Ketchum and two other gentlemen he procured the establishment at Upper Woodstock of the first bank in the province north of Fredericton, a branch of the old Central Bank. Mr. Sharp was manager and "general factotem," his store was the bank office, and they did a large business. Mr. Sharp was an extensive lumberman, and also a farmer. On record at Fredericton are a number of Crown grants of land to him, including one of 870 acres at Williamstown. He was captain in the militia, hence often addressed as "Captain Sharp," and for many years prior to his death he was Justice of the Peace — at that time two magistrates, Mr. Sharp and another, conducting much of the business now done by the present County Council. In personal bearing Mr. Sharp was very dignified even austere, and commanded respect. He died as result of exposure while on a visit to Glassville, and was buried in an old burying-ground located where the old N. B. railroad station (near the Catholic Church) now stands; when the railroad was run through there the remains were removed to the present "Methodist Cemetery," and lie alongside his son-in-law, Mr. Shea, perhaps others, in a family lot.

Children by first wife:

17. Stephen Francis, born Nov. 14, 1814.
18. Jane, born April 18, 1816.
Isabel, born Aug. 31, 1818; died Aug. 20, 1870; married William Sperry Shea. No children.

Children by second wife:

19. Francis Peabody, born Sept. 3, 1823.
Isaac Henry, born May 15, 1825; died 1826.
John, born May 21, 1827; bur. Dec. 15, 1838 (Woodstock Register).
Hannah Rebecca, born Aug. 29, 1829; bur. Nov. (?) 15, 1839 (Woodstock Register).

5. HESTER SHARP (3), Sister of James (3),—born June 25, 1792; died Aug. 21, 1848; baptized Sept. 5, 1792 (Woodstock Reg.); married Nov. 18, 1811, John Kearney, of Northampton Parish. He was born June 19, 1799; died Aug. 1, 1854. Lived at Jacksontown. Children (these and other records above from old family bible in possession of Mr. J. D. Dickinson, Woodstock):

Anna (or Ann) b. June 6, 1813; mar. Feb. 23, 1832, (Woodstock Reg.), Labon Stoddard, of Nova Scotia, who d. Jan. 1, 1864, aged 69, at Jacksontown.

James, b. Oct. 14, 1815; d. Sept. 25, 1849; unmar.

Adam, b. Jan. 4, 1818; mar. July 16, 1846, Susanna or Susan Harper, of Wakefield.

Anthony, b. March 10, 1820; d. about 1890; mar. July 3, 1845, Susanna S. Stokoe. A son, Thomas.

Theodore, b. July 1, 1822; mar. Nov. 5, 1846, Jane Stokoe.

20 Clarissa, b. Jan. 26, 1825.

Sophia, b. May 11, 1829; d. Aug. 6, 1843.

Elmira, b. March 1, 1832; mar. May 17, 1850, Sheppard Dickinson, of Woodstock, who removed to Dakota and was murdered by Sioux Indians in 1860. They had a daughter. Alice. She mar. (2nd) —— Mogle, and has a daughter.

6. HENRY SHARP (3), Brother of James (3)—born March 10, 1795; baptized May 10, 1795 (Woodstock Reg.); died July 3, 1856; married (1st) Jan. 2, 1817, Susannah Sarah (born March 7, 1790; baptized Aug. 4, 1799), daughter of Capt. Jacob and Mary Tompkins (Woodstock Reg.), and (2nd) Mary Prudence, daughter of Benjamin Close, a Loyalist from New York who settled at Kingston, N. B., in 1783. Mary P. Sharp died May 21, 1865, in her 67th year (Carleton Sentinel). Mr. Sharp, after the constitution of Jacksontown out of Wakefield Parish, removed from Northampton to Jacksontown and settled upon a farm. When the so-called "New Light" Baptists began making converts in the Province, Mr. Sharp turned to that faith and preached, and hence is sometimes spoken of as "Reverend."

Children by Susanna Tompkins:

21. Alexander, b. 1818.
22. Carolina, b. June 1, 1822.
23. Lucinda, b. Sept. 12, 1824.
George, b. 1826; d. 1847; unmar

Children by Mary Close:

24. Jerusha, b. May 29, 1831.
Mary Ann, b. Oct. 13, 1832; d. 1834.
25. Henry C., b. June 9, 1836.
Victoria Louise, b. June 24, 1828; mar. Enoch Shaw (s. of James and Lydia (Campbell) Shaw. Children: Henry, Annie; but not believed any issue survives.
26. James Frederick, b. Nov. 2, 1840.

7. SUSANNA SHARP (4), James (3), Alexander (2), James (1),—born June 4, 1811; married Feb. 19, 1831, (Woodstock Register), George Briggs, of Northampton Parish. Children:

James, b. ———. Resides at Lindsey.

8. HESTER SHARP (4), sister of Susanna (4)—born Oct. 11, 1813; died Dec. 12, 1896; married July 29, 1830 (Woodstock Reg.) James Grew, of St. Francis, Que. Children:

James.

Augusta, mar. Mr. Bartlett, Rodney, Michigan.

Charles.

Lewis. d.

27. Elizabeth Barbara, b. May 15, 1841.
28. Eliza Francis, b. June 10, 1843.
29. Frank.
30. Caroline, b. 1850.
George. d.
Julianne, d.
31. Martha, b. 1853.
32. Alice Maud, b. 1856.
Albert. d.

9. MARY L. (4), Sister of Susanna (4)—born Aug. 15, 1818; died ———; married Nov. 19, 1836, (Woodstock Reg.) George Waters, farmer, of Wake-

field Parish. Children (all baptized Northampton Parish):

Margaret Jane, b. April 15, 1838.
 James, b. Aug. 2, 1840.
 William, b. Sept. 5, 1842; d. Oct. 31, 1870.
 Charles, b. Oct. 4, 1844
 John. Resides Lakeville, Carleton Co., N. B.

10. HARRIET SHARP (4), sister of Susanna (4)—born Dec. 23, 1820; died April 1879; married Dec. 29, 1836 (Woodstock Reg.) Amos Kearney (son of Alexander and Mary) of Wakefield Parish. He was born March 30, 1811; baptized Jan. 23, 1823, (brothers and sisters all baptized same day; spelled "Carney"—Woodstock Reg.) Children (first four born in N. B.):

Matilda Isabel, b. June 17, 1838; died 1854.
 Abner, b. Dec. 12, 1839; died July 1847.
 33. Martha Jane, b. May 12, 1842.
 34. Eli Sharp, b. Mar. 24, 1845.
 35. Harriet, b. Dec. 26, 1847, at Bangor, Me.
 36. George, b. April 26, 1850, at Houton, Canada,
 Amos Albert, b. April 11, 1853, at Wilsingham, Can.;
 died unmarried.?
 37. Victoria Adelaide, b. Oct. 29, 1856, at Coopersville, Mich.
 Frederick, b. Aug. 13, 1860; d. 1869.
 Nelson, b. Oct. 29, 1864; d. unmar.?

11. ELI SHARP (4), Brother of Susanna (4)—born 1824; died Sept. 16 (notice in Carleton Sentinel says "15th"), 1867. He was a farmer, and resided on the Sharp Homestead, Northampton. He was First Lieutenant in Capt. Baird's Rifle Company at Woodstock. Married July 12, 1849, Mary Jane, daughter of John Shea. She died July 15, 1903. Children:

38. John Shea, b. May 6, 1850.
 Charles Ernest, b. Jan. 1853; d. Oct. 1861.
 39. Maria, b. Sept. 9, 1853.
 40. Lydia, b. Sept. 9, 1853.
 41. James Hudson, b. Feb. 3, 1855.
 William Sperry, b. June, 1857; d. Aug. 1857.
 42. Frederick Spurgeon, b. May 6, 1859.

Mary Harriet, b. Dec. 13, 1861.

43. George Baird, b. Dec. 3, 1863.
Sarah Helen, b. Oct. 4, 1865.

12. HEPHZIBAH SHARP (4), Sister of Susanna (4)—born Feb. 22, 1826; died——; married March 2, 1848 (Woodstock Reg.) Mount Calvin Campbell (son of Edward and Eleanor, and grandson of Ensign Tamerlane Campbell). He was born March 3, 1823. Children, names unknown.

13. FANNIE SHARP (4), Sister of Susanna (4)—born Aug. 15, 1828; married July 8, 1847 (in Woodstock Reg. called "Frances") at Williamstown, Carleton Co., John Perkins, of Pleasant Valley. Kings Co. He was born 1824; died Feb. 21, 1878 at Simonds. Children:

James H., b. Aug. 23, 1848; died March 24, 1872.

44. Howard R., b. Oct. 11, 1850.
45. John F., b. Jan. 22, 1853.
46. Charles M., b. June 10, 1854.
47. Harriet A., b. Feb. 2, 1857.
Blanche, b. Aug. 20, 1859; d. Oct. 4, 1885.
48. Frances C., b. Sept. 14, 1862.

14. BARBARA ADELAIDE SHARP (4), Sister of Susanna (4)—born May 8, 1831; died Jan. 31, 1895; married Sept. 10, 1846 (Woodstock Reg.) Joel Perkins, of Woodstock. He was born June 13, 1827; died Sept. 25, 1887. Children:

49. Mary Ann, b. Oct. 29, 1849.
Victoria A., b. Nov. 19, 1851; mar. George Thomas, of Centreville, Carleton Co.
Elizabeth B., b. Dec. 26, 1853.
Francis A., b. Jan. 5, 1857.
Henry A., b. Nov. 13, 1857; d. Sept. 25, 1883.
John C., b. Nov. 8, 1859.
Joel S., b. Jan. 2, 1864; d. Sept. 24, 1864.
George E., b. Aug. 5, 1865.
Rebecca A., b. March 28, 1869; d. April 13, 1870.
Samuel A., b. March 3, 1871; d. May, 1885.
Marsell, b. April 14, 1872.

15. REBECCA SHARP (4), Sister of Susanna (4)—born July 30, 1833, married July 6; 1851, James Price, of Carleton Co. He was born June 6, 1824. She resides at Hillsboro, Oregon. Children:

- 50. Le Baron William, b. Feb. 17, 1853.
- 51. Horatio Nelson, b. Sept. 8, 1855.
- 52. Joanna Ella, b. Jan. 14, 1858, at S. Newbridge, N. B.
J——— E———, b. Oct. 28, 1860, at E. Newbridge, a farmer, Hillsboro, Ore.
- 53. Rex Angell, b. July 21, 1863, at S. Newbridge.
Agnes, b. Nov. 5, 1865; d. Aug 1, 1876.
- 54. Frances Helena, b. Feb. 2, 1868, at S. Newbridge.
- 55. Blanche Marie Louise, b. June 16, 1873, at S. Newbridge.
Arthur Rufus, b. April 22, 1874, Resides at Paisley, Or.
Evangeline Arvillo, b. Feb. 4, 1877. Resides Hillsboro, Or.

16. JAMES SHARP (4), Brother of Susanna (4)—born April 8, 1837; married (1st) Mary McNinch; (2nd) Serene McNinch. Children:

- Franklin, b. —; mar. Agnes Campbell, descendant of Tamerlane Campbell. Resides Bridgewater, Me.
- Annabel
- Mary.
- Eli.
- Clifford.

17. STEPHEN FRANCIS SHARP (4), Adam Boyle, (3), Alexander (2), James (1)—born Nov. 7, 1814; died 1852; buried in old graveyard on the Anthony Baker lot, Woodstock; married Sept. 23, 1837 (Woodstock Reg.) Phebe Jones. Farmer, resided at Pembroke. Children:

- 56. Adam Henry, b. 1838.
- 57. Charles Frederick, b. Sept. 27, 1841.
- 58. Jane Isabel, b. Feb. 26, 1843.
James, b. 1845.
- 59. George Elisha, b. Feb. 5, 1847.
Maria, b. 1849.
- 60. John Stephen, b. 1851.
William Alexander, b. 1853; d. 1890; mar. July 5, 1873
Matilda Britton; no children.

18. JANE SHARP (4), Sister of Stephen (4)—born April 18, 1816; baptized Sept. 14, 1834, Free Christian Baptist Church, Woodstock; died May, 1904; married April 17, 1841, William D. Smith, of Woodstock. Children:

Charles A., b. Feb. 10, 1842; d. Dec. 13, 1851.

Marion, b. Sept. 29, 1843; mar. J. H. Freeman, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Several children.

Elizabeth Alice, b. Feb. 17, 1845; d. Jan. 19, 1876; mar. H. Alnutt. Ch.

Henry B., b. Feb. 4, 1847; mar. Lydia H. Smith. Children
Caroline F., b. Feb. 7, 1849; d. Jan. 21, 1868; married
Alonzo McKenna, of Portland, Me., Oct. 10, 1866
Child: Caroline, b. Jan. 4, 1868.

Isabel Maria, b. Oct. 4, 1850; mar. Jan. 14, 1874, William Sperry Shea. Child: Jane, b. Dec. 13, 1875; died Feb. 12, 1877. 61. Charles Lewis, b. Jan. 23, 1853.

Emily Jane, b. March 11, 1855; d. —; mar. Jud J. Hale, Woodstock. Children: Isabel H., b. April 14, 1874
Charles, b. April 18, 1878; Nancy H., b. Aug. 2, 1877;
Warren, b. —.

19. FRANCIS PEABODY SHARP (4), Half-brother of Stephen (4)—born Sept. 3, 1823; died Dec. 12, 1903; married Dec. 31, 1853, at Amity, Me., Maria, daughter of Ziba Shaw, of Lower Wakefield, descended from John Shaw, of Plymouth Co., Mass., and from Abraham Shaw of Yorkshire, Eng., Puritan settler at Dedham, Mass., 1638. She was born May 12, 1830; died March 29, 1904. Mr. Sharp will be chiefly known as an introducer, originator and cultivator of fruits, especially apples, in which he was of inestimable service to his native province and the country at large. Is frequently referred to as the "Father of Fruit Culture in New Brunswick," and was regarded as one of the most eminent investigators into plant life as applied to fruit growing in northern latitudes. Established the "Woodstock Nurseries" in 1850, carrying on extensive experiments which resulted in the creation of new and valuable fruits as well as

the discovery of scientific principles previously unknown. His most notable creation was the "Sharp's New Brunswick" apple, seedling of an unknown parent of probably Russian origin, and the "Crimson Beauty" apple, a hybrid of "New Brunswick" and "Fameuse." The "Fameuse" also was his propagation, as well as the Mooer's Arctic Plum.

Until a few years ago, practically every orchard of "grafted" varieties of apples in New Brunswick came from his nurseries. He made a fruit growing country of a province not deemed capable of raising fine fruits of any kind. At one time he and Mr. Peter M. Gideon, of Minnesota, were the only persons in America scientifically hybridizing apples and pears, and hence was the forerunner of men like Luther Burbank of California, whose work in that State is in no wise more wonderful, nor important, than that of Mr. Sharp here.

His business grew to immense proportions in the seventies in partnership with his brother-in-law William Sperry Shea, at which time his services to the world were recognized as so considerable that a movement was set afoot to bestow upon him the honor of knighthood, which he characteristically and vigorously discouraged. In 1887 he made over to his son Franklin his nursery business with 250,000 trees, with 1600 varieties of hybrid apples in course of trial; who conducted the same until the latter's untimely death. He assisted in the planting of the "Franklin Sharp Orchard" of 70 acres and 20,000 apple trees, the largest orchard in the Maritime Provinces. He acquired an excellent business training with his father Adam Sharp, and received from his mother considerable property including 1000 acres of land at Williamstown Lake in Carleton County; but such was the strong scientific bent of his mind that he expended his means in experiments designed to prove

of commercial value to the world and gave the results of his knowledge freely in the form of addresses and of contributions to the press. Physically and mentally very active, a close observer, possessing a lively imagination, close reasoning power and seemingly intuitive insight into the mysteries of Nature, his mind was of that unusual order which may be termed great, to which testimony was borne in the respect paid to him by investigators of high prominence elsewhere, while until the day of his death he was esteemed in his own community as one of its most active and valuable citizens. Short sketch of his life in "Canadian Biographical Dictionary," H. C. Cooper, Jr., & Co., Toronto, 1881.

Children, all born in the Adam Sharp house at Upper Woodstock:

John, b. Aug. 30, 1854; John and two following died of diphtheria in same week, 1861.

Mary Agnes, called "Kitty," b. Aug. 15, 1855.

Charles, b. Dec. 13, 1857.

Franklin, b. Aug. 1, 1860; bapt. Sept. 4, 1892; d. Sept. ———, and buried Upper Woodstock, Sept. 22, 1892.

In 1887 he took over the "Woodstock Nurseries" and soon after began the planting of the so-called "Franklin Sharp Orchard" of 70 acres and 20,000 apple trees between Woodstock and Upper Woodstock, the largest orchard in the Maritime Provinces. From an early age he had shared his father's work and experiments; it was mainly by his advice that decision was made to propagate on large scale the newly created hybrid "Crimson Beauty" apple, planting 40 acres of orchard with this very early and hardy apple, the first instance in the history of Horticulture where so large a number of so new a variety of apple had been planted at one time. By will his property went to sisters Lizzie and Jennie, the whole family, however, cultivating the orchard until death of Lizzie, when the principal part of the orchard was sold.

62. Minnie Bell, b. Jan. 12, 1865.

63. Ziba Humboldt, b. July 8, 1868.

Alexandra Elizabeth (called Lizzie), b. June 15, 1870; d. 1904. Became owner and manager of "Franklin Sharp Orchard" by will, and by conveyance of executor.

64. Harriet Jane, (called Jennie), b. July 9, 1871.

20. CLARISSA KEARNEY (4), Hester (3), Alexander (2), James (1)—born Jan. 26, 1835; died June 4, 1874; married Sept. 26, 1850, James Duncan Dickinson, leather manufacturer, Woodstock. Children:

James Frederick, b. Oct. 9, 1851. Resides Woodstock.

John Franklin, b. March 14, 1852; d. — 27, 1853.

Charles Dearborn, b. Jan. 1, 1856, Resides Woodstock.

Sarah Evelyn, b. Oct. 5, 1858; d. March 25, 1861.

John Franklin, b. Sept. 11, 1862.

Mary Ann, b. Jan. 8, 1866; d. Aug. 12, 1875.

21. ALEXANDER SHARP (4), Henry (3), Alexander (2), James (1)—born 1818. He married Elizabeth Churchill, removed to New York with his family, and died there at an advanced age. Children:

Joel.

Melissa.

Alonzo. Resides Cameron, Texas.

Moses, b. 1820.

22. CAROLINA SHARP (4), Sister of Alexander (4)—born June 1, 1822; married John, son of James Good, of Carleton Co., and has been living at Portland, Me. Children:

James, lived Ft. Fairfield, Me.

Addington, lived near Muniac, N. B.

Patomeo.

Lucinda.

Amasa, living in 1902 at Upper Bloomfield, Carleton Co.

David.

23. LUCINDA SHARP (4), Sister of Alexander (4)—born Sept. 24, 1824; married Nov. 1, 1848, Phillips Daniel Hoyt, farmer, of Prince William Parish, and was living there in 1876. Children (all born at Prince William):

George Judson, b. Aug. 29, 1849.

Nehemiah Estay, b. Dec. 18, 1850.

Melissa Ruth, b. June 5, 1852.

James Henry, b. July 4, 1855.

24. JERUSHA SHARP (4), Sister of Alexander (4)—born May 29, 1831; married Dec. 23, 1954, Solomon Havens, of Jacksontown. Children:

Samuel Henry, b. Oct. 10, 1855.

Mary Elizabeth, b. June 5, 1858; mar. (1st) A—— Goodnow; (2nd) John Fritz.

Louisa Angelina, b. June 15, 1860; d., 1884

Annie Eliza, b. June 7, 1866.

25. HENRY C. SHARP (4), Brother of Alexander (4)—born June 9, 1836, at Jacksontown; married (1st) Eliza Faulkner; (2nd) May 24, 1883, Elizabeth A. Gray, of Wakefield. Removed early to Aroostook County, Me., where he became a prosperous lumberman and millman; was sheriff, and served in the Maine Legislature. Resides Monticello, Me.

Children by Eliza Faulkner:

Charles.

Alice.

Harry, who is married and has a son Henry, Jr., in lumber business at Portage, Me.

Annie.

Charlotte.

Ethel.

Children by Elizabeth Gray:

Clare.

Clifford.

Pauline.

26. JAMES FREDERICK SHARP (4), Brother of Alexander (4),—born Nov. 2, 1840; died March 30, 1900; married Lavina, daughter of William Wilson, of N. Richmond, (marriage notice, Carleton Sentinel, issue of Oct. 22, 1864—date of marriage not given). Children:

64. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 16, 1865.

Louisa V., b. April 10, 1865.

Annie, b. Sept. 6, 1868; d. Dec. 12, 1877.

66. Delilah, b. Dec. 6, 1872.
 Nettie M., b. Oct. 12, 1879.
 Pearl E., b. April 30, 1883.
27. ELIZABETH BARBARA GREW (5), Hester (4), James (3), Alexander (2), James (1)—born May 15, 1841; died Dec. 22, 1892; married June, 1862, at St. Francis, Que., John Carrick. Children (all but last one born at St. Francis):
- Howard Jarvis, b. April 30, 1863; d. May 5, 1897.
 Mary Hester, b. April, 1864; d. Jan. 9, 1900; mar. George McKinley, at Haverhill, Mass., 1882. Child, Edith, d. 1883.
 Charles Edward, b. March 3, 1866.
67. Henrietta, b. July 1, 1868.
 William Stephen, b. May 15, 1870; d. Sept. 30, 1890.
 Eli James, b. Oct. 3, 1877; d. Sept. 14, 1889.
28. ELIZA FRANCIS GREW (5), Sister of Elizabeth Barbara (5),—born June 29, 1843; married James Rogers, at St. Francis, Que. Children:
68. John Watson, b. Nov. 16, 1865.
 James Barnard, b. June 30, 1867, at St. Francis; mar. April 1892, Nellie Pettigrew, Haverhill, Mass.
 Hester Anne, b. Dec. 13, 1869; at St. Francis; mar. July 27, 1902, Harris Coates, Haverhill, Mass.
 Frank, b. March 20, 1871, at St. Francis.
69. Ketchum Randolph, b. Oct. 12, 1873.
70. Alice Mame, b. May 15, 1875.
 Martha Mary, b. Feb. 6, 1877, at Grand Falls, N. B.
 Roscoe, b. June 26, 1881, at Grand Falls.
 Robert, b. —, at Grand Falls.
 Ethel, b. June 8, 1883, Grand Falls.
 Albert Newton, b. Aug. 1, 1887, Grand Falls.
29. FRANK GREW (5) Brother of Elizabeth Barbara (5)—born———; married ———; Children, among others:
- Lottie. Address, Box 62, Chester, N. H.
30. CAROLINE GREW (5), Sister of Elizabeth Barbara)—born 1850; died May, 1882, at Grand Falls,

N. B., Married 1868, John Russell, of Fredericton, N.
B. Children:

Harriet Amelia, b. May 13, 1879, at St. Francis.

71. Agnes M., b. Oct. 16, 1874.

Gertrude, b. May 24, 1876, at Grand Falls, N. B.

72. Jennie, b. 1879 (?).

31. MARTHA GREW (5), Sister of Elizabeth Barbara (5)—born 1853; died Feb. 15, 1886; married 1881 at Haverhill, Mass., Thomas Gillen. Children (all born at Haverhill):

Mary Louise, b. Feb. 4, 1883. After mother's death adopted by family of Berry.

Annie May, b. Feb. 11, 1886, adopted by family of Copen.

32. ALICE MAUD GREW (5), Sister of Elizabeth Barbara (5)—born 1856; died Jan. 8, 1883; married Dec. 25, 1880, John E. Somers, at Haverhill, Mass. Child:

Eva Garfield, b. Sept. 25, 1881, at Haverhill.

33. MARTHA JANE KEARNEY (5), Harriet (4), James (3), Alexander (2), James (1),—born May 12, 1842; married April 26, 1860, Samuel J. Treloar. Address Coopersville, Mich. Children:

Minnie E., b. July 4, 1861; mar. Aug. 1881, Louis P. Ernst.

34. ELI SHARP KEARNEY (5), Brother of Martha Jane (5)—born March 24, 1845. Served in Federal Army, in Civil War (1861-65). Married March 17, 1872, Melissa A. Goodwin. Address, Coopersville, Mich. Child:

Nina Bella, b. Oct. 16, 1885.

35. HARRIET KEARNEY (5), Sister of Martha Jane (5),—born Dec. 26, 1847, at Bangor, Me.; died March 16, 1870; married Sept. 1866, John O. Treloar. Children:

Mortimer, b. Aug. 1867; mar. 1886, Myra Burch.

Walter, b. Jan. 3, 1870 mar. Sept. 14, 1893, Ettie M Salter, and has a son, Rex, b. June 11, 1896.

36. GEORGE KEARNEY (5), Brother of Martha Jane (5),—born April 26, 1850, at Houton, Canada; married April, 1872, Jane Decker. Besides Blanchard, Mecosta Co., Mich. Children:

Loren, b. Dec. 4, 1876.

Bert, b. Dec. 24, 1882; d. Jan. 1886.

37. VICTORIA ADELAIDE KEARNEY (5), Sister of Martha Jane (5)—born Oct. 29, 1856, at Coopersville, Mich.; married March 24, 1884, Arthur Hard. Address Coopersville, Mich. Child:

Ray, b. Sept. 1891.

38. JOHN SHEA SHARP (5), Eli (4), James (3), Alexander (2), James (1)—born May 6, 1850; married June 6, 1876, Maggie Amelia, daughter of Robert Garbett. Surveyor; resides Grafton. Children:

Robert Hudson, b. March 29, 1877.

Ella May, b. April 11, 1879.

George Frederick, b. March 22, 1881

Infant, b. and d. March, 1885.

Edward Fenwick, b. Feb. 10, 1890.

Ethel May, b. Feb. 22, 1893.

39. MARIA SHARP (5), Sister of John Shea (5)—born Sept. 9, 1853; died March 1, 1895; married Sept. 1883, Weyman Noble. Children:

Grace Helen, b. 1884.

Frederick, b. Dec. 1888.

40. LYDIA SHARP (5), Sister of John Shea (5)—born Sept. 9, 1853; died April 12, 1884; married Patrick McLaughlan, of Northampton. Children:

Effie S., b. May 19, 1875.

Guy P., b. April 2, 1877.

William C. b. May 28, 1880.

Horatio F., b. May 1, 1882.

Mina M., b. April 5, 1884.

41. JAMES HUDSON SHARP (5), Brother of John Shea (5)—born Feb. 3, 1855; married June 27, 1887,

Amanda J., daughter of Samuel Hayden, of Woodstock. Carpenter and builder; resides on old Sharp Homestead, Northampton. Children:

- Sarah Mary, b. June 20, 1888.
- Vesta Hayden, b. June 17, 1890; d. May 13, 1894.
- Lissa Gladys, b. May 25, 1892.
- Charles Allison Ernest, b. April 22, 1896.
- H. Redvers Buller, b. Jan. 19, 1900.

42. FREDERICK SPURGEON SHARP (5), Brother of John Shea (5)—born May 9, 1859; married July 8, 1890, Augusta Clara, daughter of Wm. Henry Phillips, Farmer; resides Grafton. Children:

- Heber Phillips, b. April 15, 1891.
- Annie Augusta, b. Jan. 15, 1893.
- Alice G., b. March 3, 1894; d. infancy.
- Ralph F. H., b. July 10, 1895.
- Maurice C., b. Jan. 1, 1898; d. infancy.
- Clive, D. b. Oct. 6, 1901.
- Lawrence A. Kipling, b. Oct. 23, 1905.

43. GEORGE BAIRD SHARP (5), Brother of John Shea (5)—born Dec. 3, 1863; married Sept. 25, 1887, Fannie, daughter of Jacob M. Peters. Blacksmith; resides Austin, Pa. Children:

- Eli Gordon, b. Feb. 24, 1884; d. April 28, 1889.
- Phloss Evangeline, b. Aug. 30, 1890.
- Amber Lenore, b. March 23, 1893.
- Maria Louise, b. Feb. 17, 1895.
- Glenn Hudson, b. Dec. 20, 1896; d. Oct. 13, 1898.
- George Floyd, b. Aug. 10, 1899.
- Helen Augusta, b. March 12, 1901.
- Stanley, b. Sept. 13, 1904.

44. HOWARD R. PERKINS (5), Fannie (4), James (3), Alexander (2), James (1)—born Oct. 11, 1850, at Centreville; married March 18, 1869, Josephine, daughter of Joseph James, of Lincoln, Me. Children (first 5, b. Lincoln, Me):

- Mabelle, b. July 7, 1870.
- Elizabeth F., b. Sept. 4, 1872; d. Dec. 26, 1872

Daniel, b. Oct. 20, 1874; d. same day.
 Vina A., b. Jan. 9, 1876; d. Nov. 7, 1885.
 Henry A., b. May 8, 1878.
 John H., b. Oct. 11, 1879, at Centerville.
 Nellie, b. Feb. 3, 1880; d. Nov. 27, 1898.
 James B., b. June 27, 1881.
 William W., b. May 9, 1883, at Lincoln, Me.
 Harry, b. April 25, 1885.
 Hanford W., b. Jan. 3, 1887.
 Benjamin H., b. May 29, 1888.
 Charles S., b. Oct., 9, 1890

45. JOHN F. PERKINS (6), Brother of Howard R.
 (5)—born Jan. 22, 1853; died Jan. 1879; married
 Frances ———; Child:

Blanche.

46. CHARLES M. PERKINS (5), Brother of Howard R.
 R. (5)—born June 18, 1854; married April 18, 1885, at
 Brownsville, Me., Emma A. Marshall. Children:

Frances V., b. Feb. 21, 1886; d. Nov. 12, 1898.
 Claude H., b. Sept. 30, 188—, at Katandin, S. W., Me.
 Charles N., b. May 9, 1889, at Florenceville, N. B.; d.
 May 14, 1889.
 May A., b. May 15, 1890.
 Charles M., b. June 7, 1892, at Auburn, Me.
 Harold E., b. April 9, 1895; d. Sept. 23, 1895.
 William B., b. Nov. 25, 1901, at Lewiston, Me.

47. HARRIET A. PERKINS (5), Sister of Howard R.
 (5)—born Feb. 2, 1857; married Oct. 11, 1882, at
 Florenceville, N. B., Winslow G. Turner. Children:

Velma A., b. 1894, at Auburn, Me.
 Archie V., b. 1897, same place.

48. FRANCES C. PERKINS (5), Sister of Howard R.
 (5)—born Sept. 14, 1862; married June 28, 1882, Wm.
 Davis, of Woodstock. Children:

Jessie L., b. April 1, 1884.
 Goldie A., b. Jan. 19, 1887, died Nov. 26, 1906.
 Claude W., b. Nov. 12, 1890.
 Madeline A., b. May 5, 1893.

49. MARY ANN PERKINS (5), Barbara Adelaide (4), James (3), Alexander (2), James (1),—born Oct. 29, 1849; married June 21, 1869, Israel Craig, of Centerville. Children:

Delila A., b. May 15, 1870.
 Annie L., b. Oct. 13, 1873.
 Norman I., b. June 18, 1876.
 Deborah A., b. June 12, 1878.
 Etta Viola, b. Dec. 22, 1886.
 Ernest B., b. Aug. 14, 1889.

50. LEBARON WILLIAM PRICE (5), Rebecca (4), James (3), Alexander (2), James (1)—born Feb. 17, 1853; married June 20, 1888, M. McGreal. Resides, at Orchards, Clarke Co., Washington. Children:

Chauncey.
 Fannie.
 May.
 William Ray.

51. HORATIO NELSON PRICE (5), Brother of LeBaron (5)—born Sept. 8, 1855; married Dec. 1, 1887, at Portland, Or., Elizabeth Groves. An extensive farmer; cruiser and appraiser of Government wild lands, and has held various other local offices. Address, Orchards, Clarke Co., Washington. Children:

Hugh Dwight, b. Dec. 1888, at Portland, Or.
 Elise, b. Aug. 3, 1895, at Skamokawa.

52. JOANNA ELLA PRICE (5), Sister of LeBaron (5)—born Jan. 14, 1858; married at S. Newbridge, N. B., Dec. 29, 1875, S. I. Ogden, dairyman-farmer; resides St. Johns, Oregon. Children:

Gordon S., b. Oct. 17, 1877.
 Beatrice A., b. July 26, 1881.
 Hazel R., b. Oct. 1889, at Linnton, Or.
 Flossie P., b. Sept. 1892, same place.

53. REX ANGELL PRICE (5), Brother of LeBaron (5)—born July 21, 1863; married Sept. 1, 1897, Rhena Adams. Proprietor of hotel and meat market at Warrenton, Oregon. Children:

William, b. Jan. 9, 1901.

54. FRANCES HELENA PRICE (5), Sister of LeBaron (5)—born Feb. 2, 1868; married Oct. 14, 1890, Philip Crist, a farmer and creamery-man of Vancouver, Washington. Child:

Lillian E., b. April 14, 1893.

55. BLANCHE MARIE LOUISE PRICE (5), Sister of LeBaron (5)—born June 16, 1870; Married Feb. 14, 1893, Herman M. Rice, of Bear River, Digby Co., Nova Scotia, farmer and fruit-grower. Children:

Bessie E., b. Aug. 8, 1894

Son, b. Feb. 1902.

56. ADAM HENRY SHARP (5), Stephen Francis (4), Adam Boyle (3), Alexander (2), James (1)—born 1838; married 1864, Amanda Clark, Son:

72. Alfred James, b. 1869.

57. CHARLES FREDERICK SHARP (5), Brother of Adam Henry (5), born Sept. 27, 1841; died Nov. 4, 1899 married March 10, 1865, Frances Ann Robinson. Resided at Pembroke. Children:

Frances Elizabeth, b. 1867; d. 1884.

Wilmot Wicliff, b. 1868; d. 1880.

73. George Whitfield, b. 1870.

Charles Randolph, b. 1871; d. 1880.

Iretta Emma, b. 1873, d. 1880.

Adelia May, b. 1874.

Aullua Rebecca, b. 1876; d. 1880.

Allinson Arthur, b. 1877; d. 1880

Ernest Luther, b. 1879; d. 1880.

Harry Allen, b. 1880.

Warren Levi, b. 1882.

Gordon Charles, b. 1884.

Doras Robinson, b. 1886.

Miles Maddocks, b. 1887.

58. JANE ISABEL SHARP (5), Sister of Adam Henry (5)—born Feb. 27, 1843; married April 4, 1863, Cook Bishop, of Somerville. Lives at Simonds. A child:

Mary Jane, b. Feb. 23, 1866; d. March 4, 1895.

59. GEORGE ELISHA SHARP (5), Brother of Adam Henry (5)—born Feb. 5, 1847; died Sept. 24, 1895; married (1st) Dec. 20, 1874, Louisa, daughter of John Stockford, of Windsor, Carleton Co.; died April, 1885; married (2nd) June 20, 1890, Alberta Wires, of Maine.

Children by Louisa Stockford:

Lorenzo, b. April 4, 1879.
 Laura, b. Sept. 16, 1881.
 Norman, b. June 22, 1883.

Children by Alberta Wires:

Chandler, b. 1891.
 Aurilla, b. 1893.

60. JOHN STEPHEN SHARP (5), Brother of Adam Henry (5)—born 1851; married Ann, daughter of George Kimble. Farmer; resides Northampton. Children:

Ida, b. —; mar. Henry Smith, of Lowell, Mass.
 74 Stephen Whitfield.
 75 Coleman Manzer.
 Mary.
 Agnes.
 Harvey,
 Martha.
 Carrie.
 Wilmot

61. CHARLES LEWIS SMITH (5), Jane (4), Adam Boyle (3), Alexander (2), James (1)—born Jan. 23, 1853; married March 18, 1879, Lucella A. McClary. Member County Council, 1886-91; County Warden, 1891; member Provincial Parliament for Carleton County, 1895-1899, resigning to become Postmaster, Woodstock. President for two terms and was for number of years and is now Secretary-Treasurer Carleton Co. Agricultural Society. Owns and resides upon Smith Homestead, originally granted to his ancestor, Captain Michael Smith the Loyalist, Woodstock. Children:

Eva Perley, b.

Roy Campbell, b. —; d. —

Arthur Wilmot, b. 1885.

Albert Dwight, b. 1885.

Harold Sydney, b.

62. MINNIE BELL SHARP (5), Francis Peabody (4), Adam Boyle (3), Alexander (2), James (1)—born Jan. 12, 1865; married Sept. 12, 1899, Edwin Tappan Adney, Artist and Author, of New York. A successful musician and music teacher, pupil of Dr. William Mason, etc. Founded and conducted the Victoria (B. C.) Conservatory of Music. A son:

Francis Glenn, b. July 9, 1902, at Woodstock.

63. ZIBA HUMBOLDT SHARP (5), Brother to Minnie Bell (5)—born July 8 1868; married Oct. 12, 1893, Mary, daughter of Alexander McKenzie, of Glassville, N. B., Nurseryman and orchardist. About 1885 received from his father property on Sharp's Mountain, Northampton where he has resided. In 1907 he removed to Red Deer, Alberta, Canada, where he has founded a nursery business. Children:

Mary Catherine, b. Aug. 29, 1894; d. Sept. 11, 1895.

Olga Kathleen, b. Oct. 31, 1898.

Norris John, b. Nov. 1, 1901.

Francis Alexander, b. Oct. 1906.

64. HARRIET JANE SHARP (5), Sister of Minnie Bell (5)—born July 9, 1871; married Sept. 1892, William Donald Rankin, physician and surgeon, of Woodstock. Children:

Franklin Sharp, b. July 31, 1894.

Margery, Catherine b. July 25, 1896.

William Donald, b. Dec. 11, 1899.

John Ireland, b. March 31, 1905.

65. ELIZABETH SHARP (5), James Frederick (4), Henry (3), Alexander (2), James (1)—born Aug. 16, 1865; married Oct. 10, 1885, George F. Jones. Living, 1902, at Mars Hill, Me. Children:

Eva F., b. Dec. 6, 1888.
 Essie M., b. Aug. 18, 1890.
 Charles F., b. Sept. 4, 1892.
 Henry R., b. June 3, 1894.
 Fair J., b. April 19, 1896.
 Ethel L., b. Feb. 28, 1898.
 Hollis C., Hayden E., twins, b. June 23, 1900.
 Beulah, b. May 9, 1902.

66. DELILAH SHARP (5), Sister of Elizabeth (5)—
 born Dec. 6, 1872; married Nov. 1898, Silas W. Craig.
 Lives Mars Hill, Me. Children:

Murdis Sharp, b. Oct. 28, 1899.
 Milburn F., b. Aug. 30, 1900.

67. HENRIETTA CARRICK (6), Elizabeth Barbara
 (5), Hester (4), James (3), Alexander (2), James
 (1)—born July 1, 1868; married at Haverhill, Mass.,
 1888, Adelbert E. Atwood. Child:

Bertha Elnora, b. Oct. 25, 1890.

68. JOHN WATSON ROGERS (6), Eliza Francis (5),
 Hester (4), James (3), Alexander (2), James (1)—
 born Nov. 16, 1865, at St. Francis, Que.; married (1st)
 June, 1889, Hattie Greenier, of Limestone, Me.,
 (2nd) June 26, 1895, Nellie Elliot, of Limestone;
 Me. Children:

Lee John, b. March 29, 1890.
 James Delbert, b. Sept. 22, 1892.
 Albert Newton Daniel, b. May 17, 1896.
 Robert Lewis, b. Aug. 28, 1901, at Haverhill, Mass.

69. KETCHUM RANDOLPH ROGERS (6), Brother of
 John Watson (5)—born Oct. 12, 1873, at Grand Falls,
 N. B.; married July 8, 1901, Lizzie Imey, at Haverhill,
 Mass. Child:

Ethel Mary, b. June 30, 1902, at Ward Hill, Mass.

70. ALICE MAME ROGERS (6), Sister of John Watson,
 —born May 15, 1875, at Grand Falls, N. B.; married
 at Lowell, Mass., Alonzo Creasine. Children:

Roy, b. Sep. 6, 1894.
 Percy Alonzo, b. March 3, 1896, at Haverhill, Mass.

71. AGNES M. RUSSELL (6), Caroline (5), Hester (4)—James (3)—Alexander (2)—James (1), born Oct. 16, 1874, at St. Francis, Que.; married May 1891, William K. Miles, of Haverhill, Mass. Child:

Edith Caroline, b. Sept. 26, 1894, at Haverhill.

72. JENNIE RUSSELL (6), Sister of Agnes M. (5)—born 1879, at Grand Falls, N. B.; married May 1, 1896, at Haverhill, Mass., George D. Knightly. Children:

Marion Ellen, b. Feb. 19, 1897.

Helen Dewey, b. Oct. 9, 1898.

Karl Weston, b. Nov. 26, 1901.

73. ALFRED JAMES SHARP (6), Adam Henry (5), Stephen Francis (4), Adam Boyle (3), Alexander (2), James (1)—born 1869; married Aug' 10, 1894, Margaret Elizabeth Bobinson. Resides at Sydney, Manitoba. Children:

Sadie Jane, b. Jan. 30, 1894; bapt. Aug. 10, 1894 (Woodstock Reg.)

Alfred.

73. GEORGE WHITFIELD SHARP (6)—Charles Frederick (5), Stephen Francis (4), Adam Boyle (3), Alexander (2), James (1)—born 1870; married 1898, Mary Ida, born 1870, daughter of Samuel Rogers. Farmer; resides Pembroke. Children:

Helen, M. b. May 4, 1904.

74. STEPHEN WHITFIELD SHARP (6)—John Stephen (5), Stephen Francis (4), Adam Boyle (3), Alexander (2), James (1)—married July 16, 1905, Ethel M. McIntosh. Farmer, resides Pembroke. Children:

Anna May, b. May 8, 1906.

Harold Stephen, b. May 13, 1907.

75. COLEMAN MANZER SHARP (6), Brother of Stephen Whitfield (6)—married October 21, 1903, Francis Saunders. Children:

Preston Saunders, b. Aug. 19, 1904.

Earl Stephen, b. March 18, 1906.

Rowena Jane, b. Aug. 17, 1907.

The Last Resting Place, in Gloucester, of an Acadian Heroine.

BY THE LATE EDWARD JACK.

Republished from The Daily Telegraph, St. John N. B., Oct. 16, 1882



THE traveller journeying down the road which skirts the Bay of Chaleur, in the County of Gloucester, before reaching the large stone church of Caraquet, will notice standing on the left hand side of the highway a beautiful grove of beech, birch, maple and other forest trees, covering at least five acres. The underbrush has been carefully removed from among the trees and the whole is tended with pious care. At the time of my visit there were rustic seats and tables standing among the trees; these had evidently been used on picnic or other festal occasions. This grove stands on an eminence of about sixty or eighty feet above the sea. Through the trees I caught a view of Point Maisonnette, standing at the northern entrance of Caraquet harbor, stretching far out into its waters with graceful curve.

A number of small boats, lying tranquilly at rest, dotted the surface of the haven, which were still and motionless save when the light September breeze, as it swept above its bosom, ruffled its mirror-like surface. To the northward of the Bay of Chaleur, and fringing the horizon, rose the blue hills of Gaspé, presenting to the gazer's eye numerous forms of varied contour and elevation. The air was so clear that one could readily distinguish the hamlets which surrounded their base. To the east lay the low land of Caraquet Island, with its lighthouse and few scattered cottages.

The cluster of trees, just mentioned, is known among all the people of Caraquet as "le bocage," that is, "the grove." Nestling close up to it on the eastern side, in a plot of verdant grass, stands an ancient, time-honored little wooden church. Some of us opened the door, which was unlocked, and uncovering our heads entered. A few pictures adorned the walls, while over the altar a neat cloth had been thrown to protect it from the dust. There were a few benches for the humble worshippers who sometimes came here to perform their devotions; the whole was scrupulously neat and clean, as if the work of loving hands had not failed the ancient edifice even in its declining days.

Not far from where the old church stood on the bank of the harbor or shore, a little clearing was visible in a cluster of funereal firs, which stood like mourners around. In the centre of this little cleared spot were some two or three grave stones, which were all very old; on one of them only could we find any inscription.

Kneeling down reverently beside the little mound of earth at whose head it stood we removed the dank grass sufficiently to read these words: "Miseremini mei
"saltem vos amici mei quid manus Domini tetigit me.
"Iei repose le corps de

"ALEXIS LANDRY,

"decede le 6 Mars, 1798, age de 78. Memento mori.
"Souvenez vous de ce qui nous est arrive, la meme
"chose vous arrivera. Ce fut heir notre tour, ce sera
peutetre la votre aujourd'hui."

[Have pity on me, at least, ye my friends, for the hand of the Lord hath touched me. Here reposes the body of Alexis Landry, deceased the 6th of March, 1798, aged 78. Be mindful of death; remember that, that which has happened to us, the same thing will

happen to you; that which was our lot yesterday may perhaps be yours to day.]

From Jean Louis Landry, the great grandson of Alexis, who resides not far from this peaceful spot, I learned a little of his ancestor's troubled life. When the storm of war, "le grand derangement," as the Acadians yet call it, burst upon Grand Pre, Alexis, with his sister Marie, resided there. When the captain of the transport which was to convey the Acadians from their beloved home saw Marie, he was so captivated by her beauty that he informed the brother and sister that they might remain at Grand Pre. Alexis, however, replied that they would go with their brethren. After various wanderings he came, the first settler, to Caraquet, and here cleared the land on which "le bocage" stands. After doing this he left the spot and resided for seven years at Shippegan; returning to Caraquet he found his clearing covered by a new growth of trees, and these, never again molested by the hand of man, constituted the grove which I have so much admired, and beneath whose shade Alexis' dust now reposes. Fair Marie rests not in the verdant fields of Grand Pre, where the happy days of her childhood, so rudely broken upon, were passed, but in the far-off churchyard of a distant parish in the Province of Quebec; but let us hope that brother and sister, divided in life, are in death again united in that peaceful land where sorrow and suffering are forever unknown.

Extracts from Old Minute Books.



N ACADIENSIS for November, 1907, the writer furnished some extracts from the old Corporation Minutes of St. John, concerning old time affairs in the city, and it was stated that these old books contained many

things of interest relating to the early days. I have recently had another search, and copied several items, one of which is almost inconceivable to us of the present day, and that is,—that the Chief Magistrate of the city should give his permission for armed bands of seamen, to go about the streets, and seize upon any likely passer by and carry him on board of a war vessel, there to serve as one of the ship's company whether he be willing or no. The subject of impressing men to serve in the navy has been widely discussed—some defending, and others severely condemning it, but the fact remains, that at that period, and for long after, no citizen was safe on the streets when the press gang was abroad. It made little difference whether or not he was a follower of the sea—once on board the ship his escape from the position was almost impossible. The rule of the Captain of a man-of-war was absolute,—the navy wanted men, and if the pressed man was not a sailor, it was his interest in every way to learn his duties as quickly as possible—for it was the day of brutal punishment in army and navy, and his life could be made one of great misery, if he rebelled against the discipline he was brought under. It appears from the Minute of the Council, that the permission of the Mayor was necessary to be had, before the press gang could

proceed on their nefarious business—yet from the facts of his granting such permission, it would rather show that he had no alternative, for it is to be presumed that if he could forbid such operations, he certainly would do it. In another extract, where a military officer of the garrison makes complaint against a police officer for doing his duty, and makes threatening insinuations—the rejoinder of the Council is both firm and dignified. The item referring to payment of refreshment for the workers on Fort Frederick is characteristic of the time. Jamaica rum was the universal beverage of the period—and for the building of a church, the launching of a ship, for a wedding, a christening, or a funeral, for joy, or sorrow, old Jamaica was considered indispensable. The conduct of the City Fathers, who allowed the old French fort in later years to be obliterated, and the lands about it leased for building purposes, is reprehensible in the extreme, it was the one spot about Saint John of paramount interest, and had it been cared for, and kept in ordinary repair, would have been an object of interest not surpassed by any relic of the old French period. It was fully repaired and armed at this time, and could have been kept so; and there were acres of vacant land in Carleton to be obtained, without encroaching on this venerable historic site.

“Extracts from Minutes of Common Council:—

“5 November, 1812.—Order in Council passed to pay the sum of £4 14s. for rum furnished the working parties at Fort Frederick—(46 gallons of rum).”

“3 November, 1812.—Ordered, that the Officer commanding (Royal) Engineers be at liberty to take possession of a spot—size of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre on Partridge Island, for the purpose of erecting a Barracks.”

“9 March, 1813.—Resolved, that the Freedom of the City be presented to Major Drummond, late commandant at Fort Howe.”

“27 January, 1814.—Read a letter from H. S. Seahouse, commanding H. M. S. Martin, senior officer at this station.

soliciting the influence of the Board among proprietors of sleds, to assist on their way to Fredericton, a number of sailors for the lakes of Canada,

—Resolved that Truckmen be immediately employed for purpose of forwarding them to Fredericton, and that the Chamberlain be authorized to pay the sum of 10s. for each and every man so carried."

"8 November, 1814.—Ordered, that the Freedom of the City be presented to Lt. Col. Pearson, lately arrived in the City from Canada, as expressive of the high sense they entertain of his gallant and meritorious conduct during the several campaigns he served in Canada."

"24 December, 1814.—Read a memorial from a number of the inhabitants of this City, stating the great irregularities which have lately taken place by press-gangs going around, and wounding and maiming the citizens—and praying such relief as the Common Council shall feel themselves authorized to give in the premises.

"Ordered, thereupon that His Worship the Mayor be humbly requested, on giving his allowance for an impressment to take such precaution as will prevent the execution of the same, unless attended with a proper force by him to be employed to attend,—and also that no person shall be removed from the shore, or place where they may be collected, without having been previously examined by some of the Magistrates who shall be appointed for the purpose, and also prevent the party employed on the Impress service from making any use of fire-arms."

"It having been represented to this Board that four persons, James Nelson, John Leonard, Edward Calder and Jacob Temple by name, who are not persons brought up to the sea, have been impressed and are now on board H. M. S. Poitier, commanded by Captain Hay.

—Resolved, that His Worship the Mayor be requested to state the case to Capt. Hay, and solicit their discharge, as the Board is fully satisfied the persons above named are not strictly liable to impressment and feel confident it cannot be the wish of His Majesty's officers carrying into effect the very unpleasant duty of impressment, to render it more distressing to individuals, than can be avoided, consistent with the good of the service."

"His Worship the Mayor having laid before the Board a letter from Lt.-Colonel Daniel, commandant of the garrison, on the subject of a complaint made to him by Capt. Gale of the

99th Regiment, of having been collared by one of the City Watch, and praying the interference of the Magistracy to afford some speedy redress.

—Resolved, that this Board read the same letter with very considerable surprise and astonishment, as it appears to hold out, little short of a threat, intended to intimidate and alarm the whole community

—That nothing, however, may remain on the part of the Board untried, to protect the peace of the city, and prevent all possible disorder, or violence, His Worship the Mayor is requested to make strict inquiry into the circumstances of the complaint made by Capt. Gale, and to afford that officer every facility in obtaining every satisfaction for any insult which may have been offered him."

C. WARD.

The Mayflower.

[John McPherson, the author of this beautiful poem, was born in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and styled the "Harp of Acadia." His verses were familiar to the reading public of Nova Scotia sixty years ago, and justly esteemed by lovers of poetry. The Mayflower was, however, one of his best. Like Kirke White, McPherson died young, but his writings remain to enrich the literature of his native province. In 1862, seventeen years after the poet's death, his poems were collected and printed in a neat volume at Halifax, from which we copy the Mayflower.]—
Jonas Howe.

Sweet child of many an April shower,
 First gift of spring to Flora's bower,
 Acadia's own peculiar flower,
 I hail thee here!
 Thou com'st, like Hope in sorrow's hour
 To whisper cheer.

I love to stray with careless feet,
Thy balm on morning breeze to meet—
Thy earliest opening bloom to greet—
 To take thy stem,
And bear thee to my lady sweet,
 Thou lovely gem.

What though green mosses o'er thee steal,
And half thy lovely form conceal—
Though but thy fragrant breath reveal
 Thy place of birth—
Gladly we own thy mute appeal,
 Of modest worth.

Thy charms so pure a spell impart,
Thy softening smiles so touched my heart,
That silent tears of rapture start,
 Sweet flowers of May!
E'en while I sing, devoid of art,
 This simple lay.

Yet thou, like many a gentle maid,
In beauty's radiant bloom arrayed,
O'er whom in early youth decayed,
 We breath the sigh—
E'en thou are doomed, the lov'd, to fade—
 The lov'd to die!

JOHN MCPHERSON.

Epitaphs

Church of England Graveyard, Kingston, Kings County, N. B.

Copied by Rev. W. O. Raymond, LL.D.

Father | Josh. H. Gorham | Born 1827. Died 1901.

Also | Eugenia L. | Aged 4 years.

Sacred to | The memory of | Sarah | wife of | George Gorham |
who died | 14th May 1872 | aged 75 years | Let us labor therefore |
To enter into that rest.

In memory of | F. Numan | died | Dec. 24th 1840 | In the 21st
year | of his age | Charles W. | died | April 20th 1851 | In the
27th year | of his age | Sons of Samuel | and Fanny Gorham.

In memory of | Samuel Gorham | who died | Oct. 28th, 1862 |
Aged 66 years | also | His wife Fanny D. | who died | June 7th,
1858, | Aged 58 years | Erected by their daughter Eliza.

Gone Home | In memory of | Eliza Gorham | Born June 20,
1837 | Entered into rest | June 12, 1890 | "She hath done what
she could."

In Memory of | John Nutter Jun'r. | a native of | Ireland |
who died 12th April | A. D. 1802? | aged 47 ? years. (Sand stone
so worn as to be almost illegible).

In Memory of | Hattie L. Nutter | died | Jan. 7, 1890 | aged
.38 years | Sweet rest in heaven.

Thomas Nutter | died | April 10th, 1872 | aged 65 years |
"Blessed are the dead which | die in the Lord."

Alfred T. | Son of Nathan T. | and Hannah Ganong | died |
Jan. 30, 1867 | aged 16 years.

In Memory of | John T. | Son of Nathan F. & | Hannah,
Ganong | died | 17th Jan. | 1865 | aged 31 years.

In | memory of | G. Lemuel Flewelling | died | March 23,
1854 | aged 23 years | For God who all our Fames surveys |
Considers that we are but clay | How fresh so e're we seem our
days | Like grass or flowers must fade away.

Sacred to | the memory of | James C. Flewelling | Died July
18, 1861 | aged 41 years | also his children | Isabel C. died Sept.
23, 1861 | aged 14 years | Albert J. died Mar. 1, 1865, | aged 19
years | Hannah P. | wife of Ezekiel J. Flewelling | died May 6, 1871
| aged 28 years.

In | Memory of | Charity | wife of | Ezekiel Flewelling | died |
March 24, 1872, aged 82 years.

In memory of | Lawrence F. Earle | Died Sept. 19, 1865 |
aged 68 years | His wife | Annice R. | died Nov. 17, 1869 | aged

70 yrs. | No mortal woes can reach | The peaceful sleepers here |
While angels Watch | their soft Repose.

In memory of | Louisa R. | wife of | Stephen Kierstead | died |
Aug. 20, 1900 | aged 39 years | Gone but not forgotten.

In memory of | Jacob Vanwart | Born Nov. 6, 1820, | Died
June 8, 1905.

Isabella D. | wife of | Jacob Vanwart | Born Aug. 29, 1829, |
Died, Nov. 19, 1861, | Their daughter | F. Louisa | Born July
9, 1853 | Died July 9, 1872.

William L. Bostwick | 1877-1906.

In memory of | Abigail | wife of | James Waddell | Died | April
8, 1868 | aged 28 years | I know that my Redeemer liveth.

In memory of | Hannah H. | Wife of | James C. Whitnect |
who died | Jan. 18th, 1857 | aged 29 years.

In | Memory of | David P. | Emery | who died | Nov. 13th
1851 | aged 10 years.

(Carved on stone an Urn and Weeping Willow) In | Memory of |
Capt. John Lyon | who departed this life | Dec. 13th, 1818, |
aged 79 years | and | Hepzibeth, his wife | who died Sept. 25th,
1817. | aged 77 years. (Just opposite to and 20 feet distant
from east end of chancel on marble slab nearly fallen and hidden
by bushes)

In memory of | Mary | wife of | Thomas Trott | Died 5th
Nov. 1854 | aged 35 years | Remember me as you pass by | As
you are now so once was I | As I am now so you must be | Prepare
for death and follow me.

Sacred to | the memory of | Constant L. | Perkins | who
departed | this life | April 11, 1839 | aged 58 years.

Sacred to | the memory of | Elizabeth C. | Daug'r of Con-
stant L. | & Mary Perkins | who died | July 9, 1827 | aged 17
years.

Sacred to | the memory of | Mary, wife of | Constant L. | Per-
kins | who died | July 3, 1860 | aged 72 years.

In memory of | our Brother | William W. W. | Son of William
H. & | Margaret J. Flewelling | died | June 27th, 1885, | aged
29 years.

Willie J. | Son of James & | Carrie Roulston | died | May 30,
1877 | aged 2 years & | 10 months | He like a little half blown
rose | Was beautiful and fair, | And on his Saviour's breast
shall rest | and bloom forever there.

In memory of | Sarah Eliza | wife of | William J. Appleby |
who departed this life | 21st Jan. 1873 | in the 29th year | of
her age. | I know that my Redeemer liveth.

(This stone which I took to be nameless has a name almost
obliterated on the base. It stands between those of Joseph

Flewelling and Ruth A. wife of Enos Fleweilling. W. O. R.—
Flewelling,——May 29th 1859

In memory of | Samuel Hoyt | Died April 21st, 1860 | In the
85th year | of his age. | Also his wife | Hannah | Died Feb. 25th,
1866 | In the 89th year | of her age.

In memory of Harriett | wife of | George Hoyt | died | June
5th, 1852 | aged 33 years | Also | Samuel Henry | Son of George
& | Harriett Hoyt | died | Jan. 15th 1865 | In the 25th year of |
her age.

Charlotte | wife of | W. P. Flewelling | died | April 15th, 1901 |
aged 86 years | C. Adella Stewart | Died at Toronto | Oct. 15th,
1875 | aged 28 years.

Esther Ann | wife of | Wm. P. Flewelling | Born | 10th Nov.
1813 | Died 23 March, 1854, | Their daughters | Esther A. |
died | 1st Feb. 1852 | Estella A. | died 3rd Sep. 1853 | aged 3 1-2
months.

Susannah E. | Wife of | W. P. Flewelling | Born | 8th Oct.
1818 | died | 9th Nov. | 1835 | Their daughter | Susannah E. |
born | 28th Oct. 1835 | died 28th Nov. 1836.

W. P. Flewelling | born | 10th Aug. 1814 | died | 26th March
1875.

In Memory of | Sarah | Wife of | Silas Raymond | Who De-
parted this | Life Feb. 9, 1821 | in the 76 year | of her age |
| Virtue was her guide | till death did us divide.

Silas Raymond | Died | 5th June, 1824; | aged 76 years. |
Also his mother | Mary | Widow of Samuel Raymond | of Nor-
walk, Conn. | Died | Dec. 1793; | aged 96 years.

Achsa Raymond | Died | 13th Dec'r, 1869 | aged 84 years |
Blessed are the pure in heart | for they shall see God. | Erected
by J. S. Brownsword. | Her adopted daughter.

In Memory of | Walter Bates Esq., | High Sheriff of | this
County | who died | Feb. 11th, A. D. | 1842 | Aged 82 years.

Walter James (Brittain) | Died | Aug. 8th 1854 | In his 29th |
year | John Henry | Bates | died | Nov. 11th 1861 | In his 25th |
Year | Sons of John | Brittain, & | Grandsons of the | late Walter
Bates.

In Memory of | Mrs. Abigail Bates | wife of | Walter Bates
Esq., | who died July 6, 1820 | in the 58th year of her age |
also their four children | Fanny H. Bates died Sept. 8, 1794 |
in the 8 year of her age | Wm H. Bates died Sept. 15, 1791 |
in his 9 year. | John H. Bates died Aug. 8, 1807 | in his 6 year. |
Fanny B. Bates died June 26, 1818 | in her 11 year.

In loving memory of | David Pickett | Died May 30, 1861, |
Aged 84 years | also | Ruth Sherwood | his wife | Died Feb
29, 1876 | aged 77 years. | If ye love me keep my command-
ments."

Betsey A. Whitney | Their daughter | died | May 29, 1883 | aged 45 years | "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

Horatio | Their son | who was drowned | April 3, 1871 | aged 30 years | "The memory of the just is blessed."

In | Memory of | Jemima E. Picket | Dep'd this life | November 18, 1812 | Aged 11 months | 22 days.

In | Memory of | Mrs. Mary Viets | the widow of the late | Rev. Roger Viets | of Digby | who departed this life | the first day of | Jan. 1817; in the 64th | year of her age. ' .

In | Memory of | David Pickett Esq., | For many years a Justice of the | Court of Common Pleas for this | County, over which he presided | during the last years of his life. | As a christian he was exemplary | and trusting in the merits of his | Redeemer, he departed this life | on the 28th Nov.r 1826 in the 84th year | of his age.

In memory | of | Sarah Pickett | relict of the late | David Pickett Esq'r | who departed this life | on the 21st March, 1832 | In the 93rd year | of her age. | And one of the household of faith.

Sacred | to the memory of | William Frost | who departed this life on | the 26th day of June, 1827 | aged 76 years | also | Sarah | His wife who departed this life | on the 24th day of January. 1816 | Aged 62 years. | Oh! Tis a happy thing to die, | And leave this world of sin, | And join with angels in the skies | Where Jesus reigns supreme.

In | Memory of | Hannah Frost | Daughter of | William & Sarah | Frost who departed this life the 16th of | June 1802 | aged 18 years | 11 months and 14 days | Consider friends when this you see | As I am now so you must be | We must leave all and parted be | Prepare for death and follow me.

In | memory of | Hannah | wife of | Francis N. Perkins | who departed this life | May 1st 1827 | in the 56th year of her age.

Sacred | to | the memory of | Jedediah Fairweather | who departed this life | on the 21st day of May | 1831 | aged 98 years.

Sacred | To the Memory of | Thomas Fairweather | who departed this life | on the 23rd June 1825, | Aged 76 years.

Also of | Diborah | His wife | who died on the 10th | December 1799 | aged 45 years. | Mr. Fairweather | was one of the devoted | band of Loyalists | who came here in | 1783.

In Memory of | Jesse Raymond | who died | Jan. 2 | 1859 | aged 84 years. "Blessed are the dead who died | in the Lord,

for they rest from their labours.—Also his wife | Hannah Bostwick | who died | 8th May, 1871 | aged 84 years.

George Raymond | died | 20th April, 1870 | aged 80 years | Eleanor | —his wife | died | 9th Dec. 1873 | aged 80 years.

—Jane Raymond | died | 14th May 1881, | aged 62 years.

In | Memory of Israel Hoyt Sen. | who departed this | life May the 3d 1803 | And in the 61 year of his age.

Here lies the body | of Israel Hoyt Junior | who departed this life | January the 6th 1800 | In the 25th year of his age.

(The four stones that follow are small marble headstones at side of church, to right of vestry door, facing out, as if the bodies might be buried under the east end of the church.

W. O. R.)

(1) In memory of | Daniel Mischeau Esq., | Late one of his Majesty's Justices of | the Inferior Court of Common Pleas | for the County of Kings &c. which | office with several other appointments | held by him in said county he | discharged with integrity & fidelity | for many years. He was born on | Staten Island in the State of New York | the 20th Jan. 1761, & died on the | 6th Oct. 1818 at Hampton after | a short illness aged 57 years.

(2) In memory of | Hannah | relict of the late Daniel | Mischeau Esq. of Hampton | and daughter of the Rev. | James Scovil first Rector | of Kingston—A Widow in- | deed, trusting in God, she | departed this life in peace | the 12th of January 1846 | in the 78th year of her age | "The work of righteousness shall be peace" Isaah 32.17.

(3) In | Memory of | Amy Ann, Daughter of | Danl. & Hannah Mischeau | who after a tedious illness which | she bore with universal fortitude, | patience, & christian resignation | to the Divine will departed this life | on the 16th of Oct. A. D. 1818 | aged 21 years and 20 days, with a | strong hope of eternal felicity in | the world to come.

(4) James John Mischeau | Son of Daniel & | Hannah Mischeau | of the Parish of | Hampton | Born July 7, 1805 | Died Dec. 14, 1810.

(To be Continued.)

The History of Shippegan.



IN earlier papers of this series I have tried to outline the history, with especial reference to the foundation of the modern settlement, of Miscou, Tracadie, Pokemouche, Caraquet and Tabusintac. I have wished not only to give a clear idea of the origin and progress of those places and their people, but also to include references to all published material about them, so that future students may know where to turn for the sources of their history. In this way I aim to describe Shippegan in the present paper, and hope to treat Neguac with Burnt Church and other North Shore settlements in later numbers.

A striking feature of the history of northeastern New Brunswick is the definiteness with which all its settlements has originated and centered around its waterways, whence it has extended only in recent times to the neighboring backlands. Between Miramichi and Bay Chaleur lie seven of these waterways:—the Miramichi itself (with Neguac and Burnt Church at its mouth), Tabusintac, Tracadie, Pokemouche, Shippegan Harbor, Miscou Harbor, and, within the mouth of the Bay, Caraquet. Of these Shippegan and Miscou cut clear across from Gulf to Bay, thus originating the two islands Shippegan and Miscou. Along the Harbor of Shippegan, upon both sides, and extending out over most of the inner island, lie the settlements collectively belonging to Shippegan, the subject of the present paper.

In its northeastern part New Brunswick dips down gradually beneath the sea, ending finally in a few

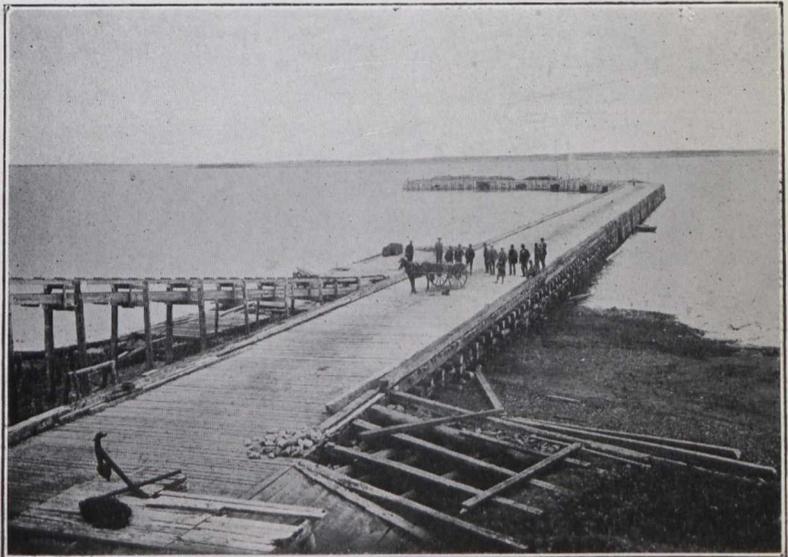


VIEWS OF SHIPPEGAN VILLAGE.

low swells of spruce-clad upland which are cut here and there to rocky banks by the waves, and are joined together by moors, marshes and sand-beaches. And of this character, precisely, is Shippegan. At its southeastern end the Harbor is shallow and barred by a sand beach, which was cut originally by a narrow gully passable only by boats; but northwestward it broadens and deepens to form one of the most spacious and serviceable harbors in all this region, a welcome haven to the fleets of vessels which follow the rich fisheries of the neighboring waters. The western side of the Harbor is formed by two islands, the low Pokesuedie, and one somewhat higher on which is built Shippegan Village, for this, though a peninsula on the map, is connected with the mainland only by a low moss barren. Between these islands runs westward the spacious and attractive Saint Simons Bay, of which I have given some account in my earlier paper on Caraquet. On the east the Harbor cuts into Shippegan Island and forms two smaller harbors, Big and Little Lamec, the former of which continues the deep water of the main harbor. The island is part upland and part moss barren. Most of the western and northern, and a portion of the central, parts of the island, together with certain higher areas on the east, at Pigeon Hill (fifty feet high and the highest land of the island), at Cap, Bateau and at Saint Mary's Village, are upland, underlaid either by hard gravel or by sandstones. The remainder, comprising some of the north and center, and most of the eastern part of the island, fully one-fourth of the total area, is composed of typical, open, pond-dotted moss barrens. In the eastern part, indeed, they extend in a line, broken occasionally by areas of upland, practically the entire length of the island, and they reach the shore in several places where they are bounded only by the

beaches. The rocks belong to the Carboniferous or Coal Measures though to the lower and unproductive part; coal in small quantity has been found in Pokesuedie Island, and has been reported, though erroneously, from Pigeon Hill.

Such is the Shippegan of the present day. But the studies of scientific men have shown that in the far distant past the geography was very different. At one time, there is every evidence, this region stood high above the sea, and most of Bay Chaleur was dry land. Then a great river, arising in far interior New Brunswick, flowed northeastward along the course now followed by the valleys of the Pokemouche and the lower part of Saint Simons Bay, and continued through the middle of Shippegan Island and the great barrens of Miscou. On the northwest of this valley lay a low bounding ridge, of which remnants remain today in the cliffs of Caraquet, while its southeastern slope forms the upland of Pokesuedie and the northwestern parts of Shippegan and Miscou Islands. On the southeast of the valley was a ridge of which remnants exist in the line of rocky uplands along the eastern side of Shippegan, from Shippegan Village to Pigeon Hill, with a rocky upland which formerly existed east of Wilson's Point. Later in the earth's history these ridges and the valley were cut across by newer rivers flowing southeast from the uplands of Bay Chaleur. One of these flowed through Little Pass and the South Branch of Saint Simon, another flowed through Shippegan Harbor and another through Miscou Harbor, thus originating these three waterways. Still later came the great Ice or Glacial Age, during which time the deposits of hard gravel were laid down; and later yet were formed those great moss barrens which could only have grown in valleys or hollows then beyond reach of the salt water.

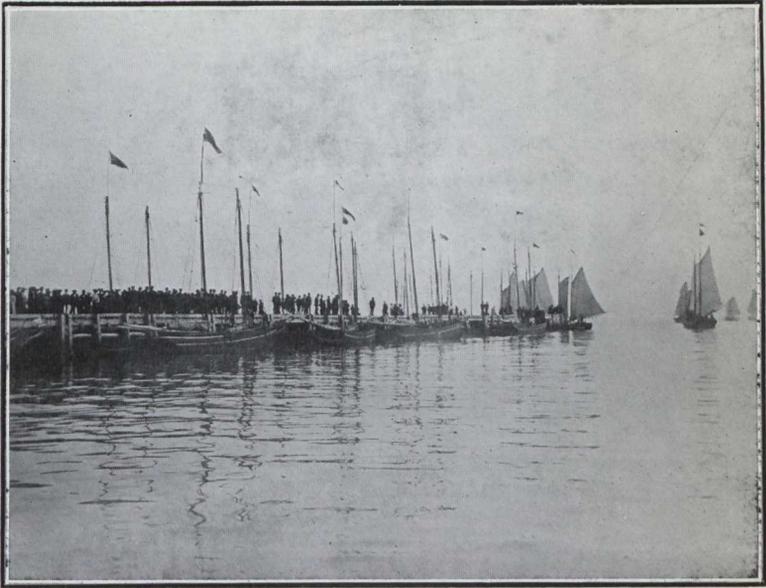


THE FISHING FLEET AND WHARF AT LAMEC.
Photo by Mersereau, Chatham.

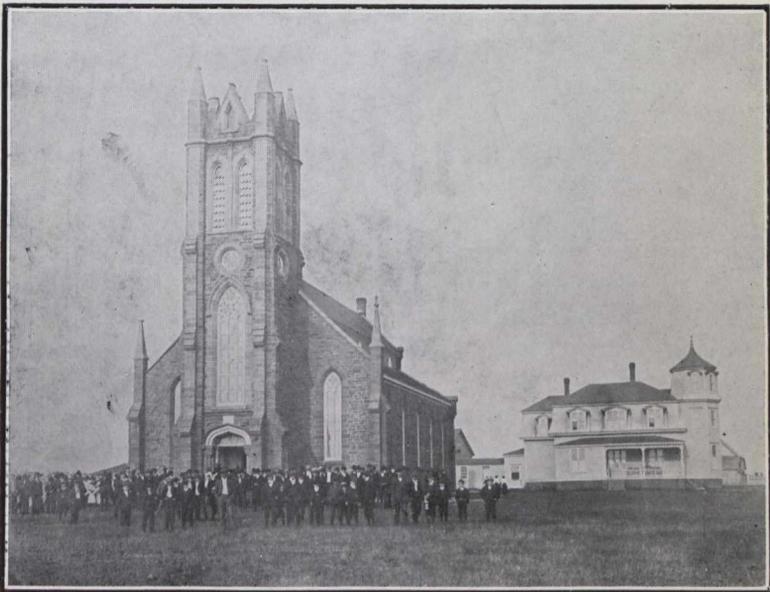
Most recent of all has come a gradual, and still progressing, subsidence of the land beneath the sea, by which the mainland is being cut up into islands, the coast is becoming eroded away, the moss barrens are being cut by the sea, the beaches are forming and moving landward, all of which are phenomena characteristic of the present day. But I can follow no farther this attractive subject; the reader who cares for such matters may learn more concerning them in the articles devoted thereto in the *Bulletins of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick*, (published at Saint John), Volume V, pages 423 and 524. He will also find some mention of the rocks of Shippegan and the possible occurrence of coal, by R. W. Ells, in a *Report of the Geological Survey of Canada*, 1879-80, D, 6,46 and for 1880-82, D. 6, while the moss barrens are briefly described by R. Chalmers in another *Report of the Survey*, 1888, N. 23. Some description of the beaches of Shippegan is given in the above mentioned *Bulletin*, Volume VI, 24.

The first people to inhabit Shippegan were, of course, the Micmac Indians. But history and tradition have preserved very scant accounts of their presence. The only camp sites of theirs I have been able to trace, even after much inquiry, are three,—a temporary camp-ground on Alexander's Point, a more important one at the north end of the bridge at Lamec Village, and a village site on the low upland at Indian Point southeast of Shippegan Village. At this latter place, a very low upland now mostly bare, they are said to have had a small village in which they resided down to some twenty-five years ago. It is just possible that the word Grand in Grand Ruisseau is a relic of their presence, for this word was very generally applied by the early French to streams used by the Indians as routes of travel. The Indians may have

used this brook, tiny as it is, as a route into the interior of the island, or even as part of a way extending from brook to brook and pond to pond through to Lamec. Possibly the name Portage Bay may also have originated thus. Probably the Indians never lived long at Shippegan but simply camped here during the hunting season, for Shippegan offers no advantages for shelter, game or fish, which are not surpassed by Pokemouche near by, where they had winter villages. They have, however, left welcome proofs of their former presence in three important place-names, *Shippegan*, *Lamec* and *Pokesuedie*. Happily the meaning of all three names is known, in a general way at least, for they are given in the works of the great Micmac scholar, Dr. Silas T. Rand, (in his *First Reading Book in the Micmac Language*, Halifax, 1875, and his *Dictionary of the Language of the Micmac Indians*, Halifax, 1888). Dr. Rand gives Shippegan as derived from the Micmac *Sepaguncheech*, meaning a "duck-road, i. e., a small passage through which the ducks fly from one place to another." The word is, of course, much shortened from its original or ancient form, and I believe involves three roots, one of *Sebaase*, "to pass," one of *Owokun*, "a portage" (or way), and a root *cheech*, which is in several of their words for ducks; thus the word would mean, "passage road for ducks," or, as we might say in English, "the duck way," which is descriptive. This origin is confirmed by the fact that the earliest maps, as will later appear, apply the name not to the Island but only to the Harbor. *Lamec* (Alemec), as given by Rand, is corrupted from the first two syllables of *Elmugwadasik*, meaning "the head is turned to one side." I believe this word involves the roots *elmugwaad*, meaning to turn or head off to one side (compare *elmakad* in word for turning out the toes



L'AMEC HARBOR.



THE CHURCH AT L'AMEC.

in walking), and *eskweik*, meaning "the head of a [tidal] river." It would therefore mean "the turned aside head," the appropriateness of which I believe, is found in this,—that Big Lamec does actually continue the deep water of the harbor, and it is therefore in fact its turned-aside head, in distinction from its direct head, which is that through to Shippegan Gully. Another possible explanation, though one of little probability, is that the word refers to the way in which the Big Lamec ends in two branches turning outward like the feet. Little Lamec was no doubt so named by the whites. This name, Lamec, by the way, is commonly pronounced *Alamec* by the English and *L'Amec* (accent on last syllable) by the French; but as the simplest possible form is always the best in the spelling of place names and is that towards which they are always tending, it seems wise to adopt the French form, simplified in spelling to *Lamec*. The third Indian name is *Pokesuedie*. Rand gives this (*Reader*, page 100), as from the Micmac *Booksakadek*, meaning "a live coal" or "a narrow passage between rocks." As the former meaning has no conceivable appropriateness as applied to this island, and as the latter describes perfectly the Little Pass between Pokesuedie and Caraqueet, I have no doubt the name applied originally to the Little Pass and later was transferred by the whites to the island, precisely as in the case of Shippegan. The word comes, probably, from a root *book* or *pook*, meaning "narrow," *saak*, a root in combination meaning "rock," a root *owte* (ade), meaning "passage," and the locative *k*; the whole word would be "narrow rock passage place." It is evident that all three of these Indian names are appropriate as well as pleasing; would that more of them had been preserved!

We come now to the history which the white man

has made. The very earliest European to set eyes upon Shippegan, so far as the records show, was Jacques Cartier, one of the greatest of all the great navigators of France, who, in exploring the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in July 1534, passed in sight of Shippegan Island on his way to round Point Miscou and enter Bay Chaleur. Cartier's most interesting narrative of his voyage is in existence, and has been published in English in Hay's *Canadian History Readings*, printed at Saint John in 1900 (page 9). After Cartier's voyage the harbor was no doubt often visited by fishermen, traders, and missionaries, though it seems never to have had the importance of Miscou, as is conclusively shown by the absence of Shippegan from the early historical records which refer often to Miscou. It was a trader and fisherman, who established the first settlement having any connection with Shippegan. This was Nicolas Denys, afterwards proprietor and governor of all the Coast of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence from Canso to Gaspé, and his settlement was founded in 1645 on the south side of Miscou Harbor at Little Shippegan, where its remains can still be seen near the ferry landing. The history of this settlement, however, belongs rather with Miscou than with Shippegan, and I have already given some account of it in my earlier paper on Miscou. It was captured by enemies of Denys in 1647 and no doubt soon afterwards destroyed. Happily one interesting relic of this establishment, an article probably owned by Nicolas Denys himself, has escaped destruction. A few years ago there was found in the ruins of the establishment, a bronze flagon which is now among the treasures of the Museum of the Miramichi Natural History Society. Though the courtesy of Dr. Philip Cox, I am able to present the two accompanying photographs of this relic, one of the most interesting of all those remaining to us



Bronze Flagon injured by fire, found on the site of Nicholas Denys' establishment at Little Shippegan. Now in Museum of Miramichi Natural History Society.
Photo by Mersereau, Chatham, N. B.

from the early French period. I have myself interviewed the finder of this flagon, and I have not the least doubt as to its authenticity. Denys describes his settlement in a very valuable book published in Paris in 1672, entitled *Description Geographique et Historique, . . . Histoire naturelle de l'Amerique septentrionale*, now about to be published both in original and translation by the Champlain Society of Toronto. Denys also tells us that fishing vessels used to anchor in Shippegan harbor (though he does not name it), and that the fishermen dried their fish on an island which can be only our Pokesuedie. After Denys the next mention of Shippegan is in a letter of 1656, (printed in the *Report on Canadian Archives*, 1904, page 339) written by a Capuchin Missionary to his superiors, recommending that a settlement be made at *Port Cibaguen*, which gives us, by the way, the very earliest known use of the name Shippegan. Then there follows another long blank in its history marked only by an occasional appearance of its name upon the crude old maps of the time, as witness some herewith. In 1727 the Sieur l'Hermitte in a report (accompanying his map), still unpublished among the MS in Paris (a copy is in the Dominion Archives), gives a brief description of the Harbor, but he offers little information of interest. Then follows another historical silence, and so far as I know, all through the records of the troubled times leading up to and following the expulsion of the Acadians there is no mention whatever of Shippegan in any historical document. But in 1759 it again appears. In a book, published in London in 1784, entitled *The Case of Peter du Calvet*, it is claimed by Du Calvet that in the year 1759 he went in a vessel, accompanied by sixty well-armed Acadians, from Restigouche to *Chipagan* to protect some thirty English soldiers, who were being sent in a smaller

vessel to Fort Cumberland, and who were liable to an attack by Indians lying in wait for them at Caraque. And the book prints a letter dated "Chipagan, Sept. 10, 1759," written by "Cormick" (viz Lieut. McCormick) acknowledging the service of Du Calvet. Two years later appears another record of interest. In 1761 an English trader, named Gamaliel Smethurst, travelling along shore from Nepisiguit towards Halifax, passed a night at a small French settlement he called *Chipagon*. This, I think, was situated near Little Pass, just north of Russieu la Chaloupe, though it may have been at Paschal Point (the Lamson place) where traces of very early settlements are said to exist. It was just before this that the English Captain M'Kenzie had been there, on his expedition against the French, and had removed a few families, together with many from Nepisiguit. Smethurst published his narrative in England in 1774; his book is very rare, but it has been reprinted, with many notes and maps, in the *Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society*, (St. John), Volume II, page 358. Then follows another gap, unbroken until the year 1777 when Des Barres, the great surveyor, made his surveys and charts of this coast and gave us a map, the first accurate map of Shippegan, which is reproduced herewith. This map has an incidental interest from the fact that it gives the earliest known extension of the name Shippegan from the harbor to the island (earlier always called the Grande Isle de Miscou), and moreover introduces a new form of spelling, namely Shippigan. DesBarres, in the making of his charts, took great liberties with local place-nomenclature, and I have no doubt that he himself first applied the name to the island and himself invented the new spelling. While this matter is before us, we may consider which of the various forms of the name is the best. The common spelling



of the early records is *Chipagan*, which has been modernized into *Shippagan*, a form used a good deal in New Brunswick government publications about the middle of the last century, and earlier. But the plans of the New Brunswick Crown Land Office, beginning at least as early as 1829, introduced the form *Shippegan*, and that has come into use upon all the Province maps, in the Acts and Law of the Province, and is now the legal spelling of the name of the Parish. Des Barres' form was followed by some, but not by all, charts, and had little or no other use until recently, when it has appeared in some Dominion publications. Of the various spellings *Shippegan* is undoubtedly that sanctioned by much the most extensive use, by official publications, and by the laws of the Province, and moreover it is the best balanced of the three spellings, since it avoids the repetition of vowels found in the other two forms. If, however, any change were to be made from this usage it should be back to the ancient historical form *Shippagan*. The form *Shippigan* is from all points of view the least desirable of the three. For the benefit of those without local knowledge I may add that the word is pronounced, especially by the French, with the accent strongly on the first syllable, though one sometimes hears, especially among English residents, the pronunciation Shippegang, with the last syllable rather strongly accented.

We have now reached the close of the earlier periods of Shippegan history, periods notable for the fewness of historical references to the place. No doubt this lack of prominence in the records of the time corresponds to a real paucity of events in its annals, for Shippegan offered fewer advantages to fishermen than did Miscou, and fewer attractions to traders and settlers than did the more fertile and better

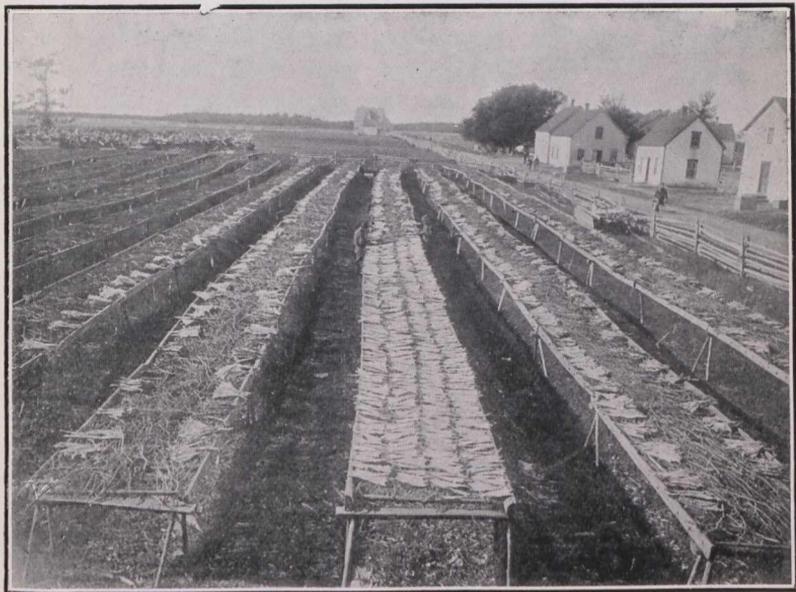
trading situations of Nepisiguit and Miramichi. Indeed, this held true for some time after the beginning of the first permanent settlement of the country in 1764, and it was only after Nepisiguit, Caraquet and Neguac had been somewhat settled that the first residents came to Shippegan. Here, as in the other settlements, the first actual residents were preceded by various hunters, fishermen, or hay-cutters from the older settlements; and it was very likely the acquaintance thus made with the place which led some of these men to settle there. It is said locally that certain of the creeks of Lamec, notably *Ruisseau a Huart* (on old plans given as *Ruisseau a Pierre Penard*), *Ruisseau Charlemagne* and *Ruisseau Jean* are named for early residents across the Bay, who used to come there to cut the wild marsh hay. Very likely, too, some of the other names around the Island originated at this time, since they all appear upon our oldest detailed plan of the island, that of Wm. Harley of 1830. Most of these names, by the way, are obviously descriptive and self explanatory. *Point aux Sugaries*, known to old residents though not now used, is really *Sucrierie*, a place where maple sugar is made. Two or three other names which appear upon our modern maps, *Mya Point*, *Pecten Point*, *Pandora Point*, *Skait Point*, were given by the Admiralty surveyors when they made their first modern surveys of the Island in 1838, but they have never come into use and are wholly unknown to the residents.

In approaching the description of the founding of the Shippegan settlements, I wish to make it clear to the reader that he owes the following information less to me than to those who have so generously supplied me with the facts. First of these is M. Placide Gaudet, whose unsurpassed knowledge of the Acadian families has been placed most generously at my



THE WHARF AND HARBOR OF SHIPPEGAN, AND SOME
OF THE FISHING BOATS.

Photo by Mesereau, Chatham.



FLAKES WITH DRYING COD AT SHIPPEGAN VILLAGE.
A characteristic shipping scene.

Photo by W. F. Ganong, Sept., 1904.

service, and who has supplied me with other details, notably as to Du Calvet. Father J. R. Doucet, of Lamec, himself of pure Acadian descent as his name implies, has gathered for me the many local traditions, and the notes on the advent of most of the later families to Shippegan; and in the preparation of these he has been greatly aided by one of the best informed of the older residents of Lamec, M. Adolphe Hache. M. J. E. Lantaigne, of Caraquet, has obtained from the church records there, with the permission and aid of Monseigneur Allard, some valuable facts relating to the earliest settlers, and I have had cheerful aid also from Father Ozanne, and much from M. Eutrope de Grace of Shippegan Village. To all of these kind friends I wish to make here my most grateful acknowledgements.

The first permanent settlers of Grand Shippegan, that is around Shippegan Harbor, were the brothers Francois and Jacques (or Jacquot) Duguay, with their brother-in-law Jean Malet, and they were accompanied or soon followed by another brother, Jean Marie, and by Francois Goulet. The Duguays were sons of Rene Duguay, a Norman settler, and Marguerite Le Breton, of Paspébiac. They settled apparently first at Shippegan Village, whence their children spread to Canoe Point and vicinity on lands later granted to their descendants, as shown by the accompanying map of 1829, and their descendants are numerous in these places. They married sisters, Madeleine and Veronique, respectively, daughters of Jean Chapadeau and Catherine La Rocque, Norman settlers on the north side of the Bay, while another sister married Louis Lantaigne, one of the principal founders of Lower Caraquet. Their brother Jean Marie married Anne Tareau of Quebec. Jean Malet (or Mallet, or Maillie on the map of 1829), who, about 1746, had married their

sister, Marie Joseph Duguay, was a son of Francois Malet, a native of Bouillon, d'Avranche, Normandy; he settled on the north side of the Bay, married Marie Madgeleine La Rocque, daughter of another Norman settler, and perished in shipwreck in 1758. He settled with the Duguays, and here his descendants took up lands in Shippegan Village, as witness the map of 1829. None of his descendants are now at Shippegan, but they live at Saint Simon, where I have myself enjoyed the courteous hospitality of one of them, Thomas Mallet. Francois Goulet was born at Isle Orleans, Quebec, in 1735, the son of Francois of that place; he removed to Pabos and married Françoise Rousseau, and their descendants, some of whom spell their name Boulet, are numerous in Shippegan.

Considering this group of settlers as a whole, the more especially if we take account of additional facts, not here recorded, as to their ancestry and relationships, it is evident that they represent a part of the same national stock as that which settled Lower Caraqueet. This, as I have described in my paper upon that place, is Norman French with a slight admixture of Indian, derived from the Norman fishermen who settled on the north side of Bay Chaleur prior to 1760. Presumably they came to Shippegan somewhat later than their kinsmen settled in Caraqueet and as a kind of extension of that place, and hence we may place their coming as not much earlier than 1780. Presumably, also, they were actuated by the same motives, a desire to leave the older settlements, where the best places were taken, in favor of new localities of good promise.

The next prominent settler at Grand Shippegan, and the first of the Acadians, was Jean Baptiste Robichaud. He was born at Cobequid, in 1751, was taken thence to Isle Saint Jean, and in 1758 was de-

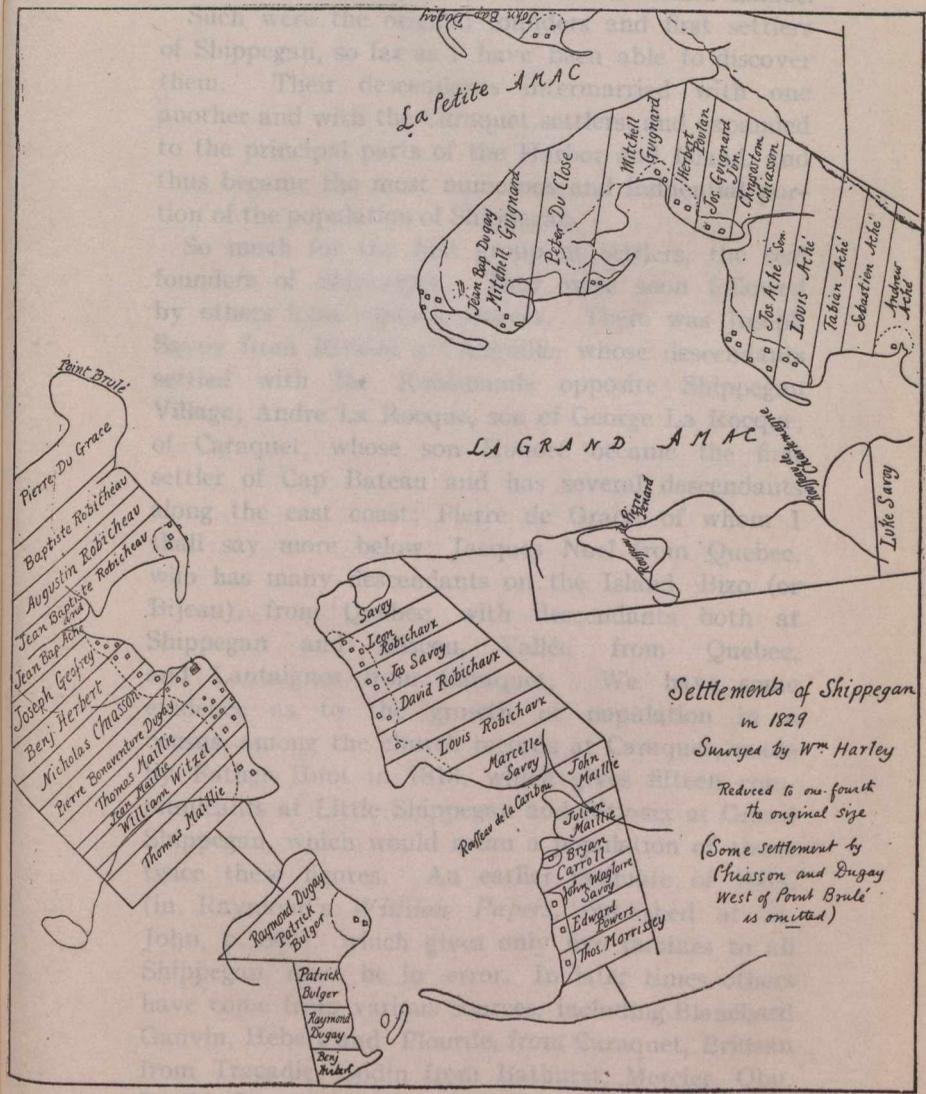
ported to Saint Servan. There, in 1773, he married Felicite Cyr, with whom he passed to Jersey and, in 1774, came out to Bay Chaleur in one of the ships of the Robin firm then established at Paspébiac. They settled at Bonaventure, with other Acadian families, where they remained until 1790 or 1791. Then, finding it impossible to obtain a good title to the lands they were cultivating, and knowing they could settle under much better conditions in New Brunswick, they emigrated to Shippegan and settled at Paint Point, where their descendants received grants of land, and form today a numerous village. Robichaud became a prominent settler, and Father Huot, in notes left at Caraquet in 1813 speaks of him very highly.

A few years later came two other settlers who were Canadian French but had married Acadian wives at Bonaventure. They were Pierre du Clos and Michael Guignard. The ancestry of Du Clos is uncertain, but M. Gaudet thinks him a son of the Pierre of Longue Pointe, Quebec, mentioned in Tanguay's *Dictionnaire Genealogique*. He married, about 1789, Marguerite Richard, of Acadian parentage and a niece of Robichaud, and their descendants now live in Shippegan. Michael Guignard was son of Pierre, and was born in 1757, in Kamouraska. He settled in Bonaventure, and in 1792 married Marie Bourg, also of Acadian parentage. One of their daughters married Thomas Poor, an Irish settler or Pokemouche, but descendants bearing their name now live not in Shippegan, but in Miscou. Since children of both Du Clos and Guignard were baptised at Bonaventure in 1793, they these families could not have removed to Shippegan until sometime in that year, or in 1794. It is said locally that they settled first for a time at Point Brule, but later removed to Alexander's Point, where they took up

lands afterwards granted to their descendants, as shown by the accompanying map of 1829. It is probable that they left Bonaventure for the same reasons as Robichaud, and very likely came here through earlier acquaintance with him. These three,—Robichaud, Du Clos and Guignard are universally said by tradition to have been the first settlers of this part of Shippegan. They represent a Canadian-Acadian-French element contrasting markedly with the Norman-French element at Little Lamec, thus showing a parallelism with the two groups of Upper and Lower Caraquet.

Meantime, however, another group of settlers was coming to Little Shippegan, that is to Miscou Harbor. Several Acadian families, as I have noted in my paper on Miscou, had settled around this harbor as early as 1773; they included Doucet, Hache, Arseneau, Boudreault, Chiasson, LeBlanc and Landry; but they had mostly removed to the older settlements at Nepisiguit and Caraquet, doubtless at the time of the privateering of American vessels in 1776. It was probably some time after 1780 that the sons of Joseph Chiasson, an Acadian from Isle Saint Jean, (Prince Edward Island), and one of the original founders of Lower Caraquet, came to settle at Little Shippegan. They were Pierre Chaisson (m. Marguerite Duguay), Nicolas Chiasson (m. Genevieve Gionnest), Jean Chrysostome Chiasson (m. Anne Daigle), and Paul Chiasson (m. Anne Roussy). Thus, though of Acadian origin, these settlers really were an expansion of Caraquet, and with them was Joseph Poulin (m. L. Chiasson) also of Caraquet, said to have settled here prior to 1786. They did not, however, all remain at Little Shippegan, but some of them removed to other parts of the island; thus Jean Chrysostome Chiasson became the first settler of Lamec. Soon after him came Joseph Hache, son of

another Acadian from Isle Saint Jean, and their descendants are very numerous in and around Lamee



Settlements of Shippegan
in 1829
Surveyed by W^m Harley
Reduced to one-fourth
the original size
(Some settlement by
Chasson and Dugay
West of Point Brule
is omitted)

David, Boudin, Point and Jean in various parts of the Province of Quebec. There are also certain other

another Acadian from Isle Saint Jean, and their descendants are very numerous in and around Lamec.

Such were the original founders and first settlers of Shippegan, so far as I have been able to discover them. Their descendants intermarried with one another and with the Caraquet settlers, and expanded to the principal parts of the Harbor and Island, and thus became the most numerous and influential portion of the population of Shippegan.

So much for the first group of settlers, the real founders of Shippegan. They were soon followed by others from various sources. There was Joseph Savoy from Riviere a l'Anguille, whose descendants settled with the Robichauds opposite Shippegan Village; Andre La Rocque, son of George La Rocque, of Caraquet, whose son Honoré became the first settler of Cap Bateau and has several descendants along the east coast; Pierre de Grace, of whom I shall say more below; Jacques Noel from Quebec, who has many descendants on the Island, Bizo (or Bijeau), from Quebec, with descendants both at Shippegan and Miscou, Vallée from Quebec, and Lantaignes from Caraquet. We have some evidence as to the growth of population in a census, among the church records at Caraquet, made by Father Huot in 1813, which gives fifteen communicants at Little Shippegan and fifty-six at Grand Shippegan, which would mean a population of about twice these figures. An earlier estimate of 1803, (in Raymond's *Winslow Papers*, published at St. John, p. 501), which gives only five families to all Shippegan, must be in error. In later times others have come from various sources, including Blanchard Gauvin, Hebert and Plourde, from Caraquet, Brideau from Tracadie, Godin from Bathurst, Mercier, Obu, David, Bondin, Ferraut and Jean from various parts of the Province of Quebec. There are also certain other

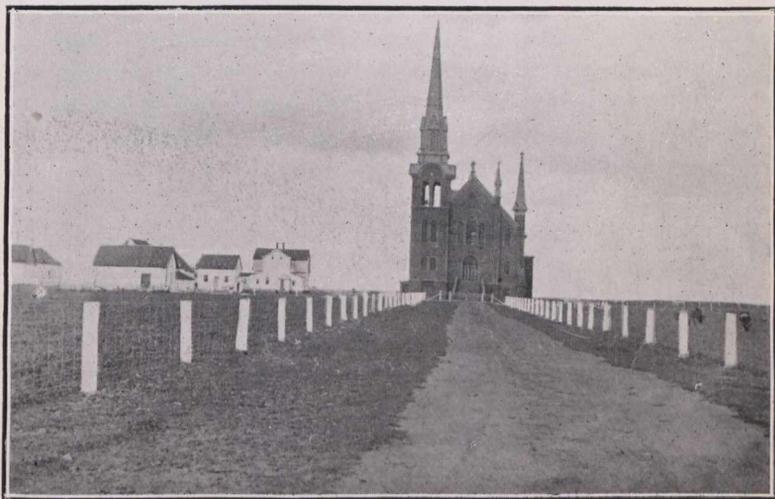
names which appear in old records as grantees, viz., Petrie, Deveron, Archer, Le Bouthillier and others; these men have left no descendants and are unknown to most of the old residents. They were either settlers who were only temporary residents, or else founders of some business which did not prove successful, or else persons who obtained the grants merely to sell them to others, and never became actual residents.

Among these early settlers of Shippegan is one whose family history is of rather especial interest, viz., Pierre de Grace, originally de Grasse. The history of this family is well known locally, and has more than once been written (notably by M. Gaudet in the *Courrier des Provinces Maritimes*, 9th August, 1894). According to the local tradition, which is, I have no doubt, in substance correct, Antoine de Grasse, nephew of Admiral Paul de Grasse, commander of the French fleet which rendered such signal service to the Americans during the Revolution, accompanied his uncle during a cruise in the West Indies, and later reached Martinique. Thence about 1785, he came to Quebec, and a little later to Bathurst, where in 1786 or 1787 he married an Acadienne, Angélique Haché, settled down and entered into business. His son, Pierre, born 1796, removed to Shippegan, and married Adelaide, daughter of Jean Baptiste Robichaud. Among the more prominent of their descendants is Eutrope de Grace, grandson of Pierre, proprietor of the principal hotel at Shippegan, and one to whom I am indebted for much information in this paper and for other kind assistance. The members of this family have made repeated efforts, which are still in progress, to secure possession of a great fortune in Spain said to have been left to Antoine de Grasse by his father Joseph Raphael de Grasse, and his mother, a wealthy Spanish woman.

Such was the origin of the French population of



A SHIPPEGAN FAMILY.
M. Eutrope de Grace and family.



THE NEW CHURCH AT SHIPPEGAN VILLAGE.

Shippegan. Meantime, however, as was usually the case along the North Shore, an English settlement had also been formed. The English came here, as was usually the case elsewhere, chiefly to take advantage of the possibilities of profitable business among the French farmers and fishermen. The very earliest English-speaking settler was William Witzel, of Dutch ancestry but an English man-of-warsman, who had served in the American Revolution. He is supposed to have settled at Shippegan Village, where he was a grantee, soon after 1800. About the same time there settled near him John Topham, who later became a founder of Upper Pokemouche as I have traced in the article upon that place. Witzel married one of Topham's daughters. The two men were in partnership in a very extensive timber business which lasted until about 1812, when the firm failed, as all lumber firms did sooner or later in those days. It may here occur to any reader who is only partially acquainted with the conditions at Shippegan that it was a remarkable place to be the center of a timber trade, since it has no visible source of supply. But the timber in old times, as is well known, came from Pokemouche, which was rich in pine, but Pokemouche had no port or place of export of its own, so that it was towed in rafts along shore to Shippegan for shipment. This fact brought about a close connection between Shippegan and Pokemouche, and when the Witzel firm failed, Topham, with another son-in-law, Duke, naturally went to settle at Pokemouche and they became the founders of the upper village as I have already related in my paper on that place. Another early English resident was Alexander Cowell, who has left no descendants. Another very early resident of Shippegan, and a grantee, was an Irishman, Patrick Boulger, who was here, as a document shows, in 1804, and apparently

lived for a time also at Pokemouche; a son of his lives at Shippegan. Other early Irish settlers were Power, Carroll, and Morrissey, of whom only the latter has left descendants here. Some time after the failure of the Witzel firm, the Cunards established a steam mill and continued the timber export, deriving their supplies from Pokemouche. One of their clerks was John Doran, from Cumberland, England, later a prominent resident, whose descendants, or those of his brother Jonathan, still live in Shippegan and at Miramichi. Another resident was John Lumsden, also from England, whose sons still live here. Later, after the failure of the Cunards, the Hardings had here a lumbering establishment, and a prominent resident at that time was William Taylor, a native of Chatham, who carried on a large fish business and was a member and minister of the Local Legislature. And in later times there have been other English residents in the village, including Bateman, Thompson and a prominent physician, Dr. Baldwin.

But Shippegan Village was not the only English-speaking settlement of Shippegan, for another exists at Little Shippegan on Miscou Harbor. This was founded by other English-speaking settlers, as Campbell, McColl, Cowan, McLaughlin, Harper, with others later, I have related in my History of Miscou, with which place Little Shippegan really belongs.

There is still another important element in the settlement of Shippegan. In or about the year 1832 the Wm. Fruing Company, one of these Jersey firms which have had so large a part in the development of the fisheries of eastern Canada, established a great establishment on Alexandre's Point, (later removed to Lamec Village), and sent as its first manager Joshua Alexandre, with his brothers Frank and John, whose sister was the wife of Wm. Fruing.

Joshua died at Shippegan, (and is buried in the Protestant burial ground), and descendants of his still live in Shippegan.

Other Jerseymen who came out in the employ of the Jersey companies were Le Messurier, Luce, John and Thomas Cabot, James Henry, whose descendants still live here, and the late H. A. Sormany, who became a prominent resident and Collector of Customs of Lamec, and whose son, Dr. Sormany, was recently elected to the Local Legislature.

Such was the foundation of Shippegan. It was not peopled as the result of any single event or movement, as were some other parts of New Brunswick, but was settled by gradual expansion from older settlements. It includes a large Norman-French element from the North side of Bay Chaleur, similar to that which settled Caraquet, a considerable Acadian element, largely derived from Isle Saint Jean, some Canadian French element from other parts of Quebec, a small Jersey element, and an insignificant English element. As time goes on the French are steadily increasing and the English decreasing, so that in time Shippegan will be wholly French.

Aside from the story of its early settlement there is little to tell about Shippegan. But we begin with its most important matter, the development of its churches. The first church was built in Shippegan Village, after 1812. Bishop Plessis in his journal of his visit to the missions in this vicinity in 1811 and 1812 (published in *Le Foyer Canadien*, in 1865), refers to the "deux Chipagons" as growing rapidly, but having no church, whence they depended upon Caraquet. The first church was of wood, but in recent years has been replaced by a fine stone structure, completed by the efforts of Rev. Father Ozanne. At Lamec the first church, of wood, was commenced in 1835; the present fine stone church was commenced

by Rev. J. Trudelle, in 1880 and was finished by the present Parish Priest, Rev. J. R. Doucet, in 1895, at a cost of about \$30,000. There is also a small church at Island River, commenced in 1874 and finished about 1892. There is a small Protestant (Presbyterian) meeting house at Shippegan Village with a burial ground, which is also used by the Protestants of Caraquet and Pokemouche.

The business of Shippegan has been almost wholly the catching, curing and shipping of fish, with some shipping of timber. As already mentioned this timber came entirely from Pokemouche, and was towed along shore to be shipped from the fine port of Shippegan, so that, so far as the lumber trade is concerned, Shippegan was simply a port for Pokemouche and would have had no trade of this kind at all had Pokemouche possessed a port of its own. This curious relationship of the two places, by the way, attracted the attention of that well-known and energetic New Brunswicker Moses H. Perley, who about 1850 made the suggestion that the great bog or barren on the neck between South River of Saint Simon and Pokemouche should be cut through by a canal. Thus the towing of timber along the exposed beach would have been avoided, and Shippegan would become the outlet of the Pokemouche. Perley argued strongly for the project, (in his *Report on the Fisheries of New Brunswick*, published at Fredericton in 1850 page 41). But though the timber trade was temporary, the fisheries were not, and these continue to be of the first importance. Perley described the fisheries in 1850 in the *Report* above cited, which contains also an interesting letter by John Doran upon the same subject, and they have continued to increase in importance to this day. The principal fish is the cod, which is caught in part in small boats off shore and in part by schooners which make voyages to distant banks.

They are then cured by drying in the sun upon flakes, and are finally packed in large wooden tubs or drums for shipment, principally to the Latin countries of Europe and South America. Everything in Shippegan centers in this fishery, in which the greater part of the population is engaged. In recent years much of the fish has been shipped by railway to Bathurst. Still more recently a dogfish reduction plant and a lobster hatchery have been established by the Dominion Government, while a fine Government wharf and great improvements to the navigation of Shippegan Gully have added still further to the advantages of the place.

There was a time when it seemed that Shippegan might be destined to a far greater importance because of its splendid harbor. In the year 1873 a Commission of the House of Commons investigated the question as to the best route for a fast mail and passenger service to Europe, and Shippegan was one of the places considered. In this connection in the winter of 1873 and 1874 a special survey was made of the Harbor and of the route for the railroad afterwards built from Bathurst. An account of the subject is in the *Journals of the House of Commons, Appendix No. 5, 1874*, and in Fleming's *History of the Inter-colonial Railway*, 174. But the scheme never matured, and in any case Shippegan would probably not have been chosen, since an ice-free port of Nova Scotia, which would admit a shorter sea-voyage and hence quicker passage across, was recommended by the Commission. There is, by the way, a very large and detailed chart of Shippegan, Miscou and Caraqueet Harbors, issued by the British Admiralty, and reprinted by the United States Hydrographic office.

An event of some local note in the History of Shippegan was the arrival there in July, 1847, of an emi-

grant ship from Ireland, many of whose passengers, soon after landing, were taken down by ship fever, of which a number died. It may seem strange that an emigrant ship should land her passengers at Shippegan, but the explanation is that in those days the emigrants coming in great numbers to the Province always came out in ships which came for timber for the markets of Great Britain. Hence the chief landing ports were St. John, St. Andrews, Miramichi, Restigouche, with minor ports at Bathurst and Richibucto, and it was a ship coming to load the Pokemouche timber at Shippegan which brought this load of passengers, the only one, so far as I have found any record, which landed at this port. The ship was the "Eliza Liddell," with 164 emigrants, of whom 86 took the fever, and nine died. The care of these many persons, for which the port was ill prepared, fell upon John Doran and Dr. Baldwin, the latter of whom contracted the fever but recovered. There is a full account of this unfortunate incident, with the official letters, full list of passengers, etc., in a *British Blue Book* of 1847 on Emigration, (pages 113, 117, 110, 141, 162, 164). Of all these passengers only one Hearnan or Hannan, and two girls who married in Pokemouche, remained in this vicinity, all the others passing on to Quebec, which was their intended destination.

Another unfortunate event in Shippegan history was the wreck of the barque "Lady Belfast" at the mouth of Shippegan Harbor, some seventy-five years ago, when all on board were lost with the exception of the pilot, Alexander Campbell. In 1857 a terrible storm caused the loss of thirty-seven fishermen, an event still called "Le Naufrage de Caraquet," since the Caraquet fishermen suffered most. Another great storm in 1900 caused the loss of thirty-eight fishermen, of whom sixteen were from Lamec.

The civil parish of Shippegan was established in 1851, having been earlier included in Saumarez. It includes three ecclesiastical parishes, Shippegan, Lamec and Miscou.

Such is Shippegan as I have been able to know it. May it grow and prosper.

W. F. GANONG.

An Appreciative Reader.

Royal Colonial Institute, London, Eng.
22nd June, 1907.

SIR:—

I have recently been looking over with much pleasure the 4 Nos. of your interesting magazine for last year (1906).

They revived many youthful memories and recollections of old friends.

My father (the late Captain Henry Slade, Royal Artillery, who died of yellow fever in Jamaica, in 1841) and mother spent several years in the earlier part of last century in Halifax, where he was quartered at the same time as H. M. 52nd Regiment.

Captain Moorson, whom you mention, (P. 112, April No.) I knew well as an old man in London, where he practiced for several years as a civil engineer when he left the army, having been one of those who after passing through R. M. A. Woolwich, accepted a commission in a line regiment rather than wait indefinitely for Royal Engineers.

My father was sent, having been through the Peninsular War, direct from Bordeaux, after the Battle of Toulouse, to North America, and among other things helped, as acting engineer, to build the old fort at Toronto, mentioned by you (P. 227, July No.).

After the Peace, 1815, he was ordered to Newfoundland, where he met my mother, the youngest child of Thomas Nelson, who had left Boston at the Declaration of Independence, so as not to lose his flag.

I know very little about him, as he died (his wife having predeceased him) when my mother was, I believe, about seven years old.

Your pages are so full of particulars of U. E. Loyalists who came to Nova Scotia, that I rather hope that you may not be ignorant of those who went to Newfoundland. My grandfather, when he reached St. John's, was a married man with a rather large family and had two black servants (man and wife), no doubt originally slaves, so that, as he left Appleby, Westmoreland, when quite a lad, he must have done pretty well in Boston. My grandmother was Irish (I believe a Fitzsimmons) and, of course, a Romanist.

I have been told that Thomas Nelson was of high degree among Free Masons and had a Masonic funeral.

I think it is more than likely that my father fired the salute at the funeral of General G. Stacey Smyth on 5th April, 1823, as you mention on P. 212, Oct. No.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

HENRY G. SLADE,

F. R. G. S. F. R. C. I.

TO D. R. JACK, ESQ.
St. John, N. B.

Errata.

Vol. 7, Page 301, line 6, for Captain [Hamilton substitute Captain MacNab. On page 254, line 2, a similar error occurs; instead of Mr. "Winniett, of Halifax," it should be of Annapolis Royal, as Halifax was not then in existence.

Old Silver at St. Paul's, Halifax.

I desire to make a correction and addition to my notes on the old silver in St. Paul's Church, Halifax. *Acadiensis*, Vol. VII, P. 334. The date letter Q indicates the entire year from March 25th, 1711, to March 24th, 1712, and not from January 1st to March 25th, 1712, new style, as I stated. Since writing those notes I have inspected the plate in company with Mr. Harry Piers, Curator of the Provincial Museum of Nova Scotia, and found distinct traces that the Royal initials on either side of the arms of Queen Anne were A. R., and that the A has been erased, and G. substituted. One can see the feet and the point of the A. on one of the flagons bearing Queen Anne's arms, and notice that the G. is slightly smaller than the R. The alms basin not only shows traces of the erased A, but a distinct hollow or depression where the attempt was made to wholly erase it. Thus the anachronism of King George's initials with the arms of his predecessor is explained. Some Halifax silver-smith was employed by Governor Lawrence to substitute the G. for the A. when he took the plate from the church at Annapolis Royal, and in the name of the King gave it to St. Paul's.

A. W. SAVARY.

Queries.

22.—In this query as originally published in the October, 1907, issue the family named should have been spelled Mooer, that being the spelling used by Peter Mooer, one of the original settlers at Mauger-ville. Peter Mooer was great-great-grandfather to H. LeBaron Smith, of Oakland, Cal., not grandfather as stated in query.

24.—I am very anxious to trace the ancestry of Dr. Nathan Smith, of St. John, who died there 1818. He was a surgeon deLancey's 1st Battalion, and Sabine's history says that he came from Rhode Island. I cannot find any trace of him in the Rhode Island records. Was Dr. Nathan Smith, who settled in New Brunswick in 1784, a son of Dr. Nathan Smith? He is given in Sabine as of New York, and I am wondering if they may not both have been of Long Island, New York, instead of Rhode Island.

3231 Forest Avenue,

EDITH MILES.

Chicago, Illinois.

25.—In my searches at Halifax, relative to one Catherine Young married (Halifax, 1776) to William Coltman, of the Royal Highland Emigrants (which Regiment was disbanded at Halifax in 1783) and many of the men received grants of land in Douglas, York County, N. S., which is now, I believe, in New Brunswick, and Coltman having died; I found at Crown Lands, Halifax, in a long list containing many military titles, that a grant of lot No. 561, on August 14th, 1784, was made to "Widow Catherine Coutzman" which name is probably a mis-spelling of Coltman, and Mr. Austen of the Crown Land Office did not know where the grant was situated, but thought it was in New

Brunswick. The Widow Catherine Coltman married Alpheus Polley (family record gives no place or date) and their son, John, was born 29th January, 1788, in the Township of Hillsboro, in the County of Northumberland, in New Brunswick. The record also mentions the town of Mongton (sic.). This record was, however, written by John Polley late in life, and that place, at the time of his birth, if a town at all, was doubtless known as the Bend, and similarly Hillsboro would then be rightly known as a town in Northumberland, though now that name would, I believe, convey a different meaning.

Do you know of any such settlements on account of grants to military, in the locality mentioned, or can you say if there are any birth records extant, of that early period, in N. B., which might afford trace of the Polleys?

In 1889 Mr. John Harris, of Moncton, said that there was only one family of the name in the province, who were many years ago lumberers and ship-builders; he also said that they had left, many years ago. Our people were in that calling, but knowing that there were also other families in the province at the time he spoke, and my friend moving to Fredericton, I did not follow up with Mr. Harris.

C. A. HESSEN.

St. Catherines, Ont.

Answers.

15.—Touching that portion of Col. Neil Bannatyne's letter of enquiry in *Acadiensis*, which asks for particulars respecting the life and career of Captain Alexander MacNab, Picton's A. D. C., who was killed at Waterloo, I would refer him to the late Rev. Dr. Scadding's "Toronto of Old" (Toronto, 1873) and to Major E. M. Chadwick's "Ontarian Families", (Toronto, 1894), both of which have been prepared with great care and, therefore, are reliable authorities.

Respecting Colonel James Poyntz, according to information at my command he died at Windsor, Nova Scotia, October 5th, 1889. He is generally supposed to have been present with his regiment, the 30th (or the Cambridgeshire) Regiment of Foot at Waterloo, but this is an error, as Dalton, in his "Waterloo Roll Call", does not include his name among those officers who were there. His first commission was, however, obtained in 1814. He became captain in 1828, and retired in 1844, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

483 Bank Street,
Ottawa.

HENRY J. MORGAN.

24. A very good sketch of Dr. Nathan Smith and of his son, Dr. William Howe Smith, will be found in the Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society, Vol. 1, pps. 286, 287, 288, written by the late J. W. Lawrence. This forms a portion of a paper by Mr. Lawrence, entitled "The Medical Men of St. John in its First Half Century." I do not think that Dr. Rufus Smith was a son of Dr. Nathan Smith. He did not come to New Brunswick until 1784, and settled in Westmorland County. At least, I cannot find any information to support the theory that they were in any way connected.

Dr. Nathan Smith may have come originally from Long Island. Many of the Loyalists were obliged to leave their homes and take refuge within the city of New York towards the close of the War of the Revolution, in order to be under British protection, and in this way were frequently accredited to New York when their homes were in some instances many miles away from that city.

D. R. JACK.

HEWLETT.—In the July issue of ACADIENSIS you ask for any information regarding the date of death of Bradford Gilbert Hewlett. The date which you mention is probably correct. It is so recorded on his tombstone at Hampstead which was erected the year after his death. The Misses Hewlett, residing at Hampstead, state that this date is correct. The date mentioned by Mr. Willets was obtained from the church register about four years ago. Mr. Hewlett died at his place at Gagetown, and was buried four days later at Hampstead, Rev. N. Hanson, the rector, of Gagetown, officiating. He must have made a mistake in recording the date of interment for that of death. This is the only reason I can advance for such an error. I have made careful enquiry among relatives of the late Mr. Hewlett at Gagetown and at Hampstead, and they all agree that his death took place on the 3rd of March, 1892, and that his funeral was on the 7th of the same month. On the Gagetown Church register I also find that Thomas Leonard was married to Charlotte Hewlett, August 2nd, 1794.—

CLARISSA HEWLETT.