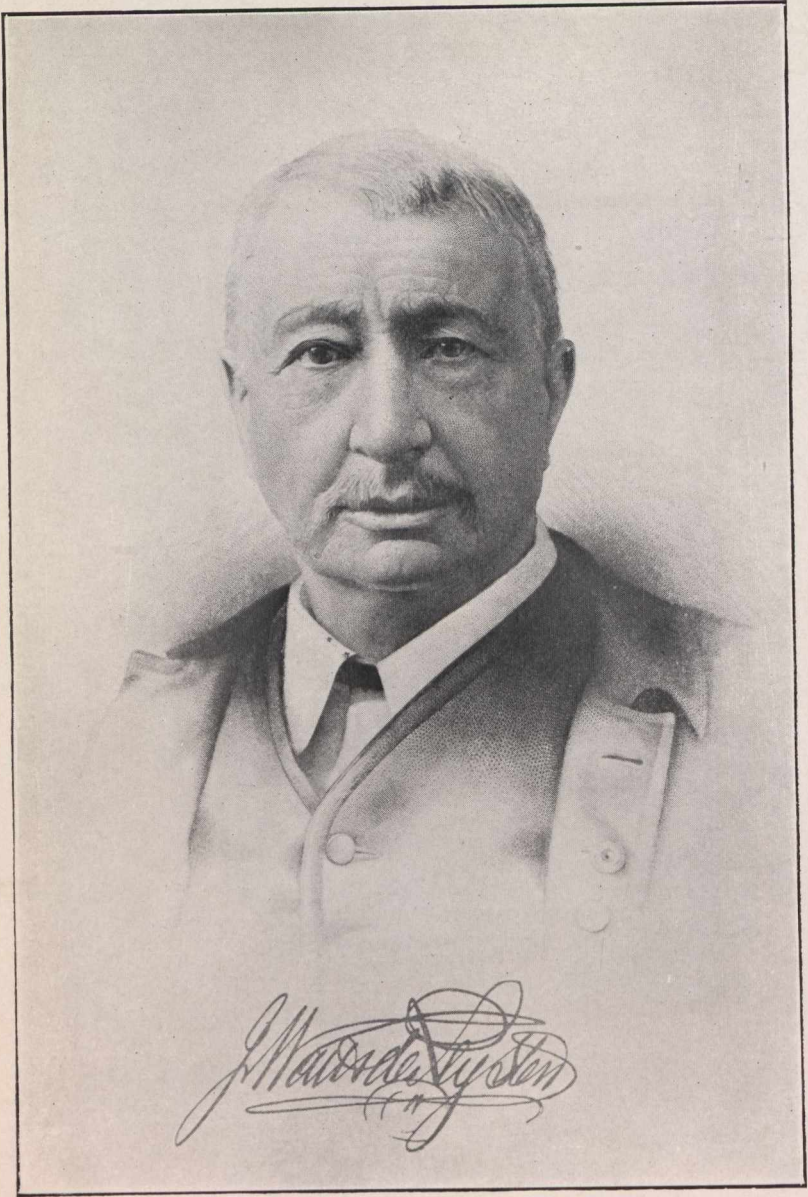
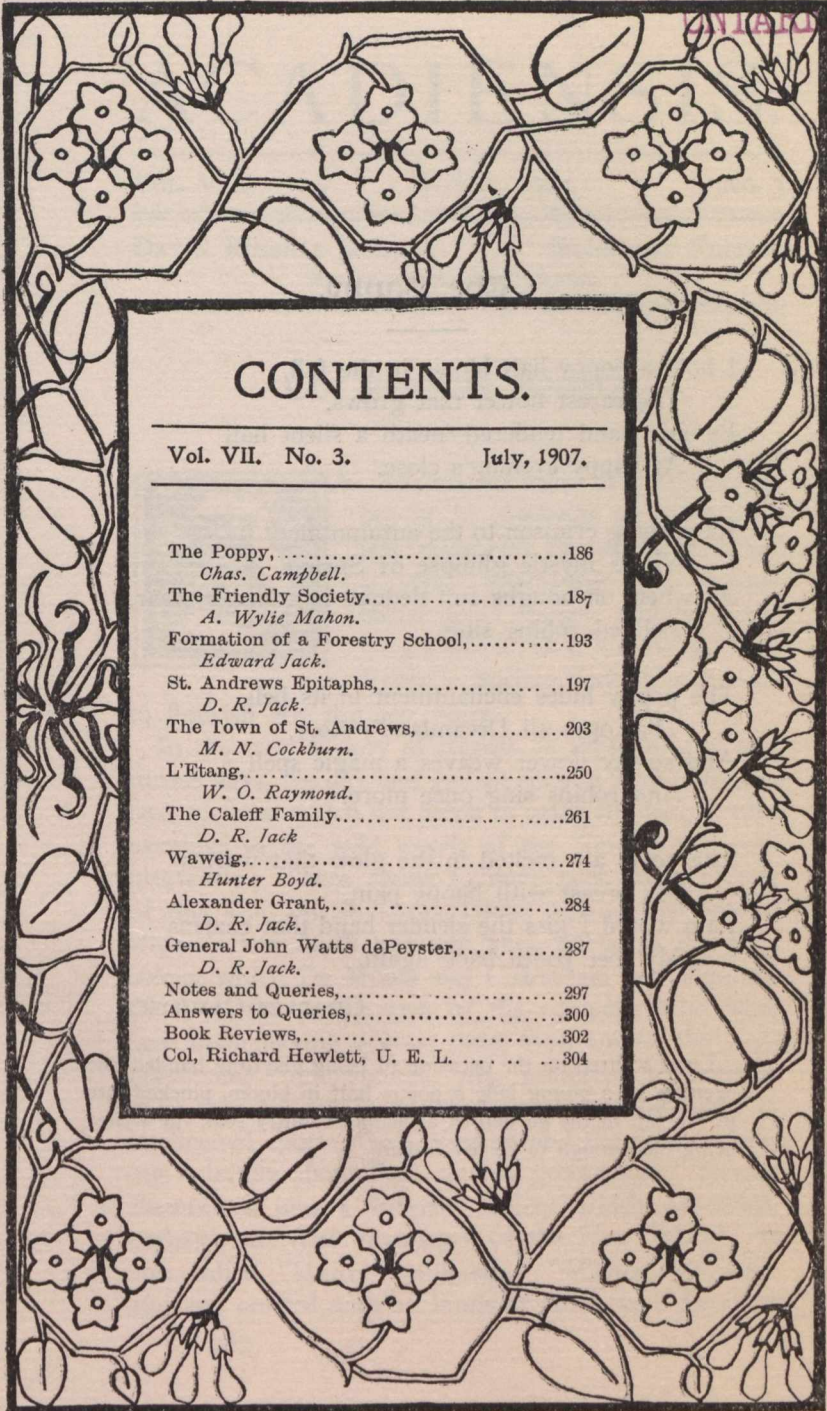


GEO. FREDERICK STREET.



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The Poppy.

I hold a poppy half blown in the fall,
The rarest flower that grows,
By fair hand tendered 'neath a silent hall
At happy evening's close.

Its peeping crimson to the autumn air
Yields mystic glimpse of Spring,
As when, on boughs full fledged in summer wear,
Belated robins sing.

The poppy hides enchantment in its bell
That opes all Dreamland's store,
And so my flower weaves a magic spell
And robins sing once more.

The years are melted in the glow that warms
My breast with happy pain,
Fain would I kiss the slender hand that charms
My lost youth back again.

CHARLES CAMPBELL.

Lines written on the occasion of being playfully handed one evening by a young lady a poppy half in bloom, plucked late in the fall in the garden of an empty country seat, the writer being old enough to be her father.

ACADIENSIS.

VOL. VII.

JULY, 1907.

No. 3

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

The Friendly Society.



IN 1803, twenty years after the founding of St. Andrews by the Loyalists, there was formed in the town a most interesting and unique social and literary and religious organization known as "The Friendly Society," which continued to flourish for thirteen years.

In the early history of Acadia, in those wild adventurous days, the gay and gallant sons of France organized societies which did much to make the long winter evenings in the wild woods of the New World pass pleasantly. There seems to have been some society of this kind on St. Croix Island during that fateful winter when death wrought such havoc in the little colony which De Monts and Champlain had founded. Some of the young men of the company who were bent upon having a good time, even amidst the most depressing circumstances, who preferred to exercise their wits by day in bagging game, and by night in intellectual sports, "to sitting around the fireside talking dolefully about Paris and its good cooks," formed themselves into a literary society which produced, perhaps, the first newspaper of the New World. It was called "Maitre Guillaume," "Master William," and was stuffed with all kinds of news, as L'Escarbot

tells us. It was a bulletin of mirth, issued as it were from the valley of the shadow of death.

When those who survived that awful winter removed to Port Royal, they formed a society, called "L'Ordre de Bon Temps." As Arthur Wentworth Eaton in one of his beautiful ballads says:

In mirth and merriment they formed
Their "Order of Good Cheer,"
And many a mimic revel kept
Throughout the winter drear.

The Friendly Society of St. Andrews, in which the Scotch element predominated, was in many ways very unlike the societies which we find amongst the early French explorers. There was less mirth and merriment and no mimic revels. One of the articles of the constitution prohibited any refreshments except spirits and water. Everything in life depends upon where the emphasis falls. We cannot tell whether the members of the Friendly Society allowed the emphasis to fall upon the first or the second of the two elements which constituted their refreshments; but we cannot make any mistake in concluding that there was less mirth and merriment than in the literary society of the irrepressible French gallants of St. Croix Island, or the social Order of Good Cheer which the Parisian wits founded at Port Royal.

The object of the Friendly Society, as expressed in its constitution, which has come down to us in the original minute-book of the society, was:

ARTICLE I.—Agreed that by joining the society every member buries all former animosities with every other member, and engages, as far as may be, to live upon terms of friendship.

ARTICLE II.—That the members of the society shall be very tender of the character, and strive to promote the present and future interests of each other.

ARTICLE III.—That they shall use their influence to suppress immorality, and to encourage heads of families to set a good

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example before their children and dependents, and to restrain them from irregularities.

ARTICLE IV.—That the employment of the members of the society when together shall be discussing upon Religion, Morality, Law, Physic, Geography, History, with the present or past state of nations, and articles of importance from newspapers and magazines; but neither gaming nor political disputes shall be permitted.

ARTICLE V.—That spirits and water shall be the only refreshments allowed in the time of meeting.

The first members of this society were:—Rev. Samuel Andrews, Robert Pagan, David Mowat, H. B. Brown, John Campbell, C. Hatch, Donald McLachlan, John Caleff, M. D., Thomas Wyer, Elisha S. Andrews, John Dunn, Donald McDonald, Daniel McMaster.

Very few towns can boast of such an array of varied and distinguished talent as we have represented in the membership of this society. These were gentlemen, many of whom had enjoyed educational and social advantages in Britain and New England which fitted them to exercise a wonderful influence in any community. If we had no other source of information concerning these men than the minute-book of the Friendly Society we should not fail to realize that they were a most extraordinary group of men. Colonel Denison, in his "Soldiering in Canada," tells of an interesting interview which he once had with Lady Tennyson, in which she said: "You Canadians should be proud of the founders of your country. The United Empire Loyalists were a grand type of loyal, law-abiding, God-fearing men. No country ever had such founders, no country in the world, no, not since the days of Abraham."

As we read a bare outline of the subjects discussed by the members of the Friendly Society we see what wonderful material the society was composed of, how wide the culture of the members. Science and Philosophy and Psychology and Religion furnished themes for discussion.

Sometimes the members relaxed somewhat—when perhaps the water was scarce and the spirits plentiful—at more than one meeting they discussed in a somewhat suggestive way the scarcity of water in the town—and gave themselves up to light and almost frivolous subjects. On such occasions, I trow, the Parson-President, for whom the members had so much veneration, must have been absent. One of these curious, enigmatical questions discussed was: "If two persons are married by a man in a clergyman's habit, the one knowing him to be no parson, the other supposing him to be one, are they both married, or either, or neither?"

The founder of the Friendly Society was the Rev. Samuel Andrews, the first resident clergyman of St. Andrews. Nothing that this estimable man ever did reveals more clearly the dominant trait of his character than this Society which he formed. His religion was of a friendly, brotherly, inclusive kind, which he learned, not in any narrow denominational school, but at the feet of "the best Man that e'er wore earth about him, the first true Gentleman that ever breathed." So broad and brotherly was his spirit that the Scotch Presbyterians, who formed a majority of the population of the town, in the absence of any church of their own order, heartily united with him in the work he was doing. "I am very much attached to my old Dutch Reformed Church," President Roosevelt says, "but at the same time I belong to the Church Universal." Mr. Andrews was no doubt warmly attached to his own church, but he was broad enough in his sympathies to belong to the Church Universal.

Next to the Parson-President of the Society, Dr. Caleff seems to have been the most active member. In the Canterbury Tales we are told that the Doctor of Physic was not much given to Bible study. He loved gold in a very special way, for gold in physic is a cordial. Dr. Caleff was very unlike Chaucer's

Doctor. He was a man intensely religious. While in Massachusetts he came under the influence of George Whitefield, and was one of the pall-bearers at Whitefield's funeral.

While spending two years in England as the representative of the Penobscot Loyalists, he made the acquaintance of the celebrated Countess of Huntingdon, whose work of faith and labor of love impressed him very deeply. On his return to St. Andrews, the Countess of Huntingdon sent out by him a large number of Bibles and hymn-books to be distributed in the colony.

When the Friendly Society was organized Saturday evening was fixed upon as the night of meeting. Dr. Caleff was not satisfied with this arrangement. He had lived so long among the Puritans in New England that he had come to look upon Saturday evening as part of the Sabbath. No matter what the satirists might say, no matter that they had said "that God had thought one day in seven sufficient for rest, but New England Christians had improved His law by setting apart a day and a half,—

Five days and a half shall men and women, too,
Attend their business and their mirth pursue,
But after that no man without a fine
Shall walk the streets or at the tavern dine.
Henceforth let none on peril of their lives
Attempt a journey or embrace their wives.

Dr. Caleff cared for none of these things. He thought it sinful for the Friendly Society to meet on Saturday evening, and when the members refused to make a change in the night of meeting he withdrew. After his withdrawal the change was made to Friday night, and Dr. Caleff returned. Cotton Mather tells of a gentleman who had some heretical notions in his head, but one Dr. Sim gave him a dose of physic which had the effect of completely curing him, and making

him robustly orthodox. We are not told that Dr. Caleff resorted to anything of this kind to make the members of the Friendly Society orthodox on the Sabbath question, but from some cause or other they decided to change the night of meeting, to remember Saturday evening to keep it sacred.

Dr. Caleff died at St. Andrews, in 1812, and was buried in the old burying ground, but no slab of any kind marks the last resting place of this distinguished Loyalist.

As long as Parson Andrews lived the Friendly Society lived: when he died it died, but not before it had left its happy impress upon the religious and social life of the town.

A. WYLIE MAHON.

St. Andrews, N. B.

Judges of New Brunswick and Their Times.

This interesting and valuable work which has heretofore been so ably edited by the late Dr. Stockton will be continued by Rev. W. O. Raymond, LL. D., Rector of St. Mary's Parish, St. John, who is well known to students of New Brunswick history in connection with his work in editing the Winslow Papers, his book on the early settlement of the St. John River and many other historical studies.

It is anticipated that the work will be completed early in the coming year.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.

Formation of a Forestry School.*



THE planting of forests in America must precede or be co-existent with schools of forestry, since the very training which those who are engaged in the planting and care of forest trees can give will be the practical and most necessary part of the Forester's education, and which, if it be supplemented with the knowledge of those sciences, such as botany, chemistry, etc., which bear especially upon

* No man who has yet lived in New Brunswick has had so thorough and practical a knowledge, not only of the New Brunswick forests, but of forestry questions in general, as the late Edward Jack. During several years prior to his death he contributed to local newspapers brief articles upon his favorite subject, and as these have now both interest and value in connection with the present increasing interest in these matters, the principal of them will be re-printed from time to time in this magazine. The following article appeared in the *St. John Sun* some fifteen years ago, and it is of interest to notice that the opinion of the Forestry Congress held at Fredericton last February coincided with Mr. Jack's, for it recommended the establishment of a chair in forestry at the University of New Brunswick. Thus the school of forestry is to be co-existent with practical improvements in forestry in this Province. The *St. John Daily Sun* of the thirtieth of December, 1892, also contained an article from his pen, outlining a plan for the founding of a primary school of forestry, the object of which would be to give the scalers employed in the lumber woods a suitable education, so that they might be prepared to enter upon other duties than that of scaler. This article may perhaps appear in a later issue of *ACADIENSIS*. Mr. Jack's writings upon forestry have not, it is true, had any direct part in inaugurating the present forestry movement in New Brunswick, but they certainly helped to prepare the public mind for a movement which cannot succeed unless backed by public opinion.—W. F. GANONG.

the growth and advancement of the tree, will slowly and surely develop a class of men the utilization of whose services will become a matter of necessity to the country. Prior to the formation of a system of state forestry schools, much information necessary to their success can be gathered up ready to be made use of so soon as occasion may offer. A large part of this information must necessarily be of a local character.

Perhaps the first question to be considered, and one which has as yet received but little attention, is that of the adaptability of the tree to the soil. In other words, the establishment of the state forest should be preceded by the acquisition of the knowledge of the various soils in that state and of the various situations where trees which are indigenous to the country can be best grown. This knowledge is to be obtained only from facts, which should be gathered up ready to be made use of at the proper time. These could be got by some person especially appointed by the state, or better, by the State Forestry Association, which would be free to a great extent from the baleful influence of the professional politician, whose schemes for his own social and pecuniary advancement have done so much to arrest the progress of virtue and knowledge. It would, in fact, be unwise to attempt the growth of a forest until the nature and character of the trees to be planted had been fully ascertained. This could be best learned from the growth of trees standing in similar situations and on similar soils to those which are intended to be utilized, and in as near proximity to the spot selected as possible.

Places might also be sought out where there was a natural growth of woods springing up on lands unfit for cultivation, and it is these that should receive special attention, since by a wise provision of nature our most useful forest trees often grow best in localities which are not the most suited for the cultivation

of grain or vegetables. As a case in point, it may be mentioned that on the "boulder district" in Maine and the Province of New Brunswick adjoining, there once stood a magnificent forest of Spruce, Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood of the best quality, and, in fact, there are now hundreds of million feet of excellent Spruce and Hemlock still standing upon it there. The character of the wood of the White or tender Pine which grew in this district was unexcelled by that grown anywhere in America.

This boulder district in New Brunswick embraces an area of more than one thousand square miles; it consists of a country which is absolutely covered with granite boulders of all sizes; so thickly strewn over it that one can in some places walk for miles over its surface without touching the ground. In the valleys of the streams and around the lakes which were scattered over the surface of this district was the special home of the White Pine, and there now stands close to the New Brunswick Railway, on the waters of the Magaguadavic River, in New Brunswick, a growth of sapling White Pine, on some acres of which thirty thousand feet, board measure, of small logs can even now be cut. This wood is of excellent quality, although the trees are of small size.

Where these Pines grow no soil is to be seen, nothing but rounded boulders of grey granite.

This is quoted as a striking instance of the fact that land utterly unsuited for the purposes of agriculture may be best adapted to that of arboriculture, and these barren places are just those which it should be the object of our forestry associations to clothe with verdure, more especially as their acquisition would be attended with the expenditure of but little capital. In Maine, or at least in the eastern part of it, the first growth which springs up after the original forest has been destroyed by fire is so thick that its very

multitude of shrubs by the denseness of their foliage so deprives the individual trees of light and air that the growth of the whole is greatly checked, not only so, but the whole are rendered much more liable to destruction from fire than if the trees grew far apart; in fact, it is very often the case that this first growth of small trees, which have sprung up after the burning of the original forest, is again burnt, when only a few feet in height, more especially when the soil is very dry and poor; in fact fire succeeds to fire, each following growth being not only of inferior quality, but of inferior species, such as from white birch to small scrubby gray birch and inferior aspen. These are even sometimes found only in patches on land which has been repeatedly burned over, the intervening spaces being covered by a growth of small shrubs, such perhaps as that of the sweet fern. It would be well, therefore, that where a forest is attempted to be reared in places where the fire has swept that the growth naturally springing up should be well thinned and the vacant spots planted with the best and most vigorous of the young trees so thinned out.

The writer has remarked in eastern Maine, that, especially on sandy soils, where fields have been cleared and plowed, conifers spring up, but that in general where there has been no plowing or disturbance of the soil, the growth springing up is usually of white birch or some other hardwood. The reason may be that the conifer seeds lie deeper than those of the hardwoods.

EDWARD JACK.

St. Andrews Epitaphs.

Copied by D. R. JACK, 13th April, 1903.

Old Methodist Graveyard, adjoining Greenock Pres. Church.

Sargent F. | Son of James & | Esther Clark | Died | Feb. 8, 1842 | AE. 16 mos.

In memory of | Charlotte A. | Daughter of James | and Esther Clark, | who died | July 7th, 1857, | Aged 24 years. | Dearest sister thou hast left us, | Here thy loss we deeply feel, | But tis God that hath bereft us, | He can all our sorrows heal.

In | Memory of | Harriet G. | Daughter of | James & | Esther Clark, | died | 14 June, 1863, | Aged 19 years.

In | Memory of | Dorothy, | Daughter of James | & Esther Clark | Died 4th Mar. 1861, | In the 24th year | of her age.

Amanda | wife of | Thomas Conley, | Died | June 24, 1853 | AE. 19 years. | Each lonely scene shall thee restore, | For thee the tear be duly shed; | Beloved till life can charm no more, | And mourned till pity's self be dead.

God is Love. | In memory | of | William K. | Son of Samuel | W. & Rebecca | Drake. | died Nov. 18, 1849, | AE. 4 r's & 8 m's.

Esther Meloney | Died July 22, 1859, | Aged 77 years, | Wife of | James Meloney, Senior.

In Memory of | Mary D. C. | wife of | Wm. Segee | of Fredericton, | who died | Oct. 5th, 1847 | aged 34 years.

Catherine | Died | Sept. 16th, 1864, | Aged 4 yrs, 7 mo's. | Joseph | died | July 16th, 1863, | Aged 11 Mo's. 16 days. | Edward | died | May 15th, 1862, | Aged 5 Mos, 5 days. | Children of Edward | & Mary Ellen Rudge.

In Memory of | Capt. Walter | Snellgrove, | Drowned | at Matamoras, Mexico, | 25th March, 1863, | Aged 32 years, | Also his son | Walter E. | Died 20th Oct., 1863, | Aged 6 years & 3 mos.

Old Roman Catholic Graveyard at St. Andrews.

(See page 225 this issue.)

Catherine | wife of | John Barrett, | Died | Nov. 17, 1853; | AEt. 60 y'rs.

Christina | dau. of John & | Catherine Baret | Died | Mar. 10, 1851, | AE. 21 yr's.

Mary Ellen | Died Aug. 17, 1850, | AE. 2 years & 11 months |
 Robert | Died Aug. 20, 1850, | AE. 1 year & 4 months. |
 Children of James & | Mary Ann Butler. | Weep not, parents
 dear, we lie not here | Entombed in this cold mouldering clay, |
 We are gone to realms of immortal bliss, | To joyfully await
 thy coming day.

† | I. H. S. | To the Memory of | Eliza | infant daughter
 of | Dennis & Eliza Bradley, | who died | Mar. 1, 1851, |
 aged 2 years & | 9 days. | Suffer little children | to come unto
 me and | forbid them not, for of | such is the kingdom of God.

† | I. H. S. | Sacred | To the memory of | James Curtin, |
 who died | Feb. 6th, 1853, | Aged 58 years. | May his soul rest
 in peace.

† | I. H. S. | Andrew Cavanagh | Died | Mar. 30, 1835, |
 AEt. 48, | Catherine, | his wife died | Mar. 15, 1825, | AEt.
 31. | May they rest in peace. | Erected by their son William.

† | Sacred to the memory | of Catherine Conley, | Daughter
 of Cornelius | And Honora Conley, | who departed this life |
 April the 13th, 1836, the | 5th year of her Age. | May she rest
 in peace.

In memory of | Michael Cronin, | Died March 27, 1865, |
 Aged 80 years, | A native of the Co. Carlow, | Ireland, |
 Also his wife | Mary Gipson, | Died Sept. 1854, | Aged 52
 years, | A native of the Co. Down, | Ireland, | And their
 daughter | Mary Ann, | Died 1850, | Aged 23 years, | A
 native of St. Andrews, N. B. | They have few relatives, but
 many friends to mourn their loss.

† | Mrs. Mary | wife of | William Densmore, | died Jan.
 13, 1857, | AE. 33 yrs. | May her soul rest in peace, Amen. |
 A native of the County of | Armagh, Ireland, | Dau. of Thos.
 & Cecelia Scullion. | Was it my heavenly Father's will |
 To call her home so soon? | Then I will love that Father
 still, | And her, beyond the tomb.

† | I. H. S. | Sacred | To the Memory of | William Dens-
 more, | Died May 14, 1862, | Aged 34 years. | Requiescat in
 pace. | Also his infant Dau'r. | Eliza, | Died July 23, 1860.

Erected | in memory of | Robert & Michael | Donworth, |
 Robert | died Sept. 18, 1836, | Aged 36 years. | Michael | died
 Jan. 5, 1838, | Aged 30 years. | May their souls rest in peace.
 Amen.

Jane | wife of | Dennis Dunn, | Died | Jan. 8, 1841, | AEt.
 21 ys'. | She's gone, she's gone the cherished one, | Her toils
 are o'er, her victory won; | Just in the morning of her day, |
 When hope was bright she passed away.

Theresa R. | Daughter of | Dennis & Julia | Dunn, | died
April 3, 1853, | AEt. 3 yrs. 18 d's. | Parents, weep not for the
dead, | Though bitter was the blow, | That cut the rose bud
from the stem | And laid the nursling low.

Erected to the memory of | James & Susan Fitzsimons, |
James | died Mar. 25, 1838, | AE. 1 yr. 8 mo. | Susan | died
Sept. 27, 1845, | AE. 19 yrs.

† | I. H. S. | Sacred | To the memory of | Bernard Fitz-
simons, | who died | Aug. 17th, 1849, | Aged 79 years. | Also
his wife | Ann Fitzsimons, | who died | Nov. 9th, 1858, |
Aged 66 years. | May their souls rest in peace. | Amen.

Mary Haley | died | Sept. 20, 1849, | aged 7 years. | Eliza
Haley | Ellen Haley | Michael Haley | Martin Haley.

In memory of | James Haley, | a native of Tipperary, Ire-
land, | who died | Aug. 31, 1851, | aged 42 years. | May their
souls rest in peace.

† | I. H. S. | John | died Mar. 17, 1839, | AE. 8 mos. |
Mary died May 14, | 1839, AE. 2 yrs. 12 days. | Dan. died
Sept. 18, | 1840, AE. 9 mos. 16 ds. | Amelia died Sept. 8, |
1845, AE. 1 yr. & 11 mo, | Children of | Timothy F. Harley. |
Owen Shortle | died 1834, AE. 30 yrs. | Peter Shortle | died
1838, AE. 68 yrs.

† | I. H. S. | Johnny | Son of | Michael & | Catherine
Hughes, | Died | Feb. 10, 1867, | AE. 1 yr. 6 mo. | Go! Bloom
in Heaven.

† | I. H. S. | In memory of | Patrick Hughes, | aged 10
(?) yrs. | Mary, Aged 27. (On a wooden slab almost obliterated).

† | I. H. S. | Erected in Memory of | Charles Judge, | Died
Sept. 21, 1855, | AE. 85 yr's. | Also his wife | Alice Camp-
bell, | Died Mar. 14, 1850, | AE. 84 yrs. | Both natives of
Donegal, | Ireland. | And his two grand children, | Edmund
Judge, | AE. 14 Mos. | John Judge, | AE. 7 yrs. 5 mos. |
Requiescat in pace.

In Memory of | Catherine Janet, | Died | June 7th, 1858, |
Aged 10 Months, | Donald Alex. Charles | Died May 24th,
1862, | Aged 7 Days, | Infant Children of Angus | and
Margaret Kennedy. | Suffer little children to come unto me, |
Thus said our blessed Lord, | With confiding hearts we offer
them | to Thee, | Trusting in thy eternal world.

† | I. H. S. | In Memory of | Michael Kerney, | Died 1st
Feb. 1858, | In the 51st year of his age. | A native of the Co.
Monahan, | Ireland. | May his soul rest in peace.

Hic jacet corpus | Hugonis Lochary, | Gin obiit, | Anno Domini MDCCCLII, | mensis februarii, | die XVII, | Aetatis anno XVI. | Requiescat in pace.

† | I. H. S. | To the Memory of | John Lochary, son of Rose | And John Lochary, who | departed this life Nov'r 14th, | 1827, Aged 13 Months and 18 days.

† | I. H. S. | Sacred | to the memory of | Rose, consort of | John Lochary, | who departed this life Feb. 13, 1842, | in the 49th year of her age. | May she rest in peace, | Amen. | Here sleeps beneath this humble pile of earth | The mortal relics of transcendant worth, | In virtues, and religious paths she trod, | And drew the model of her life from God, | Serenly calm in hope resigned her breath | And found her greatest friend in death.

† | I. H. S. | In Memory of Patrick McMullon, | Died June 21st, 1864, | Aged 74 years, | A native of the Co. Antrim, | Ireland, | Also his wife | Catherine, | Died June 2nd, 1835, | In the 28th year | of her age. | May they rest in peace.

In memory of | John McFarlane, | Died | Aug. 29th, 1864, | Aged 79 years, | A native of Co. Tyrone, | Ireland.

In Memory of | James Murphy, | A native of the County Kilkenny, | Ireland, | who died | 5th Aug. 1853, | aged 37 years. | This stone was erected by his | affectionate wife | Mary Jane Murphy.

Sacred | to the memory of | Ann McGarry | wife of | Bernard McGarrey, | who died Mar. 1, 1841, | AE. 52. | A wife so precious, kind and good, | A mother fond and well beloved; | She is called to quit this weary (sic) road | And sleeps in death to rest with God.

Frances Macstay | Died | Sept. 16, 1845, | AEt. 20 yrs.

† | Michael McGraw | Died | June 15, 1854, | AE. 47 yrs. | Prudence and piety adorned his life, | Unstained by ill, undisturbed by strife; | Chaste, humble, meek, he kept his heart | Till bid by Heaven with life to part.

In memory of | James McLaughlin, | Died 18th July, 1858, | Aged 34 years. | Also their Daughter | Matilda, | Died 2nd Oct. 1849, | Aged 5 months.

† | I. H. S. | In Memory of | Francis McDonald, | Died Apl. 14th, 1857, | Aged 54 years. | Also his wife | Ellen, | Died Sept. 14th, 1866, | Aged 63 years. | Also their Sons | Thomas | Died Aug. 16th, 1862, | Aged 24 years, | Francis | Died Mar. 11th, 1858, | Aged 11 years. | May their souls rest in peace. | Erected by John McDonald.

Sacred | To | The Memory of | John McCarthy | who | departed this life | 15th Feb. 1858, | Aged 25 years. | May his soul rest in peace.

† | I. H. S. | In memory of | Sarah, | Beloved wife of | John McGuigan, | Died 14 Jan. 1856, | Aged 43 years. | Also Francis | Died 14 June, 1834, | Aged 8 months, | And Peter | Died 22 Aug. 1844, | Aged 2 months. | Sons of the above. | May they rest in peace. | Amen.

† | I. H. S. | In memory of | John H. | son of John M. & | Mary A. Owen, | who died | July 3d, 1859, | Aged 7 years | and 7 days. | May his soul | rest in peace.

† | I. H. S. | In memory of | Elizabeth | wife of | John O'Donoghue, | Died 21st June, 1862, | Aged 52 years. | Also their Daughter | Mary Ann, | Died 13th Aug. 1849, | Aged 19 years. | May they rest in peace. | Amen. | Erected by their son | Bartholomew.

† | I. H. S. | In | memory of | John | O'Donoghue, | schoolmaster, | Died | 14th May, 1859, | Aged 62 years, | Also his son | Joseph, | lost out of | Brig Charles | 8th Jan. 1859, | Aged 18 years. | May they rest in peace. | Amen. | Erected by his son | Bartholomew.

Sacred to the memory of Anne, | Wife of | Laurence O'Neil, | Died June 22, 1859, | Aged 39 years. | Native of Crozhan, | Co. Wexford, Ireland.

† | William O'Brien | Died | March 1, 1838, | AE. 61 years. | A native of Dublin, Ireland, | Also five of his children | lie by his side. | God gives us friends to bless | the present scene | Resumes them to prepare us for the next.

In Memory of | Daniel, | Born Jan. 4th, 1848, | Died Jan. 12th, 1848, | Robert | Born Oct. 15th, 1858, | Died July 4th, 1861, | Children of Simeon & Catherine O'Brien. | Suffer little children to come unto me, | Thus said our Blessed Lord. | With confiding hearts we offer them to thee, | Trusting in thy eternal word.

† | I. H. S. | Sacred | to the memory of | Catherine | wife of | John Quinn, | who died | Feb. 8th, 1859, | Aged 28 years. | Also Thomas | their infant son | died Feb. 8, 1859. | Requiescat in pace.

† | In Memory of | Mary Jane, | Infant Daughter | of Colour Sergeant | Thomas Quinn, | 1st Batt. 10th Regiment, | who died | April 8, 1866, | AE. 2 yrs. 7 mos. | Suffer the little children to come | unto me, for of such is the | Kingdom of Heaven.

Mrs. Mary | wife of | Thomas Quaine (?) | died | Jan. 1, 1848, | AEt. 52. | Requiescat in pace.

Here | lies the body | of | Bernard Sharky, | who departed
this life | 15th Dec. 1855, | aged 55 years. | A native of the
Co. Tyrone, | Ireland. | For the last 32 years of his | life he
was a resident of Saint | Andrews. | Requiescat in pace.

In memory of | Eliza, | Daughter of | Bernard & Margaret |
Sharkey, | Who died Dec. 5, 1853 (?) | AE. 21 yrs. | Weep
not for me, my parents dear, | All though my body it lies
here, | Pray to God to be forgiven | And then we will all meet
in Heaven. | Requiescat in pace.

Sacred to | the | Memory of | Catherine | died | Oct. 15th,
1859, | Also | Henry | died | May 11th, 1860, | and Hugh |
died | June 2nd, 1863, | Children of George | & Sarah Swift. |
Requiescat in pace. | Amen.

Sacred to | the | Memory of | Sarah | wife of | George
Swift, | died | Aug. 10th, 1864, | aged | 70 years. | Requiescat
in pace. | Amen. | Like the flowers of the | field we wither
and | become incorporated | with dust, but the | soul ascends
to God | to be judged according | to its works.

Sacred | to the memory of | William Sherlock, | who de-
parted this life Feb. | 18, 1836, aged 32 years. | Far from my
native land | My spirit wings its flight, | To dwell at God's
right hand | With angels fair and bright.

Erected | By | John Quinn | In memory of | his wife |
Elizabeth, | daughter of | the late Geo. Swift, | who died |
Nov. 5th, 1856, | aged 34 years, | also | their daughter |
Sarah | died | Mar. 21, 1856, | aged 2 weeks. | Requiescat in
pace.

† | I. H. S. | This tomb was erected by | Sarah Swift in
memory of | Her Husband George Swift, | A Native of |
Irvinstown, County | Fermanagh, Ireland, | Who Departed
This Life Dec'r the 4th, | In the 37th Year Of His Age, and
In | The Year of Our Lord 1832. | I Know That My Re-
deemer Liveth, | And In The Last Day I Shall Rise | Out
Of The Earth And I Shall Be | Clothed Again With My
Skin And | In My Flesh Shall See My God. | Amen.

Thomas Scullion | Died July 15, 1855, | AE. 55 yrs. | A
native of Belfast, Ireland, | His Daughter | Isabella | Died
Feb. 28, 1854, | AE. 22 yrs. | Sarah | Died Mar. 30, 1855, |
AE. 19 yrs. | May their spirits rest in peace. | Amen.

Go thy way, thy son liveth. | In memory of | John Sher-
lock, | Son of William & | Margaret Sherlock, | who died |
Nov. 24, 1853, | AE. 21 yrs. | From its prison of clay his spirit
has flown, | With angels in whose care it was given; | To
receive the reward of the just ones above | To be crowned
by his Saviour in Heaven.

The Town of Saint Andrews. Some of Its Early History.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

SOME OF THE FIRST EVENTS OF INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE THAT OCCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWN.



IN dealing with any subject there always is, to the thoughtful mind, a strong temptation to try to get back to the origin to the first, to the beginning of the period when that subject first had an existence.

In this case the writer has yielded so far to that temptation as to be able to discover that such recognized authorities as Mr. James Vroom and Professor Ganong declare, in their writings on the subject, that the origin of the name which the shire town of Charlotte County bears, is uncertain. What might be regarded as reliable or authentic history fails in any way to point out how the name of St. Andrews was given to the town. We find the earliest public records using the name St. Andrews, but giving no information as to why the name was adopted. Those who have devoted time and study to the subject and have taken an interest therein, it would seem, have been forced, for information on that subject, to rely either upon what has been long cherished conjecture or ancient tradition, handed down through many generations from the ages of long ago.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

A conjecture cherished by many and even related by some with a certainty that might be expected to carry conviction of positive knowledge, is that the

town was named after St. Andrews in Scotland because of the points of sameness between the two places. Another conjecture frequently ventured upon in the past was, that because many of the first settlers were Scotchmen they named the town after Scotland's patron saint. It is in a like manner claimed for St. George that because many of the first settlers among the U. E. Loyalists, who landed at LeTang were Englishmen and because they or many of them came there from Fort George at Castine at the time of the Revolution, they so named that place after England's patron saint. And a further incident of interest based, too, perhaps, on nothing more substantial than ancient conjecture, is that it was because of its geographical position, lying between St. Andrews and St. George and separating those two places, that the parish of St. Patrick was made to bear and perpetuate the name of Ireland's immortal saint.

Dr. Ganong, who has gone very exhaustively into the question of how St. Andrews received its name says the tradition of an Indian in 1796, was that two or three hundred years before that time the French erected a cross upon St. Andrews Point on St. Andrews Day, celebrated mass there and gave it the name of "St. Andrews."

Another Mss. gives an Indian tradition that a cross was erected there by a French priest named St. André, and the town was named after that ancient Divine. The best informed persons on the subject now believe that the name dates back to the French period, and the first authentic record, of which the writer has any knowledge, in which the name appears is in the Owen Journal in 1770, where it is spoken of as St. Andrews Point, and was intended to apply particularly to that portion which is now sometimes called Indian Point.

Naturally our interest in St. Andrews begins with the time when our ancestors, or the ancestors of those

of us who are descendants from the Loyalists, first came here and formed a settlement, took up their abode and began the herculean task of converting an unbroken wilderness into a civilized community and a centre of industry and prosperity, and from the fruits of whose labors we, in this day and generation, are reaping so rich a harvest in the form of those comfortable conditions made so easily possible by the progress and advancement of civilization.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

A writer of undoubted authority tells us that when Castine, which had been held through the closing years of the war of the Revolution, was lost by the peace, St. Andrews or Consquamcook Point was fixed upon by the Castine Loyalists as a suitable place for settlement. Two or three refugees had preceded them and built log houses not far from the site of the present town. At the arrival of the Penobscot Loyalists the greater part of the present town site was probably an unbroken cedar swamp. Near where the present record office stands was, perhaps, the log hut erected by Brown and Frost about 1770. Although the Loyalists made their selection of what seemed to them to be safely and surely within the limits of the King's possessions under the Treaty of Peace, they were not, for some time afterwards, allowed to enjoy their possessions undisturbed. The terms of the treaty seem to have been so framed as to leave doubt and uncertainty as to which river named in the treaty as the boundary line was the St. Croix. The government of the United States and the agents and representatives of that government stubbornly and persistently insisted that the Magaguadavic River was the true and ancient river St. Croix, and therefore the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick intended in the treaty of 1783.

Those who today are residents and citizens of St. Andrews, and proudly boast of their allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain, scarcely appreciate the great debt of gratitude they owe to that band of brave and loyal men, who having settled here after the treaty in 1783, in spite of the protests and threats of the United States government and officers, and the hostile treatment of the Indians, held and maintained the same as a portion of His Majesty's possessions, until it was settled and established in 1798, that the westerly branch, and not the Magaguadavic River, was the true and ancient river St. Croix and the boundary defined in the treaty.

Much interesting and valuable information concerning the difficulties experienced by the first settlers of St. Andrews and the persistent efforts that were made by the rebels to make it a part of the United States, is to be had by the persual of a letter in the nature of a report written by Col. John Allen, a somewhat noted rebel, to Gov. Hancock of Massachusetts on the 15th December, 1783. That was practically the beginning of the dispute, as an international question, and in it Col. Allen claimed the Magaguadavic as "the ancient river St. Croix,, and the dividing line between United States territory and the King's provinces." The full text of the report is most interesting, but space will only permit of giving now a few brief extracts therefrom. The document starts by assuring Gov. Hancock that the writer felt it an honor to report the situation of affairs at Passamaquoddy respecting the encroachments made by the Britons and the steps he had pursued in consequence.

On his arrival at Passamaquoddy, September 23rd, he found there had been several surveyors exploring the rivers and a number of settlers had taken possession of St. Andrews Point twenty miles westward of St. Croix; he also received information that two pub-

lic surveyors were there for the purpose of laying out townships ; that he had held a conference at the Indian village with one of the surveyors to ascertain by what authority he was on such business and was informed the authority came from Col. Moss (Morse) chief engineer at St. John's. The surveyor's name was Zebedd Terry a refugee from Freetown, who had been proscribed, and Col. Allen forebade him appearing on any of the lands of the United States in future as he certainly would be made a prisoner, and at the same time he had given orders to the Indians not to suffer any British subjects to pass on the river Passamaquoddy on any survey work. He further stated that on October 3rd two large transports and several smaller vessels, with a number of families arrived at St. Andrews from Bagaduce, that he had cautioned them, at their peril, not to land any inhabitants, but a few days after they had all landed to the number of forty families ; that one Jones, a refugee captain of Kennebec, who was found marking trees on the river was made prisoner by the Indians and put in an English house on parole but he soon made his elopement ; that previous to his departure from St. Andrews, to return to Boston, he had sent a letter to the inhabitants by an officer and two Indians setting forth their precarious situation and recommending them to desist but the letter was secreted by the aforementioned Jones. On October 24th he had a conference with Mr. Morris one of the deputy surveyors of Nova Scotia, when several charts were produced, the particular ones which he most attended to and what he had orders to act upon were Holland's and DeBarres where the westerly branch of Passamaquoddy called Cobscook is set down as the river St. Croix. He further states :—

On my arrival at Passamaquoddy in September I expected those new settlers would be soon convinced of their error, and

the terror of the Indians would soon remove; but in this I was disappointed. The Indians, though in general great enemies to them, publicly say, without my orders they will not molest them. Under these circumstances it was too delicate a point for me, as a public officer, even to threaten. Consequently all I could do was to warn them off, waiting until the further pleasure of the government was known. There appears various conjectures which is meant in the treaty to be the river St. Croix. The drafts lately from Europe point out the westerly branch; whether this is by authority or not, I can't say; but I am convinced that should any other river in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, except that which was agreed upon formerly between the courts of France and Great Britain, a perpetual scene of confusion and trouble must be the consequence between the subjects of both nations, as all the rivers branch off different ways, so as to make it impossible how to ascertain the proper course, when this river, from its situation, length and course (without branches) leads to the mountains. "This," the old Indians assert, "was the reason why this river was formerly agreed upon as the line between Nova Scotia and Massachusetts." By what I can learn from good authority, the general plan with the Britons is to claim all the lands which produce timber in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as being under the jurisdiction of Nova Scotia. A company composed of a number of wealthy persons, among the rest Pagan (formerly of Casco Bay), one of the principal managers, intend to carry on the business to a great amount at Passamaquoddy. Their interest with the government has given them an opportunity of procuring a number of inhabitants, a great part British soldiers. With these they mean to take possession, and, once fixed, suppose they cannot be removed, whether the lands fall eastward or westward of the line. So that if the ancient river St. Croix is intended as the boundary, it will be highly necessary some steps should be taken immediately to remove those settlers from St. Andrews.

The Indians are in great distress. Their complaint is that between both countries they are deprived of their hunting ground. A great number from St. John's and the Micmac country have arrived, and many more are expected. I have received a large belt of wampum from several tribes assembled, to be presented to Congress as a token of their zeal and attachment to the States, praying that they have their hunting grounds confirmed and secured to them.

The Jones refugee captain of Kennebec whom the Indians had made a prisoner, referred to in the report of Col. Allen was a dashing officer and a daring adventurer. On account of his dark complexion he was called "Mahogany Jones." In 1780, he was a captain in Roger's King's Rangers. That year he raided Kennebec county and created much consternation by carrying off Colonel Cushing, high sheriff of the county of Lincoln and others. In the autumn of 1784, Rev. Jacob Bailey wrote to Sir John Wentworth, who was the last Royal Governor of New Hampshire and surveyor of the King's woods in North America; "I would beg leave to recommend to your notice, Mr. Jones, an honest, worthy Loyalist who has lost an ample estate by his attachment to His Majesty and the British Government. He is endeavoring to obtain a grant of Grand Manan."

GRAND MANAN SETTLED.

A communication from Col. Hugh Mackay to Judge Edward Winslow, dated Luther Hall, August 25th 1807, and published in Rev. Dr. Raymond's Winslow Papers page 588 is authority for the statement that in the year 1783 a license of occupation was given by the government of Nova Scotia to Messrs. John Jones, Thomas Ross and Moses Garrish, of the Island of Grand Manan and the smaller adjacent islands, conditioned to be confirmed therein by grant on their locating and settling thereon other fifty families. In 1784 they, by virtue thereof and as British subjects took possession of these islands and invited and obtained several other settlers to join them on the island. That on June 2nd 1786, Mr. Jones conveyed his interest in the islands to James and Patrick McMaster for £500. Mr. Jones was a surveyor and laid out and surveyed the lands along the eastern shore of the St. Croix river. After his escape from the Indians he

went right on with his work of surveying and was not afterwards molested.

The Winslow Papers also give an interesting sketch of Moses Garrish one of the original licensees of Grand Manan as follows: Moses Garrish of Massachusetts, was a graduate of Harvard in 1762. He was employed in the commissariat department of the army at the time of the Revolutionary War. He was a man of ability and force of character and was the leading magistrate on the island of Grand Manan. He died in 1830 at the age of eighty years and is buried on Ross Island which adjoins Grand Manan. In the early part of the century Moses Garrish placed a pair of moose on the island which increased and multiplied and the Provincial Legislature in 1810 passed an act prohibiting the killing of moose on the island under the penalty of £15 for each offence "provided always that nothing in said act shall be construed to prevent Moses Garrish, the original importer of said moose from killing or giving license and permission to kill a certain number of moose each and every year." The last moose was killed in 1834 or 1835 and the act soon afterwards repealed.

EARLY COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

The conditions at St. Andrews in the early part of the first spring after the landing of the Loyalists, the nature of the country generally, and the plans and intentions of the first settlers for future operations are so well explained and shown in a letter written by William Pagan to Dr. William Paine, and also published in the Winslow Papers, that it is here reproduced. The letter is dated at St. Andrews, May 2nd, 1784, and reads:

DEAR SIR,—I have just learned of your arrival at Harbor LeTang, and am in great hopes before your return to Halifax you will find time to pay our new settlement a visit. You

will find us in a state of infancy, but when it is considered that there was not a single house erected till last October, you will not think light of our exertions. We have now about ninety houses up, and great preparations making in every quarter of the town for more. Numbers of inhabitants are daily arriving, and a great many others are hourly looked for from different quarters. Agents are now here from the neighboring States on the lookout for lands for a number of valuable inhabitants who wish to emigrate here, being tired of their new government.

I have not been in your part of the Bay, but from information the lands are good. I, early this spring, made one of an exploring party. We went all round Oak Point Bay and up Scudock River as far as the Indian settlement a little above the Falls. These are parts of the lands laid out for the Associated Loyalists from Penobscot, and I can with pleasure assure you that the land is in general very good, abounding with large quantities of hard wood, all kinds of pine timber of a large growth, and very handy to the water, where most vessels can safely anchor. There are a number of falls of water where saw mills can be erected, but only two on Scudock River yet up. The mill privileges on Oak Point Bay have been lately sold to defray the charges of the Town; the purchasers are making preparations to erect saw mills. The timber is very handy to the mills, and no end to the quantity. There is a large growth of white pine fit for masts and spars of any dimensions. In fact, from my own observations and from the information I have had from undoubted authority, I am fully convinced that the Grand Bay of Passamaquoddy alone can supply the whole British West India Islands with boards, plank, scantling, ranging timber, shingles, clap boards, and every species of lumber that can be shipped from any part of New England, oak staves excepted; masts, spars and square timber suitable for the British market can be furnished to any extent from here, for nothing prevents all these articles from being now furnished in greatest abundance, of the best quality, and on at least equal terms with any other part of the continent; but the want of inhabitants and saw mills, in both which we have the most promising prospect of cutting a very respectable figure in the course of this year.

The (easy) navigation of this port exceeds any I have seen; no person of any observation will want a pilot after being once up, and we are accessible at all seasons of the year.

The fishing in the Bay, you are no doubt sufficiently informed as to the great extent it can be carried on.

Excuse the liberty I have taken in giving my opinion of our new settlement. I know you are interested in its prosperity, and will be pleased with the accounts I have given, especially when I assure you I am not governed by my own opinion alone, but also by the opinion of every person who has taken any pains to explore this part of the country.

Should your time not permit you to pay us a visit now, I am in hopes to have the pleasure of meeting you at St. John's, where I shall set out in a few days on my way to Halifax.

I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILL PAGAN.

FIRST MOVEMENT TO HAVE NEW BRUNSWICK SET
APART FROM NOVA SCOTIA AS A SEPARATE
PROVINCE.

Early in the year 1784 a movement was started to have what is now the Province of New Brunswick set apart from Nova Scotia as a separate province, which movement was successful and the change was made that year. The inhabitants of St. Andrews, through Robert Pagan, Colin Campbell, William Gallop and Jeremiah Pote, perhaps four of the most prominent men of that time sent a representation favoring and urging the bringing about of such change, to the agents for the Loyalists on the St. John River, who at that time were Frederick Hanser, George Leonard, William Tyng, Thomas Horsefield, Bartholomew Crannell, James Peters and William Hazen. The representation was dated at St. Andrews on 26th May, 1784, and read as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—

We have the honor to receive your favor of the 18th current with the inclosures, and have laid them before the inhabitants of the town at a meeting called for the purpose of considering the same.

We have the pleasure to acquaint you that the meeting were unanimous in the opinion of the inconveniency and disadvan-

tages arising to the inhabitants on the north side of the Bay of Fundy by the distance from Halifax, the present seat of government, and sensible of the great advantages which would attend the establishment of a new province to comprehend all the settlements on the north side of the Bay, and they earnestly wish that the application for that purpose, which appears to be the general voice of the inhabitants, may be attended to by the British Legislature.

We have likewise the satisfaction to acquaint you that in the Grand Bay of Passamaquoddy alone a sufficient quantity of boards and other lumber can in a short time be furnished to supply the greatest part of the British West India Islands; likewise large quantities of masts, spars and other lumber suitable for the European market. Altho' the first of our settlers only arrived here in October last, yet we have already sent a number of cargoes of lumber to the West Indies and several parts in Nova Scotia; and as more saw mills are now erecting, our exports of lumber will rapidly increase.

There being no doubt that the Province of Nova Scotia and Canada can amply supply the British and West India markets with all the kinds of lumber generally exported from North America. All our inhabitants earnestly wish that the British Legislature may, in their wisdom, think proper to continue to these Provinces the exclusive privileges of supplying the British West Indies with fish and lumber, and also grant to them bounties on the exportation of those articles, which will greatly add to the encouragement of our trade and fishing. We have wrote you thus fully at the unanimous desire of the inhabitants of St. Andrews at their meeting this day, and have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient Hum. Servants,

ROBERT PAGAN.
COLIN CAMPBELL.
WM. GALLOP.
JER. POTE.

Dr. William Paine to whom William Pagan addressed his communication, above quoted on May 2nd 1784 was the first clerk in the House of Assembly and was energetic in the promotion of education. As early as 1785 he was a prime mover in establishing a Provincial Academy. He settled at LeTang (or Calef's) Island, the situation of which he deemed so

admirable that he expressed his conviction that it would ultimately become the principal port of British North America. In a letter written by him to Edward Winslow on April 26th 1784, he stated: "The harbor of LeTang where it is proposed to build a town is decidedly the best in America." "It is sheltered from all winds and accessible at all seasons of the year." In the "Winslow Papers" a short biographical sketch of Dr. Paine contains an amusing anecdote illustrative of his loyalty and devotion to the King. At a dinner party given by Dr. Paine in Worcester from whence he came to St. George shortly before the Revolution, some of the whigs refused to drink the King's health until John Adams advised them to comply, saying, we shall be able to return the compliment. Accordingly, Adams, when asked to propose a toast, gave "The Devil." Dr. Paine was very indignant, but his wife, with ready wit, turned the laugh on John Adams by saying, "My dear, as the gentleman has been so kind as to drink the health of the King, let us by no means refuse to drink to his friend."

THE TOWN LAID OUT.

Perhaps it was early in the year 1784 that Charles Morris, junior, Deputy Surveyor, the same man who held the interview with Col. Allen, laid out the town of St. Andrews in its present regular plan—with six parallel streets running lengthwise and thirteen streets cutting them at right angles—in sixty blocks that are perfectly square, lying between Water Street on the front and Prince of Wales Street in the rear, and between Harriet Street on the north-west end and Patrick Street on the south and east, and twelve water blocks lying below Water Street made very irregular on the south-west side by the numerous curves and indentations of St. Andrews Harbor, which is their common boundary line on that side. The ancient plan bears



**THIS BUILDING WAS FORMERLY THE STORE OF ROBERT PAGAN,
THE MATERIALS FOR WHICH WERE BROUGHT TO ST. ANDREWS
BY THE LOYALISTS IN 1784.**

the name of Charles Morris, and the date given is 1784. By this plan the town is divided into three divisions, each block is lettered and divided into eight lots. The first division was named "Bulkeley's," and extended from Harriet Street to the north-westerly side line of Edward Street. This division was named after the Hon. Richard Bulkeley, who accompanied Governor Cornwallis to Nova Scotia in 1749, became secretary to the province about 1759, and continued in the office under the thirteen successive governors, or until 1793, when he retired in favor of his son. On the death of Governor Parr, in 1791, he was for a short time administrator of the government of Nova Scotia. He died December 7th, 1800, at the age of eighty-three years. At the time of his death he was Judge of the Admiralty, Grand Master of Free Masons and Brigadier General of Militia—a rank never since conferred on any military officer in Nova Scotia.

The second division was named "Parr's Division," after the Hon. John Parr, Captain General, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia at that time and down to 1791. This division embraced that portion of the town from the south-easterly side line of Edward Street to the north-westerly side line of Princess Royal Street.

The third division extended from Princess Royal Street to Patrick Street, and was named "Morris Division," for the Hon. Charles Morris, father of the Charles Morris who laid out the town. The Hon. Charles Morris was Surveyor General in Nova Scotia in 1794. He was at one time a representative of the old county of Sunbury in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly. His father was also named Charles Morris, and was the first Surveyor General of Nova Scotia.

THE ORIGINAL GRANTEES OF THE TOWN PLOT.

According to the plan so prepared by Mr. Morris, and following his descriptions by divisions, blocks

and lots, the town of Saint Andrews was, on the 12th day of August 1784, granted to William Gammon and four hundred and twenty nine (429) others. The full list of the grantees is as follows:—

Jean Adams.	Thomas Grace.
Jacob Akehorn.	John Gray.
Jacob Akehorn, Jr.	Jonathan Greenlow.
William Anstruther.	Ebenezer Greenlow.
Andrew Arnold.	Alexander Greenlow.
David Arnot.	James Griffison.
Edmund Bailey.	George Gunn.
Samuel Bailey.	William George.
Nathaniel Bailey.	John Hall.
James Banks.	Thomas Haley.
John Barber.	Nathaniel Haley.
Joseph Betson.	James Hamilton.
John Bean.	Robert Hamilton.
William Barnsfair.	James Hammon.
Joseph Baker.	Zebedee Hammon.
John Batic.	Martin Haymas.
Thomas Belle.	Hugh Henderson.
Moses Bernard.	John Hervey.
John Bennett.	Maurice Hinley.
John Bowen.	Amos Hitchings.
John Boldin.	Ludovick Hildebron.
Susannah Boyce.	David Hill.
Daniel Brown.	Frederick Horn.
John Brown.	William Holmes.
Thomas Brown.	Esther Ingerson.
James Brown.	William Jackson.
Joshua Brown.	Geрге Johnson.
Richard Braddy.	James Joice.
Richard Brady.	John Jones.
Benjamin Bradford.	Samuel Kelly.
Joab Bragg.	William Kelly.
Benjamin Burgess.	Sarah Kenney.
Philip Burns.	James Kervin.
John Calf (Caleff).	John Lay.
Patrick Callaborn.	Hugh Lammey.
Donald Cameron.	Daniel Leaman.
John H. Clarn.	Mark Linisdon.
W. Clapton.	George Lights.
Duncan Cameron.	William Linsey.
Alexander Cameron.	Hugh Linsey.
Colin Campbell.	Matthew Limeburner.
Archibald Campbell.	Peter Littlejohn.
John Campbell.	Thomas Littlejohn.
Colin Campbell, Jr.	Ebenezer Linkliter.
Donald Campbell.	John Lillie.
John Campbell.	Zebedee Linnikin.
Duncan Campbell.	William Lowther.
John Carlow.	Thomas Mackay.

Martin Carlow.	Richard Maher.
Charles Carrick.	Nehemiah Marks.
Roart Cellars.	Silas Mawby.
William Chenay.	Andrews Martin.
William Chenay, Jr.	John Matherson.
John Clayton.	James Melaney.
Peter Clinch.	John Meloney.
Robert Conner.	William Merchie.
John Conner.	Benjamin Milliken.
John Collins.	Benjamin Milliken, Jr.
James Collins.	Thomas Mitchell.
William Cookson.	Charles Morris, Jr.
John Crafford.	Thomas Morris.
David Craize (Craig).	Robert Merril.
Robinson Crocker.	Alexander Morrison.
Silas Cummons.	William Morrison.
John Curry.	William Morris.
Joseph Crookshank.	Sarah Montgomery.
Thomas Days.	David Mowatt.
Charles Darby.	William Moore.
Honor Davis.	Archibald Merphy.
David Daltey.	Finley Mulcman.
George Dawson.	Robert Muncur.
Christopher Derrick.	David McAllew.
John Dixon.	David McAchrow.
William Dixon.	Alexander McBean.
James Douty.	Neal McBean.
Alexander Dobin.	Donald McLean.
John Dowling.	Peter McCollin.
Edward Dogherty.	Humphrey McCollin.
John Dogget.	Laughlin McCurdy.
Thomas Dodd.	Neal McCurdy.
John Dunbarr.	Roderick McClellan.
John Dunn.	Alexander McLeod.
Charles Dupnack.	Hugh McLeod.
David Eastman.	William McClusky.
Rebecca Eldridge.	Robert McCarter.
Hugh Ellis.	Angus McDonald.
Joseph Ellison.	Joseph McDonald.
Thomas Emerson.	John McDugal.
James Ferran.	Peter McDirmurd.
Peter Ferdinand.	John McElreah.
Alexander Ferguson.	Duncan McFarlane.
John Fisher.	John McFale.
Richard Fleming.	John McGear.
David Fogo.	John McIntosh.
Josiah Fowler.	John McIntire.
John Fraser.	Duncan McIntire.
William Gammon.	Lochlan McKinnie.
William Gammon, Jr.	Donald McKinzie.
William Gallop.	Daniel McLaughlin.
Moses Gerrish.	Alexander McLean.
Edward Gillinore.	Robert McLellis.
John Gilis.	Archibald McMullin.
Daniel Grant.	Daniel McMasters.

Hugh Grant.	John McNichol.
William Grant.	John Shaw.
Alexander McNevin.	Samuel Sheppard.
James McNabb.	Joseph Sheppard.
Evan McPherson.	David Shields.
Hugh McPhales.	John Shields.
Duncan McVicker.	John Sighensparker.
James McVean.	James Simmons.
John Nason.	Robert Simms.
Joseph Nash.	Michael Simpson.
William Nial.	William Skelton.
James Nicholson.	John Smyth.
Francis Norwood.	James Smith.
Gustavus Norwood.	Joseph Smith.
James Norwood.	John A. Sowers.
Jonathan Norwood.	William Spencer.
Jonathan Norwood, Jr.	Samuel Spencer.
Samuel Norwood.	Hugh Stewart.
Samuel Osburne.	Duncan Stewart.
John Pagan.	Stinson Stewart.
Robert Pagan.	Charles Stewart.
Robert Pagan, Jr.	Allen Stuart.
William Pagan.	William Stuart.
Thomas Pagan.	James Stuart.
Joseph Paddock.	William Stuart.
Archibald Patterson.	James Stinson.
Thos. Patterson.	Balshazer Stilkey.
Tabitha Parsons.	William Stevens.
Andrew Patten.	William Swaine.
William Patten.	Bryan Sweeney.
James Percy.	John Symons.
Andrew Peters.	Ralph Taylor.
Benjamin Pepper.	John Taylor.
Nathan Philips.	Gillam Taylor.
Thomas Philips.	James Thompson.
James Philips.	Dugal Thompson.
Hybecker Pine.	Matthew Thornton.
Benjamin Pomeroy.	Francis Tipping.
Richard Pomeroy.	Thomas Tompkins.
Miles Post.	William Towers.
Dennis Post.	John Trot.
Jeremiah Pote.	Samuel Trot.
Avis Preble.	James Turner.
John Priest.	Nicholas Turner.
Daniel Ray.	Thomas Turner.
William Readhead.	William Turner.
Jonathan Rementon.	Samuel Turner.
John Rigby.	Peter Vallet.
Hyronimus Riter.	William Vance.
Edward Ross.	Robert Varden.
Daniel Ross.	John Wall.
Henry Ross.	James Waller.
John Ross.	James Wardwell.
Thomas Ross.	Susannah Webb.
Timothy Roax.	Francis Welsh.
John Roax.	Thomas Wier.

Alexander Robinson.	Archibald Willison.
John Robinson.	George Wilie.
Michael Ryan.	Thomas Wilson.
James Russell.	Matthew Wingood.
Stephen Roberts.	George Wisely.
Maurice Salt.	David Wyer.
Matthew Scallion.	John Yearston.
James Scott, Jr.	Jacob Young.
John Scott.	James Young.
James Scott.	

To several of the above grantees, who seem to have been persons of special prominence or influence, more than one town lot was granted. They were George Dawson, John Dixon, David Fogo, John Hall, John Hervey, Nehemiah Marks, Donald McLean, Maurice Salt and Thomas Thompkins.

The water lots were granted to:—

Thomas Bell.	William Gallop.
Colin Campbell.	William Gammon.
Silas Cummings.	Moses Gerrish.
John Dowling.	Daniel Grant.
John Doggett.	John Jones.
Charles Dupnack.	Zebedee Liniken.
David Fogo.	Andrew Martin.
John Fraser.	Charles Morris, Jr.
Peter McColum.	Richard Pomeroy.
Laughlan McCurdy.	James Russell.
Robert McEachran.	Henry Ross.
John McIntosh.	Matthew Scallion.
Alexander McLean.	David Shields.
John McMilan.	William Stewart.
Daniel McMasters.	Duncan Stewart.
John McNickall.	James Stinson.
John Nicholson.	Ralph Taylor.
William Robert.	Dugal Thompson.
Thomas Pagan.	George Wiseley.
Andrew Peters.	Thomas Wyer.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE.

It is quite evident the Loyalists who settled St. Andrews, did not have much faith in the sincerity of the United States government in the contention that the Magaguadavic River was the ancient St. Croix, and that St. Andrews was a part of the United States. For in spite of the fact that the dispute over the point

was not settled before the latter part of the year 1798 or early in 1799, they went vigorously along in building up and improving the town and adding to their property and possessions. The best authority available to the writer on that point is in Dr. Raymond's "Winslow Papers." There on pages 353 and 354 is published an old Mss., dated 1788, entitled "Progress of New Brunswick," but without anything in the original to indicate the author of the sketch. One paragraph of that valuable document states:—

This Province has become of so much consequence to Great Britain, and increasing daily in its magnitude, that no time ought to be lost in establishing the boundary line between the States of America. There remain yet undecided which of the three branches was formerly called "St. Croix" and the head. The Americans claim the town of Saint Andrews, built since the Peace by the Loyalists, consisting of six hundred houses, together with many valuable islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which, by the express words of the Treaty, are clearly within the limits of New Brunswick. The inhabitants of St. Andrews and its vicinity amount to upwards of three thousand. If these Loyalists should fall, with their properties within the limits of the States of America, it is necessary that they should know it before any further improvements are made by them, as I believe not one family would remain subject to the States, being perfectly happy under the government of Great Britain. It is the more necessary that this enquiry be immediately made, while the Indians are alive, that have been called up to Boston to give their evidence, which is to remain on the records there, which river was anciently called St. Croix. They have declared upon their return that they were bribed to say the eastermost river. And it is the more necessary while the old English and French inhabitants, who have resided there upwards of forty years, can personally attend and give their evidence to the contrary. I have lately been there and have examined the rivers, islands, &c., and conversed with the old inhabitants and Indians. There can remain no doubt that the boundary we claim is just and agreeable to the Treaty.

In a letter written in the early part of 1799, by Edward Winslow to Edward Goldstone Lutwyche

(a New Hampshire Loyalist, who after the close of the war returned to England and from July 29th, 1808, until his death in 1815, was agent in England for the province of New Brunswick), Mr. Winslow states, touching that point as follows:—

My two last summers have been spent in American States in the execution of a very arduous and laborious duty as secretary to the commissioners appointed under the fifth article of the Treaty of Amity, commerce, etc., to determine the eastern boundary line. The business closed in October last, and under all the existing circumstances the decision may be considered as favorable to Great Britain. Had the Americans established their claim to the Magaguadavic, the River St. John would have been intersected within a few miles of Fredericton. The whole of St. Andrews and other valuable settlements, together with two military posts of some importance, would have been embraced within their limits. As it is we lose not a single British settlement. A few miserable Frenchmen at Madawaska, on the route to Canada, fall within their territory. I presume that some future negotiations will remove even this difficulty and give us a free communication with Canada.

The commissioner chosen by the British Government was Thomas Barclay, of Nova Scotia. The United States commissioner was Daniel Howell. The counsel on behalf of the Crown was Ward Chipman; on the part of the United States, James Sullivan, Attorney-General of Massachusetts. The first meeting of the commissioners was held at Halifax, 30th August, 1796, when the two commissioners agreed on Egbert Benson, a judge of the Supreme Court of New York, for umpire, and Edward Winslow, of New Brunswick, was appointed secretary. The second meeting was at St. Andrews, 4th October, 1796, when the commissioners, with agents and secretary, were severally sworn before Robert Pagan, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Charlotte County.

SOME OF THE MORE PROMINENT LOYALISTS WHO
FIRST SETTLED IN ST. ANDREWS.

It would be an injustice to departed and deserving worth, to conclude a paper of this character without some special reference to at least a few of the first settlers in St. Andrews, who made themselves useful

and conspicuous by their public spirit, and zeal for all that tended to make for the good and welfare of the community in which they had cast their lot under conditions particularly hard and trying.

Very early in the year 1784, and before New Brunswick was made a separate province, a district court was established by Governor Parr, by the following writ or commission, which is the oldest public document on file at St Andrews:—

By His Excellency John Parr, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

TO JOHN CURRY, PHILIP BAILEY, ROBERT PAGAN AND WILLIAM GALLOP, ESQUIRES.

GREETING:

By virtue of the power and authority to me entrusted by His Majesty's Commission and Royal Instructions, reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, fidelity and good conduct, I do by these Presents, during pleasure, nominate, constitute and appoint you, and every of you, the said John Curry, Philip Bailey, Robert Pagan and William Gallop, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the District of Passamaquoddy, in the County of Sunbury, in the Province aforesaid. Whereof you, the said John Curry, Philip Bailey, Robert Pagan and William Gallop, Esquires, are to be the quorum for said district in the aforesaid county, and you and every of you, the said John Curry, Philip Bailey, Robert Pagan and William Gallop, Esquires, are hereby empowered to hold sessions as the law directs, and you are invested with all the powers and authorities specified and contained in a Commission of the Peace for the said county, bearing date the seventh day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

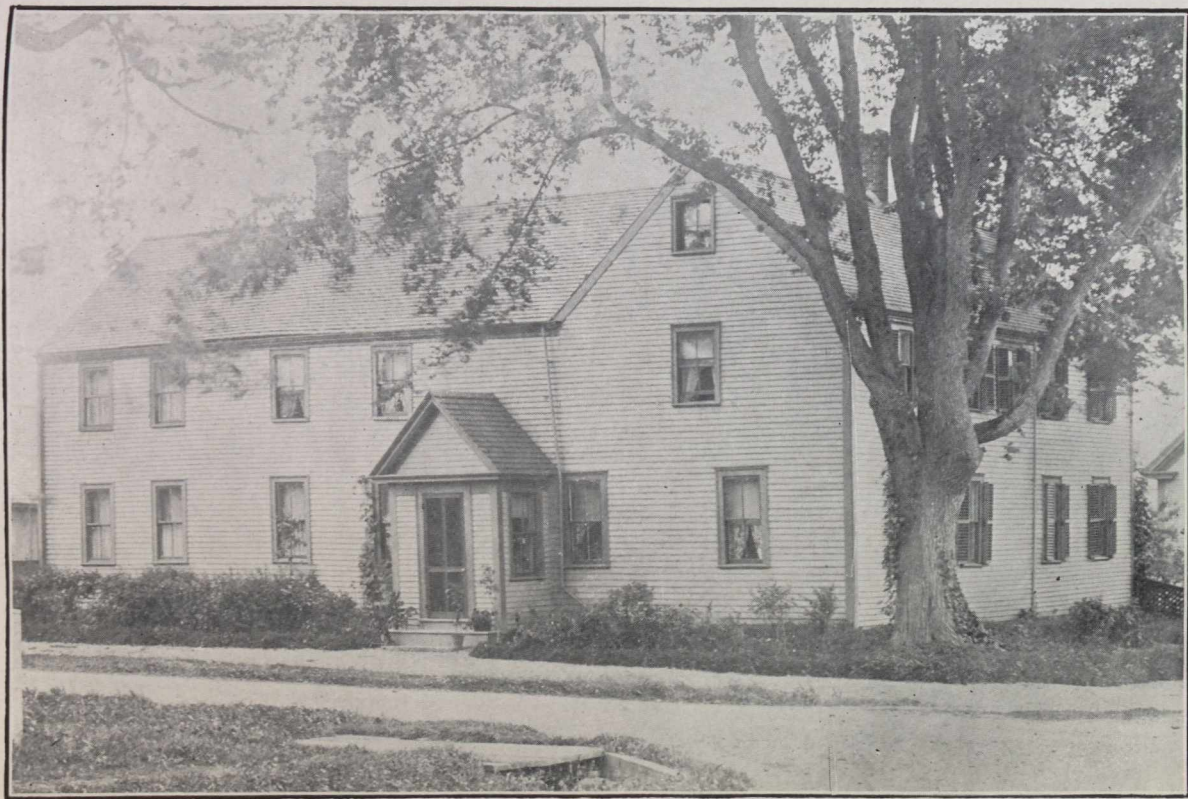
In witness whereof, I have signed these Presents and caus'd the Seal of the Province to be hereto affixed at Halifax, this eighteenth day of February, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

By His Excellency's command.

J. PARR.

J. F. BULKELEY,

D'y Sec'y.



THE HOME OF ROBERT PAGAN,
BROUGHT TO ST. ANDREWS AND ERECTED ABOUT 1784.

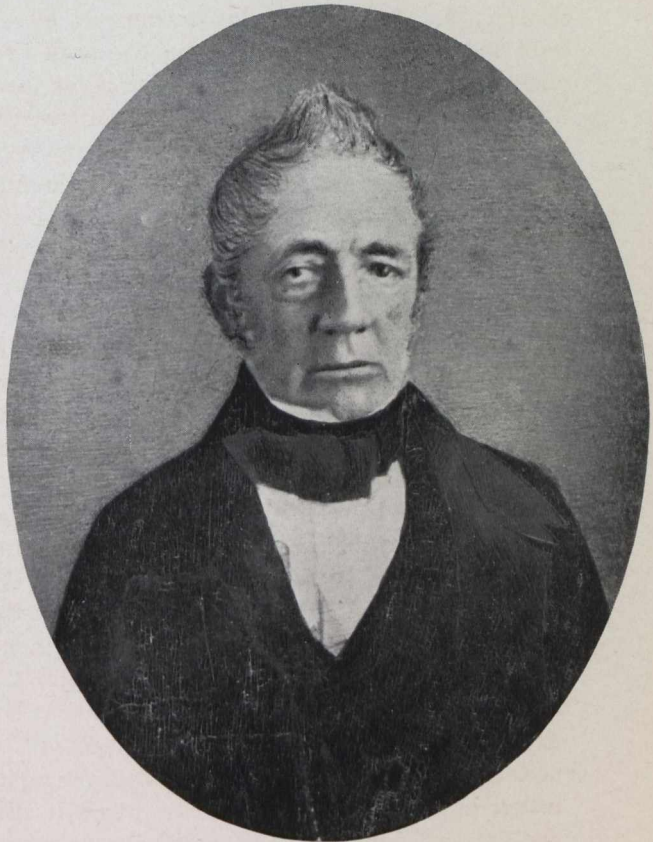
John Curry, who was thus created Senior Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Sunbury and afterwards the County of Charlotte, was also one of the original grantees of the town plot, and died here. His son, Cadwallader Curry was for some years a merchant at Campobello. The name "Cadwallader," now so frequently met with among the male inhabitants of that Island, comes down from that gentleman.

Robert Pagan was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born in 1750. He emigrated to America early in life and established himself as a merchant at Falmouth Maine (now Portland). In 1774 he was a member of a committee to ascertain the names of the holders of tea in Falmouth, and the quantity and quality of that article. A year later he became involved in the controversies of the time, and abandoned his business and the country soon after the burning of Falmouth by Mowatt. He settled in St. Andrews in 1784. Served the Crown as agent for lands in New Brunswick and in superintending affairs connected with grants to the Loyalists. Represented the County of Charlotte for a number of years in the Provincial Legislature. Married a daughter of Jeremiah Pote, referred to in a later part of this paper. Died at St. Andrews November 23rd, 1821, leaving no children. When the initial step was taken by the Rev. John Cassilis to build a Presbyterian church in St. Andrews, very shortly before Mr. Pagan's death, he was the first man to whom the subscription list, for that purpose, was presented. With a reserve and modesty in keeping with the splendid character of the man, he wrote thereon his name opposite which he placed the amount of his contribution, and folding the paper, as if to hide his generosity, he returned it to the solicitor who did not discover, until well outside of Mr. Pagan's office, that his contribution was £100.

A little inlet on the west side of Oak Bay called "Pagans Cove," or in early documents "Pagans Mill Cove" perpetuates his name, as do also a street in the town of St. Andrews and a street in the town of St. Stephen. There is also a marble tablet in All Saints church St. Andrews to his memory. Mr. Pagan built and occupied the house on the corner of Frederick and Queen Streets, which is now the home of the late Mr. Chas. O'Neil's family. The cottage on Montague St. now owned and occupied by Mr. Harry W. Boone, though changed in its location and architectural appearance, was originally the store of Mr. Pagan. The frames and lumber for both buildings were brought here by him in 1784.

William Gallop was a leading man among the St. Andrews Loyalists. Was the first Registrar of Deeds for Charlotte County, to which office he was appointed by His Excellency Thomas Carleton, Captain, General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick. His Commission was dated March 3rd 1786 and was signed by Jonathan Odell, Secretary. From June 25, 1785, to April 3 1786, Joseph Garnett performed those duties as deputy to Edward Winslow, who seems, at that time, to have been the Registrar General for the Province. Mr. Gallop continued in the office until 1789. In company with Colin Campbell and Thomas Wyer, he owned the Oak Point Bay Mill, at the mouth of that stream at the head of Oak Bay, near the creamery building, over which the public cross in driving to St. Stephen, which stream is still called the "Gallop Stream" after that pioneer settler. He also received a grant of land at Chamcook where it is believed he also owned a mill.

Thomas Wyer, another prominent Loyalist and an original grantee of the town plot, also married a daughter of Captain Jeremiah Pote. He had been customs officer at Falmouth. He became the first



COL. THOMAS WYER,
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

sheriff of Charlotte County and held that office from 1784 to 1790, and was also largely interested in lumbering. He died in 1824 in the 80th year of his age. His remains are in the old churchyard at the head of King Street. His descendants have always been and still are among the most prominent and respected citizens of St. Andrews.

FIRST SHERIFF AND HIS SUCCESSORS.

JOHN DUNN came from New York. He owned and occupied the building now owned by Mr. W. J. McQuoid on the corner of Water and Edward Streets, the frame and materials for which he brought with him from New York in 1784—it was the first two story building to be erected in St. Andrews. He was the second person to hold the office of sheriff of Charlotte County, his term of office extending from 1790 to 1803. He was for many years comptroller of customs at St. Andrews. He died in 1829 and a large stone tablet marks his last resting place in the old burial ground. In 1825, he presented the Roman Catholic church with that piece of ground on which their church formerly stood and where their old burial ground still is, facing on Mary Street and running back from Montague Street to Parr Street. The present collector of customs, Mr. William Whitlock, is a direct descendant of Mr. Dunn.

The third person to fill the honorable and responsible office of sheriff in this county was Elisha Shelton Andrews. Though not a Loyalist he was the son of a Loyalist, the Rev. Samuel Andrews first rector of the Episcopal church in St. Andrews. His appointment to office was dated April 16th, 1805, and he continued in office until his death on May 26th 1833 in the sixty-first year of his age. Sheriff Andrews' wife was a daughter of the Rev. Richard S. Clarke, who was the first rector in the Parish of St. Stephen.

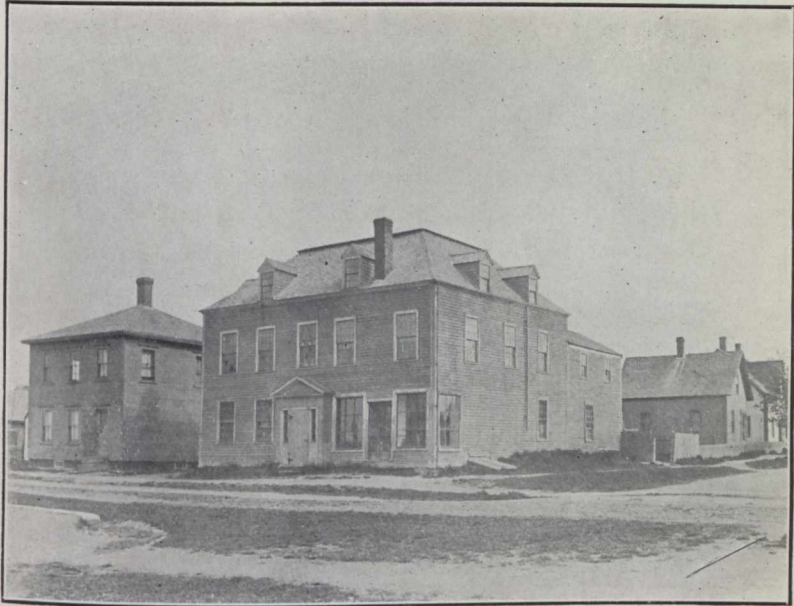
The fourth incumbent in the office of sheriff was also the son of a Loyalist, Colin Campbell Jr. He filled that office from 1833 to 1843. He was born in Glasgow, married a daughter of Capt. James Campbell, who was a cousin to Sir Archibald Campbell, a successor to Sir Howard Douglas, as governor of New Brunswick. He was a son of Captain Colin Campbell who came from Scotland during the war and was for a time a customs officer at St. John and was one of the representatives of the County of Charlotte in the first House of Assembly. Did business as a merchant for a time in St. Andrews and finally returned to Scotland in 1808. His eldest son Rear Admiral Donald Campbell, of the British Navy, married a sister of Sir Howard Douglas and his grandson Admiral Colin York Campbell, is at present the head of the younger branch of the Campbells of Argyle. Miss Annie P. Campbell of St. Andrews is a direct descendant of Sheriff Campbell.

Thomas Jones (formerly Capt. of H. M. 74th regiment) succeeded Colin Campbell Jr. as sheriff of Charlotte from 1843 to the time of his death on February 14th, 1865. His death occurred at Naples, as the result of an accident. A white stone in the old burial ground marks his grave and the splendid fence recently erected around the lot from a legacy left by his son Mr. Owen Jones of London, for that purpose, will serve to perpetuate his memory.

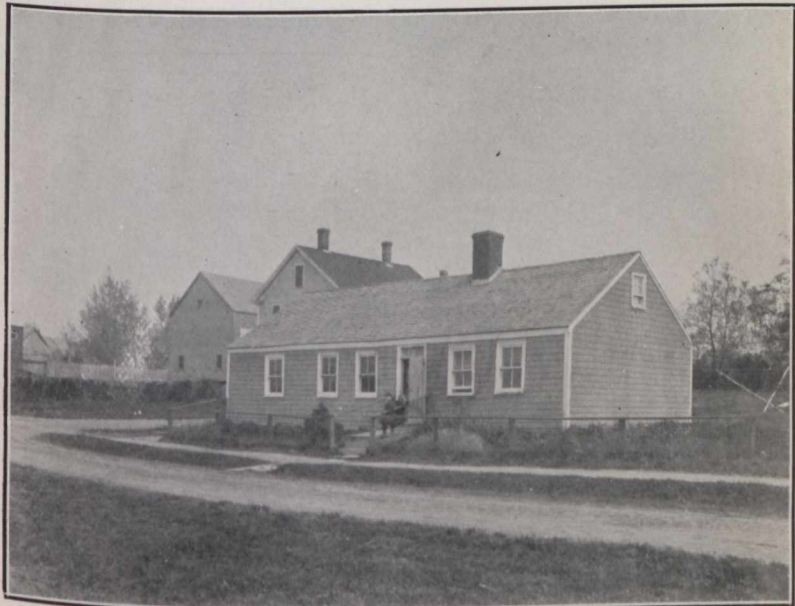
Alexander T. Paul followed Sheriff Jones in that office from 1865 to March 1883 at the time of his death. The present incumbent Robert A. Stuart Esquire is Sheriff Paul's successor.

FIRST JUDGE OF PROBATE AND HIS SUCCESSORS.

Joseph Garnett was one of the Loyalists who came to St. Andrews in 1784 and was one of the first church wardens and first vestry clerk in St. Andrews church.



THE HOME OF JOHN DUNN,
THE MATERIALS FOR WHICH WERE BROUGHT TO ST. ANDREWS
FROM NEW YORK AND ERECTED IN 1784.



THE HOME OF ROBERT GARNETT,
BROUGHT TO ST. ANDREWS AND ERECTED IN 1784.

He was New Brunswick's first master in Chancery and the first deputy registrar of deeds and wills and deputy Surrogate or Judge of Probate for Charlotte County. He died in St. Andrews in 1800. Up to that time there had been no separate record of the proceedings in the Surrogate or Probate Court and the only proof to be found that the Probate Court had an existence at that time is the proof and registration of certain wills between 1784 and 1800. In the year 1800, after Joseph Garnett's death, Henry Barlow Brown was appointed deputy Surrogate under Edward Winslow, and Donald McDonald was appointed deputy registrar of all wills, probate of wills, letters of administration and other testamentary documents. Joseph Garnett died intestate, and the Probate Court records begin on Dec. 20th 1800, with the grant of Letters of Administration in his estate to his widow Rebecca Garnett. *The second case of administration was on the estate of Nehemiah Marks of St. Andrews. Betty Marks, his widow, and Vivian Lindsay of St. Andrews were appointed administratrix and administrator, April 18th, 1801. The first will with letters testamentary registered in the Probate Court was that of Rebecca Phillips. It was dated December 28th 1796 and admitted to Probate on March 20th 1801. Maurice Salt was the executor and Samuel Andrews, John Mowat and Rachel Mowat were the subscribing witnesses. Henry Barlow Brown continued in office as Deputy Surrogate until the end of the year 1808 and was succeeded by Harris Hatch who acted as Deputy Surrogate until June 27th 1822. The constitu-

* Joseph Garnett owned and occupied a house on the corner of Water and Adolphus Streets, now owned by Mrs. Robert McConvey, but which has been slightly enlarged since Mr. Garnett's time. The materials for same were brought here and the buildings erected in 1784 by one Mr. Maxwell, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Garnett.

tion of the Court was then altered and Mr. Hatch was appointed Judge of Probate. He was succeeded by George I. Thomson; Mr. Thomson by Mr. J. W. Chandler; James W. Chandler by George D. Street; Mr. Street by Benjamin R. Stevenson; and Mr. Stevenson by the present incumbent, M. N. Cockburn.

OTHER PROMINENT LOYALISTS.

Jeremiah Pote was a merchant of Falmouth Maine, transacted a large business and filled offices of trust and honor. In 1774 a meeting was called to consider the state of public affairs which he attended, but he desired that his dissent might be entered against a resolution relative to the Ministry and East India Company which was introduced and passed. In 1775 he rendered himself obnoxious during the troubles with Mowatt which resulted in the burning of the town. He was summoned before the Whigs who, under one Thompson, assumed the government, and organized themselves into a Board of War, and required him to contribute money and provisions and to give a bond in the sum of £2,000, to appear at the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts and give an account of his conduct. In the conflagration, which soon followed, his loss in property was very heavy. In 1778 he was proscribed and banished. After the Peace he settled at St. Andrews, where he died November 23rd, 1796, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Pote's home was the cottage on Queen Street recently owned by the late Nathan N. Treadwell, and now the property of his daughter Mrs. Mary Sharp.

On March 5th, 1794, at a vestry meeting of the Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Pote was a member, the records tell us, the bad situation of the burying ground was taken into serious consideration, and Mr. Pote offered to donate the lot then belonging to him at the upper part of King Street as a burying ground, which was accepted. He soon found a use for the



THE HOME OF JEREMIAH POTE,
BROUGHT TO ST. ANDREWS, AND ERECTED ABOUT 1784,

new graveyard he had generously donated, for his son, Robert, a young man of twenty-five years, was buried there November 8th, 1794. As before stated, his own death occurred just two years later, and his widow, Elizabeth, died December 24th, 1809, aged 79 years. They all lie near the centre of the lot and plain gray stones mark their graves. Robert Pagan and Thomas Wyer married daughters of Captain Pote.

Daniel and James McMaster were doing business as merchants at Boston before the war, but because of their loyalty and obedience to the laws they were compelled to leave. One or both of them joined the British at Castine and came here with the Penobscot Loyalists. They carried on business in different parts of Charlotte County and held positions of trust and honor. Daniel married the only daughter of Rev. Samuel Andrews, first rector of St. Andrews. One of the daughters of his brother James (Charlotte) became the wife of the Rev. Samuel Thomson, first rector of St. George, her only child is Mrs. Neville G. D. Parker, wife of Dr. Neville G. D. Parker now of London, England. Mr. J. S. MacMaster, of St. Andrews is a direct descendant of those illustrious men. In 1829 James MacMaster with his business partner Mr. Allanshaw, conveyed by deed to Charlotte MacMaster, Hardwood Island and MacMaster's Island in the Bay of Passamaquoddy. Those properties descended by heirship from her mother to Mrs. Parker and no conveyance of any part thereof was ever made until Hardwood Island was sold to Dr. Woodworth of Boston in 1906, an unbroken period of seventy-seven years.

Matthew Limeburner had a mill at Waweig. The third in the chain of Chamcook Lakes took and still bears his name.

Dr. John Caleff was one of the first Physicians to settle and practice in St. Andrews. He came with

the Penobscot Loyalists and built a house at the upper end of the town, on the grounds afterwards occupied by the quaint structure known to many of the present generation as "Joe's Cabin." He planted the row of elm trees at the extreme north west end of Water Street in front of his own property, which for more than a century were things of beauty in that part of the town and two of which are still there making a splendid struggle for existence. He died here in 1812, aged eighty-eight. Dr. Thomas Emerson formerly of the Royal French Americans also practised for several years at St. Andrews and was afterwards assistant surgeon in the 104th regiment which he accompanied on the famous winter march to Canada. He died in Fredericton 1843, aged eighty-one. Dr. Balthazer Stilkey also practiced here for a short time. All of those three first physicians were original grantees in the town plot.

Captain Samuel Osburn was the grantee of the island now owned by Mr. E. L. Andrews and Sir Wm. Van Horne. He conveyed it to Rev. Samuel Andrews in 1786, from whom it took the name of "Minister's Island." That part now owned by Mr. E. L. Andrews has never since passed out of the Andrews family, he being the fourth generation in direct succession to own and occupy same. Captain Osburn the grantee of the island, it is said, in the frigate "Adriadne," cruised all winter in Passamaquoddy Bay to protect the Loyalists from the Indians during the first year after they landed.

John McIntosh lived on the north slope of the hill in St. Andrews, not far from the site now occupied by the Algonquin hotel. When he grew old and infirm his daughter Katy McIntosh took charge of the property and from her, Katy's Cove took its name. She was a large woman of masculine strength and appearance, and a terror to the boys who ventured to trespass on her lands. She it was who gave utterance to the prediction "Dam Katy's Cove?" "Katy's Cove will



OLD FORT TIPERARI,
NOW THE SITE OF SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY'S SUMMER HOME.



THE OLD ST. ANDREWS COFFEE HOUSE.

never be dammed," a prophecy which stood good until in 1906 the C. P. R. Co. dammed it as it was frequently predicted, at the inception of that great corporation, it would do to this whole country.

John Lillie in addition to being one of the grantees of the town of St. Andrews, had a grant of land at the head of Oak Bay. The steep hill just on the east side of the Gallop Stream, on the road leading to St. Stephen, called "Lillie Hill" took its name from that pioneer settler.

THE ST. ANDREWS "COFFEE HOUSE."

Several of the first framed houses built at St. Andrews, it is said, were taken down at Castine Maine, and the frames and materials brought here and rebuilt. One of those now remaining is perhaps deserving of special mention. That dwelling sits on the westerly side of William Street near the harbor front, is owned by the heirs of the late Donald Clark and is occupied by Mrs. Alex. Donald. Andrew Martin owned it at the time of its being placed in its present location, and kept it as an Inn or boarding house. It was called the "St. Andrews Coffee House." Mr. Martin purchased the building at Castine from John Macphail. The original bill for the materials presented by Macphail to Martin is said to be still extant, and the following is a true copy thereof:—

ANDREW MARTIN TO JOHN MACPHAIL.

DR.

Estimate of the St. Andrews Coffee House, with the expense of removing it to St. Andrews.

	£	s.	d.
To the House taken down at Penobscot.....	30	0	0
To Freight from here to St. Andrews.....	13	10	0
To taking down Three Thousand Bricks.....	6	0	0
To Freight on do	2	10	0
To 1000 feet Seasoned Boards.....	2	10	0
To Freight on do	1	10	0
To 4 window frames, cases and sashes glazed,..	4	0	0
To one Pannel Door.....	1	0	0
	<u>£61</u>	0	0

ST. ANDREWS MADE THE SHIRE TOWN.

On the third day of January 1786 at the City of St. John the first session of the first assembly of the Province of New Brunswick convened. The Province was then divided into eight counties; The City and County of St. John, Westmorland, Charlotte, Northumberland, Kings, Queens, York and Sunbury. The County of Charlotte was, in that Act of Assembly, described as bounded on the south by the Bay of Fundy on the west by the river "Scudiac" or St. Croix and the western shore of the Bay of Passamaquoddy including the Island of Grand Manan, on the east by a due north line from Point "LeProe" in the said Bay of Fundy running into the country, and on the north by a due west line commencing in the said north line thirty miles distant from Point "LeProe."

The County of Charlotte was divided into seven towns or parishes namely St. Stephen, St. David, St. Andrews, St. Patrick, St. George, Pennfield and the West Isles. The boundries of St. Andrews were given:—

Westerly by the back line of lots northeast side of Oak Point Bay (from thence its continuation meets the southerly line of the Cape Ann Association and the "Waughweig," and the shores of "Waughweig" and St. Croix Bay, including St. Andrews Island, southerly by the shores of Passamaquoddy Bay to the division line between lot number twenty (20) and lands reserved for a Glebe, minister and school, including Champcook Island, easterly by a line running from the rear line of said lot number 20 to the southerly line of Cape Ann Association, the said line dividing in its extent two ranges of lots laid out in the back location, and northerly by a part of the southerly line of Cape Ann Association.

THE FIRST REGISTRATION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

And the same Act declared that St. Andrews in the County of Charlotte should be forever thereafter the Shire or County Town of the said County.

The public record office appears to have been established and in working order before the first session of the Provincial Legislature, and was not a creation of the Legislature but was probably created by Royal Commission at the time we were set apart from Nova Scotia. Joseph Garnet as deputy registrar performed his first official act six months prior to the first meeting of the first Assembly of the Province. His first entry in the county records was made on June 20th, 1785, in the first book (Book A) page 1. It was a deed or conveyance of land from John McGear to James Rayen. The document was dated December 13th, 1784, and both parties were described as of the County of Sunbury. The consideration expressed was £5, Halifax currency, and the property conveyed was described as "All that messuage and tenement situate on Schudock River in the Port Matoon Association, containing by estimation of survey 50 acres and numbered 4, lettered A."

The first registered conveyance of property in the town of St. Andrews was a deed from John Dunbar to John Stevenson, dated June 25th, 1785, and registered on the same day in book A pages 4 and 5. The consideration was 15 guineas sterling and the description contained in the deed was "All that lot of ground situate in the town of St. Andrews in the Province of New Brunswick, being marked in the general plan of the said town No. 4, Letter S., B., as returned for me and included in the grant of said town from the Governor of Nova Scotia bearing date the 28th of June, 1784." (There is a discrepancy in the date of the grant). The deed was witnessed by William Lindop and John Law and acknowledged before William Anstruther J. P., This lot of land is now owned by the heirs of the late Michael Howland near the upper end of the town, fronting on Water Street and running back along Mary Street on which sits the home-

stead of the Howland family. William Anstruther before whom the deed was acknowledged was one of the original grantees of the town and a prominent man among the first settlers. He was a Scotchman by birth and held the rank of Major in the Royal Garrison Battalion. He was appointed a magistrate in 1785. In 1787 he married Isabella McLeod and shortly afterwards sold all his property in the county to Robert Pagan and left the Province. In 1802 he was in the Island of Guernsey, as Colonel in command of the Royal Independent Invalids. The road from St. Andrews leading past Mr. George Mowat's was formerly called the Anstruther Road after Colonel Anstruther, who it is believed laid the road out.

The first will or testamentary document registered in Charlotte County was of John McGibbon who described himself as late of the parish of Irelawney in the Island of Jamaica but now of St. George, New Brunswick, carpenter. The will was dated December 22nd, 1786, and John McKenzie, Alexander Mylne and George Gunn were the subscribing witnesses. The will was probated before Joseph Garnett deputy surrogate April 9th, 1787, and registered on May 7th, 1787, in Book A pages 236 to 239. In addition to its historical value, as the first document of its kind to be registered here, this will is an interesting document on account of some of its peculiar provisions. By one paragraph he bequeaths "Unto my father Duncan McGibbon of Glenquech, Perthshire, North Britain, the sum of £25 stg. out of the yearly sum arising from the hire of the following negroes and lands." He describes the lands and gives the names of his negro slaves, "Jamaica," "Perth," "Polydore," "George," "Tom," "Dick," and "Cudjoe." After 1791 the negroes to be sold to the best advantage and the money to be deposited in the Royal Bank of Scotland until John McGibbon, my sisters Peggy and Ann are of age or married. A

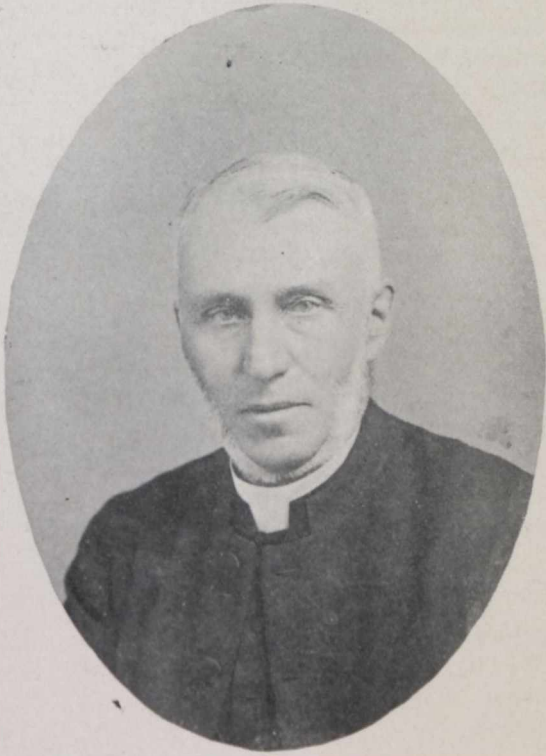
further provision that will perhaps not be without interest, was:—"I will that my oldest sister when married, if agreeable to the will of either or both of her parents and with their consent and approbation, be paid £200 Stg. But as parents are not always the best judges for their childrens future happiness, neither would I so far encourage disobedience to them, as to leave the full sum above mentioned entirely at her own disposal, I will that in case she marries against their will, approbation or consent, she be paid £100 Stg. only, the payment of the other to depend entirely upon the will of her father if alive, and his reconciliation to and approbation of the match—And unto my younger sister I will and bequeath £150 Stg. under the same restrictions with her elder sister—one half to be cut off in case of an improper match." To Mary Ann Campbell daughter of James Campbell of St. George, whom he described as his uncle he willed £150 Stg. when she married with the approbation of her father.

THE FIRST CHURCHES IN ST. ANDREWS.

The exact date when a church was first established in St. Andrews is as uncertain as the origin of the name, but all evidence points to a very early recognition of Christianity in some forms by the inhabitants. If the tradition, related in Professor Ganong's writings be true, that two or three hundred years before 1796 the French erected a cross here on St. Andrews day, then one of the strongest recognized emblems of our belief in the story of the crucifixion, was displayed in St. Andrews at a very early date. There seems, however, to be very strong evidence of the fact that a church was in existence when the Loyalists landed, for in his testimony before the boundary commission Alexander Hodges said:—"Until the Spring of 1784, the Indians had a cross standing upon St. Andrews

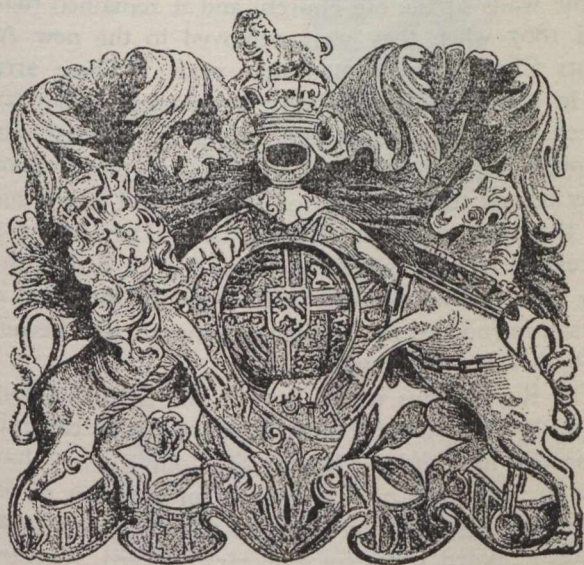
Point, and a place of worship and burying ground there;" He understood their cross was cut down by some of the people of St. Andrews in a drunken frolick. It is believed the church referred to and the burying ground were near where the C. P. R. depot now is, perhaps in the near vicinity of the coal dump.

It is therefore undoubtedly true that to our Episcopal brethren belongs the credit, the honor and the glory of establishing in St. Andrews the first place of worship for white men and the civilized inhabitants. In 1786 the Rev. Samuel Andrews, who had been the rector of St. Paul's church in Wallingford, Connecticut, from 1762, was sent here as a missionary by the Society in London for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and soon succeeded in uniting the entire Protestant population into one congregation and erecting a spacious church. This building stood in what is now known as Church Block, close behind the present residence of Miss Algar. The first vestry meeting of the church, of which there is a record, was held on the second day of August, 1786, and those present were Rev. Samuel Andrews, missionary; Thomas Wyer, Joseph Garnett, church wardens; John Hall, Maurice Salt, John Dunn, Jarvis Pendlebury, John Bentley and William Gallop, vestrymen; Joseph Garnett was vestry clerk. Nehemiah Marks and Robert Vardon were also vestrymen during that year. The erection of a church was at once begun. On September 20, 1788, a vestry meeting was held at which Mr. Dunn submitted a plan for the building of the pews in the church, and that plan was adopted. At that time the church was spoken of as the Church of St. Andrews. At a vestry meeting on April 13, 1789, it was decided to sell the pews of the church for twelve years, each purchaser to build his own pew subject to a ground rent of two shillings and six pence annually, the money arising from such sale to be appropriat-



REV. CANON KETCHUM, D. D.

ed towards the building of a pulpit, communion table, reading pew, clerk's pew, etc., and at the expiration of twelve years the pews were to be delivered up to the vestry to be let for the good of the church, with a preference always for the former proprietors. The pews were to be uniformly built according to Mr. Dunn's plan, and to the satisfaction of the vestry. The sale, being first duly advertised, took place at eleven o'clock



COAT OF ARMS IN ALL SAINTS CHURCH, ST. ANDREWS.

on Wednesday, May 13, 1789. Amos Hitchings entered into a contract on May 22, 1790, to build the pulpit, chancel, etc., for £16, and the contract was completed and the work paid for August 27, 1790. The steeple was put on at a later date, but the writer is not here able to state just when. In 1791 Mr. John McMaster of the city of London, merchant, presented the church with a bell of the weight of 350 pounds, for which a vote of thanks was passed at a meeting of the church wardens and vestry on November 8, 1791. That old building is probably not remembered by very many

of the present generation, but there is a picture of it in the hands of Mr. William Whitlock, Collector of Customs at this port.

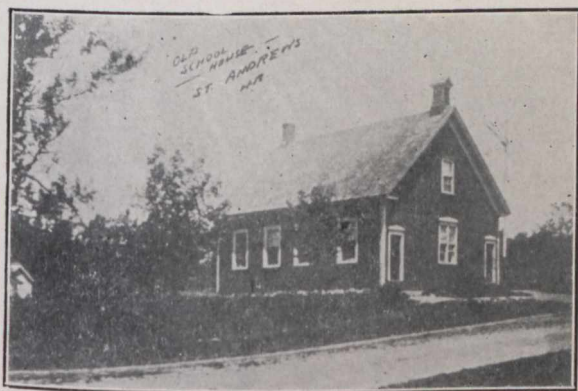
When the Rev. Mr. Andrews came here from Connecticut he brought with him the Royal Coat of Arms which now occupies a conspicuous place over the main entrance to All Saints Church. By a vote of the corporation in 1793 a place was assigned to the arms on the walls of the old church, and it remained there until 1867 when they were removed to the new All Saints Church consecrated that year. "These arms are in themselves exceedingly interesting. They are carved in wood, gilded and brilliantly painted, and although very ancient, are in excellent preservation. They belong to the period of William and Mary, and are the arms of those sovereigns. They differ in no respect from those of the Stuart family, except that they bear on the escutcheon of pretence the Lion of Nassau introduced by William of Orange, who became William III. of England."

The Royal Arms which were in the Council Chamber in the old State House in Boston are carefully preserved in Trinity Church, St. John. They have been in possession of that church for upwards of one hundred years, and were carried there by two Loyalists, Mr. Ward Chipman and Mr. Edward Winslow. Ward Chipman was appointed a Judge of our Supreme Court June 28, 1809, and died February 9, 1824. Edward Winslow was appointed a Supreme Court Judge July 2, 1807, and died July, 1815. In a letter from Mr. Winslow to Mr. Chipman, on the subject of the Coat of Arms, dated January 16, 1785, he said, "Give my old Custom House seal to Mr. Leonard, and tell him I'll forward the famous carved Coat of Arms by the first conveyance from Halifax."

Rev. Samuel Andrews, the first rector, died on the 26th September, 1818, at the age of eighty-two years,



REV. ALEXANDER MCLEAN, D. D.
FIRST PASTOR GREENOCK CHURCH, 1824-1844.
DIED 1873.



THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
OPENED 1818.

two years after his wife Hannah Ann, who died January 1, 1816, and hers was the first burial recorded on the books of the Episcopal Church, and indeed the first registry of a burial in the town of St. Andrews. For a short time after Mr. Andrews' death, the Rev. Mr. Mercer conducted the services in the church, but his was probably only a temporary appointment. The Rev. Dr. Jerome Alley became the rector in 1819, and continued as such until the time of his death, August 5, 1861. The Rev. Dr. W. Q. Ketchum followed Dr. Alley in that sacred position from 1861 until the time of his death, August 10th, 1901, which was forty years of deep attachment and sacred love between a minister and his parishioners seldom witnessed in the history of any church. The present highly esteemed rector, Rev. R. J. Langford, is the successor to Dr. Ketchum. Rev. Mr. Andrews' picture has already appeared in the former special St. Andrews number of ACADIENSIS.

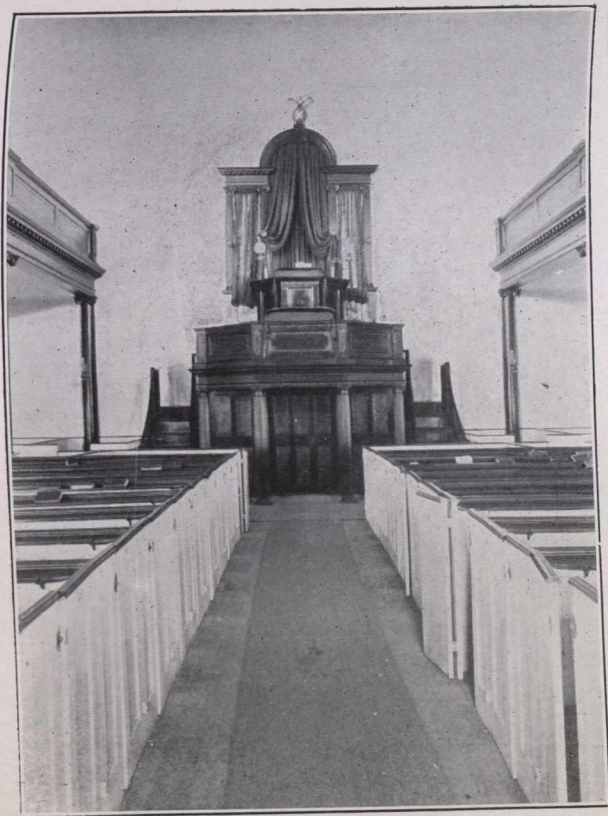
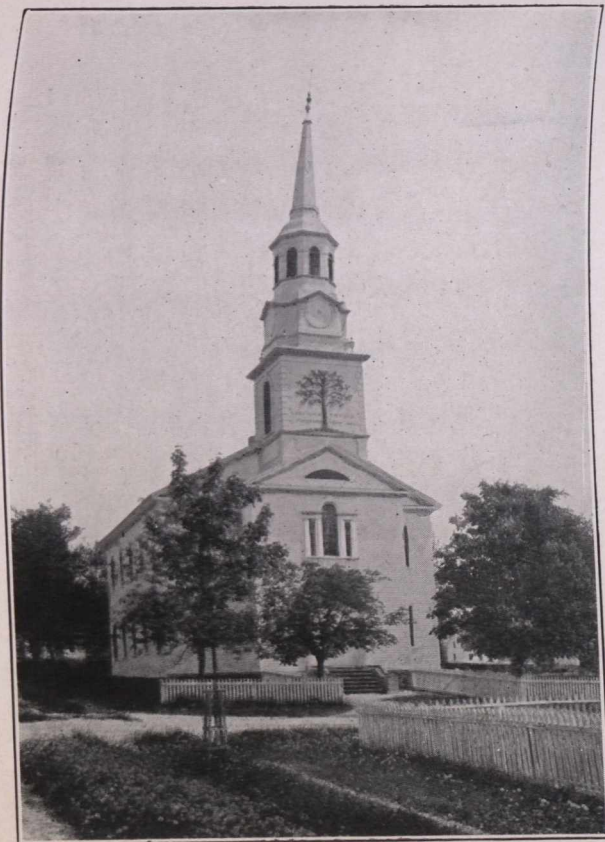
The second church erected and established in St. Andrews was Greenock Presbyterian Church. Begun about 1821 and finished, as the lettering on the front of the spire informs the world, June, 1824.

In 1811, the Rev. John Cassilis, a Presbyterian clergyman, was sent out from Scotland to teach the Academy, or King's College, at Windsor, Nova Scotia, and he became the first settled pastor of the Presbyterian church there. He came to St. Andrews in 1818, as teacher in the Charlotte County Grammar school, which was opened here that year. From that time until the opening of Greenock Church with a settled pastor in 1824, Mr. Cassilis held services, sometimes in Ordway's Hall, sometimes in the Masonic Hall, and occasionally in the unfinished church building while in course of completion. He was the first minister to conduct divine service in St. Andrews under the Presbyterian form of worship, and the first minister to preach in Greenock Church.

Soon after Mr. Cassilis began his work in St. Andrews, the Presbyterian section of what had formerly been Mr. Andrew's flock began the work of erecting a Presbyterian church. Robert Pagan headed a subscription list for the work with £100, and a large amount was soon raised. The contract was given to Donald D. Morrison, and Byron Stevenson was master workman. The funds raised by voluntary subscription proved insufficient for the work that had been undertaken, and when the foundation had been completed, the frame put up and boarded in and the roof shingled, the funds gave out and work was suspended for a long time. In 1822 Christopher Scott, a prominent and wealthy merchant of that time undertook the work of completing the building at his own cost and with his private funds. The building was completed in June 1824, and on Sunday August 1st of that year, the Rev. Alex. MacLean, who had been sent out from Edinburg, Scotland, to become the pastor of the new church formally opened the same for public worship and became the first pastor thereof. The Rev. Alexander MacLean D. D. continued as pastor from 1824 to 1844. The Rev. John Ross succeeded Dr. MacLean from 1845 to 1871; the Rev. Peter Keay was assistant to Mr. Ross from 1867 to 1871 and was the regular pastor from 1871 to 1873; Rev. Wm. Richardson from 1874 to 1876; Rev. William McCullough from 1877 to 1881; Rev. Archibald McDougall from 1883 to 1885; Rev. Archibald Gunn from 1885 to 1894; the present pastor, Rev. A. W. Mahon, since 1895.

The first elders of the church were ordained on Sunday, April 17th, 1825, and they were: Rev. John Cassilis, Hugh McKay, Colin Campbell, Sr., William Kerr, James Douglas, Colin Campbell, Jr., James Campbell, Jr., John Rogers, Gordon Gilchrist, William Douglas and Neil Morrison.

The first communion service in Greenock church was held on Sabbath day June 26, 1825, when seventy-two

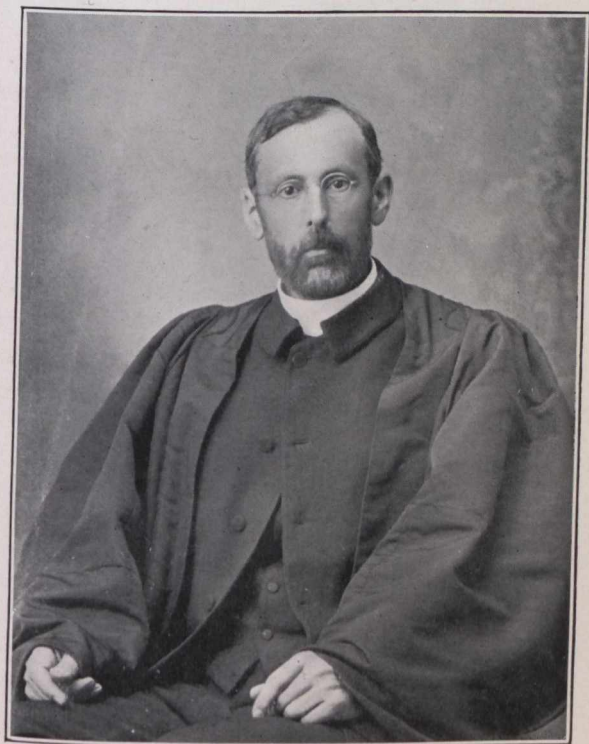


GREENOCK CHURCH, ST. ANDREWS. N. B.

persons partook of the Lord's Supper, and were as follows:—James Douglas, merchant; Mrs. James Douglas; James McMath, joiner; Mrs. James McMath; Thomas Sime, merchant; Mrs. T. Sime; Mrs. Sime Sr.; Peter Sime; Mrs. P. Sime; Old Mrs. Morrison; Mrs. McKay; Mrs. Boyd Sr.; Rose —(pauper) John Nisbett; Robert Gillespie, farmer, Pennfield; Mrs. Robert Gillespie; R. Hutchinson, watchmaker; Mrs. R. Hutchinson; Matthew Brearcliffe, merchant; Geo. Gilley, shipcarpenter; Mrs. G. Gilley; John Craig, Sr.; Mrs. J. Craig, Sr.; Capt. McArthur; Mrs. McArthur; Mrs. Polleys; Dougal Clark; John Morrison, Mrs. Morrison (mother of) Miss Morrison, teacher; Miss C. McIntosh; Wm. Lassels; Mrs. W. Lassels; Mrs. Herbertson; Mrs. Johnston; Mrs. John Merrill; Old Mrs. Greenlaw; Tyler P. Shaw, St. George; Old Mrs. McCurdy; Mrs. E. Field; James Mann, St. George; Mrs. J. Mann; Mrs. McKenzie; Mrs. McKay; George McKenzie; Mrs. G. McKenzie; John McLeod; William Morrison; William Fraser; Mrs. Balfour; Catherine Morrison; John McKean, merchant; Rev. John Cassilis; Mrs. J. Cassilis; Gordon Gilchrist; William Douglas (Island); Mrs. W. Douglas; William Kerr, merchant; Mr. Babcock, merchant, West Isles; Mrs. Colin Campbell; Mrs. Captain Donaldson, St. Stephen; Alex. Strachan, merchant; James Campbell Jr., merchant; Neil Morrison, Sr., farmer, St. James; Peter Morrison, Jr.; Amanda Merrill; Archibald Stevenson, farmer, Oak Bay; Hugh McLeod (Lieut.); Katie Morrison; James McKenzie; Mrs. Haines; Rev. Mr. Sturgeon.

The third, in order of time, among the places of worship to be erected in St. Andrews, was the Roman Catholic Church, which stood near the upper end of the town at the corner of Parr and Mary Streets, on lot No. 8, Block Q, in Blulkeley's division, which lot was presented to the congregation by John Dunn as a

site for their church. In 1822 Father Moriset (probably from P. E. I.) visited St. Andrews and celebrated Mass, after which a meeting of the congregation was held and Thomas Dunn, Peter Doran, Henry O'Neil and John Lochary were named as trustees in connection with the proposed church. On October 9th, 1824, Thomas Dunn, Henry O'Neill and Thomas Boyle on behalf of the church made a contract with Joshua Bradford and John McCurdy to "frame and raise a building intended for a chapel." The original contract is still in existence and in good state of preservation. The building was probably well advanced in the course of erection in 1825, for a board tablet taken from the old church and still in the hands of Father O'Flaherty, bears the inscription "Erected to the Honor and Glory of the only true and living God, A. D. 1825." The first mass ever celebrated in St. Andrews is said to have been in the two story house on Water Street formerly owned and recently conveyed by Mr. Wm. Whitlock to Mr. Geo. Johnston. It was at that time occupied by the family of the late Henry O'Neill, shortly after their arrival here. The event occurred on Christmas Day it is believed in the year 1821. From 1825 to 1827 Bishop McEachern visited St. Andrews frequently and celebrated mass. The first resident priest was Rev. John Cummins, who came in 1827. Prior to that time the children of that denomination were taken to Pleasant Point for baptism. The first child baptized in the Roman Catholic church here was Eliza Jane Carney on December 23rd, 1827, by the Rev. John Cummins. Patrick Carmody and Maria Brittain were the sponsors. The first marriage was between Robert McErvey and Elizabeth Thompson, December 25th, 1827. The first funeral from that church when their own burial ground was used was that of Catherine Cavanagh, March 15th, 1825. Rev. Richard Veriker succeeded Father Cummins from



REV. A. W. MAHON.
PASTOR GREENOCK CHURCH FROM 1895.

November 22nd, 1836, to October 26th, 1838. Rev. Jarvis Quinn, January 16th, 1839, to October 5th, 1844. Rev. William Morin, June 2nd to June 6th, 1842. Rev. William McDonald, November 22nd, 1844, to February 1st, 1848. Rev. Walter Alward, February, 12th, 1848, to November 4th, 1848. Rev. M. Alphonsus Wallace, November 1st, 1848, to February 24th, 1849. Rev. J. C. B. McDevitt, March 4th, 1849, to July 10th, 1852. Rev. James Quinn, July 8th, 1852, to September 17th, 1854. Rev. Andrew Barron, October 1st, 1854, to June 7th, 1857. Rev. Edmund Doyle, June 26th, 1857, to April 14th, 1860. Rev. James Quinn, June 24th, 1860, to July 29th, 1860. Rev. Richard Veriker, August 26th, 1860, to March 13th, 1873 (buried April 26th, 1873). Rev. Edmund Doyle, March 25th, 1873, to November 3rd, 1873. Rev. W. J. Foley, December 7th, 1873, to August 14th, 1877. Rev. Edmund Doyle, October 3rd, 1877, to September 25th, 1880. Rev. J. M. O'Flaherty, from September, 1880. May he long be their last.

The church erected in 1825 was used by that congregation until the completion of their present new church in 1885. The first and original church now forms part of the Andraeleo Hall.

THE FIRST PRISON AND COURT HOUSE.

The first Jail and Court House occupied the site where the present Town Hall and fire engine rooms now stand. It was a two story framed building of wood. The court house was in the upper story and the jail below, the latter contained only two apartments wherein debtors and criminals of all kinds were imprisoned. It was within the precincts of that old building where the first execution took place early in the last century. The victims were two negroes. On March 7th, 1826, an Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature authorizing the Magistrates of the

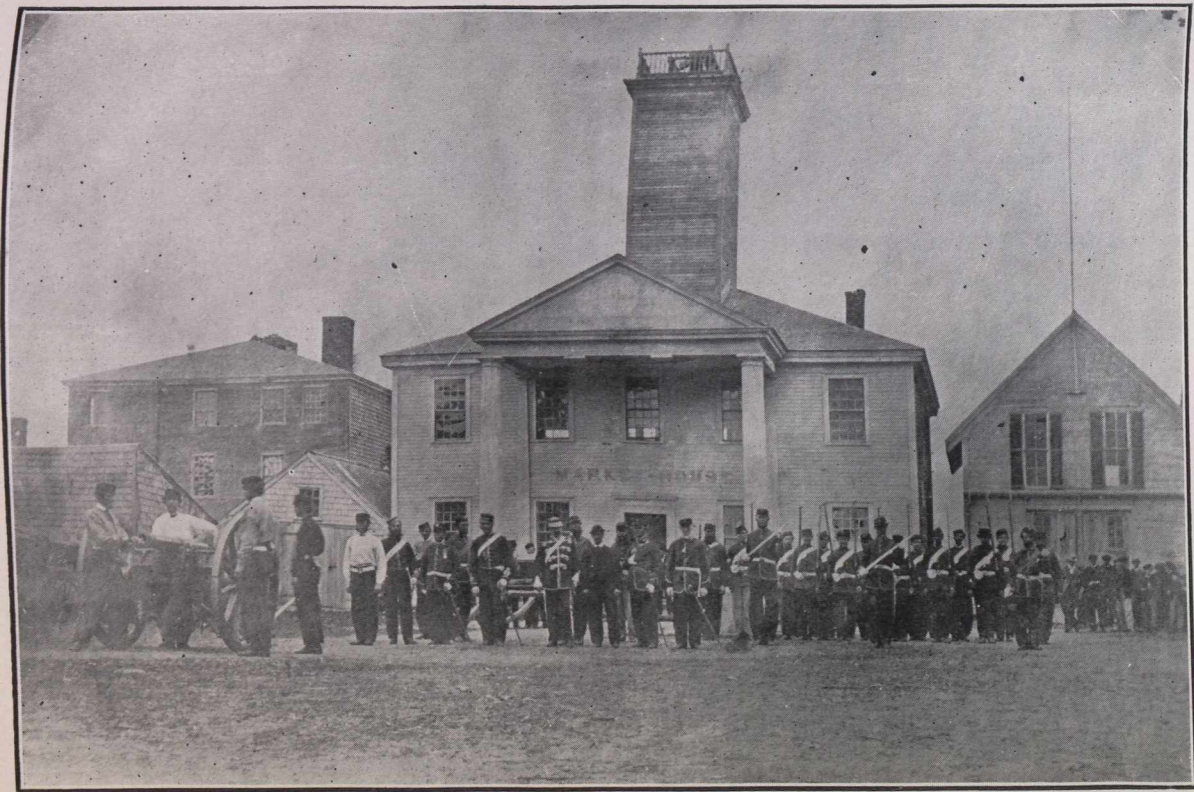
County of Charlotte to sell the old jail and erect more suitable buildings adapted to the better preservation of the health of the prisoners and accommodation of their debtors.

The old building was taken over by the town, a bell tower built hereon, and converted into a town hall up stairs and a meat market below. The building was burned down in July 1872. Several pictures of it are still in existence.

THE FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The first public school in St. Andrews to receive Legislative sanction was the Charlotte County Grammar School. An Act passed the Legislature March 11th 1816, to establish a grammar school in the Town of St. Andrews. The preamble of the act set out: "Whereas education of the youth is of the utmost importance in society, and public attention to that subject has by experience been found to be attended with the most beneficial effects."

The rector of St. Andrews church in the parish of St. Andrews, for the time being, together with Robert Pagan, John Campbell, John Dunn, Colin Campbell, David W. Jack, Harris Hatch, Thomas Wyer, Jr. and John Strang were, by the Act appointed trustees and directors of the school. The Act incorporated the president and directors of the school by the name of "The President and Directors of the Public Grammar School in the town of St. Andrews." The rector always to be president of the board. There was an annual grant of £100 provided by the government in aid of the grammar school, towards the support of the master, and a special grant of £200 to aid in the erection of a school building, and it was provided that as soon as the annual income of said grammar school, in whatever manner the same might arise, should amount to £600, then the annual grant of £100 should



THE FIRST COURT HOUSE AND JAIL IN ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

cease. The building erected at that time is still in use as the grammar school. It was completed and opened in the year 1818 when the Rev. John Cassilis came over from Windsor N. S. to accept the position of teacher. He continued there until 1838 and was succeeded by Mr. D. S. Morrison. So far as can be learned, the late Mr. Charles O'Neill of this town, who died on April 25th, 1907, was the last survivor of the pupils who attended the grammar school during Mr. Cassilis' time as teacher. Mr. Geo. Mowat was a student there under Mr. Morrison, the second teacher.

When one stops to think of the great army of men and women who have passed in and out of that school since it was established and opened eighty-eight years ago, the thought must suggest itself that if a list had been kept of all those pupils, and if the life of each one could be written, what a volume it would make, and what an interesting tale it would tell. It would tell of men who have gone from here and made their homes in every part of Creation where the foot of white man has trodden; of men who have achieved the greatest success in life; have filled the highest positions of honor and trust in their native or adopted country, and perhaps, alas, in some few cases, of men without whom the world might have been better. It would tell the story, too, of so many unselfish, pious and christian women, whose splendid precept and example and whose refining influence has done very much to make this world a better place in which to live, and, Heaven much nearer to many.

Those who have taught the grammar school since Mr. Morrison are, Mr. R. E. Smith, afterwards the rector of the parish of St. George. Mr. Francis Partidge, afterwards a very able and prominent minister in the Episcopal Diocese, Mr. C. M. Sills, now a prominent Episcopal minister in the State of New

York and one of St. Andrews most welcome summer visitors. Mr. J. F. Covey, afterwards a successful medical practitioner, Mr. A. W. Wilkinson, Mr. Horsman, Mr. William Brodie, Mr. Fred L. Day, Mr. J. A. Allen, Mr. George J. Trueman, Mr. George E. F. Sherwood, and the present teacher Mr. S. A. Worrell.

THE FIRST CENSUS.

The first attempt at census enumeration in St. Andrews that the writer has been able to discover was in June 1803. At that time Donald McDonald (then Registrar of Probates) wrote to Edward Winslow as follows.—

The enclosed statement of the population and exports of the County of Charlotte, I am desired by Col. MacKay to forward to your care. Unexpected delays in obtaining such information as did not fall within my own knowledge or observation has partly hindered its being forwarded sooner, and the present is the only opportunity that has offered for St. John from here this three weeks past.

I have endeavored to come at facts, and feel confident of its being as correct as the nature of the enquiry would admit.

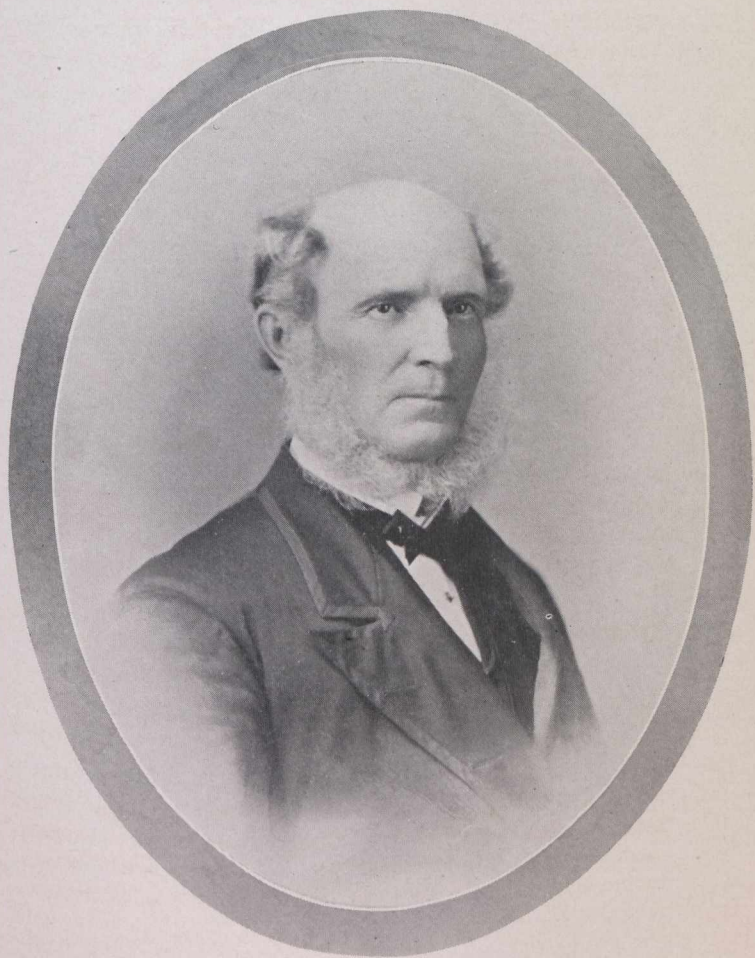
STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL PARISHES IN THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE, WITH THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF EACH, &C., A. D. 1803.

Parish of St. Andrews.

Men, 104; women, 106; children, 277. Total, 487. Since the year 1785 there has been built in this parish about 42 sail of square rigged vessels, besides small craft. Tonnage, 9,040. There are four single saw mills in the parish, which cut annually about 400,000 feet of boards. The total population of the Parish of St. Stephen was given as 683, St. David 286, St. Patrick 229, St. George 400, Pennfield 54, Campobello 245, Grand Manan 121, Deer Island and its dependencies 117.

Recapitulation—Population of County.

Men, 549; women, 516; children, 1503. Total, 2622. Amount of tonnage, 11,660; feet of boards, 7,700,000; quintals of fish, 9,900; barrels of fish, 3,000; tons of plaster, 14,000; hogheads of lime, 700.



HON. LEMUEL ALLAN WILMOT.

This statement of population in St. Andrews must surely have been exclusive of the town, otherwise there is a striking discrepancy in figures. In the old manuscript reproduced in the Winslow Papers page 355 the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity in 1788 were estimated at 3,000. And in a letter written by Dr. John Caleff to Colonel Hailes, July 24th 1800, he said:—

I have the satisfaction to mention, sir, that upwards of 500 persons in the Town of Saint Andrews and its neighborhood have had the small pox since May last in the natural way and by inoculation, and but three only may be said to have died with small pox, and those were refractory children that would take no food other than what they chose.

FORT TIPERRARY ERECTED.

The erection of the old Barracks or Fort Tiperrary was probably begun in the latter part of 1813 or early in 1814. It would seem the lot on which the buildings were erected was formerly allotted to the church, and the field adjoining, a part of which is now owned by Mr. Hosmer, was a government reservation, and the exchange was made, presumably, to give the Fort a more commanding position. The initial step was probably taken on August 21st, 1813, when Sir John Wentworth wrote to Edward Winslow and stated in part as follows:—"Yesterday Sir John Coope Sherbrooke applied to me for twelve or fifteen acres of the reservation in St. Andrews to accommodate the building of barracks at St. Andrews. It seems there is not any wood remaining on the lot, and that the exchange proposed will be equally useful to your department. I have acceded to this proposal." On the 14th October 1813, Sir John Wentworth, in a letter to Edward Winslow stated:—"Mr. Hatch of St. Andrews has written to me about the reservation which is proposed to be exchanged with the church, thereby to obtain a "scite" for a fortification and barracks. He will write

to you, transmit a plan of the premises and receive your guidance." And in another letter written by the same to the same February 9th, 1814, the writer stated: "Mr. Hatch of St. Andrews informs me he has communicated to you the proceedings for conveying a part of one of our reservations to the church there, in exchange for a piece whereon to erect barracks and fortification. I see the church do not forget their temporal interests, for they take more than they gave." After its erection the barracks was in use as a military post for half a century, and for nearly as long thereafter it stood as a cherished and venerable land mark, until the hand of the iconoclast was laid upon it in 1902. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's summer home now sits on that historic ground.

THE ALMS HOUSE ESTABLISHED.

On August 25th, 1786, that tract of land known as the Western Commons and containing 1052 acres, was granted by letters patent to the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, in trust for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town of St. Andrews, and on March 11th 1818 an Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature, setting forth that from the extent of that tract of land a large portion was in a wilderness state and altogether unproductive to the inhabitants of the town, but if leased would be a public benefit. And by that act the Justices of the Peace were authorized to lease 800 acres in farm lots, and to appropriate the proceeds arising therefrom towards the support of the poor. The present Alms House was erected sometime previous to 1824, and on March 11th of that year an Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature to provide for making rules and regulations for the management of the Poor House in the Parish of St. Andrews.

THE FIRST WATER SUPPLY.

The first Legislative provision for a water supply, for domestic purposes, in the town of St. Andrews,

was contained in an Act passed March 8th, 1830, in which it was provided that the privilege of conveying water to the houses of the inhabitants of St. Andrews, in pipes, through the several streets thereof, be granted to John Aymar, so long as he should keep the same in operation and in good repair. The charter, however, was limited to 15 years. Mr. Aymar constructed his pipes from spruce logs, which he bored by hand, fitted them together tightly and laid in trenches made sufficiently deep to admit of carrying the water by gravitation from his well on Aymar's Hill to a great many of the houses in the lower section or front portion of the town. This system was afterwards continued by an organized company until a comparatively recent date. Indeed one family in town still receives its water supply from that same source, the family of Mr. B. F. DeWolfe. That well which has done duty so long and faithfully in refreshing thirsty souls and cooling the parched lips, is on the premises now owned and occupied by Mr. R. E. Armstrong, still known as "Aymar's Hill."

M. N. COCKBURN.



L'Etang.

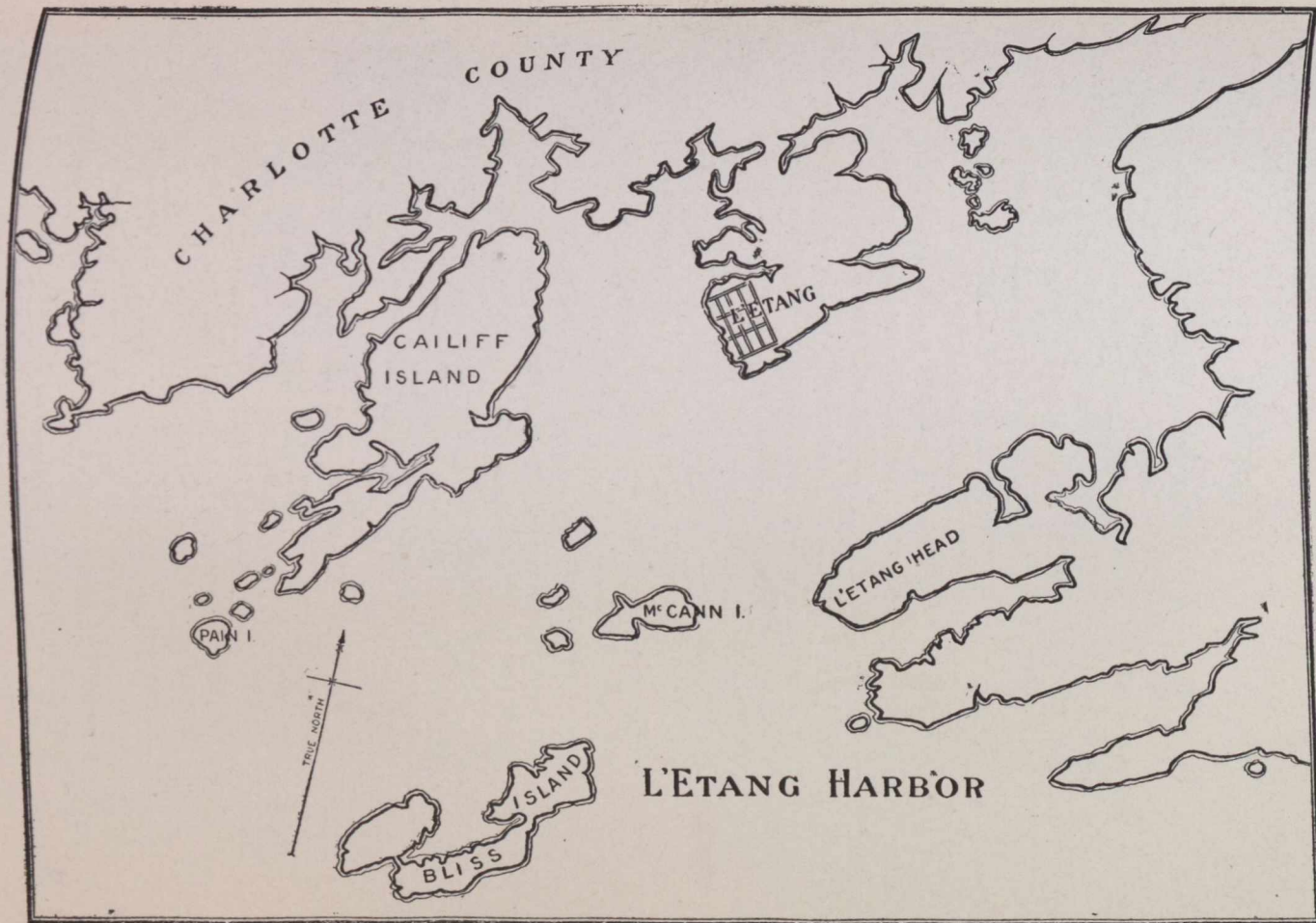


MORE than two hundred years ago the name of L'Etang crept into the crude and imperfect maps of Eastern North America. The name is manifestly of French origin, signifying a "Pond." L'Etang is one of the finest natural harbors on the Atlantic coast.

It lies on the south shore of the County of Charlotte, a little to the east of Passamaquoddy Bay.

To the majority of the people of the Maritime Provinces, L'Etang is a name and nothing more. Yet Admiral Owen years ago pronounced it the finest and safest harbor along the coast-line of the Bay of Fundy. It is said to be without bar or hindrance of any kind, the water varying in depth from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 fathoms at low tide. Its safety is indicated by the fact that a large barque, deal-laden, rode out the Saxby gale in perfect safety within its shelter. It is sufficiently spacious to accommodate the whole British navy.

L'Etang has a past that in a lesser degree recalls the rise and decline of ancient Shelburne. There are those, too, who cherish visions of a marvellous future for the little known harbor as a great Canadian winter port. Such visions are not new, for visitors are invariably much impressed with the natural advantages of the harbor.



CHARLOTTE COUNTY

CAILIFF ISLAND

L'ETANG

L'ETANG HEAD

M'CANN I.

L'ETANG HARBOR

TRUE NORTH

PAIN I.

BLISS ISLAND

One of the first to praise it, and, in a modest way, to advertise it, was Dr. William Paine,* a Loyalist of the American Revolution, who took up his residence here in the early part of the year 1784. Dr. Paine graduated at Harvard in 1768, and was in early life a personal friend of John Adams and other citizens of Massachusetts who were afterwards prominent leaders in the American Revolution. It is told of Dr. Paine, that when trouble began to loom in the political horizon, and the differences between the mother country and the colonies were becoming acute, he happened to give a dinner party at his home in Worcester. On this occasion some of the Whigs displayed an unwillingness to drink the health of the King. John Adams advised them to comply, adding, in an undertone, "We'll turn the tables." The toast to the King having been duly honored, Mr. Adams thereupon proposed the health of "his satanic majesty—the Devil!" Dr. Paine was quite indignant, but his wife, with ready wit, turned the laugh upon Mr. Adams. "My dear," said she, "as the gentleman has been so good as to drink to the health of the King, let us by no means refuse to drink to *his* friend."

Dr. Paine's first impression of L'Etang will be found in the following letter to his friend, Edward Winslow:

* In the first New Brunswick election in the year 1785, Dr. Paine was returned as a representative of the County of Charlotte in the House of Assembly. He was the first Clerk of the House, and was known as an enthusiastic advocate of schools and colleges. He saw the absolute necessity for the establishment of such institutions of learning if the children of that generation were to have the advantages their parents had enjoyed in the old colonies. In the year 1785 he was prime mover in the establishment of a provincial academy at Fredericton, which afterwards developed into a college, and eventually became the present University of New Brunswick.

LE TETE ISLAND,* Passamaquoddy,
April the 26th, 1784.

DEAR WINSLOW,—By this opportunity I have the pleasure of informing you that I have been particularly fortunate in locating my land at Passamaquoddy. The Harbor of L'Etang, where it is proposed to build a Town, is decidedly the best in America. It is sheltered from all winds and accessible at all seasons of the year. Last winter was the severest ever known in America, yet at this place I was informed by Mr. Bliss and Grant† (two half pay officers) that they never saw any ice in the Harbour. This is an advantage that cannot be estimated. I have reconnoitred the adjacent country, which at present is an immense Forest, with care and attention. It exceeds any part of New England that I am acquainted with. Our situation is equally eligible for carrying on the fishery; as a convincing proof of this there are at this time not less than twenty sail of Fishermen, from New England, in this Bay, industriously employed in catching fish. The inclosed letter from my friend Mr. Pagan, at St. Andrews, will make your father acquainted with the advantages of our Bay.

I am so much engaged that I cannot at present be more particular, but expect to hear again from me. Adieu, and believe me,

Your sincere friend,

WILLIAM PAINE.

* This island is now known as Calef's or Fry's Island. After it passed out of Dr. Paine's hands it passed into the hands of Jedediah Calef (son of Dr. John Calef), and later came into the possession of Dr. Samuel Fry, whose wife, Miss Mowatt, was a granddaughter of Dr. John Calef.

† Samuel Bliss, son of Rev. Daniel Bliss, had been a merchant of Greenfield, Mass. He accepted a commission as lieutenant in the 84th Regiment, and served with it in Nova Scotia during the Revolutionary War. He was a brother of Hon. Daniel Bliss, of Sunbury Co., N. B., who was one of Governor Carleton's Council at the organization of the Province of New Brunswick, and an uncle of Judge John Murray Bliss. He died at St. George in 1803, aged 53 years. Lieut. William Grant, who is also referred to above, died at St. George in the year 1818, leaving an estate, of which Colonel McKay was the administrator. Samuel Bliss had a grant of the large island at the mouth of Harbor L'Etang, still known as Bliss's Island.

Writing to a friend in the month of August of the same year, Dr. Paine expresses renewed confidence in the future of L'Etang. He says:

My situation I like very much. My lands are certainly well located, and if Mrs. Paine could content herself, I should be well pleased. Her objection is that the children cannot be properly educated. The Island will soon be a place of consequence and ultimately the principal Port in British North America. But to make my situation desirable requires capital. My Island must be stocked, boats must be employed in procuring lumber for the American and West India markets.

Naturally Dr. Paine had an interest in speaking well of L'Etang, but we have other testimony that must be regarded as coming from a source in which there was less ground for partiality.

On the 28th July, 1783, the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in North America, Sir Guy Carleton, issued instructions to Colonel Robert Morse, of the Royal Engineers, to report upon the bays, harbors, etc., of Nova Scotia (then including this province) with a view to their defence. In the course of the long and elaborate report, which he submitted, Col. Morse speaks in the following terms of L'Etang:

A little to the eastward of Passamaquoddy Bay, and which may be considered as connected with it by a chain of islands, is Etang Harbour, the best perhaps, in a military light, in the Province, as being the easiest to defend. The entrance into this harbour is formed to the eastward by a narrow point of the mainland, and to the westward by a small island, making a passage about 400 yards wide. Both the shores are high and bold and have about fourteen fathom water. This harbour is also sufficiently spacious for any purpose whatever, and most perfectly land-locked. The passage into it, which is in a northwestern direction, is straight and easy and, in case of contrary winds, there are very good anchoring places, or rather other harbours, on each side—one to the southwest, the other to the northeast. Should not the general situation of the harbour be objected to, . . . I should think it the most eligible harbour I have seen for securing the naval and military arsenals of the Province, and, as the tide is more

moderate here than higher up in the Bay of Fundy, docks might be constructed in this harbour.

What is known of the early history of L'Etang?

The name naturally suggests a period of French occupation, but we have no proof of the existence of any French settlement in the immediate vicinity. The only incident connected with the place during the Acadian period, so far as known, occurred in the year 1756, when a party of Boishebert's Indian allies managed to surprise and capture a large schooner, owned by Mr. Winniett, of Halifax, carrying six guns and having a crew of ten men. The schooner was bound from Boston to Annapolis with provisions for the garrison, and, at the time of her capture, was lying at anchor in L'Etang harbor. The Indians cleverly secured their prize by a night attack. They did not injure the crew, who were carried in the schooner to the River St. John. The Sieur de Boishebert sent the prisoners, including their Captain McNeil and an artillery officer named Martin, to Quebec, and the prize was hidden in one of the creeks of the St. John River. The Indians had so completely plundered the cargo that when the prize was handed over to the French there remained only a small quantity of bacon and a little rum.

At the close of the Revolutionary War the Governor of Nova Scotia directed that the Royal Fencible Regiment* should be assigned lands for settlement in the district of Passamaquoddy. A grant was accordingly made to Captain Philip Bailey and others of the regiment of a tract of 10,150 acres between L'Etang harbor and the Magaguadavic river. Old soldiers are not generally regarded as the best class of men

* The Royal Fencible American Regiment was recruited chiefly in Nova Scotia, and when the war closed was employed in garrison duty at Fort Cumberland and at Fort Howe, St. John.

for the settlement of a new country, and the Royal Fencible Americans proved to be no exception. The task of locating them on their lands was entrusted to Capt. Peter Clinch, whose son, Patrick Clinch, has left us the following account of their experience:*

My father had charge of a party of soldiers, who were disbanded at Fort Cumberland in 1783, and sent to colonize a howling wilderness—the most unfit employment they could be put to. The delay which took place in furnishing a vessel to convey them and their stores added much to their difficulties. It was not until the 10th of November that a landing was effected at the mouth of the Magaguadavic, where there was neither house nor habitation of any kind to receive them; and so glad was the skipper of the vessel to get rid of such a disorderly and almost mutinous crew, that he made all sail away the moment he got them landed. He was under some apprehension that they would insist on coming away with him again rather than land on such an inhospitable shore. That night my father slept in the open air, and such a heavy fall of snow came that he had some difficulty in removing the bed clothes in the morning. The soldiers had all kinds of tools furnished them for clearing and cultivating the land and for building houses; likewise bedding and utensils and three years provisions. The latter were served out by a Commissary. While the provisions lasted, not much land was cleared. Little, indeed, was to be expected from old soldiers. They preferred loitering around those places where rum was to be had, between which and making a few shingles, catching fish and hunting occasionally, the time was consumed.

Among documents and papers, of which Colonel Edward Winslow has left us such an abundant store, will be found the details of a general muster of the settlers in the district of Passamaquoddy, made by his deputy muster-master, Gillam Tailer, in 1784. At the general muster on the 3rd of July of that year at L'Etang, there were present of the "late Royal Fencible American Regiment," 108 men, 40 women,

* See *Courier Series of Historic Articles*, LXXVII, by James Vroom, of St. Stephen.

31 children over ten, and 23 children under ten. The names of all of these appear in the muster, including the names of Captain Philip Bailey, Captain Peter Clinch and Lieutenant James McNab, the only officers of the corps who settled with the regiment.

The following certificate is appended to the muster roll:

I do certify that the annexed named Men, Women and Children are actually present, and are by the King's Instructions entitled to their proportion of the Royal Bounty.

(Signed)

GILLAM TAILER.

Letang, 3d July, 1784.

There is another muster roll among the Winslow papers of other settlers at L'Etang. It is signed by Lieut. Samuel Bliss, and is headed, "Return of Men, Women and Children at Etang, 1st June, 1784." The number of individuals includes 31 men, 4 women and 2 children. Of these, Lieut. Bliss, his wife and child and 10 men belonged to the 84th Regiment, which had been stationed in Nova Scotia during the war; the others belonged to half a dozen different corps; four individuals were of the ordinary class of Loyalists.

Mr. Vroom says that many of the disbanded soldiers probably made their way to the town of St. George's, on Harbor L'Etang, and lived there as best they could until the town was destroyed by fire in 1790; others took the first opportunity of leaving the country. The few who remained are the forefathers of the present inhabitants of the upper district of St. George. Mr. Vroom further tells us that it was on the western side of the little peninsula in L'Etang Harbor, facing the island now known as Fry's (or Calef's) Island, that the town of St. George's was laid out in 1784, as is shown in the accompanying plan. By the 1st of November in that year, 128 town lots and 25 garden lots were granted to John McLeod and 152 others. Probably

200 families took up their residence there, and with them lived Captain Philip Bailey and Lieut. James Campbell. Some of the townsmen of St. George's came from Penobscot at the time that place was evacuated by the British. In closing his very interesting sketch of this "forgotten town," Mr. Vroom observes: "What hopes and fears, what joys and sorrows fell upon the people of St. George's town we shall never know."

But the provincial archives contain some information. In a letter of the 12th of February, 1785, written by Captain Peter Clinch to the Provincial Secretary, and by him laid before the Governor-in-Council, we have a somewhat dismal story:

PARR, 12th Feb'y, 1785.

SIR,—A few days since I received a letter from Lieut. Campbell, late of the 54th Regiment, now an Inhabitant in that part of Passamaquoddy called Saint Georges, or L'Etange Harbour. He requests that I may state to His Excellency Governor Carleton some abuses which exist there.

Mr. Campbell, I conceive, has thrown this irksome task upon me from the consideration that these abuses originate with, and are practiced by a part of the disbanded Regiment in which I served.

Captain Philip Bailey, the subject of these memoirs, is Major of Militia, Justice of Quorum, agent for and senior officer of the disbanded Fencible Americans in the district of Passamaquoddy. In the beginning of last year he sat down in the then uninhabited Harbour of L'Etange; he proclaimed his power and consequence to the people of the Regiment, some of whom I had settled upon their lands. By his threats of with-holding from them the Bounties of Government,* and by the flattering prospect which he held out of a Town Residence, he seduced a number of unthinking people from their lands, and gathered them around him in L'Etange Harbour.

He was intrusted by Government with the donations, cloathing, &c., of that part of the Regiment settled in Passamaquoddy. He commenced Rum selling. While the un-

* Provisions, clothing, lumber and certain implements and tools.

thinking wretches around him could pay him either in labour or the bounties of Government he found an expeditious and profitable vent for his precious commodity. Whilst I knew Harbour L'Etange, *Rum*, like the current coin of other countrys, was the standard by which they estimated all commodities.

When I speak of the Inhabitants of L'Etange, or St. Georges, I beg leave to be understood as mentioning Lieutenants Campbell and Grant with the highest respect; the majority of the Inhabitants of L'Etange are drunken, dissolute, disbanded Soldiers.

In the mode of commutation which Mr. Bailey adopts to satisfy these people—that is giving them Rum or Slops for Boards, tools, &c., he does not preserve the semblance of equity. He is governed by interest, spleen and caprice. A few of the people whom I had placed upon their lands were so hardy as to remain, notwithstanding his threats and promises, and are now industriously fulfilling the intentions of Government. To this useful description of men he refuses any compensation as regards the bounties with which he was entrusted for them. He has even kept from them and sold the most valuable part of their Regimental Clothing.

But the abuse most recent and glaring is stated in Lieut. Campbell's letter to me of the 6th inst. Mr. Bailey has drawn bills on the Government of Nova Scotia for £313 10 for Boards said to have been delivered to the Inhabitants of St. Georges. There are some assertions which I take the liberty to offer upon this subject.

1st. There never was a foot of boards delivered by Mr. Bailey to any of the settlers.

2ndly. There are many Town settlers against whom no reasonable objection can be raised, whom he will not admit entitled to receive boards, and almost invariably he refuses any Commutation for boards to those who presume to live upon their Farm lotts.

3dly. By comparing the sum which he charges Government for boards with the number of Inhabitants entitled to receive them, it must be presumed that he has returned fictitious names, or names of persons not actually resident. By Mr. Campbell's calculation, Bailey, exclusive of the profits of his trade, pockets upwards of two hundred pounds by this jobb.

Captain Bailey has done infinite mischief in Passamaquoddy. He has gathered a set of miserable unwary wretches around him, whom he supplied with Rum and Slops at his own price

so long as he found their labour, or the donations they receive through his hands, worth his residence among them. Now that all is gone and having reduced them to complete misery—obloquy and execration attending him,—he prudently determines to leave them to their fate. He has offered his houses and lands for sale, and 'tis natural to suppose he means to quit the settlement.

Not the least mischief attending Mr. Bailey seating himself with his Myrmidons in the best harbour perhaps in his Majesty's American Dominions is that the dissipation and misery which reign there, has deterred many persons of industry and property from settling near them.

I believe I have exceeded my Commission. I was only requested to state to his Excellency Governor Carleton that Bailey had detained Boards, donations, &c., from several persons inhabitants of L'Etange, and praying that his Excellency would take such measures as he may deem expedient to prevent Mr. Bailey or his agent receiving the money in Nova Scotia until an enquiry can be made into this scene of Iniquity. Such a measure is the more to be wished for as the industrious are sufferers; the idlers have long since drank away their right to complain.

I thought this matter too tedious and complex for a Memorial, I beg, Sir, that you will submit to the Governor any circumstances in this letter which you may apprehend worth his notice.

Confident that the matter, more than the form, will excite his Excellency in redressing evils existing in his Government,

I have the honor of being, Sir,

Your most obed't.

humble Serv't.

PETER CLINCH.*

Honorable Jonathan O'Dell, Esq'r.

* Peter Clinch was born in Ireland and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He came to America and was gazetted lieutenant and adjutant of the Royal Fencible Americans, May 15, 1776. At the close of the war he was a captain. He was stationed for a while at Fort Howe under Major Gilfred Studholme. In 1793 he was a captain in the King's New Brunswick Regiment. For many years he represented the County of Charlotte in the House of Assembly. He died at St. George in 1816, aged 63 years.

In order to obtain further information as to the state of affairs at the town of St. George's on Harbor L'Etang, the Governor and Council decided that the consideration of the foregoing letter had better be deferred until the arrival of Mr. Jones, the surveyor employed in laying out lands for settlement in the district of Passamaquoddy.

What (if anything) was eventually done in the matter the writer of this paper does not at present know. It is certain, however, that Captain Philip Bailey did not remove from L'Etang, as Mr. Clinch seems to have anticipated. He died there in 1787, and the spot where he lies buried is pointed out to visitors. Captain Clinch was administrator to his estate.

It is quite possible that the animadversions contained in the letter just quoted may have been overdrawn, as they were based in part upon hearsay. It certainly was only fair for the Governor to have opportunity to hear the other side of the story, and the fact that, so far as known, Capt. Bailey was not punished for serious misconduct would seem to indicate that Capt. Clinch labored under a misconception to some extent. Very probably, too, there was a good deal of jealousy in the matter, yet after making all possible allowance, we are forced to the conclusion that the history of the old Town of St. George's, Harbor L'Etang, was a pitiable one. The town itself was swept out of existence by a forest fire in 1790, and has never been re-built.

W. O. RAYMOND.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN CALEFF.

The Caleff Family.



R. JOSEPH (2) CALEF was a son of Robert (1) Calfe, Calf, Calef, Caleff, or Kaloph, merchant of Boston or Roxbury, Mass., and Mary, his wife, of whom little is known, except that Robert (1) was the author of "More Wonders of the Invisible World," a book which antagon-

ized Cotton and Increase Mather during the witchcraft delusion of 1692, and which had the distinction of being publicly burned upon the campus of Harvard College by order of Increase Mather, who was then President of the college. Looking at the work through twentieth century spectacles, it must be admitted that Caleff was an advanced thinker, and far ahead of the times in his common sense view of matters. However, the book gained for him such unenviable notoriety, notwithstanding he was supported by many wealthy merchants, that he was obliged to remove his residence to Roxbury, the adjoining town (now a part of Boston), on account of the pressure brought to bear upon him by the all-powerful clerical party, led by Cotton Mather and his father, President Increase Mather, of Harvard College.

Robert (3) Calf was a son of Dr. Joseph (2) Calef, clothier, of Ipswich, born about 1671-2 (at Ipswich, Eng.?), died 28th December, 1707, at Ipswich, Mass., aged 36, and wife, Molly Ayer, born 6th August, 1666, died 1743; they were married at Boston, Mass., 2nd May, 1693, by Rev. James Allen. She was the daughter of "Cornet" Peter Ayer and Hannah Allen,

his wife, both of Haverhill, Mass. Widow Mary (Ayer) Calef survived her husband (Joseph (2) Calef), and married (2nd) Capt. Thomas Choate, 24th September, 1734.

Dr. John (4) Caleff was a very prominent man in the town of Ipswich, Mass., and for many years a member of the Colonial Legislature. He was born in Ipswich, Mass., 30th August, 1725, son of Robert (3) and Margaret (Staniford) Calf (his father's occupation being that of "clothier.") Robert (3) Calf was born in Ipswich, Mass., 12th December, 1693, and died 12th July, 1730, at Ipswich. His wife, Margaret Staniford, born in Ipswich, 29th November, 1695, died 7th October, 1727, at Ipswich, was a daughter of Deacon John and Margaret (Harris) Staniford, of Ipswich.

Dr. John (4) Caleff died 23rd October, 1812, at St. Andrews, N. B. He married first, Margaret Rogers, baptized 14th December, 1729, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel and Mary (Leverett) Rogers, of Ipswich, Mass., said Mary being a granddaughter of President John Leverett, of Harvard College. Mary died 27th March, 1751, and Dr. John (4) Caleff married, second, 18th January, 1753, Dorothy Jewett, born 2nd May, 1736, daughter of Rev. Jedediah Jewett and Elizabeth Dummer, his wife, both of Rowley, Mass.

A son of Dr. John (4) Calef, Robert (5) by name, was also a Loyalist, and born 16th November, 1760. He was of the class of 1768, Boston Latin School, and died at Norfolk, Va., in 1801. (See Sabine's Loyalists). Nothing further can be learned of him at present.

It will be observed that Dr. John (4) Caleff was connected either by birth or marriage with many of the best families of the Colonial period, and that notwithstanding the unpopularity of such a course, he

steadfastly adhered to his convictions, and was loyal to his King, first, last and for all time, as his great-grandfather was in his stand on the witchcraft delusion.

This courage, amounting to obstinacy, is characteristic of every one of his (Robert's) (1) descendants. While they are in every way highly cultured, they are at the same time loath to change their opinions regarding their beliefs and traditions, unless confronted by absolute proofs to the contrary. Mr. William Wallace Lunt, of Hingham, Mass., to whom the writer is indebted for a great deal of the information which appears in this article, writes concerning members of the Calef family: "I have met something like two hundred of them in the last four years, and have had not a little trouble in convincing some of them that while their traditions *in the main* were correct, they were wrong as to dates and persons."

To the same gentleman a debt of gratitude is due for the silhouettes of Dr. John Caleff and Mrs. Caleff which accompany this article. Unfortunately he was unable to state whether the portrait represented the first or second wife of Dr. Caleff, but this is a point that may possibly be cleared up at a later date. The writer's opinion is favorable to the latter view.

"I was obliged to have them repaired," he writes, "as the old paper from which they were cut had become so brittle that it would not bear handling, and they had become greatly injured before I received them."

"All I have of Dr. John's (4) children is the following:

1. Margaret, born 15 Oct., 1748, Married 14 Oct., 1767, Dr. Daniel Scott of Boston, Mass.

2. Mary bapt. March, 1750, married Capt. John Dutch of Ipswich, Mass.

3. Capt. John, born about 1754, drowned 9 February, 1782.

4. Jedediah Jewett, born 22 June, 1778. Married 6 May, 1799, Sarah Fowler.
 5. Robert, born 1760, died 1801, Norfolk, Va.

The following is copied *verbatim* from Dr. Caleff's family Bible, which is in the possession of Mr. George Mowat, at Beech Hill, St. Andrews, N. B. It will be observed that the spelling is different from any of those previously quoted. The first entries are in the handwriting of Dr. John Caleff:

John Caleff, born, August 30th, 1726. Married Dorothy Jewett, born, May 2nd, 1736.

John Caleff of Ipswich and Dorothy Jewett of Rowley were married January 18, 1753.

My first son, John Caleff, born Nov. 2, 1753.

My son, Jedediah Caleff, born Sept. 22, 1755.

My first daughter, Elizabeth Caleff, born Oct. 26, 1757.

A daughter, still born, May 1st, 1759.

Robert Caleff, born Nov. 16th, 1760.

Dorothy Caleff, born Nov. 16th, 1762.

Sarah Caleff, born June 27, 1764.

Susanna Caleff, born Feb. 7, 1766.

A son, still born, Jan., 1768.

Mehitable Caleff, born Sept. 13, 1768.

Martha Caleff, born May 22, 1770.

Samuel Caleff, born July 20, 1772.

Daughter, still born, April 12, 1775.

A daughter, still born, Aug. 22, 1776.

Jedediah Jewett, Caleff, born June 22, 1778.

The following are in the hand-writing of Mrs. Caleff:

My dear mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Jewett, departed this life, April 14, 1764, in the 51st year of her age.

My daughter, Elizabeth Caleff, died Sept. 7, 1771, aged 14 years.

My dear honored father, Mr. Jedediah Jewett, departed this life May 8th, 1774, aged 69.

My son, Jedediah Caleff, died March 10, 1778, in the 23rd year of his age.

My son, John Caleff, died Feb. 19, 1782.

John Spence Mowat, my grandson, died May 14, 1782.

My brother, Dummer Jewett, died Oct. 8, 1789, aged 57.

Mrs Margaret page, died Aug. 2, 1790.

It has pleased God to spair my life to another Birthday and that I may have Grace to lead a new life and

Son Robert left this place (presumably Ipswich) April 24th.

Son Samuel left this May 25.

Son Jedediah came here June 30. Daughter Sarah left home the same day.

1795, Daughter Dolley sailed for Boston, June 23.

Son Jedediah sailed for New York, July 11.

May 22, heard of my son Samuel's arrival in St. Andrews. 1789?

All of the children of Dr. John Caleff whose names appear in the Bible record would appear to be of the second family.

Captain David Mowat, a cousin of Captain Henry Mowat, who commanded the "Albany" at the siege of Penobscot in 1779, married Mehitable, daughter of Dr. John (4) Calef. It is intended to publish as complete a record of the Mowat family as may be obtainable in a later issue of ACADIENSIS.

Concerning Dr. John Caleff, Hon. Joseph Williamson, of Belfast, Maine, in a letter dated January 20th, 1902, remarks:

I should be glad to have any particulars about him and his family which are at your command. Perhaps in consideration of his services in the Louisburg expedition, he was not proscribed as a Loyalist. Among other materials I have copies of deeds which he gave of land in this region after the Revolution, which were never questioned.

This inference would hardly appear to be supported by the weight of evidence elsewhere set forth, as Dr. Caleff was not only proscribed, but had a price set upon his head by his fellow-countrymen.

Dr. Caleff was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature about the time of the Revolution, and was one of the famous Seven Rescinders. As will have been observed from the foregoing family record, he

was a son-in-law of Rev. Jedediah Jewett, of Rowley, Mass.

At the funeral of Whitfield, Dr. Caleff was one of the pall-bearers. The writer was informed, when quite a lad, by Mrs. Parker, widow of Neville Parker, Master of the Rolls, a most amiable lady, well informed in all matters of family history, that when Whitfield died, he left money to be expended in the purchase of a mourning ring for Dr. Caleff. Mourning rings at that time were quite fashionable, the custom being usually to weave a lock of the hair of the person whose memory it was intended to honor, into the design of a ring. Some of these designs were very cleverly executed. The writer has two such rings in his possession—relics of a bygone generation.

Dr. Caleff took an active part on the Royalist side at the time of the Revolution, and was sent to Great Britain by the Penobscot Associated Loyalists to endeavor to have the Penobscot river made the boundary between British and American territory. Several Loyalists had built houses at the Penobscot, thinking that they would be quite within what would be determined upon as British territory. These they were obliged at a later date to take down and remove to St. Andrews and other places further north. Mr. M. N. Cockburn, K. C., Judge of Probates for Charlotte County, gives some interesting particulars elsewhere in this issue of ACADIENSIS regarding some of these old buildings, still standing, which had been thus taken down, and re-constructed at St. Andrews.

Dr. Caleff was unsuccessful in his mission, although he remained for two years in England endeavoring to arrange matters to the satisfaction of his fellow-Loyalists. He had been very hopeful for some time, when, upon a certain morning, as he entered the office of Lord North, who had been using all the influence

which he could bring to bear in support of the Penobscot boundary, that gentleman greeted him with the exclamation: "Doctor, Doctor, we cannot have the Penobscot made the boundary, the pressure is too strong!"

Mr. Edward Jack, who wrote much in his lifetime concerning old times in Charlotte County, writes in one of a series of articles, edited by Mr. James Vroom, and which were published in the *St. Croix Courier*, commencing January 7th, 1892: "He came to St. Andrews with the Penobscot Associated Loyalists and built a house there, at the upper end of the town, in front of which were planted three large elm trees. The house I have seen, but I believe it is no longer standing; though I think that some of the trees which he planted are still growing." These elm trees are also referred to by Mr. Cockburn in his very valuable article.*

Concerning Dr. Caleff's religious views, Mr. Jack writes:

When in England Dr. Caleff made the acquaintance of Selina, Countess of Huntington. This pious and charitable lady sent to the people of New Brunswick, through the doctor on his return a large number of bibles and hymn books, he having informed her that the Loyalists had lost most of their books during the war. The same kind lady sent out as missionaries the Revs. Messrs Milton and James. They were not allowed to preach in Trinity church, St. John. The doctor, liberal minded man that he was, regretted that he had not received episcopal ordination; not that he thought anything about it himself, but that they might thereby have gained admission to Trinity, and thus have been enabled to do good to the people of St. John by their preaching.

To quote still further:

Dr. Caleff was one of the Puritan gentry of Massachusetts. He was dead before my remembrance; but I was well ac-

* See p. 230, this issue of ACADIENSIS.

quainted with his daughters who lived to a great age, as well as with his son, who owned what is now called Fry's Island, near Le Tete, where he resided for a long time. Dr. Caleff was a man of excellent education and wrote admirably well, with great clearness, brevity and simplicity. Among books which were once his property I have seen the *Critica Sacra*, of Edward Leigh (1602-1671), Puritan linguist and theologian, and a Latin work on *Human Happiness*, by William Ames, the famous Puritan divine.

Dr. Caleff was present at the siege of Penobscot, and has left a very good account of it. The only copy in existence, probably, is to be found in the library of Harvard College. The Maine Historical Society had in contemplation, at the time that the writer examined the work, a re-print, but their intention has not probably been carried out. The work is small, 8vo. size, and of about forty pages in extent, with an engraved map as a frontispiece. A very good condensation of this work was published by Mr. Jack in the *St. John Sun*, and later in Mr. Vroom's series of articles in the *Courier*.

Detachments of the 24th Regiment remained at Penobscot until the post was broken up. Dr. Caleff was its surgeon, and a portion of the time acted as chaplain, holding services according to the forms of the English Church, which general orders recommended all persons to attend.

The late J. W. Lawrence, in a manuscript, states that a descendant of Dr. Caleff, with others, purchased from Dr. William Paine, who was the first Clerk of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, the Island of LeTete, in 1822. This was probably Jedediah (5) Caleff, son of Dr. John Caleff.

Mr. George Mowat, of Beech Hill, near St. Andrews, who is now over eighty years of age, and possessed of a wonderful memory, is the source of much of the information which appears in this sketch.

Mr. Mowat states that Dr. Caleff was considered by his fellow-countrymen of Massachusetts as being too favorable to the British crown, or, in other words, a Tory. During his absence of two years in England, already mentioned, he was declared a traitor, and a large price was set upon his head. His wife, who appears to have been a vigorous and resourceful woman, fearing violence at the hands of the Revolutionists, chartered a sloop, prior to the doctor's return, which she loaded with the furniture and personal effects, and set sail, with her family, for what is now New Brunswick. After leaving port, two stow-aways, young girls, were discovered on board, and were, of course, taken to St. John. They afterwards married disbanded soldiers and settled at Pennfield, where they now have descendants living. Among the personal effects taken by Mrs. Caleff to St. Andrews were several "high-boys" and "low-boys," a sort of old-fashioned cabinet on legs. These are still in the possession of Mr. George Mowat, great-grandson of Dr. Caleff.

Upon the arrival of the sloop containing Mrs. Caleff and family at St. John, a thick snow-storm prevailed. Accordingly all hands were landed at Red Head, making their way with great difficulty, and with the assistance of some of the sailors, to Parr Town, as St. John was then called.

In the meantime David Mowat, then a young man and unmarried, learning of the serious position in which Dr. Caleff was likely to find himself should he return to New England, chartered a small schooner, and, after cruising off the coast for some time, managed to intercept the vessel in which Dr. Caleff was returning, and took him off. The two men landed from the schooner somewhere on the coast of Maine, and, disguising themselves as Indians, made their way

to St. John, swimming the rivers, and enduring many hardships en route. David Mowat afterwards married Mehetable Caleff, the doctor's daughter. This marriage took place on the 14th November, 1786.

It is stated by Mr. George Mowat that at the close of the Revolutionary War, Jedediah Jewett (5) Caleff, son of Dr. John (4) Caleff, went back to Rowley, Mass., and held the very considerable property of which his father was the owner in that town for some little time, but matters were made so uncomfortable for him that he was finally obliged to leave Rowley and return to New Brunswick, abandoning the property, which was confiscated by the American government.

Jedediah Jewett (5) Caleff had a son, Samuel (6) Caleff, who was living at Hastings, Minnesota, as late as 1899, and whom Mr. Mowatt believed to be still alive in September, 1900, at the age of nearly one hundred years. Samuel Caleff lived for many years at Fry's Island, Charlotte County, N. B., where the cellar of his house is still to be seen, the superstructure having entirely rotted away.

At the close of the war, Dr. Caleff practised medicine in St. John, and was surgeon of the general hospital there. He was attached to the garrison then stationed at Fort Howe. He wore the regulation uniform, in accordance with his position, a blue coat with large brass buttons bearing the initials "G. H."—general hospital. One of these buttons is still in the possession of Mr. Mowat.

While residing in St. John, Dr. Caleff lived at Lower Cove, then an entirely detached settlement from the Upper Cove, of which latter the present Market Slip formed the centre. There was, in the early days, no communication between the two settlements except by way of the beach. From the Lower Cove to Fort

Howe Dr. Caleff was obliged daily to make his way, climbing over the rocks and through the bushes, sometimes in the winter season wading through snow-drifts up to his arm-pits.

About 1790 Dr. Caleff removed to St. Andrews, where he continued to reside until the time of his death in 1812. He owned considerable property at St. Andrews, at the upper end of the town, including five "water lots," or lots situate between the principal street and the harbor, and having a water privilege, valuable for shipping purposes in the early days, when St. Andrews as a shipping port rivalled, if indeed it did not quite equal, the port of St. John. Much of the land forming these water lots has since been washed away by the action of the water.

Upon one of the lots just alluded to, Dr. Caleff built a house in which he continued to reside until the death of his wife, after which he resided with his daughter, Mrs. Miriam Mowat. It was in front of this house that he planted the elm trees mentioned elsewhere.

Sarah (5), the fourth daughter of Dr. John (4) Caleff by his second wife, never married, and was one of the sisters referred to by Mr. Edward Jack in his article from which an extract has been taken. She inherited all her father's property. She died at an advanced age, over ninety years, and was buried at Bayside, Charlotte County, N. B. Upon her death the property passed to Mr. Harry Mowat, with whom she lived prior to her death.

Harry Mowat went to Hastings, Minn., about 1840, and there pre-empted two blocks of land of 160 acres each. This land he farmed, building a house thereon. After residing there for three years he placed his property in the hands of Samuel (5) Caleff and returned to St. Andrews. This property he offered to

Messrs. Charles and George Mowat, provided that they would remove to Minnesota and reside there. The offer was declined by both of the brothers. No care was taken of the property by Samuel Caleff, and it was sold, piece by piece, for taxes, until it was finally all used up. At a comparatively recent date, Samuel (5) Caleff wrote to Mr. George Mowat, offering to make an effort to secure the return of the property if some evidence of its previous ownership by Mr. Harry Mowat could be obtained. Mr. George Mowat had burned all the correspondence upon the subject, and could not produce a scrap of evidence to prove that any title to the property had ever existed in his family.

Amusing anecdotes, of which Dr. Caleff was one of the principal figures, will be found in the article entitled "Anecdotes, Relating Chiefly to St. Andrews," by the late I. Allen Jack, in volume three, pages 224-235, of ACADIENSIS.

A paper published in the Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society, entitled "The Medical Men of St. John in its First Half Century,"* by the late J. W. Lawrence, contains some information respecting Dr. Caleff, but nothing of importance that has not been included in the foregoing notes.

Dr. Caleff had taken part in the siege of Louisburg by the New Englanders, an account of which he left in manuscript, now unfortunately lost. Possibly it may yet come to light in some of the collections of the American Historical or Literary Societies, its authorship unrecognized by reason of the want of the author's signature. His published work on the siege of Penobscot appeared with his initials only, on the title page, and the name of its author was for a long time a matter of doubt, until his name was discovered in one corner of the map which accompanied the work.

In like manner the account of the Siege of Louisburg may yet be found. The writer would be grateful for any suggestions which may possibly lead to the discovery of this important historical document.

When the late Lorenzo Sabine was compiling his work upon the Loyalist families, he made a tour through the Maritime Provinces of Canada, securing priceless treasures in the shape of old documents, letters and papers relating to the Loyalists and their times. A great majority of these he promised to return as soon as he had made what notes he required for the purpose of his work. These were never returned, and, after his death, the writer has been informed, they were acquired by one of the Historical Societies of the New England States.

The estimate of Dr. Caleff of the population of the present Province of New Brunswick, made upon his return from a visit to England on behalf of the Penobscot Associated Loyalists shortly after the close of the war, was 20,000 persons. This was a pure guess, of course, and subsequent investigation would seem to justify a conservative estimate of not more than ten to fifteen thousand persons as residing in the Province at that time.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.



Waweig.

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

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

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

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

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

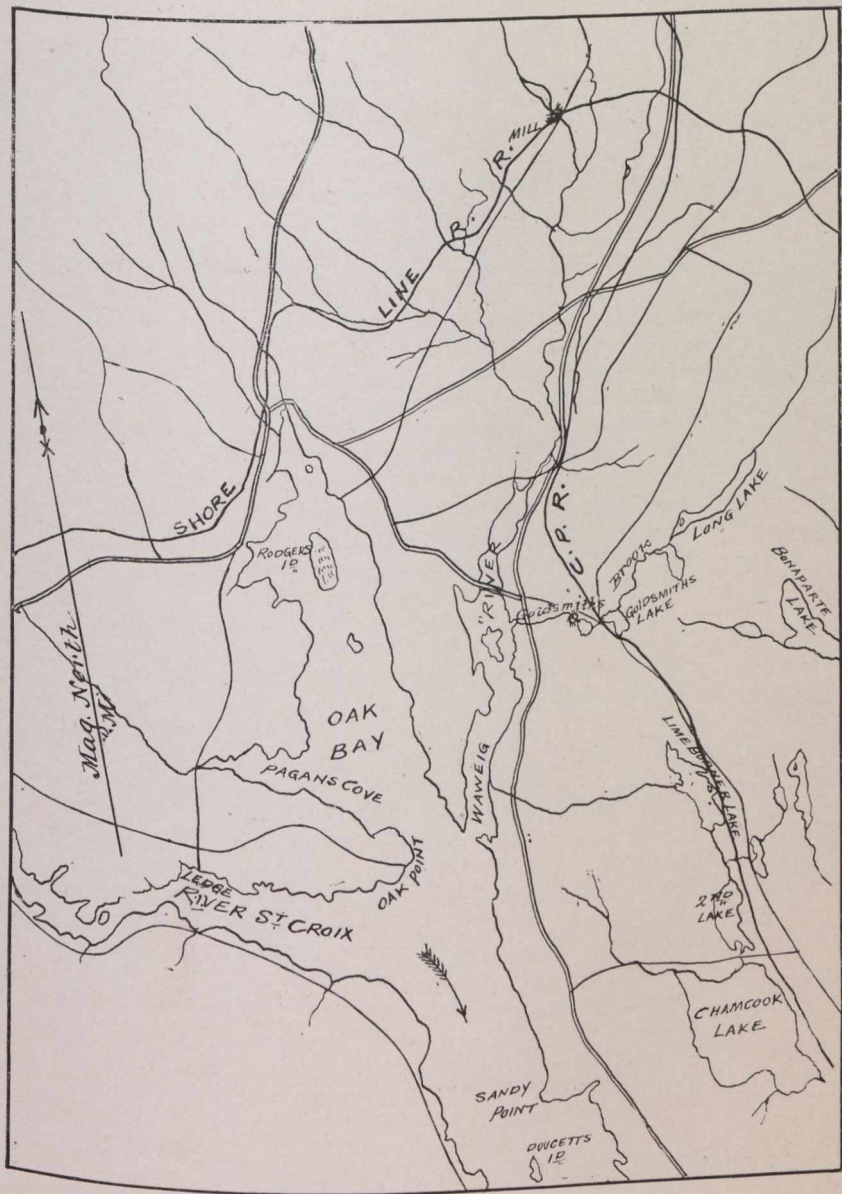
Old Indian name said to be Im-na-quon-ee-mo-see-kesk.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

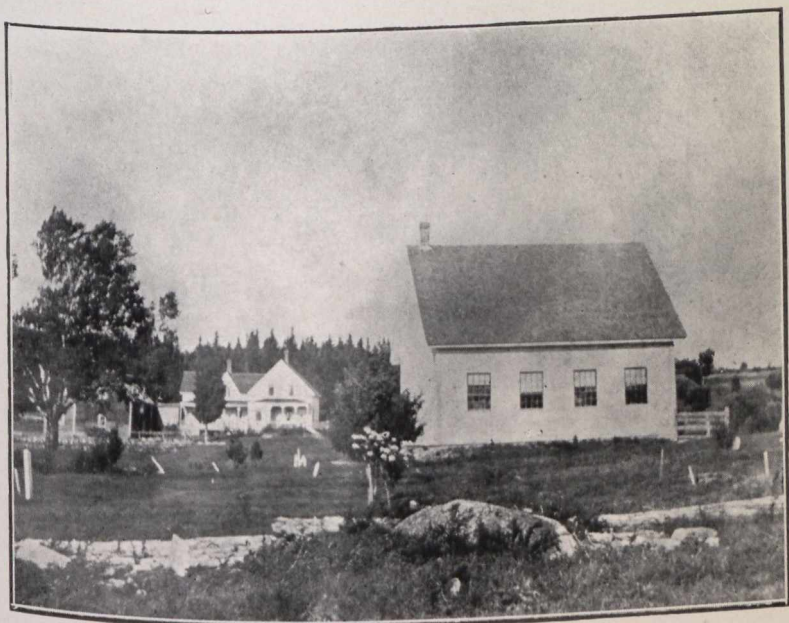
From manuscript of Rev. Jacob Bailey, a Loyalist clergyman settled at Annapolis Royal:

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

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

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

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



THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND MANSE AT WAVEIG.

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

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

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

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

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

ST. STEPHEN, May 10th, 1907.

DEAR MR. BOYD,—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES VROOM.

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

Described as follows, to wit:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEED.

No. 1009.

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

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

East Rocks
Thos. Wyer
Wm. Gallop
or
John Campbell
Socac.
West Rocks

John Jones
Socac.
1826
1826

Scudder's River

John Campbell
Thos. Wyer
Wm. Gallop
Socac.

Common

Wm. Gallop
Thos. Wyer

Scudder's Id.

True Mer.
Scale 180 Ch. = 1 Inch

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

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

WILLIAM EILLS, [L. s.]

*Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in presence of*

R. WATSON.

CHARLOTTE, TO WIT:—

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

ROBERT WATSON,

J. Peace.

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

DEED.

No. 347.

W. E. ARMSTRONG TO JOHN PEACOCK & others.

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

to a stake, thence easterly (10 $\frac{1}{2}$) rods to a stake at easterly side of an old road, thence northerly along easterly side of said old road until it meets the Waweig highway, and thence north westerly along Waweig highway to place of beginning. To Have and To Hold said land hereby conveyed unto said John Peacock, William McCollough and John Kerr jointly, their Heirs and Assigns, forever, in fee upon the trust and to and for the uses interests and purposes hereinafter limited and declared, that is to say, upon trust for the uses, interests and purposes of the Presbyterian Church at said Waweig, until said Presbyterian Church shall duly appoint Trustees for said Church, then, or as soon as convenient thereafter, to convey said land to such Trustees so to be appointed by said Church, their successors or assigns, forever in fee.

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

EDWIN ARMSTRONG, [L. S.]

MARY ARMSTRONG, [L. S.]

*Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in presence of*

DAVID JOHNSON.

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

DAVID JOHNSON, J. P.

H. H. HATCH, *Reg'r*

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

Book 42, Page 509-510.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HUNTER BOYD.

Alexander Grant.



HE subject of the following sketch, Mr. Alexander Grant, was well known to the writer, although by reputation only. He was one of a group of men of refinement, means, education and intellectual ability, for which St. Andrews was rather noted during the early and middle portions of the last century.

At that time there was considerable wealth in the place, invested principally in shipping. Many Charlotte County men, who were dissatisfied with the quiet existence of a small country town, went abroad, often as masters or mates in the sailing vessels of which St. Andrews was the home port. Others sought a more active sphere of life in the New England or even in the western and southern States. It has been stated that no matter into what city or town of that vast republic one might wander, there a Charlotte County man would be found occupying a prominent position.

A few persons, like Mr. Grant, having spent their more active years in the discharge of official duties, were content to pass the evening of life in quiet enjoyment, in the town where they had passed the earlier portion of their lives. Now they lie buried in the old church-yard, and men search eagerly for details of the various affairs with which they busied themselves.

St. Andrews, being for many years a military station, the social life among the leisure classes was more of a feature than at the present time. Balls, whist parties, dinner and driving parties, all were much in vogue. What more delightful spot for a picnic could be found than Chamcook mountain or



ALEXANDER GRANT
AT AGE 7 YEARS.

From a Miniature Painting in Ivory in possession of Mr. Robert Morris Hazen.

one of the many beautiful and well watered islands which dot the surface of Passamaquoddy Bay.

Two portraits of Mr. Grant accompany this sketch, the first taken in childhood, the second in his declining years. In the latter he stands, with Mrs. Grant, upon his own hillside, afterwards the property of the late Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, for many years governor of New Brunswick, overlooking the town. This picture was taken before the death of Mrs. Grant, which occurred in 1860. Landscape photography had not made much progress up to that time, and such views are comparatively rare.

In Mr. Grant's time, solid mahogany furniture, solid silver, cut glass, fine wines, a bountiful table and generous hospitality were the rule in all the better houses. In the hall-way of almost every house of any pretensions hung the family coat of arms, emblazoned probably for the owner's father's father or his grandfather, and brought over from "the Old Country," or with the Loyalists "at the time of the Rebellion." Then the town was as yet untainted by the sinister influence of *les nouveau riche*, who by their freaks and extravagances greatly unsettle the equilibrium of this otherwise peaceful town, and much enhance the cost of living to the old residents, who, *nolens, volens*, cannot do otherwise than submit to the inevitable.

Alexander Grant was born in 1787 and died in 1864. He was an Englishman by birth and early association, but descended from a poor branch of the Earl of Seafield's family—head of the Clan of Grant. Mr. Grant was a clever man of the old school, highly honorable and upright in all his dealings, quite a genius in some respects and accomplished in various ways. He was a great reader, and excelled in all games, such as billiards, chess, whist, etc., and was an excellent athlete in his younger days. He did

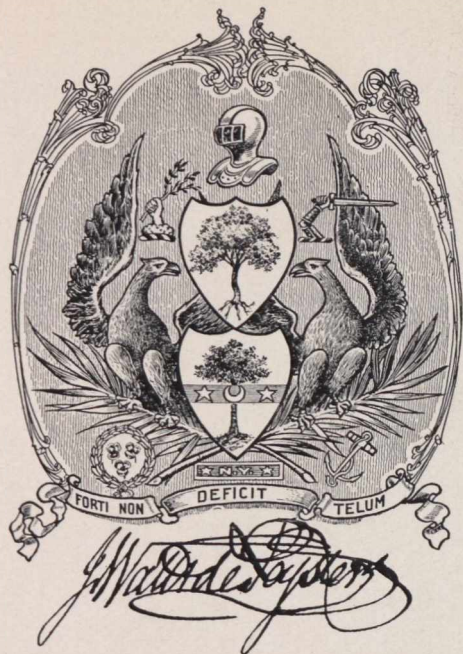
both useful and ornamental work on his lathe, and was a good judge of all works of art. Mr. Grant was first sent out by the Imperial Customs department to Newfoundland, and from there was transferred to St. John, N. B., where he married the eldest daughter of the late Lachlan Donaldson. He was afterwards removed to St. Andrews, at which Port he held the position of Collector of Customs for some years. Then he was given two years leave of absence, to revisit England, and on his return was again sent to St. John under the title of Comptroller of Navigation Laws, at which latter place he remained until his term for service had expired, when he was superannuated on full pay, and returned to St. Andrews to end his days. He was considered a very capable officer. Mr. Grant had five daughters, one died in infancy. The eldest, Mary W. married Robert Morris Hazen, Captain in the 60th Royal Rifles, who died at Thayetmyo in Burmah. He was the eldest son of Robert Fraser Hazen, of St. John, N. B. The second daughter, Sophia W., married first, William Massey, of "Cahervillahow," County Tipperary, Ireland; and secondly, Daniel M. Massey, of "Suir Castle," belonging to another branch of the same family—both members of one of the oldest families in the south of Ireland. The third daughter, Ellen Douglas, married Robert Melville Jack, C. E., of St. Andrews, N. B. The youngest daughter, Elizabeth A., married Joseph S. Ludlam, an American by birth, and an exceptionally clever man. He had lived in China for many years, and there met and gained the friendship of the great and good General Gordon of Khartoum, to whom he was afterwards secretary in Turkey. He finally settled in the United States, and died there. Mr. Grant and his wife, who had died in 1860, are buried in the old grave-yard at St. Andrews.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.

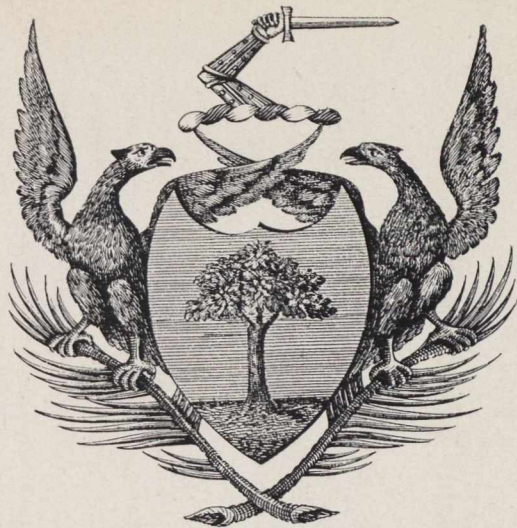


VIEW OF ST. ANDREWS.

FROM PROPERTY OF ALEXANDER GRANT. THE OWNER, WITH MRS. GRANT, WILL BE OBSERVED IN THE FOREGROUND



BOOK-PLATE OF JOHN WATTS DEPEYSTER,
SHOWING WATTS AND DEPEYSTER ARMS.



BOOK-PLATE OF FREDERICK DEPEYSTER,
SHOWING DEPEYSTER ARMS.

General John Watts de Peyster.



ON Saturday, the fourth of May, 1907, there died at his residence in the City of New York, John Watts de Peyster, A. M., LL. D., Litt. D., Ph. D., Brevet Major-General of the State of New York, a man who was not only

remarkable for his own literary, scientific and other attainments, but as the last of a large family connection, which produced through several generations more men of phenomenal ability than are usually to be found in any one family group.

General de Peyster's name is well known to students of New Brunswick Loyalist genealogy, both as being of Loyalist descent as well as by reason of his writings upon Loyalist and contemporary history. By him the events of the life and times of some of those devoted men and women who laid so deeply and so well the foundations of that portion of the British Empire which constitutes the present Dominion of Canada, were ably and graphically described.

On March the ninth, 1821, John Watts de Peyster, son of Frederick and Mary Justinia (Watts) de Peyster, was born, and he was therefore in his eighty-seventh year at the time of his death.

Johannes de Peyster, the first of this family in America, according to tradition, first visited New Amsterdam, or New York, and the West Indies, and about 1642 returned to New York to settle. Soon after his arrival there he rose to the highest positions in the New Netherlands, continuing to hold them during his lifetime. His eldest son, Colonel de Heer

Abraham de Peyster, filled many offices under the Crown in the Province and City of New York. His bronze statue in Bowling Green, a gift to the City of New York from his seventh descendant, General J. Watts de Peyster, stands opposite the new Custom House, in the centre of the scene in which he resided, served, commanded and governed. The following inscription on the pedestal of the statue briefly recites his official dignities: "1685, Alderman; 1691-95, Mayor of New York City; 1701, Comptroller; 1708, Receiver-General of the Port of New York; 1698, Member of Earl Belmont's Council; 1698, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court; 1700, Colonel, commanding regiment of Militia, or City Train Bands; 1701, Chief Justice of New York; 1701, President of the King's Council and Acting-Governor of New York; 1706-1721, Treasurer of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey."

Upon his maternal side, General de Peyster was a descendant of Robert Watt, of Rose Hill, near Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to New York toward the close of the seventeenth century. He, too, like Johannes de Peyster, soon attained high official position. Hon. John Watt, son of Robert Watt, was the King's choice for Acting-Governor of New York, in the event of British success in the Revolution. His estate in New York City, covering several wards, was confiscated on account of his loyalty, and he died, an exile, in Wales. His wife, Anne, sister of James de Lancey, Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and more than once Acting-Governor of the Province, died three months later, of a broken heart, in New York City.

Among the Loyalist grantees of the City of Saint John will be found the names of Frederick and Abraham de Peyster, the first a Captain in the Loyal

New York Volunteers, and the second in the King's American Regiment during the Revolution, 1776-1783, grandfather and great-uncle respectively of the subject of this sketch. Both of them took an active part in the early settlement of New Brunswick. Abraham de Peyster lies buried in the old Loyalist graveyard in the City of Saint John, Frederick de Peyster returned to New York, at about what time the writer is unable to state.

Abraham de Peyster was present at the battle of King's Mountain, 1780. His portrait, as well as a brief mention of him, appears in the concluding portion of the valuable contribution by Mr. Jonas Howe to the April issue of ACADIENSIS.

Shortly before leaving New York, Abraham de Peyster married Catherine, a daughter of John Livingstone, Esq. On the organization of the Province of New Brunswick in 1785, he was appointed Sheriff of Sunbury County. On the retirement, in 1792, of Richard Seaman, from the Provincial Treasurership, Colonel de Peyster succeeded him, and removed to St. John. In February, 1798, he died at the age of 45 years. His residence, afterwards the residence of Thomas Wetmore, Esq., was on Prince William Street, the first north of Stubb's, later known as the Royal Hotel, opposite the present Custom House.

As the relatives of Mrs. de Peyster resided in New York, she removed to that city with her family upon the death of her husband. Among the effects taken by her was a "piano," appraised at ten pounds. The family of Colonel Abraham de Peyster is now extinct in the male line.

That Colonel de Peyster was a slave-holder during his residence in Saint John, the following document, which is of interest, will testify:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Munson Jarvis, of the City of Saint John, New Brunswick, for and in consideration of Sixty Pounds to me in hand paid, on or before the sealing of these Presents, by Abraham de Peyster, of said City and Province aforesaid, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold, and by these Presents do bargain, sell and deliver unto him, the said Abraham de Peyster, one negro man named Abraham, and one negro woman named Lucy. I, the said Munson Jarvis, my heirs and assigns, from and against all persons shall and will warrant and defend by these Presents, the said negro man and negro woman.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the fifteenth day of July, 1797.

MUNSON JARVIS.

In presence of us.

JOHN WARD.

R. M. JARVIS.

Captain Frederick de Peyster, a brother of Abraham, and grandfather of General John Watts de Peyster, at the close of the War of Independence, was a Captain in the King's Third American Regiment. In swimming a river on horseback, a rifle bullet passed through both legs, killing his horse. In 1783 he was a grantee of Parr Town, now a portion of the City of Saint John. He shortly afterwards removed to the County of York, at which he was a magistrate. In the year 1792 he was at New York on business.

It is said that Captain de Peyster was so thin when in the British service that not one of his sons, when grown up, could get on his uniform coat, and, when sixty, was so large that there were few such to be met with. His first wife was a daughter of Commissary-General Hake; his second, a daughter of Gerard G. Beekman, and granddaughter of Lieut.-Governor Van Courtlandt. Capt. de Peyster died of apoplexy, 1830, aged 70 years. He walked from his tea-table to his death-bed, never having had a pain or an ache

in his lifetime, throughout which he never touched a drop of spirits. He never renounced his allegiance to the British Crown.

In the first ejectment trial which took place in New Brunswick, Capt. Frederick de Peyster was the defendant. The Governor of Nova Scotia made a grant to Bryan Finucane, Chief Justice of that Province, only a month before the Province of New Brunswick was formed, of "Sugar Island," eight miles above Fredericton, on the River St. John, an island of five hundred acres. In 1785 the Chief Justice died, when his brother Andrew claimed it, as his heir-at-law. The island at this time was divided into ten acre lots, held by disbanded troops.

The following letter from Edward Winslow, who afterwards occupied a seat on the Bench of New Brunswick, shows very clearly what his opinions upon the equity of that suit were. Under date March 27th, 1785, he writes to his friend, Ward Chipman, of St. John, as follows:

MY DEAR CHIPMAN;—

The Chief Justice's grant of Sugar Island was indisputably included in the general location of land to the Provincials, drawn for, and in actual possession of particular corps, and under the sanction and permission of the Governor of Nova Scotia. Integrity blushes at the recollection of it and other grants, and the most intrepid friend to Government will shudder at the recollection of such iniquity * * * I hope Col. Allen and all the parties will dispute it by inches.

Yours,

EDW. WINSLOW.

Under date July the sixth, 1786, Jonathan Odell, Jun., wrote to Ward Chipman, informing him that Mr. A. Finucane had arrived, and stating that Col. Allen, a very leading Loyalist, had publicly expressed himself, "That he will not receive him at his table, as the character he appears in is so disagreeable to all

ranks of people in this part of York. Of this he will inform him when he meets him. Should Mr. Finucane venture, *in propria persona*, upon the premises, to display his courage, it may chance to be cooled by a species of discipline ill suited to his years."

The trial came on at Fredericton in 1787. On the Bench were Chief Justice Ludlow and Judges Putnam and Upham; and the counsel for the plaintiff were Jonathan Bliss and Elias Hardy; for the defendant, William Wyly and Ward Chipman. The plaintiff was non-suited.

Then followed the first appeal case in the courts of New Brunswick. At the February Term, 1793, Finucane brought an action for ejectment from Sugar Island against Frederick de Peyster, Judges Upham and Saunders on the Bench. Elias Hardy was the counsel for the plaintiff, and Ward Chipman, afterwards Chief Justice of New Brunswick, for the defence.

The evidence of Michael Finucane, father of the plaintiff, taken under a commission in Ireland, to prove the heirship of Andrew, was offered in evidence, and objected to as inadmissible, as the father was an interested party, being next of kin to the plaintiff. Judge Upham thought it admissible, Judge Saunders contra; it, however, was received. Mr. de Peyster's counsel tendered a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the Court, and brought a writ of error, which was argued before the Court of Appeals (the Governor and Council), which reversed the judgment of the Court. Finucane appealed to the King in Council from the judgment of the Court of Errors; its judgment was sustained, and the occupants of Sugar Island retained possession.

The following letter from Aaron Burr to Captain de Peyster, giving his opinion on the question in dispute, is not without interest:



PHOTO. (MAGNIFIED) OF DEPEYSTER ARMS
FOUND IN ARCHIVES OF GHENT, DEPOSITED THERE 400 YEARS AGO.
JAN (JOHN) DEPEYSTER.

Sir;—

NEW YORK, 28th May, 1794.

I have perused with much pleasure the case of Finucane and de Peyster which you transmitted to me at Philadelphia. It has not been in my power, by reason of pressing public engagements, to examine attentively the authorities, much less to attempt any further elucidation of the subject. Indeed, the industry and ability displayed by the Defendant's Counsel leave little room to hope that new light can be thrown upon it.

I am clearly in opinion with the Court of Errors in their reversal of the judgment of the Supreme Court, and think that the cause before the King in Council may, on the part of the Defendant, be safely trusted to the arrangement and authorities contained in the case you have submitted to my perusal.

I am, respectfully, dear Sir,
Your humble servant,

CAPT. DE PEYSTER.

AARON BURR.

Frederick de Peyster, son of Captain Frederick de Peyster, the defendant in the case above referred to, died at his country seat, Dutchess County, New York, on the 18th of August, 1822, in his eighty-sixth year, leaving a son, the subject of this sketch.

Respecting General de Peyster himself, the writer has been informed that he was largely self-educated, having mastered practically Greek, Latin, French and German, and also familiarizing himself with Italian and Spanish. He travelled and studied in Europe during his youth, and in 1845, at the age of twenty-four, he held the rank of Major in the State Militia, in Dutchess County. He won promotion rapidly, and was, in 1846, commissioned Colonel of the 111th Regiment. He passed through some stirring experiences during his long military career; was made Brigade-Commander, and received a medal in 1853 from Governor Hune, and a certificate of honor from Adjutant-General Stevens in the same year. Through his efforts translations of many works on military science and history were published. His invaluable reports led to the introduction of the brass twelve

pounder (the Napoleon gun) in America, and of the pearl-gray uniform among the Rebels.

About this period General de Peyster commenced his brilliant series of military studies, military criticism, military history and military biography—in which department he stood without a peer in the United States.

Reduced almost to a skeleton by consumption, his life had been despaired of prior to the Civil War, and throughout that struggle he suffered from terrible hemorrhages. His physicians forbade him to attempt further military service, but, as a Brigadier-General, he would have the use of a wagon, and with this in view he twice offered his services to General Lincoln, once with two regiments, and upon another occasion with three regiments. These offers were not accepted. It is asserted that Lincoln had determined to organize a personal advisory staff, with General de Peyster at its head, but was dissuaded from this project by jealous army officers.

General de Peyster married Estelle Elizabeth Livingston, daughter of John Swift Livingston, by whom he had five children: Watts, Frederick, Johnston, Estelle and Maria. His sons all took an active part in the late Civil War, and were breveted Colonels for their heroism. His last surviving son, Johnston, who died in 1903, hoisted the first American flag over Richmond, and received many testimonials in recognition of the deed.

By special act of the State Legislature, General de Peyster was made Brevet Major-General of the State of New York, April 9-20, 1866, for "meritorious services rendered to the National Guard and to the United States prior to and during the Rebellion."

Lack of space will not permit of the publication here of a list of the literary works of the General, or indeed even an attempt to enumerate the more import-

ant of them. They may be numbered by hundreds, and include a wide range of subjects. One of his last acts was to send to the writer of this obituary, who realizing that death would soon close one of the most delightful friendships that he has ever known, and had therefore requested the favor, copies of such of his published works as were then available. These, classified into seven groups, each with the General's book-plate presentation inscription and autograph, and with the numerous letters received from him during the past seven years, constitute an interesting and valuable memoir of one who, while a great physical sufferer, ever took a keen interest in the literary aspirations of his friends.

General de Peyster was in the habit of using a variety of stamped or printed letter-heads, sometimes the coat-of-arms of one branch of the family, sometimes another. Towards the end nearly all his letters bear the following quotation from one of the works of a very well-known writer of fiction:

"Well, It is *not* a good world—nobody can say that it is save those who wilfully blind themselves to facts. How can a world be good in which money is the moving power, and self interest the guiding star? The wonder is not that it is so bad, but that there should be any good left in it.

"Still, now that my life is over, I am glad to have lived, glad to have known the dear breath of woman's love, and that true friendship that can even surpass the love of woman;
* * * * *But I should not wish to live again!*

"Everything is changing to me. The darkness draws near, and the light departs. And yet it seems to me that through the darkness I can already see the shining welcome of many a long-lost face * * * One above all, to my mind the sweetest and most perfect woman that ever gladdened this gray earth (my mother). Why speak of her after this long silence, now that she is again so near to me?"

A letter from the General's secretary, Mr. J. A. Maillard, thus describes his last hours:

Yes! we were all astounded at the suddenness of the General's decease. He was out in a cab on Sunday 28th of

April, and after his return he was taken with severe pains in his side, and after the doctor came he gave him medicines to relieve the pain and he felt more comfortable until Monday afternoon, when he had another attack, and the doctor gave him morphine and that relieved him again, and he seemed to improve, and on Wednesday afternoon he was sitting up and looked over some of his mail. On Wednesday night at about eight p. m. he was taken with a more severe attack than any previously experienced and it was necessary to inject another dose of morphine; about half an hour later he became quiet and went to sleep. The next day he was more or less under the influence of the drug and on Friday he was more or less delirious. He would answer questions when put to him by myself or the doctor, and recognised me, but he did not seem to recognise anyone else. On Saturday he recognised no one, and he did not seem to comprehend anything said to him. He was gradually failing all day and at 11.15 p. m. (4th May) he passed peacefully away—just as though he were going to sleep.

His daughter-in-law, Mrs. (Col.) J. L. de Peyster, his granddaughter, Mrs. H. T. Martin, and his grandson, John Toler, were present when he died. His other two granddaughters, Mrs. E. S. Hosner and Mrs. G. B. Kip, were absent.

The funeral services were conducted by Dr. Huntington, of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, at his late residence, 59 East Twenty-First Street, and Dr. Pope read the committal service at the grave. His remains were interred in the family vault at the rear of St. Paul's Church, Tivoli, N. Y. The services and interment took place on Wednesday, the eighth of May.

Throughout the entire period of the friendship which existed between General de Peyster and the writer, he was a great sufferer, mentally bright, but physically frail and infirm. He met death calmly and bravely, as all true soldiers and Christians should, and when he fell asleep it was in the sure and certain hope of a glorious awakening on the resurrection morn.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.

Notes and Queries.

16. In looking through the New England Historical and Genealogical Society's Library, I came across some interesting information. In the records of the old Dutch Church, New York City, August 2nd, 1755, Benjamin Stymutts and Margaret Buskirk, Jasper Stymutts and Susanna Brouwer, August 26th, 1755, were licensed to marry. February, 1761-69, Benjamin Steinmet's name was on the election list for representatives city and county in New York. I am of the opinion that these were Loyalists. They were evidently men of ability. Any information concerning the Stymests will be thankfully received.

B. T. WILLISTON.

17. I am preparing a memoir of Samuel Stearns, LL. D., Loyalist, almanac-maker, and other things. Stearns says that he calculated almanacs for the meridians and latitudes of Quebec, Montreal, New Brunswick, Boston, Bennington, New London, New York and other places, though some of them appeared without his name. On the title page of his work entitled "The American Oracle," he describes himself as (among other things) "Astronomer to the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, also to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Vermont." I think that I have found, or got some description of all of his New York, Boston and Bennington almanacs as well as some published in Worcester and I have the matter of the New London ones, which were published under a *pseudonym*, well in hand. What I wish to obtain is information concerning Stearn's almanacs published anywhere within what is now the Dominion of Canada.

For reasons which I need not enter upon, these Canadian almanacs of Stearns' probably began some time in the 1780's and ended some time in the '90's. In two of his prefaces he says that he had annually calculated for "four separate governments on the Continent," *i. e.*, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Brunswick and Quebec. He describes himself as astronomer too, on the title page of his "Oracle," (published in 1791). His Boston almanacs appeared from 1787 to 1792, (leaving out of consideration some published before the Revolution); the Bennington issues from 1788 to 1791. Nearly all his later almanacs were called "The Universal Calendar," or Universal "Kalendar." Perhaps these facts will afford clues. Fyles of newspapers of these dates might contain advertisements of the almanacs desired; this would be evidence of their existence.

Stearns was released from the Worcester, Mass., gaol in July, 1787 (after three years imprisonment on more or less illegal pretexts—really for loyalty to Great Britain), and toward the end of that year visited Montreal in effort to obtain compensation from the Loyalist Commissioners, Pemberton and Dundas. In 1788 he was twice in the city of Quebec; so he may very well have made arrangements to publish an almanac in those cities for '88 or '89, and very likely continued the series after that for some years.

J. C. L. CLARK.

Lancaster, Mass.
23 May, 1907.

NOTE.—The only early almanacs published in New Brunswick, of which I have knowledge are those contained in the Free Public Library, St. John. The fyle is very incomplete, and prior to 1820 is as follows:
1786, calculated by Julius Scaliger Jr.
1792, calculated by William Green, schoolmaster at Campobello.

- 1812, calculated by Bernard Kiernan, T. M.
1818, calculated by Bernard Kiernan, T. M.
1819, calculated by Bernard Kiernan, T. M.

The claim of Samuel Stearns does not appear among those published by the Bureau of Archives of Ontario, 1905, containing claims investigated by Colonel Thomas Dundas and Mr. Jeremy Pemberton, commissioners appointed by the British Parliament who were sent to Canada to investigate claims on the spot.

The name Julius Scaliger, Jr., is evidently a *pseudonym*.

D. R. JACK.

18. Professor Simon Newcomb has written me for information concerning his grandmother "Miriam" Steeves, "daughter of Lutin or Luther" Steeves. Consulting the Biographical Review of New Brunswick, p. 79, I find "Marion" Steeves to have been the first wife of Simon Newcomb's grandfather. On the other hand on p. 80, it is asserted that Rev. John Prince is "uncle" (not half-uncle) of Simon Newcomb. On p. 40, there is a reference to a Ludwig Steeves but not a "Lutin or Luther," and as "Miriam" was descended from this family, I want to get information. Can you help me to the "rights" of the various statements and also to new facts.

R. C. ARCHIBALD.

Answers to Queries.

15. Mr. J. de Lancey Robinson of Fredericton writes as follows: One of Col. Poyntz's daughters married the late LeBaron Drury, and Admiral Sir Charles Drury is his grandson: another married a Staynor of Halifax. I do not know if she left any children. Very few of the old army officers left anything more than a few oral traditions of their services, and when they did leave any documents their children invariably destroyed them, lest they should fall into inappreciable hands, oftentimes to the public loss. I do not know anything about Colonel Ormond more than Jonas Howe published in ACADIENSIS. Colonel Bannatyne's account of Captain Alexander McNab is very curious and serves to show how many Canadians were in the Imperial army from the time of the American Rebellion in 1776, even to the present time. It would almost seem as if that officer had been a brother of Sir Allan McNab of Canada. There must be some way by which you could find out who the two Canadians were who erected the Monument in St. Paul's cathedral.

From the Hon. A. W. Savary of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, the following, under date May 20th, has been received:

Miss Poyntz, daughter of the late Colonel Poyntz, lives at Windsor, Nova Scotia. The Colonel was not blessed with much worldly means. A son of his, 45 or 50 years ago, a clerk in a dry goods store (in St. John), Lansdowne's, I think, boarded in the same house with me in Saint John. If living he would be about 65 years old. Miss Poyntz would probably give Colonel Bannatyne a good deal of information, or give him the address of those who can.

In regard to McNab, I may be wrong, but I suspect that Alexander McNab, a native of Upper Canada, a civil engineer, aged 70 to 75, previously in very high and important employment by the Canadian Government, recently living in England on a retiring allowance, was a relative of Captain Hamilton who was killed at Waterloo. He was, I believe, not at all related to Sir Allan MacNab. He married a daughter of Benj. Smith of St. John, the very noted banker and broker. There is also Rev. Alexander W. MacNab, Canon of St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto, whose father was a clergyman, and not unlikely his father and Alex. MacNab, C. E., were the two Canadians who placed the slab in memory of Captain Alexander MacNab who fell at Waterloo.

From Judge Savary, the following postal card, under date May 23rd, 1907, has been received:

"I now learn from Sheriff Smith (of Annapolis County, N. S.) the C. E., Alexander MacNab died a few years ago, and that his widow lives at 29 Collingham Place, South Kensington, London. Of course it is only a conjecture of mine that he was one of the two Canadian MacNabs who placed tablet to the memory of the uncle who fell at Waterloo; and probably the Toronto Canon is a son of the other one. The Canadian Almanac gives the names of three Presbyterian Rev. MacNabs in Canada.

Thanks are also due to Mr. E. M. Chadwick, barrister-at-law, etc., of the Bank of Toronto building, Toronto, for information confirming much that is stated above.

D. R. JACK.

Book Reviews.

The twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1902-1903, by W. H. Holmes, Chief, is, as usual, a large quarto volume, comprising, in the present instance, 846 pps., well printed and profusely illustrated. The binding, which is uniform with the rest of the series, is of cloth and boards.

Included in the Report are obituary notices of two members of the staff.

John Wesley Powell was the founder and director of the Bureau, and his name is familiar to all those whose line of study caused them to examine the work put forth from time to time by the institution. Concerning him we are informed that—

“The series of volumes published by the Bureau, which are more completely Powell’s own than the world can ever know, are a splendid monument to his memory, a monument that will lose none of its impressiveness as the years and generations pass, and when, a little later, the Indian race and its unique culture are but shadows on the face of the world, and other primitive peoples have likewise passed forever out of view, this monument that Powell has reared will stand, not only for himself, but for the nation, among the most important contributions to human history ever made by an individual, an institution, or a state. The world of the future, viewing Powell’s career, will thank the guiding star that led the farmer boy to become a teacher, the teacher a soldier, the soldier an explorer, the explorer a geologist, and the geologist the historian of a vanishing race.”

Of Miss Jessie E. Thomas, librarian of the Bureau, it is stated that—

“Her extreme carefulness and methodical habits are well illustrated by the perfect order in which all her work was left, and her staunch character, modest demeanor and lovable disposition were highly appreciated by her associates.”

The Report is accompanied by a single paper, a monographic study of American Indian games, by Mr. Stewart Culin. The collection of the data therein embodied was

begun by the author a number of years ago, in collaboration with Mr. F. H. Cushing; but at the time of Mr. Cushing's death slight insight had been gained into the real character and significance of the games as a whole. Popular ideas concerning games of chance soon gave way, under the well-conducted studies of Mr. Culin, and their importance as an integral part of human culture became more adequately appreciated.

Mr. Culin's paper is illustrated by twenty-one full page plates, and eleven hundred and twelve figures.

The portion of Mr. Culin's paper dealing particularly with the games of the Amalecite and Micmac Indians will be found from pages 49-50 and 74-80 respectively. The games of the Passamaquoddy Indians, as well as of those of the Province of Quebec, are also described.

Vol. XII, second series, of the *Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, has been received just as the last form of this issue of ACADIENSIS was about being closed, and it is therefore impossible to review it at any length. The present volume, which is the largest yet issued, does not complete the year's work, and it is not yet definitely known how soon the succeeding volume will appear.

Of the various contributions, those by Acadian writers include the following:

Additions and Corrections to Monographs on the *Place Nomenclature, Cartography, Historic Sites, Boundaries and Settlement-origins of the Province of New Brunswick* (Maps), by Dr. W. F. Ganong.

A Subjective Phenomenon of Vision (Diagrams), By W. Rupert Turnbull.

The Gypsum Deposits of New Brunswick (Maps and Plates), by Dr. L. W. Bailey.

Bibliography of Canadian Botany for 1905, by Dr. A. H. MacKay.

Features of the Continental Shelf of Nova Scotia (Map), by H. S. Poole.

A Review of the Flora of the Little River Group (with plates), by Dr. G. F. Matthew.

Col. Richard Hewlett, U. E. L.

Errata.

Subscribers are requested to note the following corrections to the above article which appeared in the January issue of this magazine.

Page 62.—Daniel (2) and *Elizabeth*, should read Sarah.

Page 62.—Daniel (3) m. 1773, should read 1737.

Page 63.—Elizabeth Baytes, who in 1644, should read 1664.

Page 65.—Oliver (4) m. 1768, should read 1786.

Page 65.—Charlotte (4) m. 1744, should read 1794, but the latest information received leads to the conclusion that 1795 is correct.

Page 66.—Last line, Margaret (wife of Richard (5)), d. 2nd September, 1783, should be 1873.

On page 67 it is stated that Bradford Gilbert (5) d. 3rd March. Other writers give the date as 7th March. Any information that would definitely decide this date would be gladly received.

D. R. JACK.