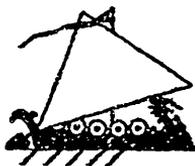


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Early History
— OF —
Dorchester
— AND —
Other Parts of
New Brunswick



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DORCHESTER, N. S. CANADA

(By W. C. Milner)

Early History of Dorchester and Other Parts of New Brunswick

(By W. C. Milner)

An early map (1779) shows a trail from Sackville to the Memramcook River and from that to Budroes and across the Petitcodiac to at or near Edgett's Landing, Hillsboro. It proceeded from "Veskakchis" (Westcock) through the forest to "Meme-ramkek", above Dorchester Island, to the "Petquechek". A trail was traced from Westcock to Vestkak, in the vicinity of Crane's Corner, which led direct across the Tantramar to Beausejour. French settlements are marked on both sides of the Memramcook and Petitcodiac Rivers. These settlements are marked a quarter of a century after the expulsion, but tradition assigns still earlier settlements by the original lords of the soil. Indian encampments were at Brownell's Brook (called New France); back of Palmer's Pond, on the John Chapman farm and a third one below Johnson's Mills. French dykes could a few years ago have been traced in the marshes adjoining the uplands. After the capture of Quebec, the Acadian revolt against British rule gradually subsided and in some cases the Acadians returned to their original holdings.

THE PORT OF DORCHESTER ISLAND

Communication with the outside world was the first consideration and consequently Dorchester Island, because of its shipping facilities early became an important place. The first highway was not to Dorchester Corner, but to the Island and from there East on the west side of Palmer's Pond. After the arrival of the Loyalists, Speaker Botsford built a stone house at the Island, which on his settling at Westcock he sold to Benjamin Wilson. The latter was a man of many vocations. He was a trader, politician, being at one time a member of the Legislature, and also a local preacher of merit. He was drowned; his vessel was swamped in the Straits. He left three daughters, who married as follows: Andrew Weldon, Rev. Mr. Pickles and James Harris, the eminent manufacturer of St. John. Other good families settled at the Island: Dr. Charles Smith, the McElmons and Wilburs, William Sayre who became owner of the stone house. One of his sons, William, Jr., became Sheriff; another, James, his deputy; Otto, a local trader and Thomas a lawyer, James, when travelling in winter from the Corner to the Island, was caught by a blizzard and perished. His remains were found next day.

The Sayres family—among the Loyalists—were the first that settled at Dorchester Island. The remains of the house they built could be found at a late date. They were followed by the Wilburs and Smiths.

Early in 1800, Dorchester Island was a busy place and a rival of Fort Cumberland as a shipping point. Vessels at the latter place had to remain at anchor or enter a little creek at high water. The building of vessels, the shipping of lumber and local trading made the Island an important place for coast-wise traffic. Steamers from St. John regularly touched there, until after the I. C. R. was built. In the eighties, competition in rates forced the withdrawal of the steamers and later killed the schooner business. The stoppage of wooden ship-building completed the ruin of the place; it became deserted, the buildings one after another fell down and Dame Nature has resumed her sway.

FIRST ACADIAN SETTLEMENTS

Petitcodiac River, in all of which places the settlers exhibited the tenacity of the race in sticking to their lands. They escaped attention when Acadia was raided in 1704 and were not affected by the fall of Port Royal in 1710 and the conquest of Acadia. The people in those places were not active combatants. The population had so grown that in 1755, three churches had been established in these new settlements, one at Shepody, one at Memramcook and one at the "Bend" of the Petitcodiac.

The first European inhabitants of Dorchester were Acadian French. Pierre Thibeau was a prosperous farmer and miller at Round Hill, on the Annapolis River, but being of an adventurous turn determined to settle his family in a new location at the upper end of the Bay of Fundy, and with his four sons, Peter, John, Anthony and Michael, and a comrade of theirs—Pierre Gaudet—they (1691) sailed up the Bay into the "Chippoudy" river, to which they were attracted by productive marsh lands. In addition to his four sons he had eight daughters. After landing his sons and their impediments, he sailed at once (July) to St. John, to obtain the consent of the French Governor, M. de Villebon, to his project. That obtained, he returned to Port Royal and before the end of July he had returned to Shepody with provisions, live stock, farm implements, etc. He was accompanied from Port Royal by William Blanchard and his two sons. Blanchard sailed his own vessel. Arriving at Shepody, Blanchard seems to have penetrated the river Memramcook and decided to settle beside the marshes there. They were the pioneers of Dorchester. M. Blanchard must have been well to do, for he was able to furnish the new settlement with provisions, live stock and other necessaries until it was self supporting. The settlements inaugurated by Thibeau were successful and prosperous. In the progress of time they extended along the marshes bordering the Petitcodiac and Memramcook. These settlements were raided and destroyed by forces from Fort Cumberland and St. John at the time of the removal of the Acadians.

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FIRST ENGLISH SETTLERS

The first settlers at Dorchester were Yorkshire people, who came twenty years before the Revolution. They were the Chapmans, Keillors and Weldons. Tradition says the first house built was by Mr. Keillor. He built a log hut on the site occupied today by the Tingley family. He married Elizabeth Weldon. Their daughter, Ann Dale, was the first child born in the parish. She was also the first person interred, 1781, in the old Methodist Graveyard, near the Penitentiary. Her gravestone is still standing. In 1822 Edward Barron Chandler and his bride, newly wed, rode into Dorchester from Westcock and took up their abode in the Keillor cabin. A decade after he built his stone residence on the summit of the hill, called Rocklyn. That with other family residences built by him have passed into other hands, and the Chandler name is now only found in the cemetery in the vicinity of Palmer's pond, the site of which was given by him about the year 1850.

In 1790, the Keatch family obtained a grant, followed about ten years later by the Gilbert family, who obtained adjoining rights. They intermarried and the former name disappeared. The Gilbert family was a conspicuous and leading family for nearly a century, but the name, following so many of the early family names has about disappeared from the county.

DORCHESTER CORNER AND ITS ACTIVITIES

Dorchester Corner was a brisk place before vitiated by the advent of the railway sixty years ago. It was the meeting place of all classes, representing "rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief"—politicians ambitious to save the country; litigants visited there to woo the goddess Justice; lawyers whose ideal of justice was a fat bill of costs; debtors placed under restraint, with the idea they could pay in confinement what they failed in when free; jurymen witnesses, and other attendants at the various courts; jailors, farmers, shipmasters, ship carpenters—all forming a small but democratic world;—all on the dead level before the Bar of John Barleycorn, where perfect equality was maintained at six pence a glass. In those good old days John was able to enjoy a high moral status for the sum of forty shillings per annum paid into the County treasury. There were no low down informers, no jaundiced prohibitionists to prevent the numerous votaries assuaging their thirst by day or the faint echoes of midnight revelry. An old barrister had this experience. He was lawyer in a land case and sleeping in a hotel there; he was awakened after midnight by his client who, greatly excited, told him one of the jurors was sleeping with him. Persuaded to go to bed, he in an hour returned, seemingly in much agitation, to communicate the fatal news that his opponent was sleeping with three jurors.

There were also others of note present, smacking of royalty, towit, Kings, Queens and Jacks. They were held in high repute after the business of the day was over and few did not consider it a loyal duty to attend such high company.

Time passes and the motley crowd has disappeared. Those of Dorchester—friends and foes, prince and peasant—are all neighbors in the sacred ground beside the Pond; their joys and sorrows, their hopes and disappointments are over; the same turf covers them all; the same dew of heaven falls on them and neither summer sun or winter's blast will disturb their eternal sleep.

THE FIRST SHIRETOWN

The original shiretown was at Westmorland Point, the county buildings being located a mile from the Fort near St. Mark's Church. They were apparently erected by the Government, before the Court of Sessions was instituted. The first court was held in July, 1785. Speaker Botsford was Clerk of the Peace, Andrew Sherman and Ralph Siddall, High Constables. The parishes were then Westmorland, Sackville, Peticodiac, Memramcook and Shepody. Memramcook was not christened Dorchester until 1789, and it did not become the shiretown until 1803. In the roll of Justice in 1785, John Weldon and Joseph Cook Lamb were the only ones hailing from "Memramcook".

The Court of Sessions met at Dorchester on 16th June, 1803 when £300 was assessed on the County for a Court House and Jail. It was a two storey building 48 ft. long and 32 feet wide. Mr. John Keillor gave the land, 4 acres. The first storey contained the prisoners' apartment beside the tavern. The second storey the court room and two jury rooms; the third, bedrooms, etc.

The Commissioners for building the Court House were Richard Wilson, Duncan Reed and John Wheldon. The Justices forming the Court of Sessions were James Law, Charles Dixon, Samuel Gay, Christopher Harper, William Allan, John Wheldon, William Black, Ralph Siddall, Richard Wilson, Titus Knapp, Duncan Reed, Jonathan Burnham, Joseph C. Lamb, James Watson, Robert Dickson, Hugh McMonagle and Rufus Smith.

The first keeper was Mr. Robert Keillor. In 1803, Mr. Keillor added a kitchen and stable. He was succeeded in 1807 by Mr. Josiah Wood, father of the late Mr. Mariner Wood, of Sackville, who became lessee for £10.00 per annum. Mr. Wood was by trade a weaver and Capt. Palmer built him a fulling mill at Palmer's Pond. This was probably the first in the county. After his death, Capt. Palmer continued the business. Previously he kept school in a log building near the Court House. Mr. Andrew Kinnear became jail keeper when he gave up and was in charge in 1820 when the jail caught fire and was burned up.

The first tavern was in the Court House. The Jail and Tavern were in the lower storey, the Court Room in the upper. Alex Kinnear kept it in 1815. Benjamin Charters kept a tavern at Memramcook. Manswell Cornwall opened a tavern in Dorchester. He gave it up and went to sea. He opened the William Wilbur House. The Weldon House then was opened. The first storckeeper I remember was at the Island. He was Benjamin Wilson. He was followed by James Sayre and Martin Chapman. There was only one house at the Corner and that was the Court House.

An account of matters in connection with the county court house, would be incomplete without reference to the four unfortunates, who have suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Dorchester. The first was a religious fanatic, named Babcock, hanged about 1783, for the barbarous murder of his wife's sister. His body lies buried somewhere between the court house and county jail.

The next was Hicks, hanged 1856, for the deliberate shooting of a man named Hill, while they were one day in the woods together. The trouble had arisen over some property rights.

Then came "Buck" in 1890, for the murder of Policeman Steadman of Moncton; and John Sullivan for murder in 1897.

In 1803 Dorchester was made the shiretown, which until 1864, included Albert County.

Andrew Weldon, originally from Yorkshire, came and finally settled about 1773 or 1774 on the land where the Penitentiary now stands. He is said to have gone first to the German settlement at Hillsboro, and then down river to the opposite side. The sons of Mr. Weldon—one authority gives his Christian name as John—were Andrew, John and Thomas. At the same time came John Keillor, likewise from Yorkshire, who had come to Halifax shortly after 1755 and soon after decided to move to Fort Cumberland. His goods and household effects were lost as they were being sent on an unlucky vessel, around to their new home. Mr. Keillor came by land to Fort Cumberland, and afterwards removed to Dorchester, on the southern side of the brook near the present Presbyterian church, where a daughter, Anne, was born in 1783. Mr. Keillor was a resident at Westmorland Point at the time of the Eddy War, when it collapsed. Richard John Uniacke, then a newcomer, who made his home with Moses Delerdernier at Sackville, surrendered to Mr. Keillor, who took him to the Fort. He was taken to Halifax for trial as a rebel, but escaped. This was the beginning of a brilliant career.

Next, about 1770, came John Chapman, who married a Miss Black, sister of Bishop Black, the founder of Methodism in Canada. Mr. Chapman had a family of 10 or more including six or seven daughters.

Indeed all these early settlers were a most desirable class of immigrants. Others that came with their families, before the

close of the century, were men with the names of Charters; Harper, Hicks, Gilbert, Cole, Palmer, Keech, Killam and Brown. Capt. Gideon Palmer was then a lieutenant in the Queens Own Fusilier Guards and had fought in the revolutionary war. He was thus a loyalist and took up land along the present Palmer Creek, where the family of this name have large land interests today. The following is the order of settlement beginning at the present site of the Penitentiary and extending down along the river front: Weldon, Keillor, Harper, Palmer, Hicks, and Cole. The grants extended about two miles back.

Some of these men began early the erection of saw and grist mills. The earliest builders were Gideon Palmer, Robert B. Chapman, Reuben Taylor, a Scotchman named Robb and Aaron Brown, all in the early century. The land was cleared and the marsh further dyked, the French, some of whom remained, appearing to render their assistance.

Tanning was another industry in bygone days.

An old gentleman's memory gives 1820 as the date of the first regular mails. Dorchester was the exchange point for the weekly mails on Thursdays from Chatham, St. John and Halifax. These arrived during the day, horses were rested, and mails assorted and next morning the journey was resumed.

The history of Dorchester has been closely connected with that of the lives of its numerous brilliant legal gentlemen, and shortly after the Court House was erected.

Between 1785, and 1915 there have been five registrars of deeds, namely Amos Botsford, M. Blackhouse, Andrew Weldon, William Blackhouse (1852-1900) and Hon. A. D. Richard (1915).

THE GILBERTS

The Gilbert family in New Brunswick is descended from Thomas Gilbert of Massachusetts—by descent one of the most distinguished of all Loyalists. He was a nephew of Sir Humphrey Gilbert and he married a daughter of Governor Bradford. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. When the Revolutionary War broke out he organized at Freetown, Mass., a corps of volunteers or "Minute Men." He was an active participant in the French and Indian wars; was at Louisburg in 1745, and at Crown Point and Lake George. He came to New Brunswick in 1783, having obtained a grant at Gagetown, where he settled and became a tiller of the soil he was then 68 years of age.

The Gilbert family monument in the Dorchester Cemetery is conspicuous. A portion of the inscription is given below: Sacred to the memory of Lt. Robert Keech, a British Loyalist, born at North Castle, N. Y., November 12th, 1759, who after the Declaration of Independence left New York with his wife and only child, and landed at Fort Cumberland,

Westmorland County, on August 5th, 1783, and settled in Dorchester, N. B., where he died October 2nd, 1842, aged 83 years. Also his wife, Kezia, born at Dutchess Co., N. Y., July 8th, 1762, died at Dorchester, N. B., January 21st, 1840, aged 87 years, and their only child, Sarah, born at West Chester, N. Y., April 5th, 1783, died May 31st, 1843, aged 80 years.

And on the second side:

Sacred to the memory of Humphrey Gilbert, Esq., a descendant of the Gilbert family of Devonshire, England, who colonized in America under patent from Queen Elizabeth. Born at Berkshire Co., Bristol, Old Colony, Massachusetts, Sept. 25th, 1775; and after the signing of the independence to her American subjects by Britain, he came with his grandfather, Colonel Thomas Gilbert, and his family (being adherents to the crown) in the ship, "Spencer" to St. John, N. B., in the spring of 1783, and was married at Dorchester, N. B., February 12th, 1807, to Sarah, only child of Lt. Robert Keech, where he resided till his death July 20th, 1838, 68 years.

CHAPMAN

William Chapman came from England, and settled at Point de Bute. His children were William, Thomas, John, Henry, Mary, Jane, Polly, and Nancy.

William Chapman, 2nd, married a daughter of the first Charles Dixon, and settled at Fort Lawrence. Their sons, Henry and John, and a daughter who was married to John Greeno, settled at the place now called Chapman Settlement when it was wilderness, and soon made great improvements. Thomas Chapman had sons named James, David, Thomas, Philip, Martin and Benjamin. James resided at Coverdale. David settled at Dorchester, Thomas at Amherst where he was major of militia; Philip at Shediac, where he was Justice of the Peace. Benjamin remained on the old farm at Fort Lawrence. One of his sons is a Methodist minister, another is Justice of the Peace.

Thomas Chapman, the first, had two daughters. One was married to Robert McG. Dickey who was a Justice of the Peace and represented first the township of Amherst, afterwards the County of Cumberland in the Provincial Assembly. His son, R. B. Dickey, a very prominent lawyer was Senator of the Dominion Parliament. The other daughter of the first Thomas Chapman was married to John Morse and afterwards to Ichabod Lewis of Moncton. John Chapman married Sarah Black. Henry Chapman, son of the first named William, married a Miss Seaman of Wallace. Their sons, who were very muscular and of large physique, were Henry, Stephen, Thomas, Joseph and Smith.

Henry and Stephen remained at Point de Bute on their father's farm. Stephen moved to Sussex some years after his marriage. Both these brothers married daughters of Samuel Freeze, Esq., of Sussex. Thomas married Rebecca Purdy. While single

he lived many years with his aurt, Mrs. Roberts, at Amherst. and she left a valuable property to him, on which he settled. Smith Chapman's residence was in Kings County, N. B. A daughter of the first Henry Chapman was married to Martin Bent, 2nd, of Fort Lawrence.

Mary, daughter of the first William Chapman, was married to George Taylor, of Memramcook—now Rockland. Their children were intelligent and respected. Sally, another daughter, was married to Richard Black, Nancy was married first to Thomas Robinson, and again to James Roberts by whom there were no children. Jane was married to John Smith.

The brick house near Point de Bute. built by the first William Chapman about 1775 A. D. is still in good repair and occupied by a descendant of the original owner.

Sarah, the eldest daughter of the first William Black who came from England with her father was married to John Chapman, the third son of the first William Chapman who also came from England with his father.

They settled at Dorchester, where they owned a large block of land, which in time became a very valuable farm, and is now owned by various persons, among whom are several descendants of Mr. Chapman. Mr. Chapman took first rank as a Justice of the Peace at Dorchester. Their family consisted of four sons and two daughters, whose names were William, Mary, Richard R., John Stocks, Nancy, and Robert Barry.

Robert Barry Chapman, the youngest son of the first mentioned John Chapman, was left by his father the owner of a fine farm, which had been his old home. He entered warmly into politics, and was elected a member of the Legislature of New Brunswick. The peculiar circumstances of this election call for some notice here. The County of Westmorland was represented by four members. At the close of the election spoken of Mr. Chapman stood third. Mr. Botsford—later Judge B.—fourth, and Robert Gilbert, of Dorchester, fifth. The difference in the number of votes between the three was quite small. Mr. Gilbert feeling humiliated at his position, demanded a scrutiny, not as is customary, of the votes of the lowest on the polls, but of those of Mr. Chapman, who was further in advance of Mr. Botsford than Mr. Botsford was in advance of Mr. Gilbert. Various were the conjectures respecting this matter. Many, however, felt satisfied it was perfectly understood between them. A committee was struck in the House of Assembly to try the appeal, when the committee found it next to impossible to decide, there being a very large number of French voters, many of them of the same name and others so singularly spelled that they therefore recommended the holding of another election.

The writer is not surprised that the committee could not decide the election, for he has seen the list of voters for the parish

of Dorchester and found about a score of persons of the same name, except with slight variations in initials, in some cases, e.g., Taddy White, Taddy White, Taddy S. White, Taddy N. White, Taddy W. A. White, Taddy White, Taddy White, Taddy R. White, Taddy E. L. White, Taddy White, Taddy White, etc., etc.

The respective friends of these gentlemen became quite excited,—those of Mr. Chapman that he should have been allowed to keep his seat until it should be proved that he was not duly elected. The result was that Albert J. Smith, a young lawyer, later Sir Albert J., came into the field, and was elected.

After this, Robert B. Chapman sold his farm and removed to Rockland, Westmorland Co., with his son Robert A., who engaged in shipbuilding. He married Margaret, daughter of Andrew Weldon, Esq., of Dorchester.

Mrs. Chapman died leaving five sons and four daughters, named John Weldon, Sarah, Elizabeth, Charles Wesley, Robert Andrew, William S., Henry Daniel, Julia and Emma.

Robert Andrew, the youngest son of Robert Barry Chapman, when quite young entered into the ship-building industry at Rockland, Westmorland Co., and for many years continued to enlarge his business until it became extensive. He became High Sheriff of the County, and later Fishery Commissioner for the Province. His wife's name was Mary Elizabeth Frost, of Chatham. They had five children; one died when young. The remainder are named A. Cavour, a prominent business man of Moncton and repeatedly Mayor; Annie Elizabeth, Edna Charlotte, William Ashley and Fred.

ROBB

John Robb was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. He studied law, but not caring to practice, he immigrated to New Brunswick, landing in Miramichi, intending to engage in the lumbering business. Learning there were no saw mills in the country, he wrote to Scotland for a miller, who came and brought the machinery and outfit complete. He located it in the brook below the Corner and started business, which proved successful and satisfactory to the people. He was the pioneer in the business in this Province. He married a daughter of Judge Keiller. A daughter married Edward J. Smith, of Shediac—an M. P. P., and a son, Alexander, was for many years a trader at Dorchester. Mr. Robb met with a fatal accident—one of the first on the Intercolonial—when walking on the track with Dr. Theal. He was deaf and not hearing the approaching locomotive was struck and killed.

CHANDLER

Hon. Edward Barron Chandler was a son of Sheriff H. Chandler of Cumberland and a grandson of Col. Joshua Chandler of New Haven, Conn., whose tragic death from exposure at Mispic where his vessel was wrecked is a painful episode in the

history of the Loyalists. Mr. Chandler married Phoebe Millidge. His family were as follows:

Botsford, married Miss Carritte of Amherst. He died in early manhood in London, England.

Edward B., married Miss Coster, daughter of Archdeacon Coster; his issue, William B. Chandler, a Judge of the Supreme Court, and Emily, married to Charles Blackwell, C. E. Stephen, who died without issue.

Amos Henry, a medical practitioner, married Miss Kirk of St. John. He left three daughters, Ivaline, who joined the St. Margaret's sisterhood, at Philadelphia; Phoebe, who married W. R. Racey, Bank Manager; and Elspeth, single who lives in England

George, married a daughter of George Y. Dibblee, Fredericton. Their issue was Susan S., wife of T. W. Peters, of the legal firm of Osler, Hamourne and Nanton, Winnipeg; Kathleen, wife of Judge Hewson, Moncton; and Constance, wife of P. L. Dimock of Vancouver.

Charles N. left one daughter, Miriam, married to Langdon Cutler, of New York.

Joshua, who left no issue.

Mr. Chandler died at Government House, Fredericton, in 1880. before completing his term as Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Chandler was born in 1800, studied law at Westcock with Speaker Wm. Botsford, was called to the bar in 1821, was elected to the Legislature in 1827, represented the County until 1836, when he was elevated to the Legislative Council. In 1844, he became a member of the Government. In 1833, he with Hon. Charles Symonds was sent as a joint delegation to England to secure relinquishment of the Crown Lands, then held by the Imperial Government. In 1852, he with Sir Francis Hincks and Hon. Joseph Howe was sent to England on the subject of building the Halifax-Quebec Railway. In 1854, when in London, he entered into tentative contract with Peto, Brassey & Betts for the building of the St. John-Shediac Railway, which was ratified by the government and Legislature of New Brunswick and under which work was commenced. He was on the Commission to England on Confederation. In 1867, he was appointed one of four to build the Intercolonial Railway. In 1878, he succeeded Sir Leonard Tilley as Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick. He died at Government House, Fredericton, in 1880. Mr. Chandler in his personal habits and life always evinced the instincts of a gentleman. His hospitality at his residence, Rocklyn, was proverbial; there he was the most charming of hosts and raconteurs.

HICKMAN

The original of this one time influential family came from Ireland. He had been an officer in the Irish Constabulary. He had three sons, John, who became Collector of Customs, William,

a successful shipbuilder, and Joseph, a merchant of standing. While these names are disappearing from Dorchester, they in their day lent no small part to maintain its prominence.

One daughter married Wm. J. Weldon, a prominent hotel man at Shediac and Moncton; another married William Coll, of Sackville, who in the old stage coach days, kept a very popular hostelry, and a third, Edward B. Dickson a merchant at Sackville.

THE CHURCHES

The first church in the vicinity of Dorchester was erected by the Methodists, a short distance from the present site of the village, about 1790, and services continued to be held in it until the present church was erected.

In 1780 a church had been organized by the same denomination, under the inspiration of Bishop Black. Some claim this to be the oldest Methodist church in Canada.

The next church to be built was St Ann's Episcopal church at Westcock, six miles out, erected, by the Loyalists in 1817. It was built largely because of the exertions of Honorable Amos Botsford, father of Judge Botsford, and services are held in it at the present time. Rev. John Burnycat was its first settled clergyman, 1818-1820, then came Rev. Christopher Milner, 1818-1836; Rev. John Black, 1836-40. Trinity Church was built at Dorchester, and in 1845 a church organ was imported from England. The succeeding pastors of this new church have been Rev. J. N. DeWolfe, 1847-60. Rev. G. C. Roberts 1860-73; Rev D. Nickerson 1875-78; Rev Richard Simonds, 1878-82; Rev. Dr. J. Roy Campbell, 1882-1902; Rev. Ernest J. Wood, 1902 to 1904. The rectory was built during the incumbency of Rev. Mr. Nickerson.

The Roman Catholics erected at St. Edmunds in 1880 on land donated by Sir Albert Smith.

The Baptist Church erected about 1880 under the auspices of Deacon Aiphens Palmer, J. W. Whittier and C. E. Knapp.

BLACK

William Black, father of Bishop Black, was an early settler at Upper Dorchester. He was born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1727. He came to Halifax in 1775 and the next year became proprietor of a large block of land at Amherst. He brought from the old land his family, consisting of his wife, four sons and two daughters. His wife—a very accomplished woman—died about 1785. He married a second time, his second wife being Miss Abber, who accompanied the family to Nova Scotia as an assistant. He then removed to Upper Dorchester, where he purchased a large estate. The second family consisted of four sons and three daughters. The descendants of these are scattered. Mr. Venning Black of the fifth generation is the only one remaining on the home place. William Black died at Dorchester in 1826.

The Amherst family of William Black have always occupied a prominent place in the country, socially, industrially and politically. For over a hundred years they have been in the front rank of business. Then in Halifax, today, William A. Black, a descendant of the Bishop, may be considered the first citizen of that city, if not of the Province. No public man is more influential or respected. The late Joseph L. Black, of Sackville, represented Westmorland in the New Brunswick Assembly where he became conspicuous for his usefulness and public spirit. His cousin, Thomas Black of Amherst, was for years a leading member of the Nova Scotia Assembly and was finally elevated to the Senate.

Hon. Frank B. Black of Sackville, now senator, who for his public services has also won a place in the Senate, is a son of Hon. J. L. Black. No family in the eastern Provinces has shown a more creditable record.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY AND COLLEGE

Father LeFrance recognizing the necessity of educating his people, moved to St. Joseph's and started a common school which was the forerunner of the splendid educational establishments seen there today.

Father LeFebvre was born near Montreal in 1831 and died at St. Joseph's, 1895, aged 64. Bishop Sweeney of Saint John was anxious to establish a school for the Acadians and when visiting Montreal applied at the Provincial House of the Holy Cross for a priest to open a college in his diocese. Father LeFebvre was sent with two assistants. He arrived at Memramcook in June, 1864, with three shillings in his pocket, but with plenty of zeal and energy. He commenced work in an old barn; this was repaired or rather rebuilt and a school was opened on the 10th of October the same year. There was no endowment or funds and the Bishop had to become responsible for the initial supplies. In 1868, an addition was made and in 1873 a start was made on a fine stone structure. The work was progressive from the start; the range of handsome buildings now existing are only an indication of the fine educational work being done there that has resulted in very substantially elevating the standard of education amongst the Acadian French of the Maritimes.

SIR ALBERT SMITH'S ACTIVITIES

When Sir Albert Smith was Minister of Marine and Fisheries (1873-78) the Maritime Penitentiary was located at Dorchester. At the same time a branch of the Intercolonial was built to Dorchester Island to accommodate shipping interests, which failing in later years, has been abandoned. Previously, in 1865-6, when Sir Albert Smith was Premier of New Brunswick, he and Sir John C. Allen visited England and made a contract with the International Contract Company to build a line from Painscote to

the Missiquash river, to pass between Dorchester Island and Dorchester Court House. The company having failed, Mr. H. G. C. Ketchum took up the work and the line was opened for traffic to Dorchester in 1869. The first conductor was Mr. John Starr Trites.

When Sir Albert Smith entered public life in the fifties, it was usual for candidates to entertain their supporters on polling day with a dinner. As this cost only a quarter of a dollar per head, it was no great hardship. The price, however, increased with the years. First a dollar a vote, then five dollars, with the increase in population agents had to be employed. As a rule they fixed their own pay and took that out of the head of the heap. The popular estimate of a candidate's expenditure in a Federal election ran up to \$25,000 or \$30,000. It was not unnatural that a candidate mulcted of these disbursements for the honor of representing the people should feel sore and if not particularly scrupulous should make every effort to be recouped by a government job or office or public contract. Such things have been known in Westmorland and not to the public advantage. Sir Albert Smith was a large spender for political purposes—but his record in this respect was most honorable. He expended his own money and never attempted to gain any public office, position or job to balance accounts. He made his mistakes—particularly in following Alexander MacKenzie in his Free Trade policy. But his memory is to be honored for his strict adherence to the highest standards of public life.

EARLY MERCHANDIZING

From an account dated 1795, rendered by Stephen Milledge & Co (at Westcock) to John Keiller, one gets an idea of the prices of goods at that date. Pork was sold for 4½d, butte, 10d, spirits 15 shillings a gallon, pig-tail tobacco, per lb., 1-6, nails 10½d, linen 4-6 per yard; yellow flannel 7-4, rum 11-6.

Mr. Keiller wrote (1804) to John Humbert, St. John, that he had shipped by schooner 50 bushels of potatoes. He had sold two of the saddles furnished him by Mr. Humbert, for \$12 each and received pay in maple sugar.

Benjamin Wilson and Ichabod Lewis wrote to Hon. Mr. Odell (1818) for £500 due them as supervisors of the Great Road to Nova Scotia. Warrant was issued.

In 1798, 29 licenses to sell liquors were authorized by the Sessions. Four of these only for Dorchester and two for the "Bend".

Before the days of stage coaches Mr. John Black, a prominent merchant of St. John, was in Dorchester (1813) and borrowed a horse and saddle from Mr. Keiller to carry him to St. John. He returned the horse by Sch. Downing, Fowler Master with many thanks.

It was not until 1818 that two waggons were obtained from

the States; the purchasers were Ira Hicks and Andrew Weldon.

Mr. John Palmer in his reminiscences stated:

There was no trade between the up Bay ports and St. John until after the Loyalists came. Previously, plaster, grindstone and other products went to Passamaquoddy or Eastport, Machais, etc. In 1812 the "Charlotte", a vessel of 120 tons, built by Richard Gross, Hillsboro, and owned by Mr Boultenhouse at Wood Point, took lumber from Memramcook River to Fort Cumberland for the buildings there. The crew consisted of James Purdy, Master, Anthony Low, John Palmer, and Joseph Brown. The vessel was at the South Wharf, St. John, discharging wood when the funeral of Speaker (Amos) Botsford passed up King street. His son, Mr. William Botsford, afterwards Judge, his wife, Mr. Blair of Cumberland, and Mr. Hazen, came up the Bay in the "Charlotte", to Westcock.

In 1912, the Calhouns of Shepody, loaded a sloop they had with plaster at Hard Ledge and sailed for Passamaquoddy. Going into Dipper Harbor, they heard war had broken out. They returned and discharged their cargo on Botsford's wharf.

In those days, people had to raise what they ate or starve and make what they wore or go naked.

Mr. James Watson, Crown Land Surveyor, at the Bend wrote to Mr. Keillor, 1807, asking him to procure 5 yards of wide black ribbon for Squire Synton's daughter, to trim some silk hats and send it up by first chance. "Robert, I understand has some brandy for sale." He wants a barrel of it, which he could pay for by sugar in the spring.

Stephen Milledge kept store at Westcock, the only one in the vicinity of Sackville. It was there, stated Mr. John Palmer in his reminiscences, I first saw William Crane—afterwards Speaker and the rich man of the country. He won a race at Amherst for a dollar bet, with a Horton man. He commenced business at Westcock; later he took in Mr. Turner and the firm's name was Crane and Turner. They did business at the mouth of the Lower Fairfield Road. They were burnt out there, when he moved to Crane's Corner. Later on he took in as partners his cousins from Horton—Charles F. and Joseph F. Allison.

The settlement by Loyalists in their new homes was speedily followed by handcrafts. The travelling shoemaker, the travelling schoolmaster, the travelling tailor, were all in evidence. Later came industries dealing with primitive needs. Halifax in 1810 possessed several soap and candle factories, a number of small brewer-making shops. The city had trade with China; it had investments in the whale fishery. It had a most extensive trade with the West Indies, though the seas there were infested with pirates.

St. Andrews developed rapidly into a centre of the lumber trade. In 1830, it required 98 vessels to carry its exports. It ship-

ped 32,000 tons of timber and 587,000 feet of deals and boards and over 1,000 spars. Mr. Palmer stated: "When I was in St. John in 1808, it was then a big town. Water Street, Prince William Street and the Market Square were all built up solid. No vacant lots. Stores and warehouses lined both South and North markets wharves. The Pagans were the largest West India merchants. The Black firm owned six large vessels. They were known as mast ships, as carrying masts was their principal business. Hanford & Gilbert were also prominent merchants. Munson Jarvis in the South Wharf had a large establishment. Donald Cruikshank and John Robertson were large shippers. Ship chandlery business was then an extensive line as vessels had to be outfitted.

Col. Wanton was the port collector. Mrs. Thompson kept the leading hotel. It was situated next to the Coffee House Corner. It was very select. Strangers had to have credentials. The rum business was universal. It was in stock in all stores as well as in taverns. Everybody drank—hardly without exception, as it was cheap, though a section of the Wesleyan folks had become total abstainers. It was a part of the program at weddings, funerals, barn-raising, country frolics and muster gatherings. The best families took out licenses and sold it. It was laid in the fall by traders the same as sugar, salt, molasses and flour. The country at that date had not recovered from the excesses and dissipation of the Seven Years war.

STONE AND COPPER

Deposits of copper being found in the sandstone formation at Squirreltown, three miles back of Dorchester about 1855, they were worked by an American Company, but not paying were abandoned. Later when the world war created a demand for copper, work was resumed, but later also abandoned. Building stone and grindstone, both of superior quality, are found in the ridge between the Memramcook and Petitcodiac rivers and were worked extensively for the American markets, before high duties imposed at Washington prevented their export.

Reminiscences

The Palmers

John Palmer came of good stock. His father held a Commission in the British service, was a loyalist, and was amongst the thousands of those who preferred banishment in a northern wilderness with all its toils and perils to their homes under an alien flag. Who can tell how much the pluck and enterprise, the spirit of patriotism and domestic virtue that mark the character of our people does not exist by the law of heredity and descent from the Roman spirit of these political exiles that made our shores their home? The dust of Gideon Palmer, the common ancestor of the Palmer family of this County, reposes in the old Dorchester graveyard, his history being briefly recorded on a headstone: "Gideon Palmer late a Lieutenant in Delancy's Corps. Died Oct. 6, 1924, aged 75 years."

Cornet Titus Knapp came at the same time as Capt. Palmer. They went into business together at Fort Cumberland. Palmer afterwards sold out to King and removed to Dorchester. Palmer's house, a stone one, was on the north side of Knapps. Their store was between them.

He was still a young man when the Loyalists came over (1783), but he appears to have been recognized at once as a man of character and importance. Among the first commissions issued by the newly organized government of New Brunswick, was one to Gideon Palmer, as Coroner and on the first Nisi Prius Court held in Westmorland County on 18th. September, 1787, we find him making his first return (The first court was held at the house of Mr. James Law, Westmorland. Mr. Justice Ludlow presided. There were present on the bench, James Law, Charles Dixon, Christopher Harper, Robert Scott and William Allen Esquires, Ward Chapman, afterwards Chief Justice acted as clerk, and Thomas Herritt as constable. The bar was represented by Messrs. Botsford, Chipman and Hardy. Gideon Palmer, Coroner, made return of an inquisition taken upon the body of Geo. Murphy, casually drowned).

He was captain of the Dorchester company of Militia. In those warlike days, when an enemy might be apprehended at any time, and when it was necessary to be prepared for attack, the militia were drilled 15 days, six in the spring, six in the fall and three in general muster which took place at Sackville. Capt. Palmer drilled his men at Charters. It is related at a General Muster at Dixon's Island, the officers were dining together, when an altercation arose between Capt. Palmer and Capt. Henry Chapman, one occupying a seat near the head of the table the other near the foot. Capt. Chapman in his excitement shouted out to his brother officer in language more warlike than parliamentary: "You're a liar." Capt. Palmer did not reply. He jumped up on the table, where his movements could not be hindered and made a dash at his opponent, clearing the table of its viands as he went. The results are not known beyond the fact that Capt. Palmer a few days afterwards paid £6 for broken dishes. Mr. Palmer married a daughter of Christopher Harper; he left four sons, Philip, Gideon, Marcus, and John. Philip Palmer was a leading J. P., and Crown Land Surveyor, and for years a representative in the General Assembly. Gideon became one of the most successful ship-builders and ship-owners in the Province.

Mr. Gideon Palmer Sr., lived when he first came with the Loyalists at Green Hill, Westmorland Point, which was then the political centre of the country between St. John and Halifax. Fifteen years after, when John Palmer was born, the country had made some slight progress, but the whole Province was then practically a wilderness, the few newly formed settlements being separated by almost interminable forests.

First Settlers in the Province

In 1784, the only English settler from Pictou to Miramichi was Mr. William Hannington, who that year purchased a tract of 5,000 acres at Shediac. It was only 20 years previously that Mr. William Davidson arrived from the north of Scotland and settled at Miramichi, and the next year obtained the Elm Tree grant of 100,000 acres. But it was not until 1786 that a number of Loyalists and disbanded soldiers settled there and Mr. Davidson was enabled to start two saw mills and two years later opened trade with England for the sale of masts. In 1786, Mr. Solomon Powell an American Loyalist from Poughkeepsie, settled on the Richibucto River, where the ferocity of the Indians had previously deterred any English settlers from attempting it. At this period there were but eight families including Acadians between Baie des Vents Miramichi and Baie Verte and from the entrance of the Richibucto River.

Mr. Powell went there to carry on fishing and shipbuilding, portaging his implements and supplies from the head of Grand Lake to the head of Richibucto river with the help of Indians. Three years afterwards he was followed there by Capt. Jacob Rowen, who commenced business, associated with William Pagan, of St. John, under the name of Pagan & Powell. Their headquarters were at St. John, and they had four branch houses. To show the difficulty and delay attending communication in those days, it may be mentioned that the Quebec house had heavy losses, which rendered the first insolvent, and it was six months afterward before the head house at St. John learned that they had been bankrupt for six months. The late Judge Weldon, the late Sheriff Sayre and Benjamin Goldsmith, a nephew of the poet, were clerks in the Richibucto house. It is also interesting to note that during the revolution, Capt. Powell sailed a vessel from New York without convoy for England. He was met off the coast of Nova Scotia by a French privateer, which called upon him to surrender. He was armed with one gun—"a long Tom," and he preferred trying conclusions. The French vessel shattered his mainmast, when he got a fair shot at his opponent between wind and water, sinking her. He rescued the crew, landing them at Halifax. The cabin boy, Michaud was brought up by Capt. Powell, and some of his descendants live in Kent County.

On the Bay of Fundy coast, the progress of English colonization and settlement was not much more forward. Twenty-four years before Mr. Palmer's birth, Messrs. White and Simonds landed at St. John, and Capt. Peabody at Manguerville to start settlements at these places at which date there were only 400 Europeans on the River St. John, and in the city itself. Five years before his birth the population of the whole province (after the arrival of the Loyalists) was then 12,000. But so slowly did the province progress outside of St. John itself and the up river country, which was in easy access to it by water, that some years after (1803, when Mr. Palmer was 25 years of age,) it was officially reported there was not ten miles of road in the Province, outside of Sunbury, fit for a carriage wheel.

First Schools

"The first school I went to," Mr. Palmer stated to the writer, "was taught by Ebenezer Cutler at Dorchester Island. I attended in the evenings, after teaming all day. Dillworth's spelling book was about the only thing I remember I studied there. We did not have many books in those days. We were not bothered with newspapers or novels either. The people had too much hard work to do to give up time to reading. I went to school afterwards to Josiah Wood, grandfather of the late M. P.; he kept near the Court House. Besides the school he also ran a fulling mill, which my father built for him near the shipyard in the creek. He died before he was old, and afterwards my father carried on the business."

I was sent to school to Windsor. I went from St. John to Windsor by vessel. Judge Bliss, the two Parkers, Michael Hales and Hunter went there the same term. Sam Slick went there the same time. He was very mischievous—full of tricks. Mr. Farquharson, a teacher, used to chase him around a post. To retaliate he got off some poetry:

"In Windsor town, there lived a Parson,
His name it was John Farquharson;
Secluded from domestic life,
In vain he strove to get a wife."

We had no newspaper in those days and but few books. I recollect a teacher named David Foster. He was sent out by the Hudson Bay Company as a Clerk. He kept school at the William Trenholm farm. Point de Bute.

Early Preachers

Amongst the preachers, I have a recollection of Rev. Joseph Crandall and Rev. Theodore Harding. They came around at stated intervals. I remember the first Church Clergyman at Westcock—Parson W. Loughby. He was a slight, tall man and a good preacher. He was succeeded by Parson Milner, who was a powerful man physically and owing to his sailor like style and manner, he got the name of "Jacky Milner". He built the Westcock parsonage and some of the Churches. The first Methodist minister I saw was Marsden; he was in appearance a fine handsome man. Bishop Black was a round fleshy man. He was a very sociable, pleasant man and readily made friends.

"For the first waggon road, we are indebted to French Engineers, who constructed one between Beausejour and the outpost at Gasperreau. The remains of this road can be readily traced to this day. The piles in which they carried their highway across Baie Verte marsh are in existence. Early in the century a road was made by way of Jolicure to Sackville. The first travelling vehicles used were three "grasshopper" shays imported in 1810 by Dr. Rufus Smith, Wm. Knapp and Christopher Harper. In 1817 or 1818, Ira Hicks and Andrew Weldon purchased team waggons from a Yankee. They were the first seen here. There was no turnpike road in Dorchester until 1818. (Recollections of Dr. Charles Smith not yet in print). Travelling was done nearly altogether by vessel. "The first vessel I recollect (Recollections of Mr. John Palmer) was the "Hope", a schooner of 70 or 80 tons built by Elijah Ayer. His son Mariner was master of her. She was built in Dorchester Creek.

War of 1812

When the war broke out, the Calhouns of Shepody had a sloop, loaded with plaster at Hard Ledge for Passamaquoddy. They put into Dipper Harbour, where the master heard of the outbreak of hostilities. He returned at once and discharged the cargo on Botsford's Wharf, Sackville. In the fall they started again and at St. John were joined by four other vessels mustering 60 men all told, with half a dozen six pounders. Off Indian Island, three American privateers coasting down east in search of prey attacked them. They fought most of the flood and ebb and finally beat them off. The prospect of war in 1812 together with the unprotected state of Canada West, led to the ordering of 104th. Regt., to Quebec. They were replaced at St. John with militia. On 22nd. January 1813 the Dorchester Company mustered at the Marlin Black farm. The officers in command were Capt. Henry Chapman, Lieut. Duncan Shaw and Ensign Malcolm McEacheren. Col. Botsford had command of the whole force. We marched the first day to the Bend. There was no road—only a pathway marked by blazed trees through the woods. There were no settlements—only an occasional house, where now there are towns and villages. We had a hard tramp through deep snow, made more difficult by the scarcity of provisions along the route. The next month February, 30 volunteers were called for to do garrison duty at Fort Cumberland until the artillery arrived from Halifax, I was one of them. We came up to Shepody in a schooner, of which Thomas Brewster was master and owner.

John Calhoun set us over to Belliveau and we trudged home, without food or drink and nearly perished from cold.

Lieut. Bonnycastle, a lad under 20 years of age, was in command at the Fort. There was only a few of the artillery there, besides the militia. We received our discharge and went home and I was done with "sodgering."

Mr. Palmer was married in 1814 to a daughter of Ebenezer Cole at Cole's Point. Ministers were then not so abundant as they since have become, and, anyway, Protestant ministers (except Episcopalians)

were not qualified by law to perform the marriage service, so in Mr. Palmer's case it was performed by Squire John Keillor, father of the late Thos. Keillor, Esq. after which an old time country frolic took place—the fiddler being the functionary next in requisition after the priest, and in accordance with old style ceremony, the contents of the old brown jug, guileless of either gauger or Scott act inspector, was sent around and around and "set 'em up."

No obstacle of work—no physical difficulty could daunt Mr. Palmer, he delighted in feats that other men would shrink from; and near the close of a most busy and useful life his energy and virility seemed an exhaustless as ever. Hired by a neighbor, Mr. Buck, to mow a piece of marsh in Sackville, he rode there in the morning, mowed two acres and returned at night. He had attained the age of ninety, when he drove his team in the woods cut a load of wood, loaded it, and took it to his door-yard unassisted.

Mr. Palmer busied himself in many employments. He cut down the trees, cleared the land, raised cattle and crops, built mills, logged, stream drove and lumbered, built at least one vessel, was farmer, lumberman, miller, fisherman, sailor, trader, shipmaster and soldier. When asked by the writer if there had been any employment usual to the country in which he had not been engaged, he replied in a tone of regret that there was one—he had never made grindstones. If the records are to be trusted, he did not come scathless through his work, he has "shook hands with a saw mill," his legs have both been broken; his arms broken and some of his ribs dislocated on different occasions.

Such men are rare; they are fit to be the pioneers of a country and the fathers of a race; their memory deserves to keep green; their deeds of self-reliance, of self-sacrifice and courage are worthy of commemoration, for they are eloquent of what is worthiest and best in a man.

DesBarres Grants and the French Settlers

John Peter Godey, John Budrot, Jos. Burgeway, J. B. Burgeway, Peter Billavoue, John Godey, Jr. state:

Are native Acadians residents on the west side of Memramcook River, and settled on lands originally granted to Col. Jos. Gorham, and sold by him to Major DesBarres whose agent put them on said lands. The rents are so great they cannot support their families and never having received land from the Govt., they ask for lands at Shediac near lands asked for by Jos. Boudrot, Elar Budrot and others of Cape Tormentine. They ask for a warrant of survey, at their own expense, of 200 acres each person.

January 23, 1787.

Francis Cormier, Agent.

September, 10th, 1795.

Petitions in the name of sundry inhabitants of River Memramcook and Petitcodiac. His Memorial shows that the petitioners have for 25 years settled in said part of N. B. on the title of Mr. Gorham who did not fulfil the conditions of his grant. Gov. DesBarres, they state, then persuaded them that he had purchased Mr. Gorham's title and made them submit to his terms. He made a sort of lease with them which he never fulfilled, they having to give him one-third of their produce. Then, not content with this, obliged them to pay a yearly rent, through his agent, Mrs. Cannon, under pain of ejection.

In 1804 David Melanson stated for himself and others they being inhabitants of Minudie in the County of Cumberland and Province of Nova Scotia wish to become settlers in the Province of New Brunswick. They never having any lands granted unto them, pray that your Honor in Council will be pleased to order them a grant of lands 400

acres each, between Memramcook and Dyke, on the Scadouk River, in such proportions as to your Honor may seem meet, the said lands being vacant, unlocated and unappropriated to any persons whatsoever, being part back meadows and part wilderness and your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed David Melanson Sr., Peter Melanson, Sr., Dominick Melanson, Fabien Melanson, Lawrence Burke, Maximan LeBlanc, Lawrence Melanson, Matturin Cumo, Francis Cumo, John LeBlanc, Francis Leger, John LeBlanc, John Melanson, Peter Parbang, Roso Melanson, Paul Burke.

Geo. Sproule Certifies:

The applicants having large families and being in good circumstances ask each 400 acres, to cross the brook, with a front of 35 or 40 chains to each lot as the interval on the brook is narrow and the real land very poor, the situation is vacant.

Francis Cormier stated being informed that any unimproved lands in this province might be obtained on application to the Government we the undersigned have been encouraged to solicit your Honor to procure a grant of permission to improve upon a tract of land lying and situate on the west side of the river of Memramcook hitherto not occupied or improved on, it is bounded on the North 67 lot of about two miles more or less along the river downwards. Your kind attention with our request will confer an everlasting favor on. Your Most Humble subjects and petitioners, Francis Cormier, Germain Cormier, Sylvan Cormier, Peter Robinson.

Memramcook, June 16. 1807.

Henry Stultz, Sylvan Babinou, and Joseph Leger of Dorchester, stated that at a distance of about two miles back from their respective dwellings, there is a body of about 200 acres of wild meadow ungranted which they are in great need of, for hay to support their stock and pray that the said Henry may have 160 acres and the said Sylvan and Joseph fifty acres each.

That the said Henry Stultz hath erected a dwelling house, saw mill and grist mill on the mill creek so called in Dorchester upon ungranted lands above and next to Reuben Mills. Grant and made other improvements having resided thereon with his family more than six years, and there is no other claim to the said lands and therefore prays that he may have 500 acres.

Your memorialists therefore humbly pray that they may have a vote of Council on warrant of Survey, or such other assurance as Your Excellency can give them or otherwise grant relief and they as in duty bound will ever pray.

Henry Stultz, Sylvan Rabinou, Joseph Leger.

Signed by A. Botsford in their behalf.

Alex Sonia and Peter Gould, petition.

For a warrant of Surveys in their favor for each a lot on the rear of the grant to Simon White and others in Dorchester and adjoining the lot granted to James Black.

Land declared vacant, granted 1809.

Charles White, Emanuel Gooda, Tousaint Gooda, Peter White, Israel Laundry, Joseph Laundry, Joseph LeBlanc, Bonang LeBlanc, Joseph Grainja, David Foster, Peter Gooda, Matturin Gooda, Charles Gooda, Beloni Gooda, John Gooda, Fedel Gooda, David Gooda, Charles Melanson and Harmong LeBlanc state (1809) that they are French inhabitants, Governner DesBarres' Tenants on the Memramcook river in the County of Westmorland and wish to become settlers in the said

County and have never received any lands from government; they therefore pray your honor in Council to order them a grant each of 400 acres on the road leading from the head of Menamcook to the river Scoudouc on the Shediac Harbour to have lots laid one-half on each side of the road. Lands granted, 400 acres to married men and 500 to single.

David Budro, Matturin Budro, Hylare Budro, Sever Gooda, Millam Burk, Jr., Joseph Burk, Jr., John Gooda, Sr., and Joseph LeBlanc, Jr., all of the River Petitcodiac, ask a grant of 400 acres each on the East of Memramcook river on the east side thereof at or near a place called Stoney Creek unapplied or unappropriated to any person.

Michael Downing, John Gould, Maximian LeBlanc of Dorchester, Lemion White German Tibado, Wm Turnica, Joseph Hanuary, Matthias White, Israel White, David Burk, Eustace Melanson, Celestian Burk, Michael LeBlanc and Michael Burk, Jr., of Memramcook ask for (1809) a grant each of 300 acres in the township of Dorchester on the easterly side of Petitcodiac river on the rear of lands granted unto Joseph and Freeman LeBlanc.

Mr. Watson states Michael Downing sold his lot before granted at Tidnish—he is an industrious man, good subject. Served three years in the first Battalion of Col. Delancy's Jersey volunteers in the last Rebel war, his loyalty to government not to be doubted. His mother is a widow and has 10 children including him.

Alexander Tibado (18 years of age) states, 1809, he is an inhabitant in Memramcook river, in the County of Westmorland (a widow's son, his mother has a large family) and asks for a grant of 300 acres in the Township of Dorchester on the easterly side of the River Petitcodiac on the rear of lands granted unto Joseph LeBlanc here granted.

Benjamin Charters states he is a single man of the age of twenty-three years and asks a grant of two hundred acres of land in order that he may settle the same and become a permanent settler in this country. That in making application for a grant of land your Memorialist has no other motives than to procure a farm for himself which he is determined immediately to settle and improve.—Wilderness land which is situate on a small Creek which empties into the Memramcook River, about half a mile above the lot granted to one Joseph Landree.

The Memorial of Julian Blen aged 58 years with a family Joseph Blen aged 23 years, single; John Blen aged 21 years, single; Stephen Blen, aged 19 years, single; and Michael Blen, aged 17 years, single.

Most Humbly sheweth.

That your memorialists have never before applied for any land in this province, but are all able to make the improvements usually required and are desirous of making a settlement in the County of Westmorland.

They humbly pray that an order may be made in their favor for some of the vacant land between the allotment to David McLonson and associates and the McEachrean Grant on the road leading from Dorchester to Shediac and in such quantity as is usually allowed to subjects.

Dorchester 18th, Sept. 1813.

Julian Blen, for self and sons.

I certify that the statements of age etc., in this memorial are correct and true, and that the applicants are men and capable of settling such allotments as may be allowed them.

28 September 1813.

There is a district of three miles vacant in the situation described in this memol. none of the applicants have received any grant or allotment.

GEO. SPRULE.

The Memorial of Robt. Keillor and David Chapman and Thomas Keillor, inhabitants of the County of Westmorland. Most Humbly sheweth.

That your Memorialist Robert Keillor is forty-nine years of age, is a married man and resides in Dorchester in the County of Westmorland. That the only lands that your Memorialist ever obtained from Government was two hundred acres situate in Dorchester and which is now in a high state of cultivation.

That your Memorialist David Chapman is thirty years of age has a wife and four children and resides in Dorchester aforesaid. That your Memorialist never had a Grant of any lands from Government although about four years since he joined in an application with John Chapman and others for a tract of land upon the Cocagne River, for which a warrant of Survey was obtained but as your memorialist discovered that that application had been made for the above tract with a view of benefiting by the timber, and as the object of your memorialist was to obtain land for a Farm. Your Memorialist wishes to decline taking a grant of the land allotted to him at Cocagne. Your memorialist begs leave to assure your Honor that no timber was ever cut by your Memorialist upon the above tract at Cocagne, or by any person on his account.

That your Memorialist Thomas Keillor is sixteen years of age, is the son of John Keillor esquire of Dorchester

That your Memorialists are desirous of taking up a tract of building land adjoining or contiguous to land allotted to William Botsford Esq., situate upon the Petiteodiad mountain.

That should your memorialist obtain a grant of the above Wilderness land they intend to improve settlements.

Your memorialist therefore most humbly prays that Your Honor will be pleased to give such directions as that your memorialists may obtain grant of the above wilderness land in and in such quantities as to your Honor shall seem meet.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dorchester, July 2nd, 1814.

Robert Keillor
David Chapman,
Thomas Keillor.

I believe the facts to be correctly stated in the foregoing memorial. The memorialists Robert Keillor and David Chapman, have ample means for making improvements and John Keillor Esq., the Father of Thomas Keillor has pleased himself to make improvements for his son which is humbly submitted.

July 2nd, 1814.

W. Botsford

July 5th, 1814. The situation applied for in this Memorial is vacant.

G. SPROULE.

The memorial of Alexander Sonia, twenty-eight years of age, married and Peter Gould, twenty years of age, (single), both of Westmorland County.

Most Humbly sheweth.

That your memorialists have not received any lands in this province but are able and ready to settle upon and improve such lands as Government may allow them.

They therefore pray your Honor to be pleased to order a Memorial of survey in their favor for each of them a lot to be laid out on the rear of the grant to Simon White and others in Dorchester and adjoin-

ing the lot granted to James Black to be laid out in such form and quantity as your Honor in your wisdom may deem proper.

And your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray—
Dorchester 24th, July 1814.

his Peter X Gould mark	his Alexander X Sonia mark
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6th, Aug., 1814. The situation applied for in this Memorial is vacant—the applicants have not received any grant or allotment.

GEO. SPROULE.

The within request takes in land formerly applied for by Joseph Victor White and others, but in consequence of Stephen Behm and associates obtaining a grant of a part of it, they have abandoned their application.

We therefore beg leave to recommend the within named persons as deserving the land they ask for.

John Keiller,
Andrew Wheldon, J. P.
Eben Cutler .

Col. DesBarres' Case

Col. DesBarres, famous for his coastal surveys had an ambition to become a land owner, and he secured from the government of Nova Scotia and by purchase 8,000 acres at Minadie, 8,000 acres at Maccan and Nappan, 20,000 at Tatamagouche and 20,000 at Memramcook, altogether 56,000 acres, or nearly 600 square miles. This immense property became only a source of worry, expense and disappointment to him. The Minadie estate was settled by Acadians; the Maccan and Nappan by Yorkshire people; the Tatamagouche by Swiss and Germans, amongst whom were the Tattries, Bigneys, Langilles, Grattens, Jodfreys, Patriquens, and other well known families. The Memramcook was partially settled by Acadians under agreement and partially by Acadian squatters. In 1787, one Mary Cannon filed a Memorial with the New Brunswick Government, stating she had power of Attorney from Col. DesBarres to act for him respecting lands on the Memramcook and Petitcodiac Rivers, originally granted to Col Gorham, and officers of his corps for which she paid £1,500. DesBarres settled 50 Acadian families whom he paid for dyking and draining the marshes. When she called upon these tenants for rents, she was informed by them that some of them had obtained grants and others expected to.

Those having obtained grants were Joseph LeBlanc, Fearman LeBlanc, Paul LeBlanc and Peter Budro and son. The lands occupied by them were granted to Major Skeen who paid £350 for dyking and draining the marsh, etc. Mr. DesBarres purchased them from Major Skeen.

This memorial was to advise the government of the colonizing work done by DesBarres. It seems that the government left him to his legal remedies.

Story of the Acadians

To His Excellency Thos. Carleton Esq., Governor of His Majesty's Province of New Brunswick.

The petition of the French inhabitants of Dorchester.

Humbly sheweth,

That your Petitioners are now inhabitants of Dorchester on the West side of the River Memramcook on land called Joseph Frederick Wallett DesBarres Esq., which we now hold by virtue of a Lease under the Legislature of Mrs. Mary Cannon who has signed the same as Attorney for the aforesaid Desbarres Esq., who has threatened (notwithstanding the leave by her signed) to turn us out of our dwellings those preceding given us much reason to suspect a removal at a time when it may much distress us. Therefore being encouraged by John Wheldon Esq., (of Dorchester) to acquaint your Excellency with our present situation, who hopes with us that Your Excellency will take it in your Most Candid and Serious Consideration and grant us land that we may call our own. We humbly beg that Your Excellency would grant us those lands whereon we now live (if possessed) as we have much reason to suspect that it is now become His Majesty's Property for many reasons, first we are persuaded the grant of the aforesaid land was given under the great seal of Nova Scotia and we are suspicious that the aforesaid grant was not recorded in an office in New Brunswick agreeable to the Limitation of An Act of the Assembly relative to the registry of Grants. Therefore if the aforesaid land is the legal property of Joseph Frederick Wallett Desbarres Esq., we believe it not; but if it is His Majesty's property (or liable to be escheated) we Humbly beg that Your Excellency will give us to understand what can be done about it, by writing to John Wheldon Esq., and your Humble Petitioners will as in Duty Bound Ever Pray.

his Frederick X LeBlong mark	his Mechel X Burk mark	his John X Corme mark
his John X Shayer mark	his Francis X Cornice Jr mark	his Joshet X Corme mark
his Isaac X Tebodan mark	his Lamant X Landie mark	his Abram X Corme mark
his Joseph X Leger mark	his Frances X Cormie Jr. mark	his Joseph X Corme mark
his Gabriel X Leger mark	his Andrew X Voillet mark	his X Corme mark
his Charles X Melonson mark	his James X Cormie mark	his Joseph X Corme Jr. mark
his Peter X Cornice mark	his Francis X Cormie mark	his Jock X Corme mark
his James X Leger mark	his Francis X Viens mark	his Germe X Perlang mark
his Simon X LeBlong mark	his John X Mex mark	

The Petition of Sundry inhabitants on the Rivers Memramcook and Petitcodiac in the Province of New Brunswick by their agent Francis Cormier,

—Humbly Sheweth.

That we your Petitioners and forefathers have been upwards of twenty years labouring in a state of uncertainty—That we first settled here on the title of Mr. Gorham who not fulfilling the condition of his grant as we are informed left his possession

Governor DesBarres then came and persuaded us as we were that he purchased Mr. Gorham's title, which before was declared null and which we have reason to believe was never since ratified in this province Want of means and ability to vindicate our own cause obliged us to submit to his terms.

He made us a sort of offer consisting chiefly of conditions never complied with. Mistress Cannon his agent, not content with the produce which we yearly rendered her, according to agreement has by her menaces obliged part of the people to pay her a yearly rent and threatened those that resisted with expulsion

That new agents are now appointed, who as we are informed mean to oblige us to quit the land in which we have made large improvements or submit to any burden they may choose to impose on us and the more effectually to execute their plan they have employed the attorneys at law, Westmorland and Saint John, in order as we conceive that we might have no person of that description to speak for us were we in a condition to employ one.

Thus circumstances, ignorant of the language and laws of the country, and destitute of the means to defend our case in a Court of Justice—

Reply of Col. DesBarres

The Memorial of Mary Cannon of Castle Frederick, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Humbly sheweth:

That your Memorialist for many years past has had the sole management and transacted the whole of the business of Lieut. Governor DesBarres by virtue of a Power by him to her given, by which she was fully empowered to let and convey lands &c, &c, and being at this time so empowered, she takes the liberty of informing Your Honours that Lieut. Gov. DesBarres some years ago, purchased all that tract of land situated lying and being on the River Petitcodiac and Memramcook originally granted to Lieut. Col. Goreham and the officers of his Corps for which he paid £1500 on which lands he has since settled fifty-six Acadian families as Tenants, to whom he has paid for dyking and draining the marsh lands &c, three thousand, three hundred and fifty pounds. After so large an expenditure, your Memorialist was much surprised when calling on those people a few days ago, to account for the rents, she was told that some of them had obtained grants of the land on which they were settled, and that all the rest had got a promise and expected grants likewise in a short time

The names of the persons who say they have grants are Jos. LeBlanc, Fearman LeBlanc, Paul LeBlanc and Peter Budrow & Son Those persons were settled by Mr. DesBarres many years ago, on lands purchased by Mr. DesBarres formerly granted to Major Sheen, and have received from him for dyking and draining the marsh &c. £350.

Your Memorialist further begs leave to inform you that Lieut. Gov. DesBarres has a Power from the Guardians of the Heirs of Lord Wm. Campbell to take care care of and let to the most advantage, for the use of the heirs, the lands granted to the said late Lord Wm.,

lying near Fort Cumberland, in consequence of which some of it was leased out, but your Memorialist is now informed that it is to be escheated, and granted to others, and as Lt. Gov. DesBarres is now absent on public business and has not for some years past had time to attend to his own private concerns your Memorialist hath therefore taken the liberty to state a few matters of Fact, in full confidence that when your Honours are more fully acquainted with the circumstances, you will find the way to do justice to Mr. DesBarres and all others concerned.

Your Memorialist also flatters herself that your Honours will see the iniquity and injustice of those people who are endeavouring, by false insinuations, to deceive and impose on the officers of Government; and to defraud Mr. DesBarres out of those lands which have already cost him near five thousand pounds, and that at a time when the hurry of public affairs renders it out of his power to make any defence.

In full confidence that after your Honours have examined into the facts within stated, you will disannul those grants thus fraudulently obtained, and not suffer any other escheatures of the within described lands to take place. Your Memorialist humbly begs leave to submit the premises.

Cumberland, 26th Aug. 1787.

In 1822, he brought an action of ejectment against Messrs. McWilliams, Guild, Gaudet and Melonson.

In 1824, a settlement was arrived at, the year DesBarres died, at the venerable age of 102 years.

Shipbuilding

Shipbuilding commenced at Dorchester as far back as 1825. Previous to that date, no records are available. It continued until the eighties. Over 50 vessels of all sizes were built there, the largest being in 1856, the Weisford, 1929 tons, by I. McMorran. The local government recognized the importance of the place by appropriating £150 in 1840 for a wharf. In 1874 a branch to Dorchester Island was built, 2 miles long. In the eighties, with the decline of shipbuilding decay set in, and the residents one by one left for more promising fields, and the place is today deserted.

Mr. William Hickman built his vessels at the Island. Mr. R. A. Chapman's yard was across the river at Rockland. Mr. Gideon Palmer built his fleet beside a shallow creek in the upland, dry except at high water. Dorchester boasted at the time of possessing three fleets of sea going vessels, trading in all parts of the world. All quickly disappeared when iron supplanted steel in their composition.

Vessels Built at Dorchester

1828—Sea Flower, 67 tons, Dorchester, Wm. Henry Street and Jas. W. Street.

1828—Sarah Ann, 238 tons, Dorchester, H. Gilbert.

1826—Intent, 92 tons, Dorchester, George Ord.

1829—Victory, 148 tons, Dorchester, G. Palmer.

1831—Edwin Botsford, 48 tons, Dorchester, John, Isaiah and Ward Edgett.

1832—Sea Flower, 118 tons, T. Crouser, Dorchester.

1834—Sprightly, 20 tons, A. Wallet.

1934—Mansfield, 155 tons, G. D. Robinson.

1835—Dorchester, 47 tons, Jno. Kinnear.

1836—Blanche, 65 tons, Edward Dowling.

1836—Mary, 68 tons, Roderick McNeil.

1836—Union, 82 tons, Peter Thompson.

- 1840—Margaret, 19 tons, Jno. Kinnear.
 1845—Larch, 704 tons, John MacKay.
 1848—Margaret, 19 tons, J. Kinnear.
 1848—Edwin Botsford, 48 tons, Jno. Edgett, Jr.
 1854—Bloomer, 116 tons, Joshua Kerr.
 1854—Sunny South, Michael Thompson
 1855—Dorchester, 1336 tons, Horace Robinson.
 1856—Windham, 794 tons, J. L. Dunn.
 1856—Castilian, 1063 tons, J. L. Dunn.
 1856—Welsford, 1292, J. McMorran.
 1857—Vernon, 96 tons, Thos. Ayer.
 1857—James Smith, 1108 tons, T. Vaughan.
 1857—Emperor, 19 tons, Frank Coleman.
 1858—Catherine, 215 tons, Geo. Palmer.
 1859—Fanny Palmer, 194 tons, Acalus L. Palmer.
 1860—Prince of Wales, 193 tons, S. Palmer.
 1860—Village Belle, 177 tons, Geo. Buck, Will Cochrane, &
 1861—Alice Grey, 182 tons, Will, Wilkes, Josiah King &c.
 1861—Edward Barton, 218 tons, Robt. Andrew Chapman.
 1861—Swan, 53 tons, David S. Taylor &c.
 1862—Barlow, 360 tons, Gideon Palmer
 1862—Emma, 45 tons, John Irving.
 1862—Ida May, 99 tons, Gideon Palmer &c.
 1863—Charley Palmer, 585 tons, A. L. Palmer.
 1863—Alfretta, 227 tons, E. V. Godfrey.
 1863—Memramcook, 57 tons, H. Lewis.
 1863—G. Palmer, 306 tons, R. Lowerison.
 1864—Cavour, 230 tons, Arthur W. Masters, John F. Masters.
 1864—Cynthia Palmer, 335 tons, William Milner, Gideon Palmer &c.
 1864—Kate Upham, 298 tons, Acalus L. Palmer.
 1864—Sarah King, 342 tons, Edward B. Chandler, J. King &c.
 1864—Star of the Sea, 196 tons, Abram Bourke &c.
 1864—W. K. Chapman, 131 tons, George Buck &c.
 1864—Annetta, 408 tons Richard Lowerison.
 1864—Martha Ann Palmer, 299 tons, A. L. Palmer.
 1864—Victoria, 228 tons, L. K. White.
 1866—Capella, 190 tons, J. C. C. Smith.
 1866—Leona, 299 tons, R. A. Chapman.
 1866—Mary Jane Wilbur, 350 tons, Wm. Wilbur.
 1867—Maggie Reynolds, 695 tons, G. Palmer.
 1867—Thomas Cochrane, 627 tons, W. K. Chapman.
 1868—Robert Golfrey, 773 tons, R. A. Chapman.
 1868—Mary Lowerison, 572 tons, Richard Lowerison.
 1869—Sarah M. Smith, 774 tons, Wm. Hickman.
 1868—David Taylor, 599 tons, R. A. Chapman.
 1870—Maggie L. Carvell, 867 tons, T. Keiller.
 1870—S. P. Sherwood, 399 tons, R. A. Chapman.
 1871—Bel Stewart, 603 tons, Gideon Palmer.
 1871—Charlie Hickman, 903 tons, Wm Hickman &c.
 1871—Algeria, 620 tons, J. F. Taylor.
 1871—Hibernia, 403 tons, A. L. Palmer
 1872—R. B. Chapman, 555 tons, R. A. Chapman.
 1872—J. C. Lamb, 481 tons, Wm. Hickman.
 1872—Brothers & Sisters, 655 tons, S. Palmer.
 1872—Vista, 131 tons, R. A. Chapman.
 1872—Lizzie Wright, 933 tons, R. A. Chapman, Wm. Chapman.
 1872—Augusta, 354 tons, A. J. Smith.

The County, which until 1844, included Albert County, was represented in the Assembly by William Botsford, just elected in place of his father, Titus Knapp, James Estabrooks of Tantramar and John Chapman of Dorchester.

The sheriff of the County was Joshua Whetherad. The Court House was near St. Mark's Church, Mt. Whatley. William Botsford was Clerk of the Peace. Justices of the Peace were Samuel Gay, Ralph Siddall, Titus Knapp, Duncan Reed, William Linton, Jonathan Burnham, Rufus Smith, James Watson, John Keilor, Benjamin Wilson, Christopher Harper, William Wells, James Estabrooks, Andrew Wheldon, Hezekiah King, Edward Dixon and John Chapman. Deputy-collector of Customs, Sackville, Jonathan Burnham, and at Dorchester W. H. Smith.

The Militia at that time assumed a greater importance and prominence than it ever did since, and was divided into two battalions. The first battalion was commanded as follows:

Samuel Gay, Major and Captains as follows:—Dalton Dixon, William Scott, James Watson, Cornelius McMonagle, Abiel Peck, Samuel Cornwall, Robert Colpitts.

Lieutenants—Charles Smith, William Read, Thomas Calhoun, Philip Palmer, Robert Smith, Robert Scott, Thomas Pearson

Ensigns—Ralph Colpitts, Tate Taylor, Peter V. Hayter, Joel Edgett, Samuel Trites, David Ackerley, James Lewis, Adj. James McElman.

The second battalion was commanded as follows:—William Botsford, Major.

Captains—Gideon Palmer, Bedford Boultenhouse, Samuel McCurdy, James Estabrooks, William H. Smith, Henry Chapman, Humphrey Gilbert.

Lieutenants—Robert Ketch, Thomas H. Peters, George Chappell, James Derry, Richard Bourne, Duncan Shaw, Will Chappell, George Wells.

Ensigns—Obediah Ayer, David Chapman, Malcolm McEachern, Odber Miles, Martin Chapman, Christopher Carter, William Rauth, James Hewson.

Adjutant—Joshua Wethered.

Quarter Master—George Bulmer.

Surgeon—Rufus Smith.

Captain McCarthy was a sargeant in the regular army. He had charge of Fort Cumberland, where from the close of the war until 1833, a corporal's guard was stationed.

The officials at Fredericton were:—

Provincial Secretary—Jonathan O'Dell.

Attorney General—Thomas Wetmore.

Surveyor General—George Sproule.

Receiver General—Andrew Rainsford.

In the Supreme Court Jonathan Bliss was Chief Justice, and John Saunders, Edward Winslow and Ward Chipman were Judges.

In 1840, the Court of Sessions levied a tax against Dorchester of £28.7.9. The heaviest taxpayer was Hon. E. B. Chandler. His rate was £2.18.3. The next highest was Dr. Wilson, who was taxed £1.3.2. Amasa Weldon £0.9.7., Andrew Weldon £0.7.3., Israel Stiles £0.7.6. Widow Gilbert £0.9.11., Reuben Taylor £0.8.11., James Black £0.6.10., Joseph Black £0.6.10., Aaron Brownell £0.8.11., Robert Keech £0.6.3., Robert Chapman £0 13.2., John Chapman £0.11.9., John C. Turner £0.9.4., Thos. Keillor £0.10.0. John Keillor £0.7.6., John Weldon, Esq., £0.13.2., Andrew Weldon Jr. £0.7.3., Jonathan Cole, C. Milner, John Harper, David Chapman each £ 0.6.3. The poll rate was 5d.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE ASSEMBLY

1786—Amos Botsford, Samuel Gay and Andrew Kinnear, 4th member not returned.

1792—Amos Botsford, Speaker; Charles Dixon, Samuel Gay, Andrew Kinnear.

Judges of Inferior Court of Common Pleas—Martin Gay, R. Scott, T. Dickson, Charles Harper, William Allen, Jr.

Justices—J. Weldon, D. Deed, Wm. Lynton, Joseph Andrew Kinnear, Jonathan Burnham, Samuel Gay, Stephen Miltidge, Sheriff, Gideon Palmer, Coroner.

1812—Members: Amos Botsford, Titus Knapp, James Estabrooks, John Chapman.

Deputy Collector Customs—Sackville: Jonathan Burnham; Dorchester, W. H. Smith; Shediac, William Hannington.

1818—Wm. Botsford, Speaker; James Estabrooks, John Chapman, Rufus Smith.

1820—Wm. Botsford, James Estabrooks, Rufus Smith, Joseph Crandall.

1823—Samuel Gay, Rufus Smith, John Keillor, Benj. Wilson.

1826—Rufus Smith, Benj. Wilson, Malcolm Wilmot, Robert Scott.

1827—Rufus Smith, William Crane, Malcolm Wilmot, Robert Scott.

1st deed record at Dorchester: Lucy Danks, relict of Bennie Danks to Benjamin and Hezekiah King, for £17.10. Lot in Letter B. No. 19, in the County of Westmorland. 100 acres.

Witnesses:

Richard Wilson

Amos Wilson.

Registered 24th, July, 1801.

2nd Deed recorded:

John Butler Dight to John McMonagle of Windsor also of Cumberland. Lands at Hillsboro 3,464 acres whereof Joshua Mauer died, seized, granted him by Thos. Carleton under seal of the Province.

Registered 28th July, 1801.

3rd Deed recorded:

John Wood of Gloucester, Cape Ann Blacksmith, to Josiah Tingley, Jr. of Sackville.

Consideration 28 Grindstones 4 acre lot of Marsh. No. 39 of share 21. Letter A. Draughted by Joseph Owens.

Witnesses:

William Lawrence
Welcome Barnes.

4th Deed:

Jotham Gay late of Westmorland, now of Hingham, Mass., to Danl. Goodwin, 1st Aug., 1801.

£35.0.0 Consideration Lot in Bay Verte. Lot 24. Letter D. Signed by his Attorney, William Allan.

Witnesses:

Isabell M. Allan,
James Dixson,
Thomas Dixson.

A registry office was opened in Cumberland about the year 1767—over twenty years before New Brunswick was organized as a Province and a registry of deeds was established in Westmorland. The following are the first records.

1768—June 7th. No. 24. Thomas Lewis to Benjamin Emmerston. Lot 62. 2 acres. East side of road at Tantramar.

1769.—11 Oct. No. 80, Robert Lattimore to Thomas Lewis. 7 acre lot at Sackville.

1770—20 January. No. 101. D. Lattimore to Nathaniel Mason. 7 acre lot S. E. of Road, through Tantramar leading to Cutt Creek. Consideration £1.15.0.

1770—9th March. No. 121. Thomas Lewis to Job Seaman.

WILLS AND ADMINISTRATION

Estate appraised at 257 pounds, appraisers Nehemiah Ward, The first administration granted was on the 20th January 1787, to Jerusha Stone of the estate of David Stone of Sackville. The Court was held in Westmorland parish. Aas Botsford was surrogate judge.

Estate appraised at 257 pounds, appraisers Nehemiah Ward, William Carnforth and Gideon Smith.

The second Court was held on the 2nd January 1787 when administration was granted to James Rogers of the estate of George Rogers of Sackville. His property was inventoried at 137 pounds. The appraisers were Elijah Ayer, Ebenezer Olney and William Carnforth.

27th February 1789. Administration granted of estate of Judith Copple of Sackville to Charles Dixon Esq.

23rd July, 1789. Samuel McCarty and Rufus Smith, executors of Jonah Smith, of Westmorland proved his bill. His property inventoried at 527 pounds. His bequests were to his sister, Abigail Hickcock, 40 pounds, his sister, S. Joy, 30 pounds, his sister D. Stone, 30 pounds, his sister-in-law, Rachel, wife of Simon Smith 30 pounds, Total 659 pounds.

16th Sept. 1790. Administration of Thomas Scurr Jr. of Westmorland, given to Thomas Carnforth, next to Benjamin Carnforth Scurr, a miner, estate 193 pounds.

30th June 1791. Administration given to Mary Richardson, widow of John Richardson of Sackville. inventoried 186 pounds.

18th Oct. 1791. Administration given to William McDonald of estate of Henry McDonald estate 47 pounds.

6th January 1792. Will of William Carnforth probated, Mary his wife being executrix. Left his property to his daughters, Mary, Ruth and Rebecca. Trustees of his will were Charles Dixon and Jonathan Burnham.

14th. April 1792. Probate of Fred Phillips of Sackville. Carpenter. Estate given to David Dickinson and James Pettis. Left to his sister, Jenny Bush, if living, if not to his executors, estate inventoried at 138 pounds.

23rd January 1793. Administration of estate of Jonathan Bremble, given to Liffe Chappel.

25th April, 1793. Administration of John Grace given to Michael Grace and Ebenezer Cox, brother-in-law, assets 55 pounds.

6th Dec. 1793. Administration of Robert Grant, late of Westmorland, student, at Yale College, given to Thomas Candler, brother-in-law of deceased.

6th Aug. 1795. Administration of John Cork of Hopewell, given to Mrs. Fanny Cork. Inventoried at 197 pounds.

25th January 1796. Administration of Asa Wickwire of Hopewell, given to Peter Wickwire, inventoried at 282 pounds.

16th Sept. 1795. Probate of James Smith, of Hillsboro. To Lewis Smith, Martha Geldart and Ann McDonald 5/—each. Rest of property to his grandson, Alexander Smith, son of his eldest son, James, extr. James Smith.

4th May 1796. John Filmore of Westmorland, deceased. Administration given to Spiller Fillmore, 441 pounds.

21st June 1797. Administration of William Trueman, late of Westmorland given to his only son, William. Inventoried 1014 pounds.

17th April 1798. Administration given to William Matthews, of Westmorland, estate given to John Dixon.

10th May 1798. Administration of Moses Delesdernier of Sackville, given to Stephen Millidge, Ferdinand his brother declining to administer.

22nd May 1798. Peter Eter, late of Westmorland, gentleman. Administration given to William Allan and Mrs. Sarah Eter.

24th July 1798. Reuben Stiles of Hillsborough, administration given to widow, Elizabeth and Christian Steeves of Moncton.

28th June 1799. Administration of estate of Isaac Evans, of Sackville, given to his wife, Lydia.

2nd Aug. 1799. Jonah Hicks will probated by Mrs. Lydia Hicks, and son, Samuel Extrs. 832 pounds.

At his wife's death, his property to be divided amongst his 11 children (8 sons).

3rd Sept. 1799. Wm. McDonald of Westmorland, administration given his widow, Rachel and Thomas Dickson, Esq.

25th March 1800. Elijah Ayer of Sackville, administration given to Thomas Ayer, 195 pounds.

2nd Oct. 1800 Richard Metcalf of Westmorland, administration granted Elizabeth Metcalf.

20th Dec. 1800. Alexander Kennedy of Sackville, administration to Mehitable Kennedy.

25th April 1801. William Barnes of Sackville, granted to his father, Peter Barnes, 98 pounds.

18th Oct. 1804. Stephen Millidge's estate inventoried at 2922 pounds.

1 black girl named Rose, about 18 years, appraised at 40 pounds.

THE END