

The Rhode Island emigration to Nova Scotia by Ray Greene Huling.

Huling, Ray Greene, 1847-1915

[Providence, R.I.? : s.n., 1889?]

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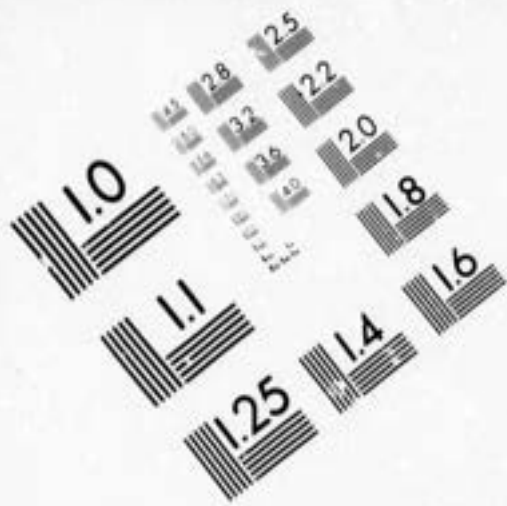
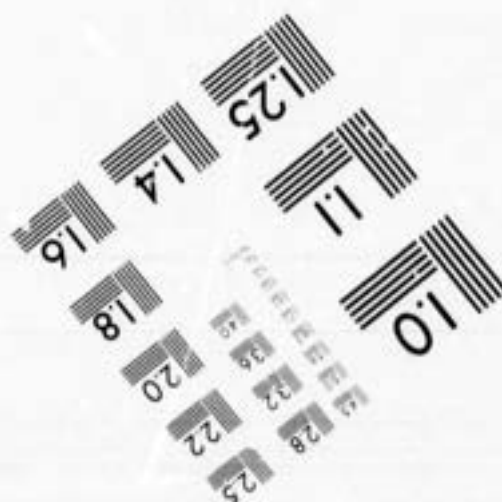
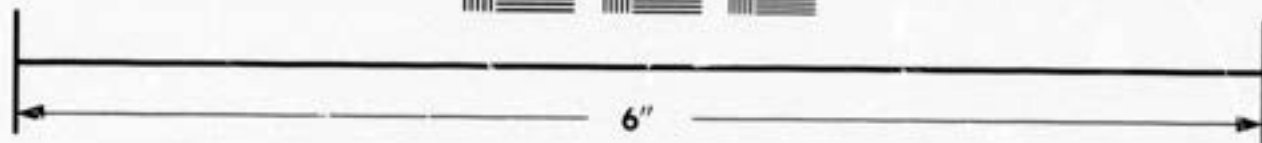
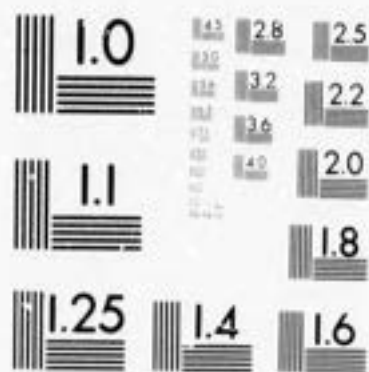


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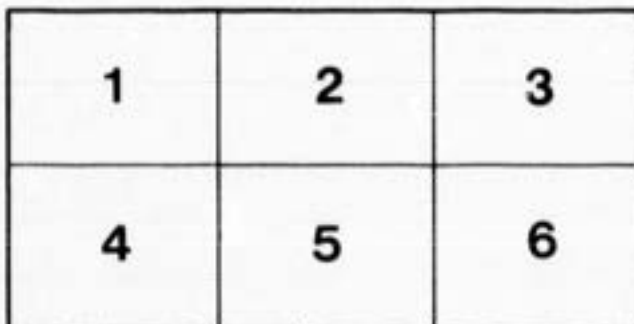
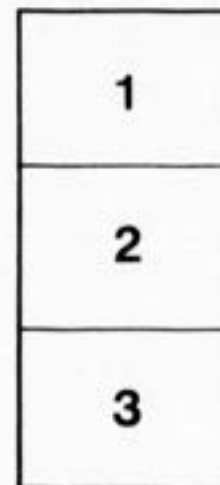
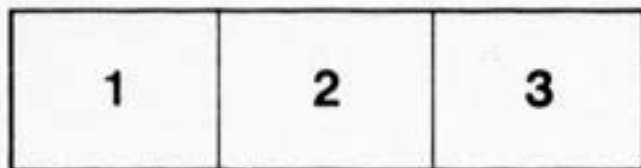
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New Bedford, Mass.
Dec. 10. 1889.

My dear Mr. Allison,

I am very glad to be able to gratify your wish to see the pamphlet on "The Rhode Island Emigration to Nova Scotia". It is not well printed, but I think you can make it out. A copy goes to your address by this mail. So much kindness was shown me by your kinsman, Dr. David Allison of Halifax, when I visited Nova Scotia over a year ago, that I am happy to serve in any way all who bear the name.

Arnold Shaw appears to have been a settler at Newport and Peter Shaw at Falmouth. The former name also appears at Newport with that of Juda Shaw in 1781.

The R.I. family of Shaws are descended from Anthony Shaw

This man Anthony was first at Boston, where he married Apr. 8, 1653 Alice Stouard, dau. of John. In 1665, Apr. 20, he bought a house and ten acres in Portsmouth, R. I. He is mentioned on the records there, ^{and in Little Compton, R. I.} in 1675, 1677, 1678, 1680, and 1688. He died Aug. 21, 1705 and his inventory shown Oct. 1, 1705 by son Israel, amounted to £213. 12s. 2d. His children were:

- I William, b. Jan. 21, 1654; d. Mar. 1654.
- II William, b. Feb. 24, 1655.
- III Elizabeth, b. May 21, 1656
- IV Israel, b. 1660, ^{Little Compton} in Little Compton; m. 1689 —, dau. of Peter Tallman. He had 13 children, viz:

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1. William, b. Nov. 7, 1690 see Ed. Smith
2. Mary, " Feb. 17, 1692 Alta. 19/27
3. Anthony, " Jan. 29, 1694
4. Alice, " Nov. 17, 1695
5. Israel, " Aug. 28, 1697
6. Hannah, " Mar. 7, 1699
7. Jeremiah, " June 6, 1700
8. Ruth " Feb. 10, 1701
9. Peter " Oct. 6, 1704
10. Elizth " Feb. 7, 1706
11. Grace " Oct. 20, 1707
12. Comfort " Aug. 9, 1709
13. Deborah " July 15, 1711

V Ruth, b. ———, m. John Cook and had 1. Ruth, 2. John b. 1685.

VI Grace, d. Mar. 1, 1737; m. Joseph Church and had: 1. Joseph, 2. Sarah, 3. Nathaniel, 4. Alice, 5. Deborah, 6. Elizth, 7. Caleb, 8. Richard, 9. Israel.

It is possible that Peter Shaw of Falmouth was the Peter b. in 1704, son of Israel, and grandson of Anthony. Arnold may have been Peter's son.

I trust you may find
something helpful in the pamphlet
let or this note.

Yours cordially,

Ray Greene Guling.

*L. Allison,
Dec 13/89.*

The
Rhode Island Emigration
to
Nova Scotia.

By
Ray Greene Huling, A. M.,
New Bedford, Mass.

Providence, R. I.,
Reprinted from the Narragansett Historical Register,
April, 1889.

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THE RHODE ISLAND EMIGRATION TO NOVA SCOTIA.

By Ray Greene Huling, A. M., New Bedford, Mass.

RHODE ISLANDERS emigrating to Nova Scotia? How is that? We are not unacquainted with migrations from our little state, — all too small from the outset to contain the adventurous spirit of her sons. Now they carry our well known names to spread over Long Island and the Jerseys. Again, they colonize the western hills of the Bay State, and move northward to the Green Mountains. Then they flock to the banks of the Hudson and the ill-fated valley of Wyoming. Central New York abounds with their descendants, and of the later waves of migration to the remoter states and the Pacific slope there is no need to speak. "Westward the star of empire takes its way," says Bancroft, and the Rhode Islander seems ever to have had his eye upon that luminary.

But when did a colony turn eastward to Nova Scotia? Ah yes! They must have been a group of Tories, paying by exile and loss of estates the penalty for adherence to King George in the terrible days of the Revolution. Some such there were from the southern counties of the state, it is true, but I cannot learn that they united in any settlement in Nova Scotia.

No! The colony of which I speak left the parent stock when all were alike loyal to the sovereign of Great Britain, — indeed at just the juncture when it was the proudest boast of every New Englander that he was a British subject. For there were almost then sounding on the air the cannon which announced the fall of the *fleur-de-lis* over all America and the universal rule upon this western land of English law and Saxon civilization. These colonists went out not by compulsion but by free choice, and indeed upon an urgent invitation. Their aim was simply to open new homes, as had their fathers, in a new land and on richer soil.

One of the saddest episodes in the long struggle for supremacy between the French and the English on this continent was the expatriation of the Acadians. Longfellow in his *Evangeline* has told us, with a poet's license, all the melancholy story, — and even more. Our historical reading has, no doubt, explained the sad necessity of the step as a military precaution, but the pictures limned by the poet grow even brighter as our eyes rest upon the scenes described.

“ This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and
the hemlocks,
Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in
the twilight,
Stand like the Druids of old, with voices sad and prophetic,
Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their
bosoms.

Loud from his rocky caverns, the deep voiced neighboring
ocean,
Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wails of
the forest.

* * * * *

In the Acadian land, on the shores of the Basin of Minas,
Distant, secluded, still, the little village of Grand-Pre
Lay in the fruitful valley. Vast meadows stretched to the
eastward,

Giving the village its name, and pasture to flocks without
number.

Dikes, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labors
incessant,

Shut out the turbulent tides; but at stated seasons the
flood-gates

Opened, and welcomed the sea to wander at will o'er the
meadows.

West and south there were fields of flax, and orchards and
cornfields

Spreading afar and unfenced o'er the plain; and away to
the northward

Blomidon rose, and the forests old; and aloft on the moun-
tains

Sea fogs pitched their tents, and mists from the mighty
Atlantic

Looked on the happy valley, but ne'er from their station
descended."

Such pictures as these it was that attracted to Acadia, with-
in five years after the expulsion of the French inhabitants,
the nucleus of the colony from Rhode Island, of which this
paper treats.

The country comprising the Maritime Provinces was in the hands of the French and the English by turns until the year 1713, when by the Peace of Utrecht Acadia was ceded by France to Great Britain, in whose possession it has ever since remained. For many years later, however, the only English in the district were the troops at the various posts scattered over the country and a few civilians connected with the government, and with the supply of the army. The inhabitants of Nova Scotia were chiefly French farmers and fishermen, living mainly about the Minas Basin and on the Annapolis River. Over these the English government maintained but a feeble control. In 1749 the English themselves laid the foundation for a settlement on the beautiful and capacious harbor of Chebucto and named it Halifax. A jealousy soon sprang up between these English settlers and their French neighbors, the nearest of whom were at Pisiquid, now Windsor, some forty-five miles away. Soon war was renewed between the English and the French Governments, during which both the Acadian settlers and the Indians in Nova Scotia, though professedly neutral, were found in ardent sympathy with the enemy. Blood and religion were stronger than political relations. The Acadians repeatedly refused to take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown, except one so modified as to exclude service against the French. Moreover, the restless young spirits among them, either openly or in disguise, were found engaged with the Canadians and Indians in forays against the English. The English Governor, Charles Lawrence, clearly saw that the Acadian settlements on the Annapolis and the Basin of Minas offered a constant rendezvous for attack upon the feeble settlement of Halifax, and determined upon the forcible removal of the French to the southern colonies, with such dispersion of them as would effectually prevent their concerted return. To accomplish this required

hasty and secret preparations. No word was sent even to the Home Government though the two Admirals on the station were consulted. Seizing an opportune moment when a New England force under Lieut. Col. John Winslow was at hand, brought thither for the capture of the French forts at the head of the Bay of Fundy, Governor Lawrence instructed his officers to collect the Acadians in the whole region, prevent any from escaping and put all on board transports which would be provided. Families were to be kept together as far as possible. The work was done by Winslow at Grand-Pre and that neighborhood, and by Capt. Murray at Pisiquid. The blow fell early in September 1755, and was made by the New England troops as light as their orders permitted. After a little waiting, in order to bring in the men who had fled to the woods, the vessels sailed bearing three thousand souls from home and native land to various points along the coast in what is now the United States. To preclude a return the houses about Grand-Pre, certainly, were burned, but elsewhere the work seems to have been less complete.

The government at Halifax had now its will. The mass of the Acadian settlers had been driven from their homes, the houses and barns had been fired, and the stock slaughtered or left to become wild. The scattered remnant of the farmers and fishermen were hiding in the woods, or had hurried to the Indian camps, or else had taken refuge with the French upon the St. Lawrence. The rich dike lands lay without care, the orchards were of no use to man, the uplands bore no crops. Some of the fairest spots Nature had planted upon the Atlantic, rendered fairer by the improvements of man for more than a century, were now relapsing to wilderness because of neglect. Settlers, therefore, were earnestly looked for, - settlers whose allegiance should be undoubted, and

whose right arms might ever be ready for service in the wars of Britain.

The Home Government desired that the vacant lands should be distributed among disbanded soldiers, but Governor Lawrence strenuously opposed this. A soldier himself, he maintained that no class of persons was by previous training so unfitted to become the founders of a new country as soldiers. Every soldier who had come to Halifax, he added from his personal observation, had either returned to England or become a dramseller. The new settlers must be men of a different type.

To this sensible remonstrance the Lords of Trade acceded. Governor Lawrence was left free to pursue his own plans for the peopling of the despoiled farms. With excellent judgement the Governor turned for help to the stout-hearted colonists at the southwest, by whose valor and perseverance so much of the work of winning new France for the British Crown had been accomplished. A proclamation was adopted in Council Oct. 12, 1758, relating to the settlement of the vacated French lands. Printed descriptions were circulated in which the advantages of the soil were highly praised.

The Governor announced that he was ready to receive proposals for the settlement of this region, containing "one hundred thousand acres of intervale plow lands, producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, etc., which have been cultivated for than a hundred years past and never fail of crops nor need manuring. Also more than one hundred thousand acres of upland, cleared and stocked with English grass, planted with orchards, gardens etc. These lands with good husbandry produce often two loads of hay to the acre. The wild and unimproved lands adjoining to the above are well timbered and wooded with beech, black birch, ash, oak,

pine, fir etc. All these lands are so intermixed that every single farmer may have a proportionate quantity of plow land grass land and wood land, and all are situated about the Bay of Fundi upon rivers navigable for ships of burthen."

Throughout New England, and especially south-eastern New England, this flattering proclamation excited great interest. There were enough old soldiers of the French Wars, who had seen service at Louisburg and Fort Cumberland, or had been the agents in expelling the Acadian farmers, to confirm by word of mouth the accuracy of the statements made in the proclamation. Consequently the Nova Scotian agent at Boston, Thomas Hancock, (the uncle of John Hancock of Revolutionary fame), then the richest and most influential merchant of the town, soon had several propositions to submit to Governor Lawrence. There were numerous settlers ready to come, but as the proclamation had been silent on all points except the quality of the land, his Excellency was required to state in explicit terms, the nature of the constitution, the protection to be afforded to the civil and religious liberties of the subject, and the extent of the elective franchise of the people. There had been too much of stern conflict upon these points by the people of New England for such considerations to be ignored.

Their answer was soon ready for them. Jan. 11, 1759, Governor Lawrence sent forth from the Council Chamber at Halifax, a second proclamation, - a most important state paper, which, as it contains the solemn assurance of the Government on the points named above, has been not inaptly styled, says Judge Haliburton, the Charter of Nova Scotia. It is worth quoting in full.

“ By his Excellency Charles Lawrence, Esq., Captain General and Governor-in-chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in America, Vice Admiral of the same, etc., etc.

“ Whereas since the issuing of the proclamation dated the 12th., day of Oct. 1758, relative to settling the vacant lands in this Province, I have been informed by Thomas Hancock, Esq., Agent for the affairs of Nova Scotia, at Boston, that sundry applications have been made to him in consequence thereof, by persons who are desirous of settling the said lands, and of knowing what particular encouragement the Government will give them, whether any allowance of provisions will be given at their first settlement, what quantity of land will be given to each person, what quit rents they are to pay, what the constitution of the Government is, whether any, and what taxes are to be paid, and whether they will be allowed the free exercise of their religion? I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this proclamation, hereby declaring, in answer to the said enquiries, that by his Majesty's Royal instructions, I am empowered to make grants on the following proportions:

That townships are to consist of one hundred thousand acres of land, that they do include the best and most profitable land, and also that they do comprehend such rivers as may be at or near such settlement and to extend as far up into the Country as conveniently may be, taking in a necessary part of the sea-coast. That the quantities of land granted will be in proportion to the abilities of the planter to settle, cultivate, and enclose, the same. That one hundred acres of wild wood land will be allowed to every person, being master or mistress of a family, for himself or herself, and fifty acres for every white or black man, woman, or child, of which such

person's family shall consist at the actual time of making the grant, subject to the payment of a quit rent of one shilling sterling per annum for every fifty acres; such quit rent to commence at the expiration of ten years from the date of each grant, and to be paid for his Majesty's use to his Receiver General, at Halifax, or to his Deputy on the spot.

“ That the grantees will be obliged by their said grants to plant, cultivate, improve, or enclose, one third part of their lands within the space of ten years, another third part within the space of twenty years and the remaining third part within the space of thirty years, from the date of their grants. ” That no one person can possess more than one thousand acres by grant, on his or their own name.

“ That every grantee, upon giving proof that he or she has fulfilled the terms and conditions of his or her grants, shall be entitled to another grant in the proportion and upon the conditions above mentioned. ” That the Government of Nova Scotia is constituted like those of the neighbouring Colonies; the Legislature consisting of a Governor, Council, and House of Assembly, and every township, as soon as it shall consist of fifty families, will be entitled to send two Representatives to the General Assembly. The Courts of Justice are also constituted in like manner with those of the Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other Northern Colonies. ” That as to the article of religion full liberty of conscience, both of his Majesty's royal instructions and a late act of the General Assembly of this Province, is secured to persons of all persuasions, Papists excepted, as may more fully appear by the following abstract of the said act, viz : -

‘ Protestants dissenting from the Church of England, whether they be Calvinists, Lutherans, Quakers, or under

what denomination soever, shall have free liberty of conscience, and may erect and build Meeting Houses for public worship, and may choose and elect Ministers for the carrying on divine service, and administration of the sacrament, according to their several opinions, and all contracts made between their Ministers and congregations for the support of their Ministry, are hereby declared valid, and shall have their full force and effect according to the tenor and conditions thereof, and all such Dissenters shall be excused from any rates or taxes to be made or levied for the support of the Established Church of England.'

" That no taxes have hitherto been laid upon his Majesty's subjects within this Province, nor are there any fees of office taken upon issuing the grants of land.

" That I am not authorized to issue any bounty of provisions; and I do hereby declare that I am ready to lay out the lands and make grants immediately under the conditions above described, and to receive and transmit to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order that the same may be laid before his Majesty for approbation, such further proposals as may be offered by any body of people, for settling an entire township under other conditions that they may conceive more advantages to the undertakers.

" That forts are established in the neighborhood of the lands proposed to be settled, and are garrisoned by his Majesty's troops, with a view of giving all manner of aid and protection to the settlers, if hereafter there should be need.

Given in the Council Chamber at Halifax, this 11th., day of January, 1759, in the 32nd. year of His Majesty's reign.

(Signed.)

CHARLES LAWRENCE. "

The significance of this document in one respect must have struck the attention of all who are Rhode Islanders in spirit; I refer to its lofty sentiments with regard to liberty of conscience. The inhabitants of Nova Scotia in succeeding periods have had reason to be grateful to these colonists of 1760 for having elicited such satisfactory pledges from the royal government that no abridgement of their religious privileges should be suffered in consequence of their removal. And Governor Lawrence himself builded better than he knew when he gave his sanction to measures so liberal. The single exception to complete religious toleration, — in the case of the Roman Catholics, — was never, so far as I can learn, made practically grievous to any individuals. Certainly there have always been French Catholics within the province and considerable emigrations of Scotch and Irish Catholics have at times been encouraged. The spirit of the community has been tuned to a key even higher than the letter of their ancient law.

The proclamation of Governor Lawrence was favorably received in New England, and led to active steps toward emigration. In April, 1759, agents from a number of persons in Connecticut and Rhode Island who designed to become settlers on the Bay of Fundy came to Halifax. They were Major Robert Dennison and Messrs. Jonathan Harris, Joseph Otis and James Fuller from Connecticut, and Mr. John Hicks from Rhode Island. A Council was held at the house of Governor Lawrence at which these gentlemen were in attendance. They put several questions to the board respecting the terms of the proposed grants, and received very encouraging answers.

As they were the first applicants they were promised some aid from government for the poorer families. The vessels

belonging to the Province were to be at the service of the settlers to bring them with their stock and furniture to Nova Scotia. Arms were to be supplied for a small number and protection by block houses and garrisons. Furthermore the government expressly engaged that the settlers should not be subjected to impressment.

The agents were highly pleased with the results of the conference and desired to be shown the lands upon which settlement was proposed. They were sent to the Basin of Minas on the armed scow *Halifax*, attended by Charles Morris, a member of the Council and Chief Land Surveyor of the Province. An officer of artillery with eight soldiers served as guard for the party.

In May the agents returned to Halifax, after having viewed the vacant lands from which the French farmers had so rudely been torn. So well satisfied were they with their inspection that immediate arrangements were made to secure the grants of land. The four gentlemen from Connecticut who represented 330 signers to an agreement for settlement, proposed to take up a township adjoining the river Gaspereaux including the great marshes, the Grand Pre of Longfellow's story, and constituting the present township of Horton. This township of 100,000 acres was to be given in fee simple, subject to the proposed quit-rent, to 200 families. Block-houses were to be built and garrisoned for their defence. Fifty families of the number were to have from government an allowance of one bushel of corn to each person per month or an equivalent in other grain. This was to continue for one year. These families were also furnished arms and ammunition for defence. All the people with their movables, stock, etc., were to be transported at the expense of the government.

There was also made an agreement for 150 families to settle 100,000 acres on the river Canard to the westward upon the same terms. This township was named Cornwallis. Formal grants of Horton and Cornwallis passed the seal of the Province on May 21, 1759.

At the same time Mr. John Hicks from Rhode Island, and a Mr. Amos Fuller (possibly the James Fuller of Connecticut named above, though Murdoch gives the name Amos) desired the Governor and Council to reserve land for them and their constituents at Pisiquid on the north side of the river. (So says Murdoch. The settlement was made upon the west side also.) They engaged to settle fifty families in 1759 and fifty more in 1760 on the same terms as were accorded to Horton and Cornwallis. This was agreed to, and July 21, 1759 a formal grant was made of 50,000 acres between the river Pisiquid and the town of Horton. Of this tract a long range of mountains forms the rear, a gradually sloping upland the centre, and a border of marsh the front. To this township the name Falmouth was given, and here was the home of a part of the first settlers from Rhode Island.

That summer of 1759 was not a season of entire peace in Nova Scotia. During this very month of July a party of French and Indians, about a hundred in number, appeared before Fort Edward at Pisiquid and continued there some days, but departed without an engagement. The same month a party of committee men inspecting lands near Cape Sable was fired upon by the same or a similar band of foes. Three fishing vessels were captured off Canso by the Acadian French. Even across the harbor from Halifax and within sight of the citadel, two persons had been murdered, while numbers of the enemy had been seen lurking about Lunenburg and Fort Sackville. In view of these facts the Government postponed

the new settlements along the Basin of Minas to the following spring. But additional settlements, chiefly by men from Massachusetts, were projected at Chignecto and Cobequid in the north, and at Granville and Annapolis in the south of the province.

The succeeding autumn brought to Governor Lawrence and to New England the joyful tidings of the fall of Quebec, though their joy was shadowed by the death of the gallant Wolfe at the very moment of victory. The French were not yet wholly vanquished, it is true, but had retired upon Montreal. Yet their influence along the lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces was nearly gone. Within eighteen months thereafter, there was concluded at Halifax a solemn treaty of peace with the leading chiefs of the Micmacs, by which they transferred their allegiance from France to England, and ceased to be an annoyance to the province.

The first settlers from Rhode Island arrived in the spring of 1760. Haliburton says there arrived from Rhode Island four schooners carrying one hundred settlers. I am inclined to think, however, that the earliest to arrive were the persons referred to in the following document.

“List of Settlers brought from Newport Rhode Island to Falmouth Nov. in the Sloop Sally. Jona. Lovatt, Master, in May, 1760.

	Persons	
Benjamin Sanford & family	7	£ 8, 15, 0
Nathaniel Reynolds, do.	4	5, 0, 0
Samuel Bentley, do.	2	2, 10, 0
James Hervie, do.	5	6, 5, 0
James Smith, do.	6	7, 10, 0
John Chambers, do.	1	1, 5, 0
James Weedon, do.	6	7, 10, 0

Joshua Sanford,	do.	3	3, 15, 0
John Hervie,	do.	1	1, 5, 0

In the whole 35 persons

35 persons at £1, 5, 0., each is £43, 15, 0.

These are to Certify that the above is a true and perfect list of the settlers brought to the township of Falmouth in the Sloop Sally and of the numbers of their families as appears by the of the several persons therein named.

(No signature.)

List of settlers brought from Newport in Rhode Island to Falmouth in the Sloop Lydia, Saml Toby Master, in May, 1761.

Benjamin Burdin & family	3 persons.
Caleb Lake	do 7 "
Henry Tucker	do. 3 "
Jams Mosher	do. 8 "

23 persons at £1, 5, 0 each is £28, 15, 0 "

(The above copy was kindly made for me by Thomas B. Akins Esq., of Halifax.)

This document is in the handwriting of Isaac Deschamps, then Government Agent and Magistrate at Fort Edward, across the river from the Rhode Island settlements. He was ever a firm friend of the Rhode Islanders and often represented them in the Provincial Assembly. Subsequently he rose to the dignity of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province. The paper is evidently a memorandum of the bills presented by the masters of the vessels for services in transporting the immigrants. An extended search has thus far failed to bring to light other similar lists, which must have existed.

The names, except that of Chambers, will readily be recognized as common family names in the Island towns of our state and the mainland towns near by. Indeed the same is true of a large proportion of the names of persons to whom lots were granted in the townships of Falmouth and Newport. Lists of these are subjoined in an appendix. They purport to have been made in the first year of settlement, but undoubtedly contain names added subsequently as new settlers arrived.

On arrival the Rhode Island men separated into two settlements, one on the north side of the Pisiquid and St. Croix, and the other on the west side of the former river. For a year both settlements were called Falmouth, one being termed East Falmouth, and the other West Falmouth. First let us follow the fortunes of the latter, which finally had the original name all to itself.

The first proprietors' meeting was held June 10, 1760. The location is styled "Falmouth on the west side of the Pisiquid river." The chairman was Shubael Dimock, a Baptist from Mansfield, Connecticut, who, finding himself uncomfortable at home by reason of his religious belief, had joined the Rhode Islanders. (He afterwards went to reside at Newport, N. S., where he died in 1781 at the age of 73.) The clerk was Abner Hall. Three committee-men were chosen to manage affairs: Wignall Cole, Abner Hall, and David Randall. At the outset 200 acres were laid out for a common, 60 acres for a town, (i. e. a village), and a certain tract for a public cemetery. Each man had a half-acre town lot, a six-acre lot, a ten-acre marsh lot, a farm lot, and two wood lots. One of these was from 100 to 200 acres in size quite accessible, the other contained about 400 acres back on Horton Mountain.

The settlement grew steadily although not with the rapidity of the more open and level towns of Horton and Cornwallis. In the early autumn after their arrival, the settlers learned of the capitulation of the French forces at Montreal, by which all prospect of further war was prevented. It was late in the season, however, when the farmers had come, and the crops for the first year were scanty. Yet by the opening of winter, the President of the Council could write to the Board of Trade at London thus :

“ I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordships that the townships of Horton, Cornwallis, and Falmouth are so well established that everything bears a hopeful appearance; as soon as these townships were laid out by the Surveyor, palesaded (sic) forts were erected in each of them by order of the late Governor with room to secure all the inhabitants, who were formed into a militia to join what troops could be spared to oppose any attempts that might be formed against them by Indian tribes, which had not then surrendered, and bodies of French inhabitants who were hovering about the country. After the necessary business, the proper season coming on they were employed in gathering hay for the winter. One thousand tons were provided for Horton, five hundred for Cornwallis, and six hundred for Falmouth, and about this time they put some corn and roots into the ground, and began to build their houses.”

(Charles Lawrence, by whose wisdom and kind services the New Englanders had been induced to come to Nova Scotia, had died suddenly in October, 1760, before he had seen the full fruition of his generous plans.)

In Falmouth the upland was in very good condition for planting and was much more extensive than the marsh. The dike-lands were at this time in very poor condition. In 1755

the dikes had been cut in some places to discourage the return of the Acadians, but the most serious harm had been done by an extraordinary storm in November 1759, which had made breaches in nearly all the dikes, and overflowed the drained marshes with salt tides five feet higher than were ever seen there before. Governor Lawrence had begun repairs before his death, and the work was continued by his successor. Subsequently vastly larger areas were reclaimed by the English than the French had ever tried to drain.

Fortunately we have the means of looking upon the physical features of Falmouth with much the same vision as that of the early settlers. Under date of Jan. 9, 1762, Charles Morris, the Chief Surveyor previously mentioned, made to the Government an extended report upon the condition of the various townships of the province. Here is what he says about Falmouth. (Mss. in Province Library at Halifax.)

“ This township was granted to one hundred proprietors, of which eighty families are at present settled, containing 350 persons. The settlement was begun in 1760. Several other grants of the lands adjoining have been granted and added to this township, so that the whole will consist of one hundred and fifty proprietors or shares. This township contains about 2500 acres of marsh land. [Judge Haliburton says 1184 acres of diked marsh in 1828.] and 3,000 acres of cleared upland, the proprietors having divided the cleared land and improvable land into lots. It amounts to about eighty acres to each share. The other parts of the township being the termination of two long ranges of mountains is broken mountain and steep precipices and mostly unimprovable lands. These inhabitants have imported large quantities of cattle and have this year cut hay sufficient for supporting them, but the excessive drought of the summer has blasted

most of their corn. The river Pisiquid running through this town is navigable for sloops to all the settlements, there being three fathom at high water for six miles. The town is situated in the centre of the settlements. The woods having suffered at the same time as Horton, the growth of timber is small, of the same kind as Horton."

In another place he explains this last allusion as follows:

"In Horton the natural growth is spruce, fir, white birch, poplar and white pine. The growth of timber is small, the woods having been levelled by fire about fifty years since."

The river Pisiquid, now called the Avon, as it flows out between Falmouth and Windsor, receives the St. Croix. By the union is formed a broad basin some two miles wide, across which at low tide men have been known to wade, but which at high tide contains from fifty to sixty feet of reddish muddy water, having during the flood a current inward strong enough to bear "three-masters" up stream. To the northward of this basin a part of the Rhode Island men had chosen their farms including the thirteen families who came in the sloops Sally and Lydia. Their first landing place, now called Avondale, is a flourishing ship-building village, abounding in Rhode Island names. As we have said, the settlement was first called East Falmouth, but in 1761 it received with the formal grant of the township, a new name, Newport, which it still retains. The tradition prevails that this name was given in honor of the old home of the settlers in Rhode Island, but this explanation, though so natural, is certainly incorrect, as is shown by the following letter.

(For a copy of this letter, I am indebted to David Allison, LL. D. Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, a native of Newport, from whom numerous courtesies have been received.)

Halifax, March 31, 1761.

Sir:

Capt. Maloney, upon the application of the Inhabitants of Horton and Cornwallis, is to return to New London to take in provisions, but half his lading. He is then to proceed to Newport to take in provision for East and West Falmouth. He has orders to take Dr. Ellis and family and effects and one Mr. Mather, [this name is somewhat uncertain], if they are ready.

The Inhabitants of East Falmouth have petitioned to be set off as a distinct town and it has been mentioned in Council, but nothing conclusive done. There is an objection because of the fewness of proprietors, but if they will consent to have an addition of 20 rights, a sufficient quantity of land being added to that end, I believe they may obtain it. I have proposed to have it named Newport, from my Lord Newport, a friend of Mr. Belcher's, and which I believe will be agreeable to the people if they think it will be of advantage to them. I think the addition of 20 shares will be no disadvantage, as they have land equivalent. You can inform yourself of their opinion on this head.

I shall endeavor to send the iron by the vessel bringing the provision.

I am obliged to you for the assistance you gave my son among the inhabitants.

It will not be long before you will be here and then I will fully inform you of the other affairs, till when I am, in haste,

Sir, your most obt servant,

C. Morris,

(Surveyor General)

To Isaac Deschamps, Esq.
Fort Edward.

This same gentleman in the report of Jan. 9, 1762, previously mentioned, gives a description of the 58,000 acres to which the name Newport was affixed:

"This township, granted to seventy proprietors, began its settlement in 1761. (He must refer to the grant of 1761. The settlement began previous to June 1760.) The present number of families is sixty, containing about 240 persons. They imported a sufficient number of neat cattle and have this summer cut hay sufficient for them. They have also raised a considerable quantity of English grain, but not enough to subsist them, being cut short by the drought. They have but little improved land in proportion to the other townships. It contains about 1,000 acres of marsh land and 600 acres of cleared lands. This township contains in proportion to its bigness a greater quantity of improvable lands than any of the fore-mentioned townships. The soil in general is rich and great part free from stones; it is heavy timbered, not having suffered by fire, as the others neighboring. Its natural growth is fir, pine, spruce, oak, beach, (sic) birch, etc. The river Conetcook runs through the middle of this township, navigable for sloops at high water for ten miles, and on the southern end the river St. Croix, navigable for four miles."

The names of the grantees of Newport are given in the appendix. Among them are a dozen or more which are plainly not of Rhode Island origin. It will be remembered that Mr. Morris spoke in his letter of "an addition of 20 rights" to the original settlement. The great mass of the names, however, are the same as are well known now in the southern counties of our state. Perhaps the most interesting single name is that of "William Hallyburton," for he was the great-grandfather of Judge Thomas C. Haliburton, the

earlier than at Falmouth proper. James Weeden was chosen moderator and Zerobabel Waistcoat clerk. Captain Edward York, Joseph Baley and Benjamin Sanford were chosen a committee to regulate affairs. A month later they ran out "town lots," providing for a compact village at what is now Avondale. Subsequently other villages have sprung up, but none of large size. The neighboring town of Windsor, clustering about Fort Edward, became the business centre for Newport and Falmouth, as well as for its own township. The settlers at Newport, as also at Falmouth, made provision for a school, and for religion, in their division of lands. Each proprietor appears to have had by allotment some 500 acres, partly marsh, partly upland, and largely woodland, besides six acres in the proposed "town." Much of this land, however, was not improved for many years.

The township has had a quiet and peaceful development as a farming region, with some ship building and some quarrying of "plaster." Being the nearest fertile district to Halifax, it has always had a ready market for such products as were needed by a garrison town, especially for horses and hay. The marsh lands are apparently of inexhaustible fertility and the uplands of good quality. To the settlers of Rhode Island origin have been added numerous others of English, Scotch, and Scotch-Irish descent, all a worthy stock for the upbuilding of a new country. The names of Mosher, Simpson, Smith, Sanford, and Knowles are still common and prominent. The faces to be seen on the hillsides are the exact counterparts of those in our own rural districts. Indeed in riding over the pleasant hills of both Newport and Falmouth, everything reminded me of certain parts of my native state, except the beds of the rivers. For here we have nothing like the Avon, the ancient Pisiquid, at low tide, a broad

slimy chasm, forty to fifty feet deep, lined everywhere with a reddish ooze. It was when gazing on this spectacle from Windsor, that Charles Dudley Warner declared that he never understood before how much water added to a river.

There is still a third township on the Bay of Fundy which had its origin in a colony from Rhode Island, but of this I cannot speak at length. It is the town of Sackville in New Brunswick, lying on a part of the famous Tantemar marshes, "the granary of Nova Scotia." Some twenty five families had settled there in the summer of 1761 and the other grantees were expected by Mr Morris to arrive in the spring of 1762, as many of them had been down the previous year to build houses in preparation for their families. There is at Halifax in the Province Library a "List of the Subscribers for the Township lying on the Tantemar River, Represented by Benjamin Thurber, Cyprian Sterry, and Edmund Jenekes from Providence in Rhodisland," which list is given in the appendix. The 154 names upon it are nearly all common in the northern towns of Rhode Island. Probably most of them represent actual settlers, who were at Sackville for a time, if not permanently. For the settlement at this point had a somewhat different history from those of which we have spoken. There was, for instance, a whole Baptist Church in Swansea, Massachusetts, that emigrated bodily, under the leadership of the pastor, Nathan Mason, to Sackville in 1763 and after a residence there of eight years returned to its former abode. Moreover, when the War for Independence broke out, many of the settlers at Sackville and Cumberland sympathized so strongly with their brethren in the revolting colonies, that they joined the patriots in arms, and in consequence lost their homes, as the Province remained loyal to King George. Yet, I am told, the majority

of the population of the township today is of New England ancestry. As I rode through Sackville upon the train, I got a glimpse of Mt. Allison University, and Mt. Allison Ladies' College, institutions for higher education, which give some hint of the prosperity of the township and of the type of character prevailing among its residents. Rhode Island has no reason to be ashamed of her representatives at the head of the Bay of Fundy.

Of individual reminiscences relating to the period of the immigration of 1760, little can now be obtained. Not many of that first generation became prominent above their fellows in matters that have interest for succeeding generations. There was, indeed, but one of the Rhode Island settlers whom I should care to follow personally in this paper, and in that one I hope to find you sharing a hearty interest.

His name was Henry Aline. (As to spelling, the name is variously written Aline, Allin, and Allen.) Although he died of consumption, at the early age of 36 years, he had meantime revolutionized the religious condition of his adopted land and had cleared the way for men of a different type to build strong and sure. Indeed his services had earned for him the title of the Whitefield of Nova Scotia.

Henry Aline was born in Newport, R. I., June 14, 1748. His father and mother, William and Rebecca Aline, appear not to have been of the Rhode Island family of similar name, but by their son are said to have been born and brought up in Boston, where he had numerous relatives. The boy Henry was but twelve years old on that summer in 1760 when with his father's family he clambered over the sloop's side and landed in the red mud of the Pisiquid at Falmouth. In his journal, marvellously constructed in a short-hand that is well

nigh a cipher, he has told us how his boyish fears were stirred by the frequent rumors that the Indians were about rising, and by the occasional coming of the Micmacs themselves, with their faces made hideous by war paint, to declare that the English should not settle in their country.

At an early age he became the subject of very strong religious impressions. Fear of death and the judgement constantly haunted him. Yet for twenty years he lived a miserable life under the terrors of the law and the lash of an accusing conscience, but stubborn and unyielding. In his twenty-seventh year for the first time he obtained light and learned to hope in Christ. Through the prayerful study of the bible, and the reading of religious books, he then obtained more correct views of his own character, and the disposition of God to save repentant sinners. When finally enabled to rest firmly upon the atonement of Jesus Christ, his joy in the possession of pardon became as intense as his depression under a sense of guilt had previously been. "Oh! the astonishing wonders of His grace," he exclaimed, "and the ocean of redeeming love. Millions and millions of praise to His name! And oh! the unspeakable wisdom and beauty of the glorious plan of life and salvation." The emotional type of his religious life, so evident in these quotations, was never changed. It was the key at once to the extent and the character of his whole work.

At this time he attempted to take passage for New England in order to secure the education necessary to enable him to preach the gospel. It was, however, at the outbreak of the Revolution, and communication was not easy. He returned to Falmouth and soon commenced to address his friends and neighbors. For three years he preached almost daily, confining his meetings to the neighboring townships,

and meeting with much hardship and opposition. In 1779 he was regularly ordained, and thereafter roamed through the length and breadth of the lower provinces, on horseback in summer and on snowshoes in winter, visiting every English-speaking settlement, and everywhere arousing intense excitement, which took practical form in breaking up old church establishments and forming new societies. In August 1783, he found himself doomed for the grave, and started upon a journey to New England and a milder climate. On the way he preached as opportunity offered, but was overtaken by the destroyer while still in New Hampshire, and died at North Hampton in that state Feb. 2, 1784, without having reached the longed for refuge with relatives at Boston. His young life seemed fairly to have burned out with the intensity of its own fires.

Henry Aline was not an educated man; nor yet was he illiterate, for from the age of nine he was a devoted reader of thoughtful books. His journal shows evidence of great intellectual activity, and, indeed, of marked natural gifts for the pursuit of philosophy. Yet he was too fully absorbed in his religious work to devote much time to study or to literary composition. The most important of his literary productions are two books published after his death. The one is "*Hymns and Spiritual Songs*," a collection of nearly five hundred original hymns, which had reached a third edition in 1797. The other is his "*Life and Journal*," published at Boston in 1806. Both display genuine power, but need to be judged by the standard of his day, rather than by the criteria of our own highly favored age.

The first effect of Aline's religious efforts certainly appeared to be more largely for evil than for good. He broke in upon the settled congregations of the day with a deter-

mined purpose to disturb the existing ecclesiastical relations and this purpose was accomplished, even to painful results. Families were divided; old neighbors became fierce enemies; old churches became disintegrated, and new organizations took their places.

But there were reasons why such pioneer work in religion was needed. The churches of the provinces were then apparently at a very low ebb spiritually. If we may believe John Wesley, the clergymen of the Church of England in this region were not all worthy of their appointment. In 1780 that divine wrote to the Bishop of London as follows:

“Your Lordship observes there are three ministers in that country (Newfoundland) already. True, my lord; but what are three to watch over the souls in that extensive country. Suppose there were three score of such missionaries in the country; could I in conscience recommend these souls to their care? Do they take care of their own souls? If they do, (I speak with concern) I fear they are almost the only missionaries in America that do. My lord, I do not speak rashly; I have been in America, and so have several with whom I have lately conversed, and both I and they know what manner of men the greatest part of these are. They are men who neither have the power of religion, nor the form; men that lay no claim to piety, nor even decency.”

(Smith's Methodism in Eastern British America.)

These are serious statements to be made by a clergyman about fellow preachers in the same communion. Possibly they did not apply to the eight of this denomination then in Nova Scotia. But it is certain that after nine years of labor along the Basin of Minas, Rev. Joseph Bennett, the resident missionary, had but 48 communicants in a population of fully a thousand Protestants.

The Presbyterianism of that day, moreover, lacked the life and fervor which now give it such aggressive zeal. Most of the New England settlers are said to have been Congregationalists, who had come out of the New England churches at a time when the absence of religious earnestness in them is a matter of well known history.

On every side, therefore, Alline found religious apathy, indifference, and formality, where he looked for vital and practical religion. Social services were rarely held. In 1782 one of the solid men of Liverpool, N. S., prominent in the Congregational church there, wrote in his journal thus: (Smith's Methodism in Eastern British America.)

“A religious meeting was held at my house in the evening; a large concourse of people, I believe nearly one hundred and fifty, attended; which is till of late a very strange thing in this place, such a meeting having scarcely been known since the settlement of it, till since Mr. Alline was here.”

The disturbance of these cold and formal church relations could not be an unmixed evil; indeed, it was a necessary condition of genuine religious progress. Few men could have done the work better than Alline. “To the one extreme of cold religious doctrine he opposed the other extreme of feeling. His religion was a religion of feeling. His writings glow with it.” The rapture he had felt when conscious of pardon he assumed to be the test of religion in himself and others. He appealed incessantly to the feelings of his hearers. “He dwelt upon the greatness and glory of Christ, his compassion, his humiliation, his bleeding love, his joy in saving sinners; or else mourning over the insensibility of those whom he addressed he sought to alarm them into feeling.” He enforced his teachings with affectionate earnestness, and throughout all his toils and hardships displayed an elevated cheerfulness

and joy. He was a good singer, fervent in prayer, and possessed of a copious flow of language. This is evinced not only by his printed sermons, but by the book of hymns which he composed. Many of the young men who flocked to him as leader, and who were converted and joined him in the ministry, were of the same type. Passing from settlement to settlement, "like religious knight-errants," they made, as was natural, a profound impression. The slumbers of the churches were thoroughly disturbed and the members were led to active effort.

Alline's doctrinal views appear to have been fragmentary and but slightly systematized. He saw in the plainest narratives and announcements of Scripture marvellous allegories. He was indeed a mystic, but amid all his extravagances of opinion his eminent and uniform piety showed that he "loved God out of a pure heart fervently."

No distinct organization now exists as the result of the work of Alline and his colleagues. The movement was an offshoot of the great New Light movement which followed the preaching of Whitefield in America, and in which Rhode Island had no small share. Alline's followers were grouped into churches resembling the Congregationalist bodies of New England; but little attention was paid to order or discipline, and as a consequence these organizations failed to be permanent. In process of time the larger number of the New Light preachers and their adherents, who had been awakened under Alline's preaching and influence, became Baptists and were gathered into churches of that faith and order. A few became leaders among the Methodists. Certain it is that to the pioneer work of Alline and his fellow laborers the Baptist denomination owes not only its numerical predominance in the fertile valleys of Nova Scotia, but

also the earnest, active type of practical religion which characterizes it in that province. An appropriate gift, therefore, was Henry Alline from the land of John Clarke and Roger Williams to the colony at the north.

Of the descendants of the Rhode Island founders of Nova Scotia, many have honorably distinguished themselves in public and commercial life. The most eminent literary representatives of the blood now living are doubtless Thomas B. Akins, Record Commissioner at Halifax and editor of the Archives of Nova Scotia, and Edward Young, LL. D., now U. S. Consul at Windsor, N. S., but long connected with the Treasury Department at Washington. Nicholas Mosher, Esq., of Newport, was one of the pioneer ship-builders of Nova Scotia, who represented his township in the Legislature, and was a man of most extensive influence. The Northups of Falmouth, have also been prominent. Jeremiah, the original settler, was the first member of the Provincial Assembly from that township. His son John was for many years a leading merchant of Halifax. A grandson of the latter, the late Jeremiah Northup, was Senator of the Dominion of Canada for Nova Scotia. Edward Albro, Esq., is an aged and prominent hardware merchant in Halifax. At Sackville, the descendants of Valentine Esterbrooks have ever been numerous and influential; some thirty of the name are now upon the voting list. A grandson of Eliphalet Reed still lives at the age of ninety years and more, to encourage his two sons in their work as Christian ministers. Dr. Edward A. Bowser, the distinguished professor of mathematics at Rutgers College, a native of Sackville, has a Rhode Island ancestry. It is now evident, also, that we can add to this list the genial and witty Thomas C. Haliburton who died in 1865, having been thirteen years a Judge in Nova Scotia and six years a Member

of Parliament in London, the author of "Sam Slick" and also of a "History of Nova Scotia." Thus Rhode Island can claim to have furnished the stock from which Canada has developed her finest literary flower.

In closing, let me allude to the interesting field opened by a knowledge of this emigration to our Rhode Island genealogists. The proprietors' records and probate records relating to the three townships of Falmouth, Newport, and Sackville, together with the lists of grantees and other lists of various periods found at Halifax, afford abundant ground for research respecting families and individuals who went thither. In some cases there is documentary evidence concerning Rhode Islanders who never left this colony. For example, on the Falmouth records I found an interesting page about a controversy relating to 45 acres of land in Charlestown, R. I., in which Capt. Edward York, of Falmouth, his wife Hannah, her father John Larkin, and her brother John Larkin, Jr. all figured. At Windsor I found a power of attorney signed by Christopher Allen of North Kingstown in 1761, and also the will of Edward Church of Little Compton, probated the same year. None of these, except Capt. York and his wife, were ever residents of Nova Scotia. Occasional references appear to the names of relatives in Rhode Island. I need not enlarge upon the value of such clues in the search for missing links.

I must, in a word more, allude to the aid rendered me in my hasty examination by several gentlemen and one lady upon the field. These are, in particular, Dr. David Allison and Mr. Thomas B. Akins of Halifax, Mr. C. W. Knowles and Dr. Edward Young of Windsor, Miss. Margaret Young of Falmouth, and Mr. William H. Knowles and Rev. John A. Mosher of Newport. * These all, except Dr. Allison, share

in a Rhode Island ancestry; and all, without exception, merit the kindest thoughts of their kindred in Rhode Island for their generous service to a stranger, who bore no claim to their favor save his birth in the city of Roger Williams, and his deep interest in the land from which their fathers came.

APPENDIX.

I.

List of Persons to whom Town Lots were assigned at Falmouth Nov. 15, 1760. Taken from the Proprietors' Records.

(It is possible that some of these names were added at a later date.)

Henry Dennie Denson	1	Joseph Wilson	14
“	2	Jabez Harrington	15
Henry Maturin Denson	3	Luke Horswell	16
Henry Maturin Denson	4	Joseph Steel	17
John Denson	5	Perry Borden	18
“	6	John Shaver	19
Timothy Saunders	7	Meeting Minister's Lot	20
Lucy Denson	8	Alex. McCullough	21
Nehemiah Wood	9	Adam McCullough	22
Edw. Ellis Watmouth	10	Ebenezer Millet	23
James H. Watmouth	11	George Lyde	24
Edmund Michenof	12	Thos. Akin	25
Michel Michenor	13	Moses Marsters	26
Matthew Michenor		Martha Dyer	
Abel Michenor		Edward York	27

Ichabod Stoddard	28	Benj. Gerrish, Esq.	61
“	29	Jonathan Davison	62
Wignul Cole		William Shey	63
“	30	Jona. Marsters	64
Thos. Woodworth	31	Jesse Crossman	65
Stephen Akin	32	Benj Salter	66
John Lovelass		John Meacham	67
John Steele	33	David Randall	68
John Hicks	34	Dan'l Hovey, Jr.	69
Abraham Wheeler	35	Eleazer Doane	70
Constant Church	36	Sam. Brow	71
Edward Church	37	William Wood	72
Terence Fitzpatrick	38	Peter Shaw	
Benoni Sweet	39	William Nevil Wolesley	73
Edw. Manchester		Abr. Marsters	74
Church of England Lot	40	Benj. Hicks	75
Walter Manning	41	Wm. Nevil Wolesley 1-2	76
John Gray	42	Fred'k. Delks Hore	77
Benj. Thurber	43	“	78
Chris. Dewey	44	Charles Proctor	79
Samuel Davison		John Hicks	80
John Davison	45	John Hicks Jr.	
William Allen	46	St. John Broderick	81
Mary Paysant	47	Samuel Broderick	82
James Wilson	48	Amos Wenman	83
Peter Shaw	49	William Shey	84
Condemned	50 to 54	Joseph Baley	85
Alex. Grant	55	Edward York	
Jere Northup	56	Dan'l Greeno	86
Joseph Northup	57	Benj. Gerrish	87
David Randall	58	Joseph Gooding	88
Cyprian Davison		Benj. Meyer	89
F. T. Muller	59	J. R. Muller	90
Joseph Jess	60	Shubael Dimock	91

61	John Simpson	92	William Church	100
62	Alex. Grant	93	Fork of River	
63	David Pake	94	Zach. Chase	1
64	Condemned	95	Nath. Reynolds	2
65	Abner Hall	96	Edw. Humblehatch	3
66	Barnabas Hall	97	Lieut. DesBarres	4
67	Abner Hall	98	School Lot	5
68	Thomas Parker		Henry Lyon	6
69	Amos Owen	99	John Almand	7

II.

Grantees of the Township of Newport, N. S., 1761, as entered upon the Proprietors' Records. Taken from an article in the Hants Journal contributed by Mr. Joseph Allison:

73	Joseph Bailey	Jonathan Babcock
74	Benjamin Sanford	Daniel Wier
75	Joshua Sanford	Jeremiah Baker
76	Benjamin Reynolds	Silas Weaver
77	Caleb Lake	James Card
78	James Mosher	Stephen Macumber
79	James Harvie	Levi Irish
80	John Woolhaber	Ichabod Macumber
81	Peter Shey	Cornelius Potter
82	Samuel Bentley	William Albro
83	James Smith	Samuel Brenton
84	James Simpson	Benjamin Wilcocks
85	Arnold Shaw	Michael Fish
86	Samuel Albro	John Wood

*also ESD's letter
March 19/71*

Joseph Sanford	Daniel Dimock
Elisha Clark	James York
John Slocum	James Juhan
Jonathan Rogers	George Brightman
John Gosbee	John Woodman
Zerobable Wastcoat	Joseph Wilson
Robert Wastcoat	Edward Church — see p 36
Benjamin Borden	Archibald Harvie
Richard Card	Samuel Borden
James Weeden	William Allen
Stephen Chapman	William Hallyburton
Gilbert Stuart	Daniel Sanford
John Chambers	Aaron Butts
John Harvie	Moses De Les Dernier
George Mumford	Gideon De Les Dernier
John Shaw	Peter Bourgeois
Edward Ellis	Jonathan Card
Encom Sanford	Abel Michener
Joseph Straight	James Harvie Jr.
Henry Knowles	Isaac Deschamps
Robert Wastcoat Sr.	Benjamin Walley
Stukely Wastcoat	Amos Walley
John Jeffers	

 III.

“The List of the Subscribers for the Township Lying on Tantimar River, Represented by Benjamin Thurber, Cyprian Sterry and Edmund Jinks, from Providence in Rhodisland.” Taken from records in the Province Library at Halifax. The date is probably 1761, but possibly 1760.

Jos. Olney	Wm. Clark
John Jenckes	Jona. Olney
Solo. Wheat	Wm. Ford
Benj'n Thurber	Sam'l Wetherby
Cyprian Sterry	Step. Angel
Edmund Jenckes	Peleg Williams
David Burr	Jona. Allen
Jos. Tower	Peter Randal
Seth Luther	John Tripp
Jno. Young	Nath Day
Sam Thurber	John Malavery
Jacob Whitman	Noah Whitman
Edmund Tripp	Nath Bucklin
David Waters	Noah Mason
William Sheldon	Rob't Sterry
Dan'l Wear	The above
Rich'd Brown	mentioned names for
Volintine Easterbrooks	One share and a half.
Charles Olney	
Thos. Field	47
Thos. Bowen	23 1-2
Jona. Jenckes	
Step. Jenckes	70 1-2
James Olney	
Wm. Brown	Elisha Hopkins
Sam'l Lethredge	Wm. Walcot
Gershom Holden	David Alberson
Sam'l Currey	Rob't Potter
John Foster	Dan'l Wilcocks
Sam'l Clark	John Mullin
Nathan Case	Robt Woodward
Eben'r Robins	Peter Bateman

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Daniel Thurber	Sam'l Toogood
Daniel Cahoon	Jos. Olney, Jr.
Chas. Symons	Wm. Whipple
Benj. Gorman	David Wilbur
John Howland	Oliver Casey.
Nathan Jenckes	Elisha Smith
David Tift	Nathan Case Jr.
Jos. Brown	Charles Angel
Gideon Smith	Jos. Taylor
Jos. Hawkins	Oliver Man
Sarah Cottle	Moses Man
Isaac Cole	W. Whipple, Jr.
Obediah King	Wm. Phillips
Thos. Woodward	Benj. Robinson
Rob't Foster	Jona. Pike
Jer. Brownel	George Wear
Nath'l Finney	Edward Giles
John Dexter	John Smith
Steph. Carpenter	Gilbert Samons
Levi Potter	Woodbery Morris
Nedebiah Angel	John Wiever
John Brown	Nehemiah Sweet
James Foster	Stephen Goodspeed
Sam'l Briggs	Abraham Olney
James Young	James Muzey
Ichabod Cumstock	Jeremiah Dexter
Morris Hern	William Jenckes
Jos. Burden	Henry Finch
Ezra Heyley	Sam'l Shearman
Obediah Sprauge (sic)	Wm. Olney
Edward Thurber	John Olney Jr.
John Olney	James Olney

William Olney, Jr.	Francis Swan, of Massachusetts
Coggles'ial Olney	Daniel Ingols, "
John Power	John Wilson, "
Aaron Mason	Nath'l Brown, "
Nathan Jenckes	Abiel Fry, "
Freelove Tucker	Simon Fry, "
Benja. Cousins	Bemsley Stevens, "
Rowland Sprague	Rob't Davis "
Nathan Giles	Jer. Dexter (erased)
Benja. Medberry	
Nathanael Woodward	
Zeph'r Woodward	These single
James Jenckes	shares each
William Emerson	154
Chas. Spaulding	47
John Downer	<hr/>
Nath'l Packer	107
Thos Sterry	70 1-2
Amasa Kilburn	<hr/>
Nathan Sterry	177 1-2
Samuel Mott	
James Day of Massachusetts.	45 first settlers
Asa Foster "	66 2 do.
John Peabody "	66 3 do.
Peter Parker, "	<hr/>
Isaac Blant, "	177
Caleby Swan, "	

On the back of the paper is written:

"List of Tantamar Proprietors,"

also

"A List of the Settlers from Providence in Rhode Island Colony."

IV.

"Return of the State of the Township of Falmouth, Jan. 1, 1770." Taken from records in the Province Library at Halifax. The names alone are here given; but the original states the number in each family and classifies the property of each.

Henry Denny Denson	John Davison
Abel Michenor	William Allen
Joseph Wilson	Malachy Cagan
Joseph Jess	Edward Manchester
Levi Irish	Jeremia Northup
Ichabod Stoddard	Jacob Mullar
Edward Yorke	William Shey
Wignall Cole	Benjamin Gerrish
Thomas Woodworth	Jonathan Marsters
Stephen Aken	John Loveless
John Potter	I. F. W. DesBarres
Constant Church	George Faesch
John Simpson	Henry Lyon
Jonathan Vickery	James Wilson
Tamerlain Campbell	Luke Horswell.*
George Stuart	Timothy Davison
Christopher Knight	Terence Fitzpatrick
Peter Manning	

(* The record states that this man and his family had left the province within a year.)

V.

Return of the State of the Township of Sackville, Jan. 1, 1770. Taken from the records in the Province Library, Halifax.

Sam'l Bellew	Nathan Simmons
John Peck	Samuel Emerson
Joseph Collins	David Alverson
Gideon Young	Benjamin Tower
Sam'l Rogers	Joseph Tower
Joshua Sprague	John Day
John Olney	Valentine Esterbrooks
William Lawrance	Robert Lettimore
Robert Foster	Eliphalet Reed
James Jinks	Seth Hervey
John Barnes	Gilbert Simmons
Jacob Bacon	Jacob Fuller
George Shearman	Josiah Tingley
Nath'l Finney	Benajah Lewis
William Olney	John Thomas
William Alverson	Job Simmons
Ezekiel Fuller	Epherim Emerson
Jeremiah Brownell	Benja. Emerson
Daniel Hawkins	Ebenezer Salisbury
David Tift	Eben Salisbury, Jr.
Ameriah Telland	Isreal Thornton
Thomas Irons	Isaiah Horton
Thomas Collins	Nehemiah Ward
Nathan'l Rounds	Jonathan Cole
Amasa Kellum	William Baker
Robert Scott	Joseph Baker
Calyb Finney	William Simmons
Stephen Johnson	Benja. Mason
Samuel Lettimore	Samuel Lewis
Gideon Smith	Samuel Eddy
George Shearman, Jr.	John Wood
Nathan Mason	Sam'l Irons
Nathaniel Mason	

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VI.

Roll or Inventory of Estates in the Township of Newport, Dec. 30, 1772. Taken from records in the Province Library, Halifax. The date and some of the names are almost illegible.

Encom Sanford	Sam'l Bentley
George Brightman	John Wood
James Smith	Woodward Sanford
Joseph Bailey, Esq.	James Card
Henry Knowles	Jeremiah Baker
John Smith, Canetcook.	Thom. Cochran
John Lawrillard	John Simson
Benja. Wier	Robert Scott
John M	Daniel Wiever
Thomas Baker	Stephen Wilcox
William Reed	James Campbell
William Sterling	John Anthony
Thomas Allen	James Harvie, Jr.
William Coffell	Benjamin Burges
Isaac Deschamps, Esq.	George Sharahe
Barzillai Mosher	James Fish
Francis Smith	Michael Fish,
Samuel Cottnam	widow her share
Archibald Harvie	Daniel Greeno
John Brown	James Simpson
James Simpson	John Harvie
(agent for Tucker)	John Mosher
Ichabod Macomber	William Bentley
Daniel Dimock	James Harvie
Abraham Ada	John Chambers
Robert Waistoc	Shubael Dimock
James Dormond	Amos Walley

Stephen Macomber	James Harvie, Jr. & }
William Smith	Stephen Wilcocks }
Hugh Smith	Benja. Wilcocks
Benja. Sanford	Robert Salter
John Canavan	Archibald Harvie
John Dinsmore	John Woodman
James Mosher	John Carder
William Smith, Irish	Phillip Mosher
William Wier	Job Card
William Wier for Mr, Shay	James Dormond
Caleb Lake	Cornelius Potter
..... Sanford	Abel Michenor
George Mumford	

VII.

“ A list of persons in Newport Township, Nova Scotia, qualified to serve on Juries,” 1781. Taken from the papers of Isaac Deschamps by Thomas B. Akins, Esq.

James Camble	Dan'l Dimick
James Mosher	John Lawald
Allen Mosher	Ichabod McComber
John Cannan	Stephen Macoomber
Hugh Smith	John Almand
Wm. Smith	James Fogson
.....hen Macomber Mosher
Amos Waley	John Bentley
Acey Limock	Barsiler Mosher
Thomas Baker	Jonathan Knowles
John Marsters	John Smith

John Chambers	Jas. Fish
James Ballor	Daniel Greno
V. McCoy	Geo. Sharon
Shub'l Dimock	John Harvie
..... McComber	Wm. Coffin
..... Pawper	Jas. Simpson
..... ham Reid	Thos. Smith
Francis Mason	Particat Casey
Dan'l Weden	Arnold Shaw
Wm. Weden	Juda Shaw
Philip Mosher	John Wier
Edw'd Mosher	James Dearmet
John Macnutt	Sam'l Donsmore
James Wier	Jas. Donsmore
Joe Brown	Francis Donsmore
Joseph Baley	Francis Parker
Archibald Harvey	Ezek'l Marsters
Francis Smith	Wm. Sterling
Wm. Smith	Beniamen Sweet
John Roug	

Sept. 5, 1781. E. Mosher, Constable.

This is a list of all th this side of Cannetent River.

Wm. Smith	Caleb Lake
John Anthony	Will'm Lake
David Anthony Britman
Noah Anthony Sandford
John Smith	Benjamin Wilcocks
James Wier	Stephen Wilcocks
Wm Wier	Rob't Wilcocks

Woodward Sanford	Edward Burges
Osborn Sanford	Cornelius Potter
Peleg Sanford	Stephen Potter
James Harvie	John Card
Rob't Salter	Job Card
Will'm Salter	Thomas Allen
John Burges	William Albro

VIII.

Notes relating to the Rhode Island Settlers at Newport and Falmouth, N. S., taken from the offices of the Register of Deeds and the Register of Probate, at Windsor, N. S.

Transfers of Real Estate.

1. Christopher Allen of North Kingstown, R. I., to Stakeley Wascoat of Newport, N. S.; power of attorney relating to draught of lands; June 23, 1761.
2. James Mosher, attorney for Aaron Butts, to John Chambers; Apr. 14, 1763.
3. John Jeffers, lease to John Harvie and John Chambers; Apr. 15, 1763.
4. Joseph Straight to John Chambers; Apr. 14, 1763.
5. John Steele to Moses Deles Dernier, Nov. 9, 1763.
6. Benjamin Borden to Benjamin Sanford, Dec. 13, 1763.
7. James Mosher to James Simpson, Mar. 2, 1762. Encom Sanford, witness.

8. Joshua Sanford to James Simpson, Feb. 6, 1762.
9. Jonathan Babcock to James Simpson, Oct. 25, 1762.
10. James Weeden to James Card, Sept. 30, 1762. Silas Weaver, witness.
11. Sam'l Bertley to June 1, 1762.
12. Nehemiah Wood to Mar. 1, 1763.
13. Benjamin Reynolds to Stephen Macomber, May 12, 1764.
14. William Albro to James Smith, Apr. 14, 1763.
15. Zerobabel Wastecoat to John Chambers and James Smith, 1763. (Probably Apr. 14.)
16. John Woodman to John Chambers, Apr. 14, 1763.
17. Sam'l Brown, brickmaker, to Sam'l Watts, tavern-keeper, Falmouth.
18. Eben'r Millett to Thomas Woodworth, Sept. 8, 1764.

Wills.

[Dat. - dated ; p. - admitted to probat.]

1. Edward Church of Little Compton, dat. Aug. 15, 1757, p. Sept. 17, 1761; mentions son Constant.
2. Stephen Chapman, Newport, N. S.; dat. 3d. mo., 12, 1765; mentions wife Zeruah, children Nathaniel, Rufus, William, Dorcas, Lucy.
3. James Wilson, Falmouth; mentions brother William Wilson, sister Ruth Wilson, cousin Barnabas Wilson.
4. Richard Card, dat. Sept. 28, 1773, p. Sept. 18, 1775.

5. James Card, dat. Jan. 13, 1778, p. Mar. 28, 1778.

762.

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6. James Weeden. dat. May 27, 1777, p. Dec. 29, 1783; mentions wife Mary, children Daniel, Naomi Weeden, William, Mary Canavan.

12,

7. George Brightman, dat. Jan. 5, 1786, p. May 1, 1786; mentions honored father, children (under age) George, Susannah, Lydia, Mary, Elizabeth, Esther and Hannah, his nephew George Dimock, and his brother Thomas Brightman.

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8. Joseph Bailey, dat. Apr. 7, 1787, p. Aug. 27, 1787; mentions son Joseph Sanford Bailey, daughters Deborah Dimock and Sarah Brown, grandchildren (the above mentioned children of George Brightman) and his wife Hannah.

763.

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9. James Harvey, dat. June 26, 1786, p. Dec. 19, 1792; mentions sons John, Archibald and James, and daughter Margaret.

764.

10. Wignal Cole, dat. Mar. 27, 1789, p. May 23, 1794; mentions sister Susannah Cole in Rhode Island, and William Cole, son of eldest brother John, in Rhode Island.

15,

11. Benjamin Wilcox, Mar. 3, 1813, mentions eldest son Stephen, sons Robert and Gardiner, daughters Else Harvey, Hittabel Sanford, Francis Card, Esther Mosher, Susannah Lake, Hannah Brown, Mary Armstrong, and his granddaughter Esther.

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12. Henry Knowles; inventory Jan. 20, 1800, mentions daughter Martha sixteen years old, his mother, and his wife Molly. Receipts are signed by William Knowles, Sabray Knowles, Nathan Knowles, (possibly Catharine) Knowles, Joshua Smith, Sarah Smith, Molly Knowles and Martha Knowles.

775.

