

THE FIRST CENTURY AT CAPE GEORGE

By

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Introduction

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, thousands of Scottish highland emigrants left Scotland and came to North America. The largest number to come to Canada settled in Nova Scotia with Antigonish County receiving many of them. They came from the Highlands and western Isles, and the place names of Antigonish County reflect the origins of these early settlers.

One of the strongest settlements in the County of Antigonish was Cape George, although the name does not reflect its Gaelic origins. The settlement of these pioneers at Cape George is the subject of the historical research, which follows.

As a direct descendant of High MacInnis, the first Catholic highland settler at Cape George, the history of this settlement holds a natural fascination for me. As well, my childhood years were spent at the Cape in a social milieu, which had changed little in the one hundred and fifty years since the first settlers arrived.

The intention here is to trace and discuss the historical development of the area rather than to examine it from the sociological point of view. The present work attempts to delineate foundations of this settlement, to identify its various activities. The period covered is from the earliest settlement in the 1790's up to the middle of the nineteenth century when once again an emigration, this time from New Scotland, was to take so many from their homes.

It should be noted that through the years the spelling of most of the family names has changed from that used by the early settlers. Throughout this study the modern spelling of names is used, except in cases of direct quotation. Also genealogies are of necessity only presented in the barest outline although an almost complete family tree is available for each of the settlers discussed herein.

The treatment of the subject here is restricted although not through want of sources, and the present work is intended only as an interesting local history.

Dedication

The Scots have long had a strong oral tradition. The “seanachaidh” or storyteller perpetuated the history, genealogies and folklore of his people. This tradition was carried to the new world by the early settlers and has lasted to modern times. My father was one of those who kept it alive and passed the tradition on to his children. He provided all of the background material upon which this document is framed. It is to him that I lovingly dedicate this work.

- To my father – Dan Hughie MacInnis-

Indians

The Micmac Indians were the first inhabitants of what is today Nova Scotia. There is no known reference to any permanent or semi-permanent settlement that they might have made in the area presently known as Cape George or Cape George Point.

The Micmacs were a nomadic people and may well have made encampments in the area, as they were wont to follow the fish and game. There is excellent salmon fishing off the tip of the point or the Cape and herring and mackerel school in the cove. Deer have always been abundant in the area, and there is some small game. Therefore, it can be supposed that the Indians came to the area to hunt and well as to fish.

A brook running from the summit of the Point of the Cape in the northeasterly direction and through the land presently (1980) owned by Mark MacInnis has been called Indian Brook. In a map made up of original land grants and compiled by the Department of Lands and Forests, Province of Nova Scotia, this brook is so named. In the will of High MacInnis, dated 1856, he mentions "land to the south of Indian Brook..." This would be the same land taken up by his grandfather, High MacInnis, pioneer, when he was advised by George Morrison, one of the original grantees at the Cape, that there was still land available at Indian Brook.

These references could be interpreted as evidence that the Indians had lived in the area. Recorded history, however, makes no reference to the indigenous people in the area, and present-day residents do not recall any talk of Indians having settled there.

Names of Area

Cape George was formerly known as Cape St. Louis and the bay as Bay St. Louis. England had held claim to Nova Scotia for a short while in the early seventeenth century and it was at that time, in 1621 that Nova Scotia received its name in a royal charter granted to Sir William Alexander, the Earl of Stirling. In 1625, the Earl also received the coat of arms and flag still used by the province. The name Nova Scotia means New Scotland, and the flag is a reversal in colours of the flag of Scotland with the blue cross of St. Andrew on a white field. Four years later in 1629, the Earl made two attempts at settlement, the first at Baleine Cove in Cape Breton, which lasted only a few weeks, and a second at Port Royal, which endured for three years. In 1632, Nova Scotia, or Acadia, as it was known to the French, was restored to France by the treaty of St. Germain – en-Laye. Great Britain again regained control of the province in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, and it was only after that date that the areas of the province began to take on English names.

There is no known reference to any inhabitants at Cape St. >Louis under the French, although in 1686 Monseigneur Saint-vallier, who was chosen successor in 1684 to Bishop Laval in Quebec, wrote an account of his first visit in Acadia in which he says:

As I had to do my best to visit all the French settlements of Acadie, in order to learn for myself the sate of this new colony, I called at Richibuctou, Shediack, St. John's Island, which struck me as being very beautiful, Cape Louis, Fronsac and Chedabucto.

The next reference to Cape St. Louis is in 1793 when Father MacEachern of St. John's Island, now Prince Edward Island, wrote to Bishop Hubert in Quebec.

I have also last summer visited our people on the coast from Pictou to Cape St. Louis near the gut of canso as they have not yet had a churchman constantly among them.

Writing in 1850 Donald MacGillivray spoke about a journey he had made with Bishop Aeneas MacEachern in 1779 through the Golf settlement around Cape Louis to Antigonish and then onto Cape Breton.

In 1812 Bishop Plessis of Quebec visited the area and wrote of his arduous journey from Tracadie to Arisaig.

Rain held up our departure, but we finally got under way about 11 o'clock with the aid of two rather small boats. We were to do 12 leagues along the Nova Scotian coast, to reach the mission of St. Margaret's (Arisaig). The Bishop Father MacEachern were in one of the boats, and Messrs Cote and Lejamtel in the other. They were overtaken en route by rain, wind and fright, and had to pass Capes and Points which were not without danger, especially Cape St. Louis, named St. George by the English, whose prominence is quite imposing.

The final reference in ecclesiastical records to the area as Cape St. Louis is made by Bishop MacEachern who wrote of Bishop Burke's second visit to Arisaig in 1820.

On July 29th, I met the Rt. Revd. Doctor Burke at St. Margaret's , Arisaig, in order to put a finishing hand to the intended Seminary, to be established at said place. Nothing was wanting but a Clergyman, who would superintend the school, as well as the Mission of that side of cape St. Lewis.

It must be pointed out that the area referred to as Cape George or Cape St. Louis in the old documents most often included any or all of the area from the present Lakevale around the Point of Cape George, to the Arisaig area; These areas known today as s.s.Cape George, Ballantyne's cove, Cape George Point, Livingstone's Cove, Morar, Georgeville and up to Malignant Cove.

The most recent reference to the Point of the Cape St. Louis is in the registry of Deeds Records for the County of Antigonish is 1825. The spelling varies between the French Louis and the English Lewis, and in some records appears as Cape Louis or Cape Lewis. The English renamed the area Cape St. George, and the first instance of this name being used in legal transactions is in 1804. By 1825 most deeds refer to the area as Cape George, but as late as 1887 Cape St. George was still being used.

The adjoining bay was called Bay St. Louis as late as 1792 but by 1810 the bay was called St. George's Bay. Over the years the bay has sometimes been referred to in government documents as George Bay, as in the 1924 Department of Highways map for the province of Nova Scotia. But the current for 1980, the bay is again called St. Georges Bay. Locally it is always referred to as St. Georges Bay.

The area encompassing the radius of one mile of the government wharf is today consistently referred to as Ballantyne's Cove. However, 1871 is the earliest official record of this name being used. There are several extant references in which Ballantyne's Cove is called NcNeir's Cove, but

these are all in documents dealing with transactions of the Government of Canada. It is interesting to note that as late as 1956 the Department of Transport, Government of Canada, still refer to the Wharf at Ballantyne's Cove as McNair's Cove Wharf.

Settlement

The district of Cape George was settled almost exclusively by Highlanders from Scotland. The first land grantees along the south shore were all Protestant, and with the possible exception of Hugh Denoon, of whom little is known, all were from the Highlands and Western Isles. These were John Graham, John Campbell, David Ballantyne, Hugh Denoon and George Morrison.

To the north of these grants, towards the point of the Cape, the first settlers were all both Highland and Roman Catholic, viz. Ronald MacInnis, Hugh MacInnis, John MacDonald Jr, John MacDonald Sr., Angus MacInnis, Duncan McDonald and Ronald Archibald and Lauchlin McEichan. (see attached Map #3)

A Scottish settlement had already been established in Antigonish County at Arisaig, and the first permanent settler was John 'Ban' Gillis who went there in 1783. Former members of the disbanded 82nd Highland Regiment soon followed and settled the area at Moidart, Arisaig and Knoydart. The following years saw much immigration from the western Highlands and Isles, from Inverness, Lochaber, and especially the Arisaig, Moidart and Knoydart districts of Scotland.

Almost all of the early settlers coming into the Gulf shore district were Roman Catholic. Many had come in 1791 in two boats, one of which was the Dunkeld. These were met by Father Angus Bernard MacEachern of St. John's Island who advised them "...not to remain at Pictou but to move towards the east, settle in Catholic groups, and await the coming of priests to serve them."

However, there was no great religious animosity. The Rev. James D. MacGregor, pioneer Presbyterian Minister in the Pictou County, entreated his people in 1791 to be kind to the immigrants from the two vessels which had arrived late in the season from the western highlands, almost all of whom were Roman Catholic. He later stated in his autobiography that he was "...delighted with the readiness with which... (his) congregation complied."

The Highlanders had come in search of a better life, for conditions were becoming more intolerable at home. After the defeat of the highland army at Culloden in 1746 under Prince Charles Stewart, the old clan system was outlawed, as were the language, bagpipes, dress and social order of the Highlander. Once the clan chiefs were deprived of their position as leaders of the people they soon forgot their responsibilities to them as well. Most chiefs soon got personal title to the land formerly held in the name of all members of the clan, and consequently the

clansmen had no protection or claim to the lands their forefathers had occupied for generations.

With the breakup of the clan system, famine in the late eighteenth century, the natural inclination of the Scot to wander, together with the growing over-population in the Highlands, many were induced or forced to emigrate either to the industrial cities of Glasgow and northern England, or across the seas.

Another factor, soon to arise in Scotland would force emigration whether the people were agreeable or not. The infamous programme known as the 'Clearances' evicted hundreds from their crofts and forced them to find what alternate accommodations or livelihood they could. Through sheer necessity, many took passage on the overcrowded immigrant ships for America, Canada and Australia. It has been said that if the same rules applied to the immigrant ships from Scotland and Ireland as applied to the slave trading ships, then there would have been only half as many people on the immigrant ships.

The settlers who were veterans of the army received some assistance from the government, such as provisions, agricultural implements and title to a grant of land. After the war of 1812 a short-lived plan of assistance was adopted by the British government, but few of the emigrants to Nova Scotia received any assistance from this legislation.

Veterans received title to their land when they settled, but other immigrants, such as those at the Point of the Cape, were on their land for many years before they petitioned for a land grant. In return for their grant, grantees agreed to pay within two years two shillings sterling yearly for each one hundred acres of land received.

Most of the early settlers at Cape George were also grantees, but in a few cases they bought land from other grantees. Only two grantees did not become settlers, namely Hugh Denoon and George Morrison.

Grantees and Settlers

David Ballantyne – Grantee and Settler

The earliest settler in the Cape George district is acknowledged to have been David Ballantyne who arrived in the late 1780s. He was from Strathaven in western Scotland and was a member of the disbanded 82nd Highland Regiment.

Ballantyne had first planned to settle in the Merigonish area but moved along the shore and settled at the Cape. He received a grant of land of 500 acres from the crown on which he later built the Ballantyne home which still stands. Later he bought the adjoining grant of 500 acres from Hugh Denoon in 1804 and in 1811 he purchased the 500-acre grant of George Morrison. He also bought some of the grant from John Campbell and some of the grant of Allan Livingston and thus at one time owned over two thousand acres, almost the entire area of the south side Cape George.

David Ballantyne was married in 1788 to Ellen Morrison, daughter of George Morrison. She had come to Pictou with her parents as a young child on the ship Hector in 1773. They had a large family although only the names of six of them are known: George, William, James, Janet Anne and Thomas.

David Ballantyne died January 12, 1843 age 83 and his wife Ellen Morrison, died February 15, 1822, aged 50. They are buried in the almost forgotten, and certainly unrecognizable, Cemetery at the shore on the property of Albert Livingstone. There are a number of the family of Ernest Ballantyne, a great grandson of the pioneer, living at the Cape today.

Hugh Denoon – Grantee

Hugh Denoon also received a grant for 500 acres of land at Cape George from Governor Wentworth. It is unlikely he ever settled in the area, for on October 23, 1803, he sold the entire grant of land to David Ballantyne for 25 pounds.

In the deed Denoon is listed as the trader from Pictou and his full name is given as Robert Stewart High Denoon. It is the earliest land transaction for Cape George.

Hugh Denoon was ship agent for two of the worst emigrant ships that left Scotland, the Dove and the Sarah. The 350-ton Sarah cleared for William on June 8, 1801 with 350 passengers and three months in crossing to Pictou, during which time smallpox broke out on board causing fifty deaths. Denoon was also responsible for the advertisement

in Scotland which promised Highlanders that in Nova Scotia the same tree would produce soap, sugar and fuel.

George Morrison – Grantee

George Morrison also received a grant of land at the Cape of 500 acres comprising the present site of Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church and all the land over to the Point at 'Donald Lauchie's turn'.

George Morrison and his wife had come out to Pictou on the Hector in 1773 with their daughter, Ellen. Morrison was a farmer at Merigonish, and it is unlikely that he ever settled at the Cape, for in 1811 he sold his entire grant of land there to David Ballantyne for 25 pounds. The deed for the property reads:

...for the use of David and his wife Eleanora and at their death such land to be divided equally among their male heirs.

In 1816 Morrison sold the land outright to David Ballantyne and the deed makes no mention of the land being divided at his death. He was able to write and referred to his daughter as Eleanora, although all other references refer to her as Ellen.

Morrison died December 7, 1817, age 80 and his wife died July 15, 1817.

John Graham – Grantee and Settler

John Graham was granted a parcel of 1000 acres at Cape George on February 19, 1792. This grant was given in conjunction with thirty others, and most of the other grantees in this grant received their land in what is now Pictou County.

The deed to Graham states that he is to hold the land with all woods, under woods, timber, trees, lakes, ponds, fishing, waters, water courses, profits, commodities, appurtenances, and hereditaments – together with the privilege of hunting, hawking, fowling in and upon the same, and mines and minerals. Saving and reserving for the Crown are all white pine trees if any should be found growing thereon and also all mines of gold, silver, copper, lead and coal. In exchange Graham is to pay to the Crown two shillings yearly for each acre, payable on the feast of St. Michael. Also he has to agree to clear three acres for every fifty acres granted. If conditions are not fulfilled then the grant reverts to the Crown. In addition, the grant reads that if the land is transferred to another by any means, whether by inheritance of sail, then the new owner must within one year appear before a magistrate of the province and swear that he will "maintain and defend to the utmost of...(his) power the authority of the King original Graham grant.

During the next two generations, the Graham gained prominence as a sear faring family, as several sons and grandsons turned to the sea for their livelihood. The son of old John Graham, John Jr. became a sea

captain and was married to Jean Keay, also an immigrant. Another son, David was also a well-known sea captain as well as a ship builder of a total of thirty-five ships. He was married to Mary Bigelow of Town Point.

Capt David Graham and his wife were the parents of another sea Captain, Capt. William F. Graham, who married Marceline Mahoney and lived at Bayfield. They were the parents of seven children, one of whom, John, married Annie McKeough of Afton. Their eleven children include Mrs. Dan Joe MacEachern (Winnifred), and Martin (Wally) at the Antigonish Post office today (1980).

Another one of Capt. David's sons was Capt Charles J. Graham, who married Bessie Walling of Arichat. Capt. Charles lost his life in the great August gale of August 24 1873. His ship, the barque Commissioner, foundered with the loss of all hands in St. Georges Bay within sight of his mothers home at Antigonish Harbour. The ship was making its maiden voyage from New Glasgow to South America. Mrs. Graham and her children were awaiting Capt. Graham at her home at Arichat where they had been bought by the mate of the Commissioner, Angus MacDonald of Ballantyne's Cove.

A third son of Capt. David, David, also lost his life at sea. Still another son, John R., operated a store at Ballantynes Cove for many years. This same John R., was the father of David R. Graham of Antigonish, a prominent merchant, whose daughters Muriel and Mary Elizabeth were both nurses in the Canadian army, and whose son William became a civil engineer with the Nova Scotia Power Commission. Mary Elizabeth married Capt. R.B. Hobson. Capt and Mrs. Hobson now retired, have built a home at Cape George on the property once granted to her great grandfather.

Sir William Graham was another son of Capt. David and, therefore, a grandson of the pioneer John. He was married to Annie Lyonds of Cornwallis and graduated from Acadia College in 1867. He was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in 1889, Chief Justice in 1914 and was knighted in 1916. He died October 12, 1917.

Eunice, Sir Wallace's sister and a daughter of Capt. David, married a member of another prominent shipbuilding family, Charles B. Whidden of Antigonish. The Whiddens operated a fleet of twenty vessels until 1914 when they relinquished their shipping interests, but continued to operate in the business community. Albert E. Whidden is a grandson of Charles B. Whidden and Eunice Graham.

The Graham property is now owned by John V. MacEachern, Mount St. Bernard, Dan H. MacInnis, Lewis MacEachern and Jack MacEachern, as well as by a number of non-residents who own summer homes.

John Campbell – Grantee and Settler

John Campbell and his son, John Jr., each received a grant of land at Cape George. The senior Campbell received 345 acres and the son 300

acres to the north of his father's grant. A brother of John Sr. Malcolm, also came to the Cape but did not receive a grant of land. Malcolm was married but his wife died a short time later. Both Malcolm and John were sons of Col. Campbell of Philadelphia, formerly of Lewis, Scotland.

John Sr. married Janet, daughter of Malcolm Livingston, pioneer of the Cape. They had a large family of eight daughters and several sons.

There was much visiting between the people of Cape George and their friends and relatives across the bay on the Cape Breton side. There are numerous references to crossing by boat and on the ice in winter. The daughter of John Campbell Sr., Kate, had fallen in love with a Roderick MacNeil of Mabou but her parents discouraged the match because he was a Barra Catholic while she was a Lewis Protestant. One night however, in 1820 young Roderick crossed to the Cape by boat and Kate left with him for Mabou. They were married on their way home at Judique by Father Alexander MacDonell. They made their home at Mabou and were the progenitors of many famous Nova Scotians.

Several of the many McNeil's of Mabou played prominent roles both in the life of Nova Scotia and beyond its boundaries. The Honorable John, their son, who was a member of the legislative Council, died in 1914. He married Ann Beaton of Mabou and they were the parents and grandparents of many priests, doctors, lawyers and outstanding citizens of their communities. Another son of John and Kate MacNeil, was Malcolm, whose family included the Most Rev. Neil MacNeil, Archbishop to Toronto, who died in 1920; Honora, who became Mother St. Martin of Tours, C.N.D., Superior of Mount St. Bernard and Mother Provincial of the order in the Maritimes. In addition, one of his daughters, Christine, married Dan A. MacDonald from Ohio, Antigonish County, and they were the parents of the Most Rev. John R. MacDonald, former Bishop of Peterborough and Antigonish. There were a number of other well known men and women descended from this union of the Campbell from the Cape and MacNeil from Mabou.

There are no Campbell's at Cape George today. The last transaction recorded for them was in 1879 when Margaret Campbell, the widow of the grandson of John, pioneer, gave lands in mortgage to John R. Graham.

Three other early prominent settlers at Cape George who did not receive land grants but rather bought land from the original grantees, deserve notice. These were Robert MacDonald, George Wilkie and Alexander MacPhie.

Robert MacDonald - Settler

Robert MacDonald had come out from Scotland at age 19 and married Catherine McDiarmid, also from Scotland. He bought land from Robert Sinclair in 1834, land which had been part of the old John Graham grant. He also purchased land from Malcolm Campbell in 1837.

Robert MacDonald was a Justice of the Peace, post-master, merchant and deacon of St. David's Presbyterian Church. In 1887 he sold his property to Captain High MacEachern of Cape George Point and retired to Antigonish where he died in the late 1880s.

None of the MacDonald family are at the Cape today. His son, Hugh, died while at sea in the Mediterranean. A son John, went to California where he died leaving a large estate but without apparent blood heirs. Relatives in Antigonish made enquiries but were told the estate had been settled and it would have proven to expensive for them to reopen the case.

Two daughters of Robert MacDonald married clergymen, and another daughter, Kate, married Aden Babson of Chelsea, Massachusetts. Babson operated a fishing establishment on his father-in-law's property but it must have been at the pleasure of Robert MacDonald for there is no record of either deed or lease to Babson. The site of this fishing establishment was on the property, which is today owned by John V. MacEachern.

William Stewart MacPhie – Settler

The MacPhies were also early settlers at Cape George who did not receive a land grant. William Stewart MacPhie was the pioneer of this family. His wife was also a MacPhie, a native of fort William, whom he married before they emigrated.

The first recorded legal transaction for the MacPhies was in 1816, when Angus MacPhie bought land from David Ballantyne. In 1822, Alexander MacPhie also bought land from David Ballantyne.

Some of the pioneer's children married in the community to McNairs and Wilkies and a daughter, Maggie married Wentworth Taylor, pioneer family of Antigonish.

Like so many families of their time, man of their descendants moved to the U.S.A. William Stewart 3rd, a great grandson of William Stewart, pioneer, married Catherine McNeir of Ballantyne's Cove and they were the parents of the present (1980) MacPhies at the cape. Today only Peggy and Harold are living. Harold is married to Louise MacInnis of Cape George Point and has a large family.

James Wilkie – Settler

The first recorded legal transaction for the Wilkies at the Cape was in 1836 when George, son of James the pioneer, bought land from Tom Carter who had purchased a part of the John Campbell grant shortly before that date. For 108 acres he paid 170 pounds. He was married to Eliza daughter of William S. McNeir, pioneer. George Wilkie was a signatory to the St. David's Presbyterian Church charter of 1829.

There are no Wilkies at the Cape today. The only known descendant in the area, except for the Ballantyne and MacPhies, is Mrs. Charles Jocelyn, Antigonish.

Hugh MacInnis – Grantee and Settler

Hugh MacInnis came from Arisaig, Scotland to Pictou in either 1789 or 1791. He first settled near Merigomish at the Ponds, but was advised by Capt. David Graham of Cape George to go to the Cape where there was still good land available. He was the first settler at the Point of the Cape.

Sometime before the turn of the nineteenth century, Hugh MacInnis took up 200 acres of land at the Point of Cape George at Indian Brook. He did not get title to the land until May 2, 1821 when he, his son Donald Duncan MacDonald, John MacDonald Sr., and John Macdonald Jr., together received 800 acres of land in grant at the Point. This grant comprised almost the entire point of Cape George with the exception of the easternmost point which was granted to the McEichans.

Hugh was joined at the Cape by his brother, Andrew who stayed with him for only one year before moving to Ohio sometime before 1800. Andrew was joined there by another brother Donald, a veteran of the British Army, who had fought in the American Revolution. A third brother, Angus, settled on Pictou Island, and a cousin Angus MacInnis received a 350-acre grant at Georgeville.

The farm of Hugh, pioneer at the Point, was a prosperous one, and his home was often used by the visiting priests for Mass. He was noted for his strength and many times walked to Merigomish to carry home bags of salt.

Hugh was one of the 180 signatories of the deed of incorporation for St. Margaret's parish in 1831 but like the majority of them he was unable to write.

Hugh MacInnis was a son of Angus 'Ban' MacInnis of Arisaig, Scotland and was married there to Mary Gillis, daughter of Duncan Gillis, also of Arisaig. Hugh and Mary were the parents of Donald, Duncan, Angus, Margaret and Catherine. Both Donald and Angus also received land grants at the Point.

The land of Hugh, pioneer, passed to his son Duncan, then to his grandson, Hugh, and today (1980) owned by his great-great grandsons, Hugh Joseph, Danny and Gussie MacInnis.

Donald MacInnis – grantee and Settler

Donald MacInnis was the son of Hugh, the pioneer. He received a 100 acre grant of land next to that of his father at Cape George Point on the same land grant. Donald had come with his parents as a young child from Scotland.

He was married to Flora MacDonell, a first cousin of Bishop MacDonell, the first Catholic Bishop of Ontario. They were the parents of John, Ronald, Donald, Hugh, Mary Anne, Catherine, Margaret and Isabella.

Donald was a signatory to the founding charter of St. Margaret's Catholic congregation at Arisaig in 1831 but was unable to write.

Donald died intestate in 1855 and his property was assigned by other family members to his son, Hugh "Donald". His wife Flora, was already dead at the time of his death. His property is today (1980) owned by his great-grandson Mark MacInnis.

Angus MacInnis – Grantee and Settler

Angus MacInnis received a grant of land of 100 acres at Cape George Point. He was the son of Hugh, the pioneer, and brother of Donald, both of whom also received grants at the point.

Angus was married to Margaret MacDonald of Judique who was a member of a prominent Inverness County family, Clan Sheumais. Angus and his brother crossed the bay ice to Judique where the marriage took place, before they returned home again across the ice to settle at the Point. Margaret's family had settled in Judique in 1798. Her grandfather was James MacDonald 'Baille' who had settled in Pictou County and the area of Bailey's Brook is named after him.

The Charter of Incorporation for St. Margaret's Parish was also signed by Angus although he, too, was unable to write.

Angus and Margaret were the parents of Hugh, Donald, Mary, Jennie and Catherine. Their estate passed eventually to their son Donald, and then to his grandson, Peter and finally out of the family. There are none of Angus's descendants left at the Point today. A great-grandson Alexander MacInnis lives in New Glasgow.

John MacDonald – Grantee and Settler

John 'Ban' MacDonald received a grant of 200 acres and his son, John Jr. Received a grant of 100 acres at the Point in the same grant of land in 1821, but they had been on the land for some time before that.

The name of John 'Ban's' wife is not known but he was the father of Donald, Angus and Allen, as well as young John. Young John was succeeded on the old home by his son, Rory.

This MacDonald family gives an interesting example of patronymics that were used to distinguish different families of the same name. The son of the above mentioned Rory was known as Donald Rory Young John and Donald's son as Archie Donald Rory. The family today is still called the Donald Rory's to distinguish them from other MacDonald's in the district.

A part of the land grant eventually passed to a great grandson, Stephen MacDonald who, from 1928 onwards was a long time County Councilor. Another part of the property passed to Alfred Donald Rory and at his death was sold out of the family in 1976, and today is owned by Allen Roberts.

Duncan MacDonald – Grantee and Settler

Duncan MacDonald received a grant of 200 acres at Cape George Point in 1821 but he, too, had been on the land for some time before that.

Very little is known about him or his family except that he was a tailor by trade. His son, Duncan, married Christina Gillis of Malignant Cove. Their son, Duncan, was the father of Hughie 'Duncan' MacDonald, the only descendant left at the Point of the Cape.

Hughie 'Duncan' is today one of the last genealogists left who is able to quote from memory the family history of his neighbors and relatives in the time-honored tradition of his ancestors.

Donald MacEachern – Grantee and Settler

Donald MacEachern, son of Ronald, came out from Scotland with his wife, Christian, and settled at Cape George Point. The date of their arrival is not known but when the MacEacherns received a land grant of 250 acres in 1817, Donald was dead and the grant was given to Christina and her children: Alexander, Donald, Archibald, John, Lauchlan, and Elizabeth, "the heirs of the late Donald MacEachern". Donald had made application for the land which was eventually awarded to his widow and sons.

All of the sons of Donald and Christina settled at Cape George, each raising large families who are noted for their ambition and industry with many of them becoming successful sea captains, teachers, businessmen and construction foremen on the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

These MacEacherns were noted for having kept their Gaelic language well into the twentieth century.

Alexander MacEachern

Alexander the pioneer and his wife Margaret, had three sons and three daughters, namely Lewis, Donald, Duncan, Christina, Margaret and Catherine. Catherine was married to Alex Boyd of Lakevale while Margaret and Christina never married. Little is known of sons Donald and Duncan but son Lewis (1818-1905) married Isobella MacInnis (1827-1919), daughter of Donald the pioneer. They were the parents of a large family, one of whom, Ranald, was the father of the present MacEacherns at the Point today, and are known as the 'Ranald Lewis'

Ranald MacEachern

Ranald MacEachern, pioneer, owned and operated a store and hotel at Ballentyne's Cove during the middle nineteenth century but little is known about him.

Lauchlan MacEachern

Lauchlan pioneer (1802-1861) was married to Catherine Gillis (1808-1861) and they had a large family of five sons and six daughters, all of whom became prominent members of the community. Their son Alex 'Laughie' was the lighthouse keeper at the Point and the lighthouse was located on property sold to the Crown by the MacEacherns in 1861.

Alex 'Laughie' was a well-known sea captain and crossed the Atlantic many times as master of sailing vessels. He died at age 81 in 1909. A third son, Archie 'Laughie' was a master joiner and carpenter who built furniture and houses including his old home at Cape George which is now owned by Mount Saint Bernard. He died in 1929 at the age of 82 years. The eldest son of Lauchlan pioneers and his wife, Catherine, was Donald 'Laughie' (1825-1909).

Donald 'Laughie' was married to Mary Gillis (1828-1923) and they were the parents of a large family of six daughters and three sons. All the daughters married local men and three of them, Margaret, Matilda and Flora, had large families all of whom moved to the U.S.A. or western Canada with the exception of two of Matilda's sons, Dan Hugh and Colin MacInnis, and one of her daughters Catherine who married William MacEachern of Livingstone Cove: and one son of Flora's, William 'Hector' MacDonald of Maryvale.

Donald 'Laughie's' sons were John S., Dan and Laughlan J. (L.J.). John S. was a fisherman and fish merchant at Cape George and all of his family moved to Boston. Dan was a construction foreman on the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway and died in British Columbia in 1927. The youngest son of Donald 'Laughie' was L.J. who was a prominent businessman in Antigonish and Inverness Counties. He is still remembered in the community for never having foreclosed on a mortgage or debt. It is interesting to note that there are pages of judgments listed against debtors in the registry of deeds for Antigonish County, including many in the Cape George area, during the hard times of the 1880's but not one brought by L.J.

The first university graduates to come from the descendants of the pioneer settlers at the Cape were a number of grandchildren of L.J. MacEachern and his sister Matilda (MacEachern) MacInnis.

Today only a small portion of the MacEachern grant is owned within the family and that is the house and property of Tommy 'Ranald Lewis' MacEachern.

Churches at Cape George

Roman Catholic

The Scottish Highlanders who settled at the Point of Cape George and along the north side of the Cape were almost all Roman Catholics. The first parish to which they belonged was Arisaig, twenty miles distant and the oldest parish of Catholic Highland settlers in Nova Scotia.

The first church at Arisaig was built in 1792, only seven years after John 'Ban' had become the first permanent settler. In that year the people of Arisaig built in one day near the shore a small primitive church of logs and sawn boards. The church was not used for service until the following year when Father James MacDonald was given charge of the parish by Father Jones, the Vicar General and superior of the English speaking mission areas for Quebec diocese.

The parish of Arisaig included all of the settlements along the shore from Pictou to Cape George, and the parish was known in early missionary records as "Pictou" or as "The Gulf Shore". Arisaig was then the only Catholic Church in all of northeastern Nova Scotia and the Highlanders made great efforts to attend. Mary Campbell MacLeod walked from Cape d'Or to Arisaig, a distance of over one hundred and fifty miles in order to fulfill her Easter duty and on one occasion carried her infant grandson in her arms in order that he would receive the Sacrament of Baptism.

Father James MacDonald, the first pastor at St. Margaret's Parish in Arisaig, had come out of Pictou in 1791 to work with his people who were being forced from their land in Scotland. Father Lejamtel at Arichat, were the only Catholic Priests in eastern Nova Scotia. In addition to Arisaig, Father MacDonald was responsible for the Highlanders who had settled across the bay at Judique. He became ill in 1797 and was unable to continue his work. Subsequently he was forced to enter hospital in Quebec where he died in 1807.

After Father MacDonald's illness the parish was attended to by Father Bernard MacEachern from Prince Edward Island until the appointment of Father Alexander MacDonald who served from 1802 until 1816.

During Father Alexander's pastorate, the second church at Arisaig was built in 1812 on the site at the top of the hill above the first log church. The first payment of 98 pounds was made by 86 parishioners who lived along the shore from Bailey's Brook to Cape George.

Bishop Denaut of Quebec diocese, which at that time included all of British North America, visited Arisaig in 1802 and found three hundred and fifty Catholic families with a total of 1050 people. During the next two years another thousand Catholic Highlanders came to Nova Scotia and almost all settled in Antigonish County.

During his visit, Bishop Denaut instructed the people that they were to pay the sum of \$1.00 yearly for the support of their priest. Even this small sum was difficult for the people to give in a country where specie was rare. The Bishop also ordered that all his instructions were to be translated into Gaelic for the benefit of the people.

Father Alexander MacDonald died while on a visit to Halifax in 1816 and his remains were carried home by three of his devoted Highland Parishioners for burial at Arisaig. His assistant, Father Alexander MacDonell served Arisaig and Antigonish for the next two years until the appointment of Father Colin Grant in 1818. Father Grant was pastor for the next twelve years and during this time he enlarged the church and established elementary schools at Arisaig, McAra's Brook and Cape George. At that time there was 1451 Catholics in the parish.

A seminary was planned for Arisaig in 1817 by Bishop Burke. Land was purchased and a subscription program among the people started, but with the death of the Bishop, the plans for the seminary ended.

There had been penal laws in effect in Nova Scotia which limited the rights of Roman Catholics and the dissenting religions until 1828 when legislation was passed which provided for the formation of religious congregations and societies other than those of the Church of England.

Acting under this legislation, the parishioners of Arisaig signed a document creating a parish of St. Margaret of Scotland in 1831. There were 180 signatures indicating the number of households in the parish at that time. The signatories to the document resided in the area from Cape George to Merigomish and all agreed to support and maintain the congregation. A member had to be 21 years of age, have the consent of the bishop or priest and has two witnesses. Only male members of the community could sign the document.

In 1820 a small chapel had been built at Morar as a mission of Arisaig and was located about two miles to the northeast of the present Georgeville Church. It was called St. George's Church and was served by the pastor of Arisaig but had only intermittent services.

The mission at Morar was elevated to a full parish status by Bishop MacKinnon in 1856 and a new church was built at Georgeville in 1860. The Catholics at Cape George now became parishioners of St. Georges under the first pastor, Father Alexander MacGillivray.

Cape George continued as part of Georgeville parish until 1903 when a new church was built at Ballantynes Cove and named Holy Rosary. At that time Holy Rosary was transferred to St. Columba's parish, Lakevale and continues to serve as a mission of that parish.

Facts About Holy Rosary Church

1. Hugh Donald MacInnis walked 20 miles to Antigonish and return to get permission from Bishop John Cameron.
2. November 12 1891, first mass said.
3. First Pastor: Rev Alexander MacGillivray, then Rev. Joe Chisholm.
4. Site donated by Dan Beaton. Part of the land originally owned by David Ballantyne.
5. First baby baptized –
6. First funeral – John MacEachern, age 29, April 1, 1895
7. First marriage – James MacDonald and Florence MacInnis
Daniel Alexander MacInnis and Martha MacEachern,
October 19, 1909.
8. The steeple and bell were added in 1910
9. In 1971 Ronald McEachern gave land to extend the cemetery in memory of his 6-year-old son 'Michael'.
10. In 1981, an electric organ was installed in memory of Mrs. Violet Roberts for her 50 years as parish organist.

Presbyterians

The earliest settlers at Cape George had been Presbyterians and one of them, David Ballantyne, deeded a parcel of his land to be used for church purposes. It was held in trusteeship of his son George, and the Reverend Thomas Trotter. The church land was half-acre of his original grant but the actual date of this transfer is not known.

Following the passage of legislation by the colonial government of Nova Scotia in 1828 which lifted the list of prohibitions against the formation of religious communities, other than the church of England, the province, the Presbyterians of Cape George formed a congregation and named it St. David's.

Before the building of the church, the date, which is uncertain but is believed, to be shortly after the formation of the congregation in 1829, services had been held in a barn on the property of David Ballantyne. Even after the construction of the church, services, especially Communion, were still held in the barn. It is interesting to note that Gaelic was used in the barn while English was used in the church.

The charter of incorporation for St. David's was only registered in 1859, although the congregation had been formed in 1829. This charter was signed by twenty-one Presbyterian members of the community. As was the case with other religions congregations of that time the charter reads that only males of full age of twenty-one years could be admitted to church membership. The signatories to the charter lived on both the north and south side of the Cape.

The signatories to the charter affixed to the deed of incorporation were:

Matthew McNair
David Ballantyne
Robert McNair
James Ballantyne
Alex Cummons
David Sinclair
George Wilkie
Alexander Livingstone
Robert McDonald
Malcolm Cameron (X – his mark)
James Hunter
William Livingstone
Stuart Ballantyne
David McNair
David Ballantyne
Angus Livingstone
Dempsey Bowser (X – his mark)
Duncan Livingstone
Angus McMillan

The Presbyterians of Cape George had been members of St. James in Antigonish since it's founding in 1804, and with the building of their own church, they continued as a part of that congregation until 1886 when St. David's became a separate mission field. Since 1886 St. David's has always been served by student ministers, the first of whom was the Reverent Christopher Munroe from Pictou. In 1925 St. David's Presbyterian Church became part of the United Church of Canada.

Although St. David's was a congregation from 1829 there had never been a resident Minister and thus services were held only in the summer months or for a funeral. It was over one hundred years after the founding before the first Marriage ceremony was performed at St. David's when in 1935; Jeanette Adams of Livingstone's Cove and John Fisher were married there.

If there had been any religious animosity in Scotland between Presbyterians and Catholics it was not carried to Cape George for the members of both churches lived and worked together in friendship in their community.

Education at Cape George

While opinions differ as to the strong attachment to education that the Highlanders brought with them from Scotland there is much evidence to show that as soon as possible, Gaelic immigrants established schools and engaged teachers when available. It should be noted, also that from the outset, native priests accompanied their people to these shores, as did doctors and school teachers.

Campbell and MacLean feel that the early settlers were preoccupied with gaining and securing the basic necessities of survival and this left little time for intellectual endeavors, but also “they came from lower economic strata of Highland society and behind them lay little of an intellectual tradition”, and they were indifferent about education for neither themselves nor any of their ancestors had ever tested its pleasures or its profits.

While it may not be true that the common people were lacking informal education, this does not mean that they were ignorant, for the Scots had a history of oral tradition stretching far back and they were endowed with an intellectual curiosity which helped compensate for their lack of schooling.

Antigonish, then called Sydney County, legged behind Pictou County where the Presbyterian clergy led the way in education, for the ministers wanted the faithful to be able to read Scripture.

The date of the first school at Cape George is not known. The earliest reference is in Father Colin Grant established “elementary schools at Arisaig, Ardnafuaran, McAra’s Brook and Cape George, the last named before the year 1824. However the location of this school is indefinite but it was probable close to the site of the chapel at Morar in 1820.

There were two schools at Cape George, school section #6 at south side Cape George, and school section #7 at Cape George Point. Both of these schools were in operation by 1861 and at that time less than half the population could read or write. This could indicate tha the schools had been established within the previous decade. Records of deeds for this period show that very few women were able to sign their names although most of the men were able to do so. This is understandable for “it is not customary to send girls to school and the whole of the boys are not sent together but by turns”.

When the congregation of St. Margaret’s at Arisaig was formed in 1831 only sixty of the one hundred and eighty who signed the charter were

able to write their name. When the St. David charter was signed in 1859, all but two were able to sign their name. It is a question whether this was because educational facilities had become more available, or whether the Presbyterians were more interested in education as has often been suggested.

The two small schools at Cape George, each of one room only, continued to operate until 1962 when a consolidated school was built at Lakevale. Throughout the years the one teacher taught all grades from one to ten and on a few occasions grade eleven, when a qualified teacher was available.

Cape George was no different from most areas of Antigonish County where poor educational opportunities were the normal rather than the exception. As late as 1956, the last year before consolidation into the rural high school, only 35% of the county students were completing grade nine and 84% of boys were not reaching grade eleven.

The first university graduate who was educated in the community finished at St. Francis Xavier University only in 1935 and the next graduate was in 1958. The first graduate of the community from Teachers Normal College graduated in 1917. There have been neither a priest nor minister from the community, but three girls entered religious life shortly after the turn of the century and another during the middle of the century.

Life at the Cape by 1860

By the middle of the nineteenth century the early hardships of pioneering settlement were over and most of the people at Cape George were by then native born Nova Scotians, for out of a population of 1,169 in 1861 all had been born in Nova Scotia with the exception of 54 born in Scotland and 11 born in Ireland.

Almost all of the residents engaged in marginal farming and some fishing with seasonal trade in livestock with Halifax and Newfoundland. Historical records of the period make constant reference to the poor farming habits of the Highlanders stating that “if they are able to provide for their own needs this is sufficient.... for never having known prosperity, they did not miss it”. This is true at the Cape as well for few farmers became prosperous. They were much more inclined to the fishing industry and by the 1860s there were two fishing establishments at the Cape, one owned by Aden Babson of Boston and located South Side Cape George and the other, J.C. Halls Fishing Establishment at Ballantyne’s Cove. Although the sale of fish provided practically the only cash income at the Cape, the fishermen were exploited by the fish merchants, as they were throughout all of the Maritimes, until well into the twentieth century when Dr. M.M. Coady organized the fishermen into the co-operative movement.

The sea also provided alternative employment to the residents of the Cape when Nova Scotia became the home of a great wooden shipbuilding industry. Many wooden vessels were built at the Cape at two locations, one the “old yard” a short distance to the east of the present government wharf, and the other at the shore on the property of David Sinclair. The names of only a few vessels built at the Cape are known and they are:

Melona:	94 T. Built at Ballantyne’s Cove in 1842. Owned by William Gorden, Harbour Grace, Newfoundland. Broken up in 1858
Clara:	174 T. Built at Ballantyne’s Cove in 1851. Owned by merchants of Greenoch, Scotland.
Orient:	180 T. Built at Cape George in 1854. Stranded and sold in 1856. Wrecked in 1861.

Northern Light: Built at Cape George in 1856. Transferred from Pictou to Halifax 1865. James Fougere, Arichat, Mariner.

In addition to building the vessels, the Cape also provided more than its share of sea captains in the late nineteenth century. Local tradition recalls that at one time, seven sea captains were parishioners at Georgeville which was then the parish church of Cape George. Some of the best known of the local sea captains were:

Captain Archie MacDougall

Captain MacDougall had come originally from Inverness County before settling at the Cape on the property today owned by Mrs. Leo Roberts. He was a master mariner at a very early age, sailing a vessel to a British port at the age of 18 and was then known to have been the youngest captain ever to take a ship to sea from that port. He was married to a daughter of High Martin MacDonald from Maryvale and his only daughter, Flora, was for many years public health nurse for Antigonish County. Captain MacDougall died in the late 19th century. There are none of his descendants at the Cape today.

Captain Angus MacDonald

Capt Angus was one of several sea captains of the same name from Antigonish County. He was the son of Young John, a pioneer, one of the original settlers at Cape George Point. He was married to Mary MacKinnon of William's Point, and all of their family moved to the U.S.A.

Captain Hugh MacEachern – (1828 – 1909)

Captain Hugh was the son of Lauchlan, pioneer, and was the master of sailing vessels from an early age. He owned a number of vessels of which the Hatfield is the only one known by name.

Captain Hugh was married to Bridget Ellen Murphy of Halifax. He made his home in Sheet Harbour from where he sailed and where Bridget is buried. She died at an early age leaving Captain Hugh with two small children, John and Elizabeth. He retired from the sea shortly afterwards and returned to the Cape with his children, settling on the property of Robert MacDonald at South Side Cape George. His son, John "Captain Hughie" never married, but Elizabeth was married to William Walsh of Fairmont and they had a large family including James, Eugene, Bertha and Mary of Antigonish.

Captain Angus MacDonald – (1834 – 1933)

Captain Angus was one of the best-known sea Captains in Nova Scotia. He had received his master's papers in 1860 and continued to sail the seas until 1893 when he retired to become captain of the ferry at the

Strait of Canso. He crossed the Atlantic fifty-two times sailing for the Grahams, Whidden's and MacDonald's.

Captain Angus was presented with the silver teapot by the British government in the name of Queen Victoria for a heroic rescue at sea. In 1881 he was sailing from New York to Spain when he sighted a dismasted ship and in high seas rescued the captain and his wife as well as the entire crew in an operation which took all night and most of the next day. The silver teapot is now in the possession of his son Angus 'Captain Angus' who is today living in Heatherton. (As of 2016, the teapot is now in the Antigonish Heritage Museum).

Captain Angus had a brother, Captain Hugh, but little is known about him.

The grandchildren of Captain Angus are on the old homestead at Ballantyne's Cove today (1980) and there are a large number of his descendants throughout the County of Antigonish.

Captain David Graham

Captain David was the son of John the pioneer and one of many sea captains in the Graham family. An account of them is given elsewhere in this paper. (see John Graham – Grantee and Settler)

There were a number of other sea captains from Cape George of whom little is known except for a brief mention in local histories. Their names on tombstone or vaguely recalled in community tradition.

In addition to the two fishing establishments already mentioned at Cape George during the 1860's there were two stores, both at Ballantyne's Cove, one owned by J.R. Graham and the other by Ronald MacEachern who operated a hotel as well.

Other commercial enterprises include a blacksmith shop owned by James MacDonald, a tannery and currier owned by William Livingston, a cheese factory on the March Road owned and operated by Leonard Archibald.

The government operated three post offices at Cape George, one at Robert MacDonald's, s.s. Cape George, one at Captain MacDougall's at Ballantyne's Cove and one at the home of Hugh 'Donald' MacInnis at Cape George Point. At this time the mail delivery was only twice a week and mail was picked up by the recipients. The home of the postmaster was the centre of community life.

The government also operated a pier or wharf at Ballantyne's Cove and a lighthouse at the Point of the Cape. After confederation, all of these government operations were taken over by the new federal government at Ottawa.

The Decline

In the Canadian census of 1861 there were 1,169 persons counted at Cape George. There were 169 families living in 163 houses. This is an indication of the large families and also the extended family relations living under the same roof.

Of the total population of 1,169 there were 1,110 Roman Catholics, 155 Presbyterians, and three Church of Scotland. Only 174 persons were over the age of fifty. There is no account taken in the census of the number of persons speaking Gaelic at this time, but older members of the community today are emphatic that at that time fluency continued up until the turn of the century.

Over the years a number of natural disasters had hit the community in the forms of a plague of mice in 1815, (*bliadhna nan luch* – year of the mice), and the plague of grasshoppers in 1842. Both of these pests completely ruined the year's crop and left the people in a state of extreme hardship for the coming winter.

In addition to the scourges of insects and rodents a number of gales hit the area inflicting severe damage. These gales occurred on August 22, 1863, August 24, 1873 and August 26, 1883. Although all of these storms were of an extremely violent nature, the 1873 gale was by far the worse. The storm swept through the Gulf of St. Lawrence on a Sunday, wrecking hundreds of vessels with the loss of a great number of seamen. The storm was so savage at the Point of the Cape that the people had to leave their homes and seek shelter in the protected area at the Cove. The year's agricultural crop was lost and this was compounded by the world depression in the trade, which hit the same year.

In Nova Scotia, the depression of the 1870's was blamed on various factors including Confederation and the end of Reciprocity. It was to mark the beginning of the great exodus from the province in which Antigonish County would suffer the greatest percentage loss of its people. The population of Cape George had been 1,169 in 1861, had grown to 1,348 by 1881, but from that date on, the population dropped at an alarming rate. By 1831 there were only 511 people at Cape George, a decrease of 62% from fifty years earlier.

During the early years of declining population the move was to the Canadian west where many Cape George residents were employed to the C.P.R. and to the "Boston States".

The exodus to the Massachusetts area continued unabated until well into the 1930's. It was not unusual for every member of many families to leave and in almost every family, the majority of its members left for Boston with a few going to the Canadian west. By the 1950s the direction of this migration had shifted to the province of Ontario, and by the 1980s to the province of Alberta. Fort McMurray has replaced Boston as the Mecca of young Nova Scotians.

Thus the propensity of the Scot to wander continues in the descendants of the early immigrants, who, like their ancestors, find themselves driven from their birthplace by economic conditions beyond their control.

Conclusion

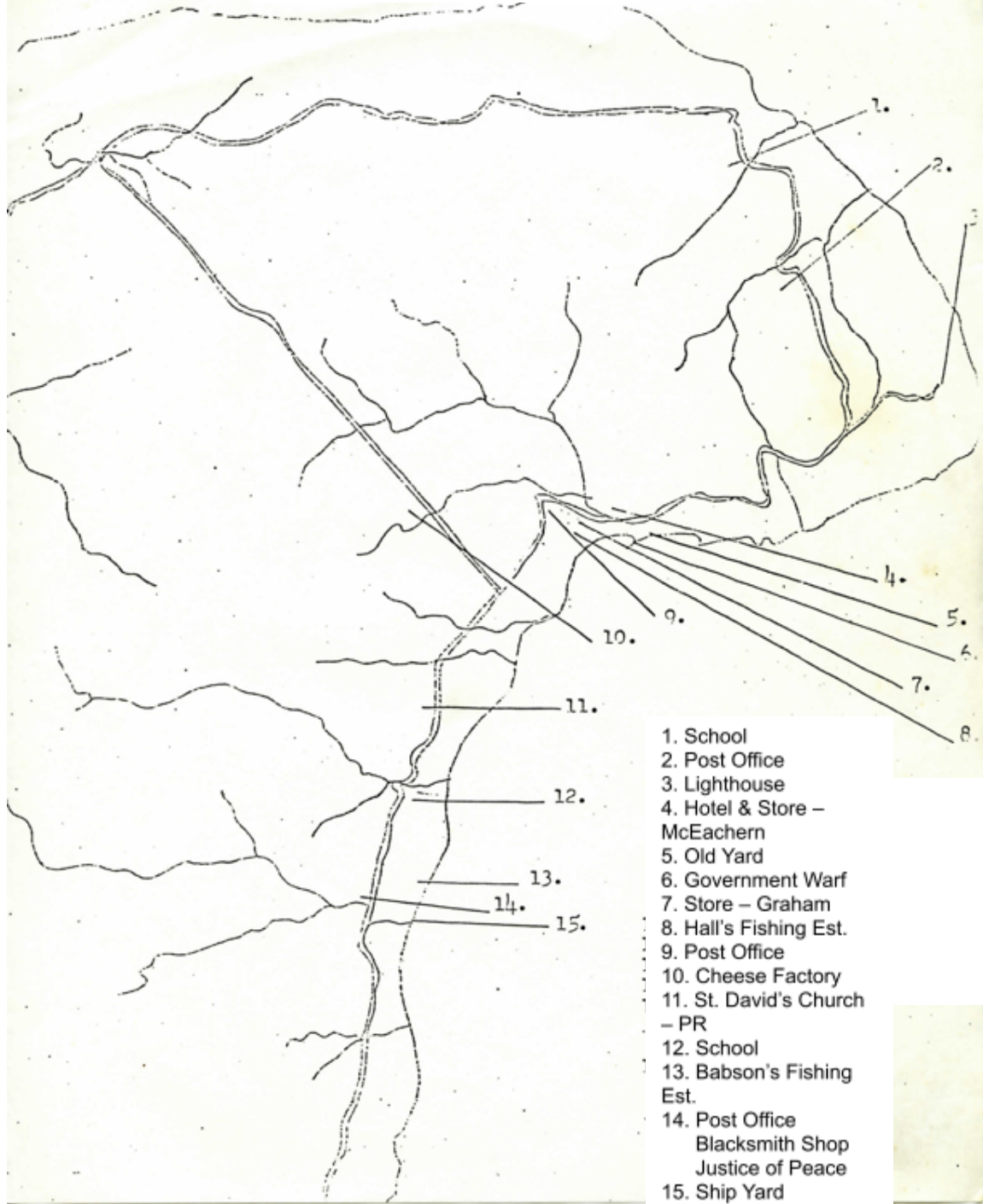
The social milieu of this tightly knit Scottish community, which had remained intact for a century and a half ended with World War II. The Cape exemplified Scottish communities and was typical of those societies described by Campbell and MacLean:

There was a distinctiveness about the Scot, a spirit that was not extinguished by Anglicization or industrialization or poverty or spiritual distress. Something of the Celtic spirit has penetrated to the innermost corner of the Scot and made him a unique being in this modern world – a compound of romantic loyalties and fierce independence.

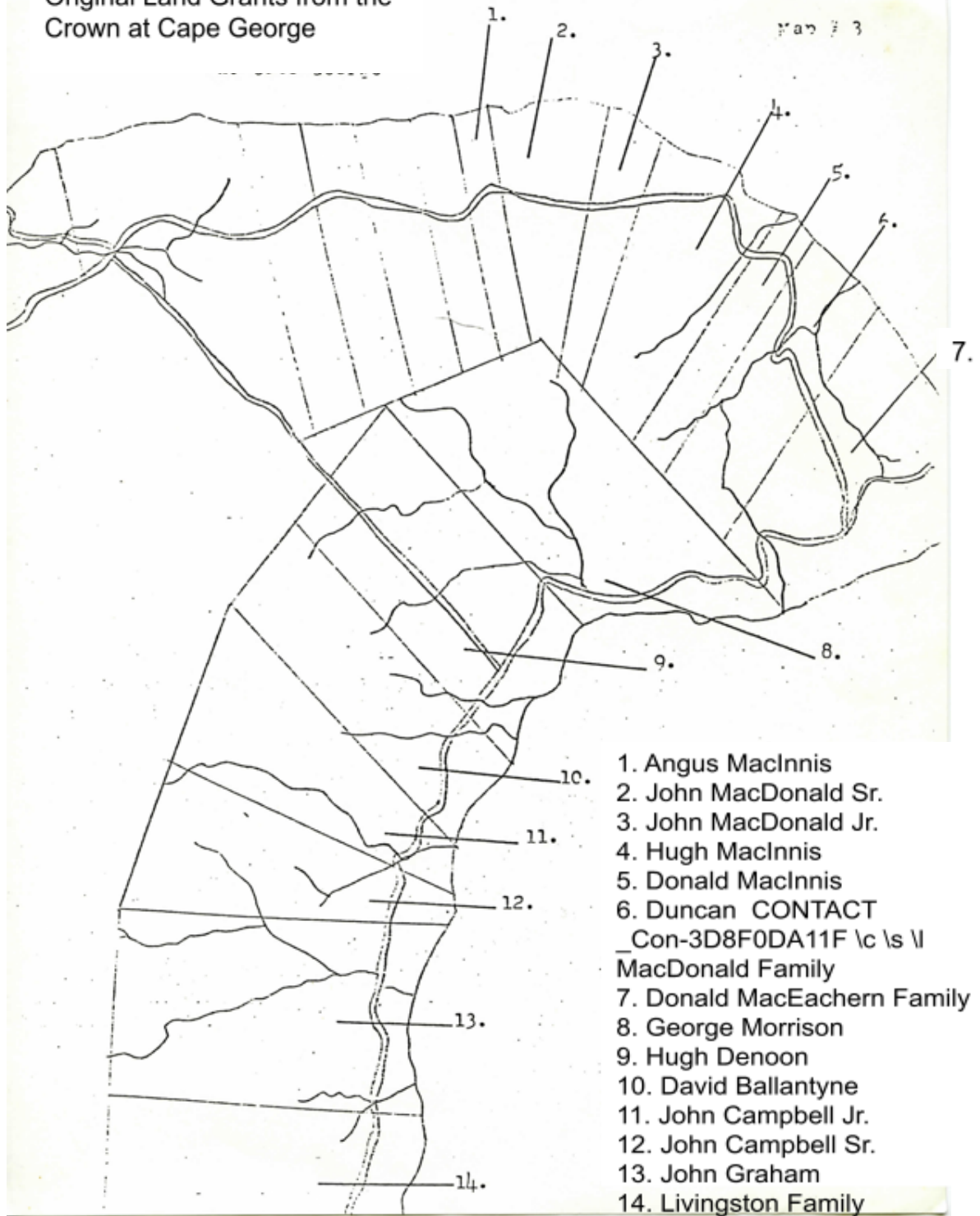
Since more Highland Scots came to Nova Scotia than any other part of Canada and because of their relative isolation they were able to preserve much of their culture over a very considerable period of time. The folkways, literature and the music were intertwined to produce their way of life, and the emphasis placed on certain of these cultural traits sheds light on the value held by these of Highland descent.

CAPE GEORGE 1860

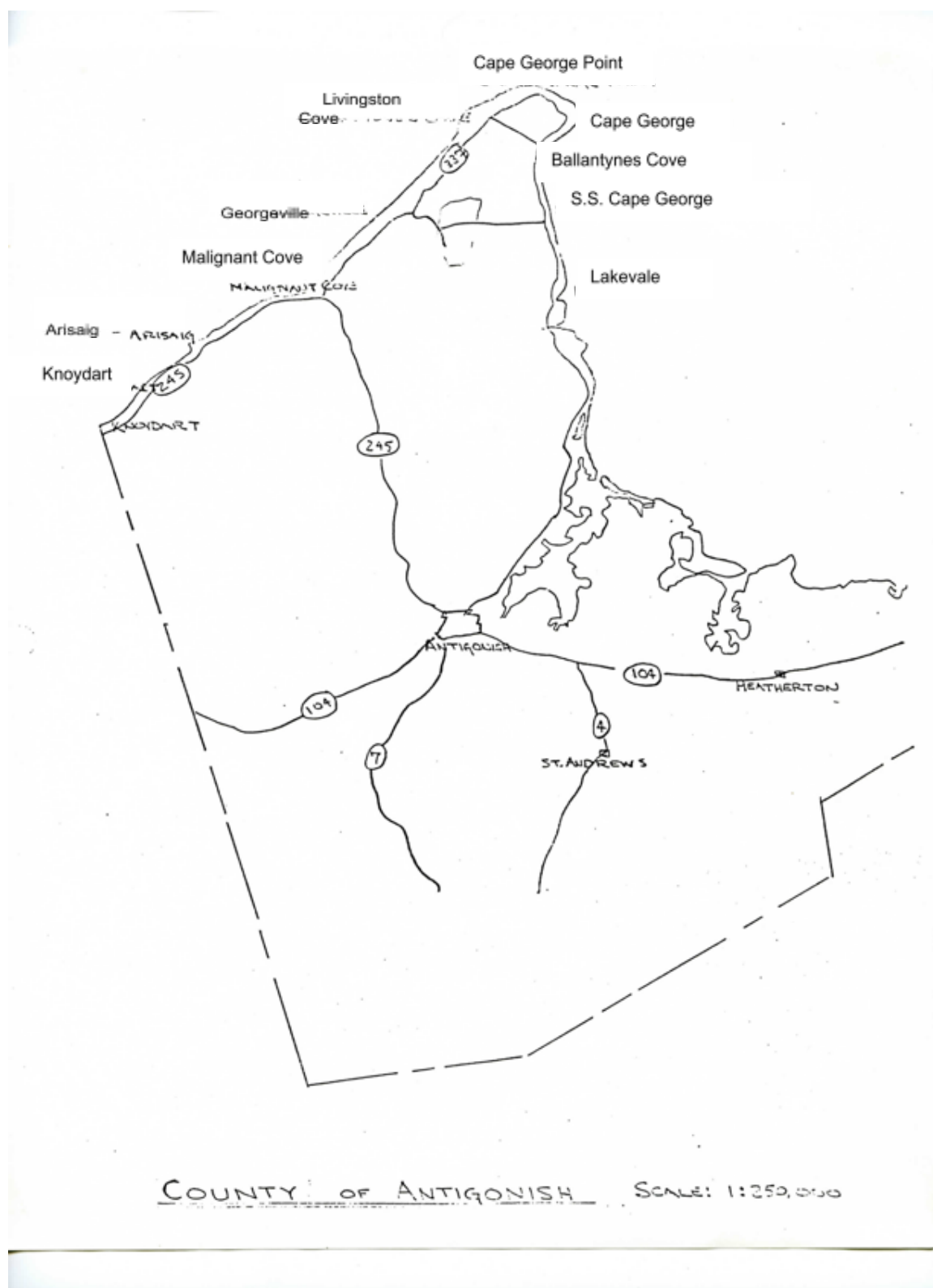
Map 34



Original Land Grants from the
Crown at Cape George

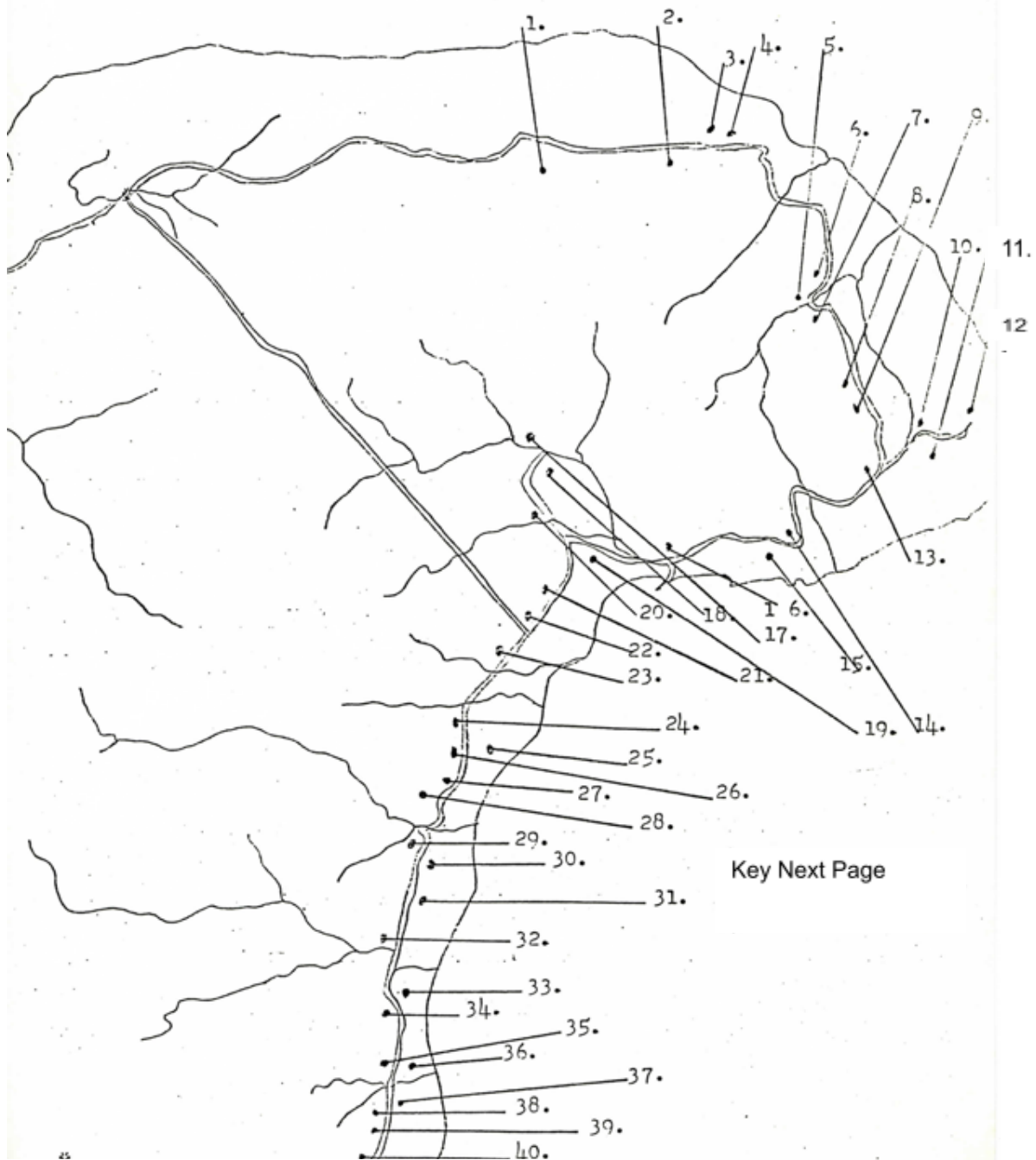


1. Angus MacInnis
2. John MacDonald Sr.
3. John MacDonald Jr.
4. Hugh MacInnis
5. Donald MacInnis
6. Duncan CONTACT
_Con-3D8F0DA11F \c \s \l
MacDonald Family
7. Donald MacEachern Family
8. George Morrison
9. Hugh Denoon
10. David Ballantyne
11. John Campbell Jr.
12. John Campbell Sr.
13. John Graham
14. Livingston Family



Residents of Cape George – A.F. Church Map of
1864

Map # 5



***Although 1864 is the date on the map, it is probably of a somewhat later date. ***

Residents of Cape George – A.F. Church Map of 1864

1. Angus MacInnis
2. FNU (first name unknown) MacDonald
3. FNU MacDonald
4. FNU MacDonald
5. Hugh MacInnis
6. FNU MacInnis
7. Hugh MacInnis
8. R. MacDonald
9. Duncan MacDonald
10. Archie MacEachern
11. Alex MacEachern
12. D. Condon
13. Laughie MacEachern
14. Donald MacEachern
15. Alexander MacDonald
16. J. Kinney
17. David Ballantyne
18. William MacNair
19. Capt. A MacDougall
20. D. Rowden
21. FNU MacMillan
22. FNU MacEachern
23. A. MacMillan
24. FNU Ballantyne
25. A. MacPhie
26. FNU Ballantyne
27. Will MacPhie
28. George Wilkie
29. John Campbell
30. D. Gillis
31. J.W. MacDonald
32. Robert MacDonald, J.P.
33. David Sinclair
34. A. MacKinnion
35. FNU MacGillivray
36. D. MacDonald
37. J. Medlock
38. FNU MacIsaac
39. FNU MacIsaac
40. A. Livingston

Footnotes

1. Interview with A.A. Mackenzie – November 21, 1979.
2. Original Land Grants Map – Dept. Of Lands and Forests Province of Nova Scotia, 1954, p. 98.
3. Registry of Deeds, County of Antigonish. Book No. 71, p. 354, Will of Hugh MacInnis.
4. MacLean, R.A. editor. A History of Antigonish. Antigonish: Casket Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., 1976, V.2, p. 179, No. 51.
5. Griffiths, Naomi. The Acadians: Creation of a People, Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson Limited, 1973.
6. Campbell, Douglas and MacLean, R.A. Beyond the Atlantic Roar: A Study of the Nova Scotia Scots. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart Limited, The Carlton Library No. 78, 1974, p. 35.
7. Johnston, A.A. A History of the Catholic Church in Eastern Nova Scotia. Antigonish: St. Francis Xavier University Press, Vol. 1, 1960, p. 35.
8. Ibid., p. 146.
9. Ibid., p. 162.
10. Ibid., p. 251
11. Ibid., p. 416.
12. Registry of Deeds, Bk. 6, p.3, 1825, John MacInnis to Angus MacInnis.
13. Ibid., Bk 1, p. 169, 1804, Hugh Denoon to David Ballantyne.
14. Ibid., Bk. 42, p. 92, 1887. Alexander MacEachern to John MacEachern.
15. Original Land Grants, Return of Survey. Registry of Deeds, Province of Nova Scotia. Mr. Joseph Archibald, Registrar. Halifax, N.S. Original Land Grant, Old No. 797, Bk. 19, p. 112.
16. Ibid., to Allan Livingston, 1810, Old No. 94, Bk. A, p. 116.

17. Map Dept. of Highways Nova Scotia, 1924 and 1980.
18. Registry of Deeds, Bk. 20, p. 514, 1871, David Ballantyne to Colin Grant.
19. Ibid, Bk 52, p. 84, 1895 Lease of land from Government of Canada to Leonard Archibald Lobster Cannery.
20. Campbell and MacLean, p. 60.
21. Ibid., p. 60.
22. Johnston, v.1,p. 137.
23. Ibid., p. 135.
24. MacLean, p. 16.
25. Ibid., p. 16.
26. Ibid., p. 30.
27. Original Land Grants of 1821
28. Original Land Grant to David Banninton. 01 No. 131, Bk. 20, p. 102.
29. MacLean, v.2, p. 184, No. 61.
 This footnote states that Gilroy's list of Loyalists taking up land in Nova Scotia shows one "David Balleytine," a corporal in the 82nd Regiment...and that this corresponds closely to the army records. Conclusive proof that the two spellings refer to the same man is that a legal record for David Ballantyne at Cape George actually reads "David Bannington" in the body of a deed transferring land to him from Hugh Denoon in 1804. (Bk. 1, p. 169, 1804). However, in the index file for this deed the name is spelled Ballantyne.
30. Registry of Deeds. Bk. 1, p. 169, 1804, Denoon to Ballantyne.
31. Ibid., Bk. 2, p. 139, 1811, Morrison to Ballantyne.
32. Ibid., Bk. 6, p. 398, 1830, Campbell to Ballantyne.
33. Ibid., Bk. 6, p. 620, 1832, Livingston to Ballantyne.

34. MacLean, v. 2, p. 184, No. 61. This footnote states that Ballantyne was given a 2,000-acre grant at Cape George but from the above record of deed transfers, it is evident that he received 500 acres in grant and purchased the rest of his 2,000-acre property.
35. Passenger list of Hector
36. MacLean, v. 2, p. 200, No. 96.
37. Interview with Patricia MacInnis, January 4, 1980.
38. Original Land Grant, Old No. 199, Bk 20, p. 102.
39. Registry Deeds, Bk 1. p. 169, 1804, Denoon to Ballantyne.
40. Johnston, v. 1, p. 163.
41. Original Land Grant, Old No. 131, Bk. 20, p. 63.
42. Registry Deeds, Bk. 2, p. 139, 1811, Morrison to Ballantyne.
43. Ibid., Bk. 2, p. 387, 1816, Morrison to Ballantyne.
44. MacLean, v. 2, p. 200, No. 96.
45. Original land Grant to David Graham. Old No. 797, Bk. 19, p. 112. All white pine was the property of the British Navy.
46. MacLean, v.2, p. 182, No. 59.
47. Ibid., p. 183, No. 59.
48. Ibid., p. 202, No. 99.
49. Ibid., p 183, No. 59.
50. Original Land Grant. Old No. 1474, Bk. M., p. 93.
51. MacLean, v. 2, p. 195, No. 94.
52. Ibid., p. 196, No. 94.
53. Ibid.,
54. Registry Deeds, Bk. 28, p. 247, 1879

55. MacLean, v. 2, p. 204, No. 105.
56. Registry Deeds, Bk. 7, p. 555, 1834, Sinclair to MacDonald.
57. Ibid., Bk. 9, p. 78, 1837, Campbell to MacDonald.
58. A.F. Church Map, 1864
59. Registry Deeds, Bk. 42, p. 286, 1887, MacDonald to MacEachern.
60. MacLean, v. 2, p. 197, No. 105.
61. A.F. Church Map, 1864.
62. MacLean, v. 2, p. 197, No. 95.
63. Registry Deeds, Bk. 2. P. 366, 1816, Ballantyne to MacPhie. Deed written in 1813 but not registered until 1816.
64. Ibid., Bk. 4, p. 426, 1822, Ballantyne to MacPhie.
65. Ibid., Bk. 8, p. 337, 1836, Carter to Wilkie.
66. MacLean, v. 1, p. 124.
67. Original Land Grant. Old No. 1011, Bk. 1J, p. 119.
68. MacLean, v. 2, p. 178, No. 51.
69. Ibid., v. 1, p. 81.
70. Ibid., v. 2, p. 178. However family tradition says that Angus finally settled at Port Hood. It is probable that this Angus is being confused with this cousin, Angus MacInnis who settled first at Pictou Island before settling at Georgeville.
71. Original Land Grant
72. Ibid., Old No. 1011, Bk. 1J, P. 119.
73. MacLean, v. 2, p. 185.
74. Registry of Deeds, Bk. 16, p. 97.
75. Original Land Grant. Old No. 1012, Bk H, p. 65.

76. MacLean, v. 2, p. 179, No. 52.
77. Ibid.,
78. Original Land Grant. Old No. 1011, Bk. 1J, p. 110.
79. Ibid.,
80. Ibid., Oldl No. 915, Bk. G. P 111.
81. Registry Deeds,
82. Johnstone, v. 1, p. 142.
83. Ibid., p. 147.
84. Ibid., p. 139.
85. Ibid., p. 157.
86. Ibid., p. 159.
87. Ibid., p. 217.
88. Ibid., p. 209.
89. St. Margaret's Church Centennial 1878-1978, n.p., n.d.
90. Johnston, v. 1, p. 414.
91. Registry Deeds, Bk. 6A, p. 550.
92. Johnston, V. 2, 1971, p. 382. This was located on the property granted to Donald MacNeil and today owned by Dan C. MacNeil. There is a small graveyard close to the shore on this property.
93. Ibid.,
94. Records of St. David's Church, Interview with Anna Adams, December 21, 1979.
95. Ibid.,
96. Registry Deeds, Bk. 15, p. 907, 1859.

97. St. David's celebrated the 100 Anniversary in 1929, Interview with D.H. MacInnis.
98. Registry Deeds, Bk. 15, p. 907, 1859.
99. Records of St. David's Church. Interview with Anna Asams, December 21, 1979.
100. The Casket, 83-1935-12-6.
101. Campbell and MacLean, p. 120.
102. Ibid., p. 123.
103. Johnston, v. 1, p. 474.
104. Census Canada, 1861.
105. Campbell and MacLean, p. 130.
106. Gillis, John H., Developments in Education in Antigonish County, 1942-1962. Thesis in Master of Education Degree, August 1963. St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, p. 6.
107. Ibid., p. 7.
108. Cyril MacEachern, B.Sc. 1935.
109. Anne MacInnis.
110. Mary A. MacGillivray – Sister St. John, C.N.D. Eunice MacGillivray – Sister Mary Rita, C.S.M. Harriet MacDonald – Sister Augustine, C.S.M. Martha MacDonald – Sister Raymond, C.S.M.
111. Census Canada, 1861.
112. Campbell and MacLean, p. 64.
113. A.F. Church Map – 1864
114. Coady, Dr. M.M. Masters of Their Own Destiny. New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1960, p. 104.
115. A.A. MacKenzie, Lloyd's of London Shipping Registry.
116. MacLean, v. 2, p. 210.

117. Ibid., p. 202.
118. This included all of the polling district of Cape George which included the North Side as well.
119. MacLean, v. 2, p. 165, No. 8.
120. Campbell and MacLean, p. 89.
121. Johnston, v. 2, p. 165, No. 8.
122. Census Canada – 1861
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123. Campbell and MacLean, p. 169.

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