

P. E. Island Place Names

Footnotes On Origins And Local Traditions

(Continued from page 23)

Kildare, cape, Lot 3, river and land, Lot 4. After James, 20th Earl of Kildare—(1722-73). The cape is "Cap d'Orléans" of Jacques Cartier, 1534. Meacham's Atlas, 1880, applies the name "Montrose" to the north branch of Kildare River.

Kingsborough, settlement, Lot 4. Named by Robert Bruce Stewart after "Kingsburg" (Skye), the hiding-place for a night after the battle of Culloden, of Prince Charles Edward.

Kinkora, Lot 27. An Irish-Catholic settlement. Doubtless after Kincora ruins, near Killoe, County Clare, Ireland. First settlers here, 1835.

Lady Fane, school district, Lot 28. After Cecily Jane Georgina, fifth daughter of John Fane, 10th Earl of Westmorland. Lady Cecily died in December, 1874. She built a hall and probably the school, and devoted all her money to the improvements in the lot.

Lennox, island and channel, Malpeque Bay. After Lord George Lennox, or his brother, Charles, 3rd Duke of Richmond and Lennox. The island was a favourite camping place for the Micmac Indians, and was granted to them as a reservation in 1838.

Linkletter, settlement and creek, Lot 17. A return dated April 18, 1876, mentions George Linkletter as a settler here. He emigrated from Kirkwall, Orkney Island, with his father, to the United States, and married Martha, daughter of Rev. Josiah Peck, the first preacher in Connecticut. Geo. Linkletter and his father-in-law, the Rev. Josiah, fought for the King in the Revolutionary War. Afterwards he came to P. E. I. with his three sons, George, James and John. He settled first in Lot 11, and then received a grant of land in Lot 17. The sons built one of the first mills in Prince County.

Lyndale, settlement, Lot 59. Earlier known as Orwell Rear. About the year 1880, the young people called a meeting to decide on a more euphonious name than the latter for the district. The name "Lyndale" was submitted by Ewen Lamont, a Skycman. It captured the almost unanimous vote of the meeting because it "sounded pretty."

Malland, point and flat, Lot 54. Possibly after the Hon. Richard Malland (1724-72) son of 6th Earl of Lauderdale. Entered army 1743, and distinguished himself at the capture of Quebec.

Malpeque, bay, Prince County. A French rendering of the Micmac Indian name "Makpaak", meaning "large bay." Richmond Bay on Holland map—1763, with "Malpeque" as a secondary name. Also, village Lot 18.

Margate, settlement, Lot 19. The first settler, Saml, came from Margate, Eng., about 1780.

Marie, river and settlement, Lot 40. There was a post office here in 1855. One of the first settlers here was William Webster.

Mayfield, settlement, Lot 23. Name selected for postal purposes in 1897, instead of Cavendish Road, the former name.

McDonald, point, Dunk River, Lot 25. After Alex. McDonald, whose father, Capt. Allan McDonald, in 1774 purchased 10,000 acres in Lot 25, from Sir Alex. Campbell, intending to leave Scotland and settle here, but was drowned while crossing from Skye to the mainland. His son, Alexander, came over but disposed of most of his property to different parties. In 1788, Angus and Ronald McDonald were heads of families in Lot 25.

Mermaid, settlement, Lot 48. (Mermaid farm, 1765). After H. M.S. "Mermaid."

Midgell, river and settlement, Lot 41. River so named in 1827. Some say a corruption of French "Michelel."

Milsons, creek and settlement, Lot 32. Name on old plan, 1830.

Minimogash, pond, Lots 2 and 3. Settlement, Lot 3. Formerly a Micmac camping ground. "Minogash" means "what is carried." (Portage).

Misouche, settlement, Lot 17. Earlier known as "La Belle Alliance."

Montague, town, Lot 52. Montague River, Cardigan Bay, King's County. "Montagu" is the authoritative spelling, but Montague is the common spelling. For instance the letters of "Lady Mary Montague", 1763.

Mores, river and settlement, Lot 60, misspelled "Morell" and Morrell. Of the family of Jean-Francois Morel, a native of St. Malo, France, born 1697. When 42 years old, 1739, he married at North St. Peters, P. E. Island, near Morel River, Marie Josepette La Garsanne.

Mosses, settlement, Lot 40. Originally "Burnt Hill", because overrun by fire, about 1833. A school district in 1922.

Mount Mary, settlement, Lots 39 and 40. Plan 1836 shows Mount Mary as a hill near head of Morel River.

Murray, settlement, Lot 4. After John Stewart, historian. These homes were here. He was a son of Chief Justice Peter Stewart. John Stewart was speaker

of the House of Assembly for a number of years and took a notable part in early Island affairs under British rule. He died in 1834.

Murray Harbour and **Murray River**, settlements, Lot 64. King's County. (Holland 1765). After General the Hon. James Murray, Governor of Quebec, 1744-66. Micmac—"Eskwadek", meaning "the fishing place". Meacham, 1880, applies the name—"Deep Ravine Brook" to the Upper waters of Murray River.

Naufrage, pond and creek, Lot 43. "Elang du Noffrage" de la Roque, 1752. It is related that the name "shipwreck pond" was given following the wreck of a French ship on the coast, from which several passengers got safely ashore, and were the first to settle at St. Peter's Bay.

New Annapolis, settlement, Lot 19. Probably after Annapolis, Dumfries, Scotland, named by "Squire" Jamieson, who built mills here.

New Glasgow, village, Lot 23. Settlers from Glasgow, Scotland, were brought here in 1819, by Wm. Epps Cormack, the Newfoundland explorer. The "British Columbian" of May 9, 1868, states that in 1818 he took a party of immigrant farmers in two vessels from the British Isles to Prince Edward Island, and twelve years later he interested himself in establishing an export trade in grain from the same island.

New London, settlement, Lot 21. Name in use 1775. (Benj. Chappell's diary).

New Perth, settlement, Lot 52. Settled 1803. Name in use 1861.

Newport, settlement, Lot 52. Previous to 1872 known as Lower Cardigan.

New Zealand, settlement, Lot 44. Named (1858) when the brig "Prince Edward" left P. E. I. with several emigrants for New Zealand, November, 1858.

Northumberland, Strait, between P. E. Island and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Named by Des Barres after H.M.S. "Northumberland", flagship of Admiral Lord Colville de Calross (1764).

Notham, settlement, Lot 13. Named by William Gorrell and John Locke, settlers from Northam, Devonshire, England, 1863.

O'Leary, village, Lot 6. After Michael O'Leary, who lived at the west end of the road on the village. When he settled is not known. He returned to Ireland about 1858, but not finding any of his people sailed again for Ireland. Report says he was accidentally pushed off the wharf at Halifax and drowned. He was then a very old man. When he lived at West Point, there were four children—Timothy, Henry, Mary and John.

Orwell, bay, point and river, Hillsborough Bay, Lots 50 and 57, and settlement, Lot 50. After Francis, Lord Greyell, Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, 1762-65. The river is "riviere de la Grande Ascension" of de la Roque, 1752. Holland, 1765, shows Great Ascension village between Vernon River and Orwell River.

Oysterbed, settlement, Lot 24. From oyster beds on each side of the bridge over Wheatley River.

Panmure Island, Lot 61. Possibly after William, Earl of Panmure (1756).

Park Corner, settlement, Lot 20. Berkshire, Eng., was given a grant for military services, and his wife, two sons and three daughters, settled here in 1775, calling his new estate "Park Corner" after his old home in England. He is buried in a private graveyard on the banks of the pond at Park Corner. The late Mrs. Ewen Macdonald, widely known as Lucy Maud Montgomery, author of "Anne of Green Gables", was a descendant.

Peakes, settlement, Lot 38. James Peake, sr., shipowner, Charlottetown, 1826, owned land in this township.

Pierre Jacques, river, Lot 8. (Pierrehol, in Bayfield's "Sailing Directions", 1847).

Pisquid, river, point and settlement, Lot 37. "Hills river" of Holland, 1765, after Wills Hill (1718-93) Earl of Hillsborough.

Pinet, harbour, point, river and village, Lots 57 and 58. Jervis Bay and Pinet village (Holland 1765). De la Roque, who took a census of the Island in 1752, refers to "ance a Pinet" and "ance a Pinnet". The reference is not to trees growing here, but to a family resident. Noel Pinet, born in Acadia in 1683, married Rose Henry, also an Acadian, at Grand Pré, Sept. 1, 1710. In 1758, the family emigrated to Isle St. Jean, where it settled at anse a Pinet (Pinet's Cove).

Portage, river and settlement, Lot 10. An Indian portage route from Casumpeque Bay to Egmont Bay started from this river. Probably about 1762-4.

Port Hill, settlement, Lot 13. Named by settlers after Porthill, a residence one mile from Bideford, Devonshire, England. (See Bideford).

Pownall, bay and settlement, Lot 40. Misspelled Pownal and Pownell. After John Pownall, secretary of the Board of Trade and Plantations, 1758-61. Thomas Pownall (1722-1802) Governor of Massachusetts, was a younger brother.

Prime, point and river, Lot 58; island, Hillsborough Bay. The name is a corruption of "Prime",—the point is called "Pte du Sud ou de Prime." (Franquet's Map, 1761).

Prince Edward Island, in 1854.

Jacques Cartier sailed along the north shore of the island, rounding North Cape and proceeding some distance along the western shore, without realizing that it was other than part of the mainland. The first mention of the island is in Champlain's work—"Des Sauvages", printed in Paris, 1603, where "Ile de Saint Jean" is spoken of as about thirty or thirty-five leagues long and about six leagues from the land to the south. In Champlain's last map, 1632, the island is clearly and correctly shown. The name "St. Jean", in its English form St. John, was retained after the British occupation of the island. In November, 1788, an act was passed by the Provincial Legislature to change the name to Prince Edward Island, after the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. "Espagney" meaning "at rest on the water", is the Micmac name.

Princeton, settlement, Prince County. Intended to be the county seat, but never reached more than a plan in paper. Holland, 1765, after George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. (1732-1830).

Reasy, settlement, Lot 60. Called "Raasa" in 1835. A Scotch settlement.

Red House, settlement, Lot 58. From a house built by land-agent Abell (see "Abell") on a tract of land of 500 acres, of which he had become the lessee at the yearly rental of fourpence an acre, about one-third of the usual value. The house was painted red, and was for a time occupied by a Mr. Heal, one of the first cornermen of the island and who during his residence there, condemned a man who had taken his own life to be buried at the cross roads in front of the Red House, with a stake driven through his body which he still lies, without sign or even the stake to mark the spot.

Rice, point, Lot 65. After Rt. Hon. George Rice (1724-79) Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations 1761-70. Rice, who bore a high character, died in many of his offices under the Crown, and died in harness, 1779, aged 55 years. The Indian name of Rice Point is "Segunakadich", meaning "little ground-nut place."

Richmond, parish, Prince County, Lot 14. After Charles Lennox, 3rd Duke of Richmond and Lennox (1724 or 5-1806). His daughter Lady Sarah, married for the second time, Hon. George Napier, by whom she was the mother of the hero of Scinde and the historian of the Peninsula War.

Rollo Bay, Lot 44. After Andrew Rollo, 5th Lord Rollo, (1700-65). Distinguished himself in the Louisburg, 1758. Immediately thereafter sent with a detachment of 500 men to relieve P. E. Island from the French Governor, de Villebry, his visit resulted in the deportation to France of 354 people. He died in 1765. Rollo Point is sometimes called "Aitken's Cape."

Rustico, bay and island, Lots 24 and 33. Called "Harris Bay" with "St. Pierre" as a secondary name on Holland Map, 1765. The name, Rustico, recalls an early settler, Rene Rassicot, who came to Port la Joie in 1724 from Anse-au-Loup, Normandy, moving later to head of Wheatley River, where Stevenson's mill now stands—not far from Rustico chapel. Rustico Island, Rustico Cross, Rusticoville and North Rustico, all in Lot 24, are contiguous.

Sailors Hope, settlement, Lot 56. Named after the residence of Captain Cooper, Abell's successor as land agent. After some years Cooper was succeeded only to become the determined enemy of the proprietary system. He led the escheat agitation in P. E. Island for several years.

Savage Harbour, Lot 38. Known to the French as "havre des Sauvages."

Searletown, settlement, Lot 27. After James Searle, who was awarded the northern half of Lot 27 in 1767. The property was later disposed of to James College Pope, child, Isabella (Mrs. Mann) to James College Pope of Bedouque (1856).

Seacow Pond, Lot 1. Formerly a resort of the walrus or sea-cow. A deep pond near Tignish is said to be filled with their bones and their tusks of ivory are occasionally found. (Gesner, 1846).

Selkirk, Lot 42. After James Douglas, 5th Earl of Selkirk (1771-1820). Lord Selkirk has been called "the most remarkable name in the annals of immigration to Canada." (See Belfast).

Scotch Port, settlement, Lot 36. Capt. John Macdonald, the laird of Glenaladale and Glenfinnan, mortgaged his property in Scotland to raise the money to aid needy emigrants and to purchase an estate on P. E. Island, upon which they could settle. A considerable sum was also raised by private subscriptions. About 210 set sail on the "Alexander", and after a voyage of two months dropped anchor in Charlottetown Harbour towards the end of June, 1772. They sailed up the Hillsborough River till they reached the lands purchased the previous year by Capt. Macdonald. Here they landed at a place contiguous to the Church of St. Louis (1761), to which they gave the name of Scotch Port. Their descendants mostly constitute the Scottish Roman Catholic population of the island today.

Skinner Pond, Lot 1. (Bayfield, 1847). An alleged Acadian name, "Fang des Fenus" or "skin Pond", corrupted to Skinner Pond, which was the name of a pond near Souris, town, Lot 45. Also river and head, Lot 44. (Colville River, 1765). The river flows into Colville Bay, or "havre a la Souris" (Bellin-1744). The head is "cap a

la Soury" (de la Roque—1752). The reference is to mice, of which there were three plagues here between 1720 and 1735.

Southport, settlement, Lot 48. Also known as Stratford, and Hopeton.

Stanhope, Lot 34. After William Stanhope (1719-79) Viscount Peterborough, second Earl of Harrington.

Stanley Bridge, settlement, Lot 21. Formerly Fife's Ferry, after William Fife. Name was changed to Stanley after bridge was built in 1865.

Strathgartney, settlement, Lot 30. After Strathgartney, a valley in Perthshire. David Stewart, born at Ardchachrochan, became possessed of over 70,000 acres of land in Prince Edward Island, which he visited from June to August, 1826. His son, Robert Bruce Stewart, came with his wife and family in 1846, and built a house which he named "Strathgartney", living as landlord till the purchase of the Land Purchase Act in 1875.

Sturgeon, bay and settlement, Lot 61. From Sturgeon found in the river.

Summerside, town, Lot 17. The county town of Prince County. At first called Green's Shere, after the first settler, Daniel Green, a Quaker Loyalist from Pennsylvania, who received from Governor Fanning a grant of 500 acres of land on the site of the present town. His homestead built in 1840, was licensed by his son as an inn in that year and called "Summerside House". This designation is said to have been due to Major Compton, who commented on its sunny situation. Summerside was incorporated in 1875.

Sylvester Point, Lot 47. (Holland 1765). Sylvester Point and Compton's Point, the first points on the island sighted by Jacques Cartier. Possibly named after Eusebius Sylvester, solicitor and clerk of the reports, Board of Trade and Plantations, 1768.

St. Andrew's, point, Lot 59. St. Andrew's of Cardigan Bay, 1839. This is "Cap Final" of De Roma, 1745.

St. Dunstan's, Charlottetown. Royalty. Also, the Roman Catholic Basilica in the city. St. Dunstan's was named by Bishop Plessis of Quebec, when on a visit to Charlottetown, 1812, before any chapel or cathedral was built. The college of St. Dunstan's in the West Royalty.

St. Eleanor's, village, Lot 17. After Eleanor Sankey, housekeeper of Col. Harry Compton.

St. Louis, settlement, Lot 2. The Post Office here was known as Kildare Station till June 1, 1896. Distinguished in the minds of the Saint Louis to avoid confusion with Kildare, eight miles distant. The population is mostly of French origin.

St. Peter's Bay, village and river. Located on the bay, Lots 40 and 41. Inept translation of the original French name—"St. Pierre", 1751, referring to the Comte de St. Pierre, esquire to the Earl of Orléans at the French court who, in 1719-20, obtained a grant of Prince Edward Island, in order to plant a colony here, and establish a permanent settlement. But quarrels and mismanagement ensued in the Company of St. Pierre and the work was abandoned, the island reverting to the Crown, 1730.

Tea Hill, Lot 48. Various explanations as to the name. It is supposed here, the gathering of the leaves of the Labrador tea-plant, or the fact of the post road from Summerside to Georgetown forming a T at the summit of the hill.

Tignish, settlement, Lot 10. The western terminus of the P. E. Island division of the Canadian National Railways. Also, "Tignish Run." The entrance from the gulf to Tignish Pond—a boat haven.

Tracadie, bay, Lot 35. Northern coast of the island. Corruption of the Indian name, "Tulakadik", meaning "camping ground." Also spelled Trocadié (1744). Also Bedford Bay, with "Tracadie" as a secondary name (Holland 1765). Tracadie and Grand Tracadie are in Lot 35, Tracadie Cross and railway station are in Lot 36.

Travellers Rest, settlement, Lot 19. Originally the name of an inn of which John Townsend was proprietor, 1828. In early days, when there was only a bridge-path from Charlottetown to the west of the island, the government caused a log house to be built here, with a fire-place and a supply of dry wood always on hand, so that travellers could rest.

Tryon, settlement, Lot 28. After William Tryon (1725-88), Lt.-Governor of North Carolina, 1765-77. A native of Ireland—served in British Army. Holland knew him well and served under him. Also North Tryon.

Turner, cape, Lot 24. Possibly after Sir John Turner, M.P. for Lynn, 1761.

Tyne Valley, village, Lot 13. Named about 1874 by James Rogers. Earlier known as "Trout River" and "The Landing", since it was on the steep banks of the stream that lumbermen landed their logs in winter.

Uigg, settlement, Lot 50. After Uigg, Isle of Skye, Invernesshire, Scotland. The pioneer settlers reached the island on Sunday, May 30, 1828, on board the "Mary Kennedy" of Cape Breton. "With prudent foresight, characteristic of their race, they came provided with 12 months provisions and an ample stock of warm clothing."

Valleyfield, settlement, Lot 80. Formerly Douss's Road. Renamed by Rev. Alex. Munroe, Vernon River, Lot 50. After Ad-

miral Sir Edward Vernon (1728-94), uncle of Francis, Lord Orwell, after whom Orwell Bay is named. It was he who diluted the sailors' spirit in the interests of temperance. He was known as "Old Grog," in allusion to his wearing a program coat in foul weather, and the watered rum became known as "grog." Vernon Bridge is also in Lot 50.

Victoria, village, Lot 29. A short distance from Craupaud Corner. Doubtless after Queen Victoria (1819-1901).

Wellington, village, Lot 16. After the Duke of Wellington (1769-1852). Earlier known as "The Quagmire."

Whitley, river, Lot 4. (Holland 1765). Later maps spell Wheatley and Wheatly. Probably after Thos. Whately, politician, horticulturist and literary student, and uncle of the celebrated Archbishop Richard Whately of Dublin (1787-1863). Wheatley River is a post office. A mysterious individual named Wheatley built a hut near the head of what is known now as Wheatley River. He lived there for a time, then disappeared, leaving nothing behind but his name." (D. McKenzie).

Windsloe, settlement, Lot 33. There was a post office of Windsloe Road in 1855. Wright, 1852 shows John Hodges Windsloe a owner of land here.

Wright's Creek, Charlottetown. Land here was owned by Surveyor-General Thomas Wright as far back as 1775, when he and Phillips Calbeck, Attorney-General, were carried away from America in privateers to General Washington's headquarters. The land remained in the Wright family until about 1895.

York Point, settlement, Lot 82. Located on a point on York (York) river.

York, river, Lot 32 (Holland 1765). After John Yorke (1728-69), Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, 1761-3. He was the 4th Philip Yorke (1690-1764) 1st Earl of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. The river is also known as North River, and to the French as "Riviere du Nord."



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