

39. C. H. J. Snider, *Op.Cit.*, p. 30
40. This was likely the Sir John Sherbrooke of 273 tons. She generally is referred to as the brig. of war Rattlesnake before her capture by the British. She carried eighteen guns and 150 men under the command of Joseph Freeman. Her owners were Enos Collins, Benjamin Knaut, Joseph Freeman, and John and James Barss.
41. R. J. Long, *Op. Cit.*, p. 5e
42. *Evening Post*, New York, March 16, 1813
43. George E. E. Nichols, *Op.Cit.*, p. 147
44. *Commercial Advertiser*, New York, March 15, 1813
45. Beamish Murdoch, *Op.Cit.*, p. 357
46. R. J. Long, *Op.Cit.*, p. 5e
47. *Ibid.*
48. George E. E. Nichols, *Op.Cit.*, p. 147
49. C. H. J. Snider, *Op.Cit.*, p. 34
50. George E. E. Nichols, *Op.Cit.*, p. 147
51. Janet E. Mullins, *Op.Cit.*, p. 53
52. *Acadian Recorder*, Halifax, June 26, 1813
53. C. H. J. Snider, *Op.Cit.*, p. 42
54. Beamish Murdoch, *Op.Cit.*, p. 345
55. *Ibid.*
56. Janet E. Mullins, *Op.Cit.*, p. 54
57. *Acadian Recorder*, Halifax, Oct. 28, 1814
58. Charles Brewster, *Rambles About Portsmouth*, n.p., 1869, p. 289
60. C. H. J. Snider, *Op.Cit.*, p. 48
61. *Ibid.*, p. 227

ABBREVIATIONS

N.S.H.S.—Nova Scotia Historical Society
 P.A.C.—Public Archives of Canada
 Q.C.H.S.—Queens County Historical Society

The Pineos:

A Political Pair From Pugwash

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Merchant, shipbuilder, landowner, politician: these were some of the roles filled by a man whose lifespan extended from the Napoleonic era, through the winning of responsible government for Nova Scotians, to the post-Confederation years. He was born at Cornwallis, N.S., on 4 Nov. 1798 and was named Henry Gesner Pineo. The only son of David Sampson Pineo, Henry was probably called after his father's brother-in-law, Henry Gesner, who had married Sarah Pineo. The family's lineage gave Henry descent from the New England Planters as well as two Pilgrim Fathers, Myles Sandish and John Alden of the "Mayflower."

As a teenager, Henry moved with his father's family to Pugwash, the just-developing shipping-port on Nova Scotia's northern shore. An astute business mind must have belonged to young Henry because he eventually rose in pioneer Cumberland County to become, it is said, the first storekeeper at Pugwash. Trade was evidently brisk because he branched into the mercantile business and shipbuilding. Moreover, he became an extensive landowner; his name and that of his son (Henry, Jr.) appear on more than 700 documents involving land transactions as recorded at the Registry of Deeds in Amherst.

Henry's wife was the former Harriet Sophia Seaman (1809-1885), daughter of Abraham Seaman, one of the first settlers in the Pugwash district. Their children included Henry Gesner, Jr. (1830-1874), Edward (died before 1872), Mary Sophia (1836-1908)—wife of Dr. Edwin Clay, Adelia (still living 1880)—wife of Dr. William McDonald, Emeline (1841-1887)—widow of ———— Black and wife of Cumberland County Warden Alexander Wilson, and Alexander (1846-1862).

As the years passed, Henry's affluence and influence rapidly expanded. His independent social and economic position was recognized in May, 1846, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia as the Conservative member for Cumberland. (The Council, which compares with the Canadian Senate, was abolished in 1928.) Not everyone was pleased with the new appointee. The anti-Government newspaper, *The Novascotian*, noted sarcastically:

"MORE NO-PARTY APPOINTMENTS

The Government Organ of Saturday says that Messrs. John E. Fairbanks, of Halifax, David Crichton, of Pictou, and H. G. Pineo, of Pugwash, have been appointed to the Legislative Council—all good Conservatives and true."

— May 11, 1846

Then, the paper, which had all along been openly and harshly critical of Lieutenant Governor Lord Falkland, editorialized that the Governor was frantically creating more peers before going out of office. "Knowing that he (Lord Falkland) dare not face the indignant population he has deceived, and seeing that the men he sought to crush will come back at the head of a triumphant majority, to give the lie to every declaration he has put forth, and every slander he has written, he hopes, by cramming the Legislative Council with inveterate

Tory tools to obstruct the beneficial labours of a Liberal majority. Three new Peers are, we are informed by the Post, to be created forthwith—

John E. Fairbanks
David Crichton
Henry G. Pineo.

"Queer reasons are given for the appointment of the first. We shall not allude to them further, than by confessing that the *honor* is hardly worth the *sacrifice*. The second is about as bigotted a Tory as there is in Nova Scotia, and the third has been for years a ready and servile follower of Sandy Stewart's. (Stewart, a Cumberland County resident, was a powerful provincial Tory leader.) Not one of these men have ever represented the people of Nova Scotia, and it is but fair to assume, that, were our Senate elective, scarcely one of the six persons appointed within the present year by Lord Falkland would ever have cast their shadows upon its walls. The Liberals of Halifax, Cumberland, and Pictou will see in these appointments only further incitements to union, courage and determination." (May 18, 1846.)

The Novascotian's objections went unheeded by the Government and Queen Victoria's confirmation of Pineo's appointment was gazetted on 16 May. Now known as the Hon. Mr. Pineo, Henry, Sr., had to spend periods of time at Halifax pursuing his legislative duties. At one time he was Emigration Superintendent for the city and he became a life member of the Halifax Club. Meanwhile, his eldest son, Henry Pineo, Jr., seems to have assumed some of the business responsibilities at home.

Probably no political issue has ever aroused Nova Scotians to the fevered height that the Confederation arguments did. One suspects that the voices for and against Nova Scotia's joining Canada in 1867 were about equal, at least in volume. It

was around this controversial Confederation debate that the Pineo family rose to their most prominent legislative level.

In the beginning, Councillor Pineo lined up with Joseph Howe and William Annand to oppose any move toward Confederation.

Following are some extracts from a speech that Pineo delivered in the Council chambers on 2 May 1865 and as reported on 18 May by *The British Colonist*. The motion under discussion was one agreeing to carry on negotiations for a Maritime Union and Pineo's address was not only the last on the subject but was the last of the session which was closed after his speech. He said:

"... I have seen nothing to convince me that the scheme propounded there (Quebec) has ever corresponded with my views. The time may come when a Union of all the Colonies may be found expedient, but that time has not arrived yet. I believe that since the Delegates returned, the more speeches they have made, the stronger the feeling has grown against the Union . . .

"The people of Prince Edward Island felt that as a small Province, they would lose their importance by Union. That was a reasonable conclusion. I could have told the Delegates before they went to Charlottetown that that was the view of the people of the Island, for I had conversed with the leading men there . . . They feared that under Union in every important question, they would be voted down by population. I think that was a very fair conclusion for them to arrive at, and I quite agreed with them. They said to themselves that by a Union of the Lower Provinces (i.e. the Maritimes) they would become nonentities, just as the Maritime Provinces would under Confederation.

"... I hope the day is far distant when that union will take place. I do not view the bargain as an extraordinarily good one for Nova Scotia, transferring her mines and minerals. Fancy the humiliating position in which Nova Scotians as a people would be placed under that union. I never want to see it in my life, and shall regret exceedingly if it ever takes place.

"... it is the boast of Englishmen and of Nova Scotians, that their constitution is the best in the world. If we enter this union, we shall never be able to get back what we shall have lost. We shall be like an old gentleman parting with all his property before he dies, and I never knew one that did it who did not regret it.

"The scheme destroys our local Legislatures. According to the principles laid down, this House is to be disbanded. 10 of us are to go from here to Ottawa. Who are to be these ten? If they refuse to go, I don't know what is to become of them. Perhaps they may be transported to Botany Bay. (Laughter.)¹ The eleven who are left will not be considered quite so respectable as they are now . . . We would be asked to sign our death warrant, and to turn ourselves out of doors . . .

"I should like to put a proviso in this resolution as to who should be appointed.

"I am not prepared to send the same men.

HON. MR. DICKEY.—I see that the picture I drew of the happy time the delegates had in Canada has had its effect. (Laughter.)

HON. MR. PINEO.—Our delegates, I understand, received the best of treatment, and the greatest hospitality in Canada . . .

“ . . . It seems to me that had I been one of the delegates from Nova Scotia I should have had some suspicion when I found the Canadians at Charlottetown. They went there not for the benefit of Nova Scotia, but of Canada. I think this country should not be thrown away to settle the internal difficulties of Canada. There has never been any complaint of disloyalty brought against Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. Such a charge was brought against Canada for not passing a Militia bill.

“I am dissatisfied with the whole scheme. If a better one can be prepared, I shall be prepared to consider it when it comes up. I am afraid there are some secrets in the proceedings of that Quebec Conference . . .

“ . . . I am willing to let any union, so far as we are concerned, stop with a union of the Maritime Provinces.”

THE QUESTION was then taken on the resolution which passed *nem. con.* (no one contradicting).

However, on 16 Apr. 1866, Henry informed the Legislative Council that he had decided union of the provinces was desirable. Citing defence problems as a major cause for his change of heart, *The British Colonist*, a Halifax newspaper, reported that Pineo was convinced “that union was more a matter of necessity than of choice.”

The paper continued: “He should be sorry if any man in this Province would prefer annexation to the United States to union with Canada . . . Halifax would be the great outlet for all the united Provinces . . . He should have much pleasure in voting for the resolution.” (Apr. 28, 1866.)

Later the same day, Councillor Pineo injected a touch of humor to the debate. *The British Colonist* recorded the exchange:

“Hon. Mr. Tupper (not Charles)—We were told that all the bishops and clergymen were in favor of Confederation. He was sorry to differ from any clergyman, but he could tell them that Confederation was not gospel, and that they should not diminish from the Bible. It was said that all the laywers were in favor of this union.

Hon. Mr. Pineo—Then you have both law and gospel for it. (Laughter.)”

As this particular chapter of the Confederation debate droned on, the Solicitor General was moved to sigh that “the question was not a new one, but one which had been discussed until it was threadbare.” (Ibid.)

Finally, on 16 Apr., the Hon. Mr. Pineo joined the 13 yeas to outvote the 5 nays and thus the Council agreed to send provincial delegates to the London Conference that finally brought about Confederation.

At this point, Henry Pineo, Jr., became involved in the fray. Once Confederation was a reality on 1 July 1867, the Nova Scotia Government had to face the electors for their approval—or disapproval! Joseph Howe was trying to round up a powerhouse of anti-Confederation candidates while Charles Tupper was doing the same for the pro-Unionists. Young Henry was invited to join the Tupper group and stand as the candidate for eastern Cumberland County in the Provincial Legislature. He accepted the challenge; the campaign was on.

Henry, Jr., was not a complete novice in the official world. At the age of 23 he was appointed United States Consular Agent in Halifax and six years later (1859) he became Swedish and Norwegian Vice Consul in Halifax. In the present situation, he was running on the Cumberland ticket with the great Charles Tupper who was seeking election to

Parliament in Ottawa. A third candidate, one to represent western Cumberland County at the provincial level, was chosen at a largely attended meeting at Parrsboro on 27 July 1867. Mr. Edward Vickery was selected to join Tupper and young Pineo "who expressed himself in a position to convey from the electors of the eastern section the assurances of their determination to give their whole support to the Candidate selected by the people of Parrsboro . . ." The gathering then "dissolved with three cheers for the Queen and three for the Union Candidates." (*The British Colonist*, Aug. 3, 1867.)

The opposing anti-Confederation candidates were William Annand (at the national level) with Amos Purdy and W. Fullerton at the provincial level.

During the course of the election campaign, Charles Tupper visited Pugwash to stump for his running-mates. The Conservative (pro-Confederation) paper, *The British Colonist*, reported: "A rusty old match-lock, known as the Amos Purdy, was tried to be let off against him at Pugwash, but, after working with it for an hour, it could not be got to make any report, and was withdrawn." (May 30, 1867.)

The same newspaper commented with a prejudiced eye on a visit to Pugwash by Joseph Howe. "He (Howe) has always calculated upon the ignorance of the people, and forgotten that Nova Scotians were not what they were thirty years ago . . . The result of the meeting in Pugwash was decided favourable to the Union party; rousing cheers being given for Union and great enthusiasm prevailing." (July 16, 1867.)

The Liberal (anti-Confederation) paper, *The Weekly Citizen*, Halifax, mentioned in September that their good cause had been triumphant at Amherst where "Annand and Purdy were carried home from the hustings; while the Doctor (Tupper) had to foot it."

These humorous shafts hurled from one party to the other degenerated during the Cumberland campaign into a personal attack on the Pineos. Although it was par for the course in 1867 politics, today the incident would probably result in a major lawsuit for libel, slander, and defamation of character. On Aug. 23, a letter to the editor appeared in Halifax's *Morning Chronicle*. It said in part:

"A great deal has appeared in the Union press on the subject of the Hon. Joseph Howe. I have often wondered why nothing has been written on a far greater man—in his own estimation)—the Hon. H. G. Pineo. The hon. gentleman claims that he has for years past been the ruler, not only of Cumberland county, but of the Province. . . The candidate for legislative honors is H. G. Pineo, Jr., 'a worthy son of a worthy sire,' as I may show by-and-bye. Should this scion of the old stock succeed in becoming a representative, it is generally understood that he will be a representative, not of the people, but of his father.

"My grounds for this assertion is that the young gentleman was a strong Anti-Confederate until the return of his father from Halifax, when he imitated one of the most dexterous somersaults of his parent, and jumped right into Tupper's team, where he has been pulling away as hard as he can ever since . . . A man who has a seat in the upper house, and aspires to have a representative all to himself in the lower house, is surely worth a newspaper article . . .

"Some say that all love and benevolence, however far reaching, is directly traceable to self love. If this theory is true, Mr. Pineo is one of the most brilliant instances of morality that exists in this country, for I believe he never did an act in his life that did not spring from pure unadulterated selfishness . . ."

The writer continued by giving an example of the Councillor's alleged selfish tactics.

"He (Henry, Sr.) went to this man, who owed him a few pounds, and told him that he wanted him to vote the Union ticket, or pay him the amount of his debt. The man told him he was afraid he could not go the whole ticket: the pill was almost too nauseous. He was then told that if he would give Henry a 'plumper,' he would let the money stand as it was. The man told him he thought Henry would take more bumpers than plumpers, and as he happened to have the money for him, believed he would vote as he pleased. The old gentleman has a number of mortgages, and before each election he adopts the regular highway slang of 'your money or your vote.' . . . It is very unfortunate for young Mr. Pineo that the first public act of his life happens to be a somersault, as it has led to the belief that it is constitutional in the family, like hereditary insanity or some such disease.

"The Antis here feel that they are perfectly safe so far as one Local man is concerned, for even if Mr. Pineo is returned, they reckon that the old gentleman's time for a turn over will soon arrive, when, of course, he will take his representative with him.

More Anon."

Councillor Pineo was quick in responding to this attack on his integrity. Addressing himself "To the People of the County of Cumberland," he wrote from Pugwash on 26 Aug. that he had "observed a silly, slanderous production" in the *Morning Chronicle* accusing him of campaigning only for his son and not the whole Union ticket. The letter's "gross falsehoods" included "that the Hon. H. G. Pineo claims that he has for years been the ruler, not only of Cumberland County, but of the Province . . ." This "assertion" declared the senior

Pineo, "has arisen from the imagination of a distracted brain in the head of an outcast renegade." The author of the *Chronicle's* letter signed himself "More Anon" but Pineo made it clear that it had been written by Dr. Tupper's opponent in Cumberland County, publisher William Annand. (This was nineteenth-century politics at its grittiest.)—(*The British Colonist*, Aug. 29, 1867.)

Through most of August and into September, the Cumberland Confederation candidates ran this advertisement on the front page of *The British Colonist*:

"To the Electors of the County of Cumberland.
Gentlemen.

The undersigned have been requested by a large number of the Electors, to become Candidates for the Representation of Cumberland, at the approaching General Election, respectfully solicit your suffrages and pledge themselves to use all the influence in their power to promote the best interests of Nova Scotia, and especially of this County.

Charles Tupper,
For the House of Commons
H. G. Pineo,
Edward Vickery,
For the Local Legislature of
Nova Scotia!"

Just about the last opportunity for campaigning was Nomination Day when all the candidates presented themselves at the Court House in Amherst to be officially registered and to address the assembled crowd. *The Amherst Gazette* reported that Mr. Pineo "was the first to speak," followed by Mr. Vickery "who was not heard as distinctly as the others," Mr. Purdy who "appeared to be the favorite," Dr. Tupper "who made a

lengthy speech," Mr. Annand who "spoke until late in the afternoon," and Mr. Fullerton whose few remarks "terminated the proceedings of the day."

Voting took place on Sept. 18. The results: Tupper edged into the federal Parliament by 87 votes while young Henry Pineo of Pugwash outdrew all of the candidates at the provincial level by polling 1,337 votes. His running mate, Mr. Vickery, fared less well with his 1,284 votes as compared with 1,309 for Amos Purdy and 1,291 for W. Fullerton.² Thus it was that Cumberland sent Pineo (pro-Confederation) and Purdy (anti-Confederation) to the province's first Legislative Assembly after Confederation.

Pineo's election was not only a testimony to his popularity (witness his drawing the largest number of votes for the county) but it is even more illustrative of his position when one discovers that there was only one other pro-Confederation candidate elected in the entire province! That was party leader Hiram Blanchard in Inverness. The other 36 members were all anti-Confederates. (Moreover, Tupper was the only pro-Confederation member from Nova Scotia sent to Ottawa.)

The Liberal paper, *The Weekly Citizen*, noted acidly: "Except for the return of Tupper, Pineo and Blanchard, there is nothing to mar our triumph, or to diminish our very pardonable exultation." (Sept. 28, 1867.)

The Novascotian went even further with its announcement of the results in Cumberland: "Dr. Tupper for the Dominion; Amos Purdy., Anti, and H. G. Pineo, Jr., Confed., for Local, elected. Scrutiny will be demanded. Wholesale bribery and gross violation of the law." (Sept. 23, 1867.)

However, young Henry Pineo was *in* and on 30 Jan. 1868 he joined his father, plus Mr. Blanchard, Premier Annand and

other legislators in Halifax at the opening of the Council and Assembly for their stormy first sessions following Confederation.

Predictably and almost at once, the new anti-Confederation Government introduced a Repeal Act to take Nova Scotia out of the union. Repeal meetings were held all over the province and, at Amherst, the Liberal *Halifax Citizen* reported that the Court House was "filled to overflowing" while the Tory *British Colonist* countered that the Court House held only 350 people and that among the crowd were many Unionists, attracted there by "curiosity."

In the Legislature, the entire job of defending Confederation was in the hands of Henry Pineo, Jr., and his leader, Hiram Blanchard. Indeed, during the early days of the session, Henry found himself alone owing to Mr. Blanchard's illness. Therefore, it was Henry who moved on behalf of his leader a long series of amendments to hold up and hopefully kill the Repeal movement. After his first address to the House, the editor of the *British Colonist* was moved to remark:

"Mr. Pineo on that day also addressed the House, and in a style which could not fail to secure him the respect of all who have come there with a desire to advance the best interests of the Province." (Feb. 4, 1868.)

Then, on 12 Feb., young Henry delivered his first major speech. The topic was, of course, about Confederation and he said in part:

". . . It (the Act of Union) was proclaimed the law of the land—I believe it to have been constitutional; but whilst I entertain that view, I still feel that it was hasty on the part of the government to have passed the measure into law without having first submitted it to the people at

the polls . . . Now, the county I have the honor to represent abounds in coal fields, grind stone, lime stone, and other stone quarries . . . We have facilities for all kinds of manufacturing. We have as industrious men and women as are to be found in any part of the world, but we have not the capital to encourage and stimulate the energy and enterprise of our people, and develop our resources. Now, the Act of Confederation secures to us the construction of the Intercolonial Railway . . . and necessarily will involve the expenditure of a large sum of money. Here, then, will be employment for our people. The construction of this work will open up a market for everything that our country produces. The circulation of money will stimulate our people, and assist them in establishing those manufactures which are so very essential to it, and will be the means of bringing back to Nova Scotia thousands of our people who have left us to seek employment elsewhere. To repeal the Act of Confederation will destroy all this . . .

“ . . . Entertaining the opinions I do of the resolutions moved by the hon. Attorney General, and believing as I do that time and circumstances will prove me to be right, I feel it to be my duty to support the amendment of the hon. member for Inverness. (*Halifax Citizen*, Feb. 25, 1868.)

Of course, the Repeal movement never did succeed and it was effectively killed shortly after its inception by Joseph Howe's desertion to the forces of Sir John A. Macdonald, thus saving Nova Scotia for Confederation.

By the time the next election was called in 1871, Henry Pineo, Jr., had acquitted himself well enough to have his name re-offered for the Legislature. Once again, Edward Vickery was his running mate and a week before voting day *The British Colonist* proclaimed: “The feeling is strong in favor of Messrs.

Pineo and Vickery, whose election is certain.” (May 11, 1871.) Their confidence was justified on 16 May when Pineo received about 62% of the vote for a resounding victory and, this time, Mr. Vickery also made it. The final figures were: Pineo (Cons.)—1,605; Vickery (Cons.)—1,584; George Hibbard (Lib.)—1,043; Jonathon K. Elderkin (Lib.)—946.

By now Confederation was an established fact and both Pineos, father in the Council and son in the Assembly, devoted themselves to other matters facing Nova Scotia at the time. The family's future was, however, to come to an unfortunate and premature conclusion in 1874. The shadows began to gather with an exchange in the Legislature on 2 Apr. and was recorded by *The Citizen* (Apr. 11, 1874.)

“Mr. Pineo asked the hon. Prov. Secretary to substitute some other name for his in the committee, as he would be obliged to leave for home soon on account of severe illness in his family. He had been unable for that reason to give full attention to the public accounts.

“Hon. Prov. Secretary said he would much prefer to have the hon. gentleman act on the committee if he could, as he had been on the committee of public accounts, and was for that reason better qualified than many others, and the house had every confidence in him.

“Mr. Blanchard said it would be cruelty to the hon. member for Cumberland to keep him on the committee while some members of his family are almost on the verge of the other world. He would suggest the name of Mr. McKay, who had been on the Committee of Public Accounts, on the part of the opposition.

“Hon. Prov. Sect'y said he had no objection. Mr. Pineo had been a member of the house since 1867, and he knew

the opposition had confidence in him, and he (P.S.) believed that hon. member stood as high in the opinion of the house as any of its members. He should therefore have been happy to have had him serve on the committee, but Mr. McKay was equally honorable, and he had no objection to his name being substituted." (These words from the same man supposed to have written the defamatory 1867 election letter about young Henry and his father!)

This was young Henry's last appearance in the Assembly as he returned for a final visit home to Pugwash. Consumption had attacked his family and Henry contracted it almost at once. His decline was noted by the *Morning Chronicle* of 16 Apr.: "Mr. H. G. Pineo, Jr., M. P. P. for Cumberland, we are sorry to learn, is dangerously ill."

This was followed on 25 Apr. with another statement: "The health of H. G. Pineo, Jr., M.P.P., is unimproved and but slight hopes are entertained for his recovery. His throat is so affected that he is only able to take the slightest nourishment. Mrs. Pineo is also prostrated by severe illness."

The final word appeared on 13 May:

"Mr. Henry G. Pineo, Jr., M.P.P. for Cumberland, whose severe illness has been several times noticed in the press, died at his residence in Pugwash, yesterday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Pineo was a son of Hon. H. G. Pineo, M.L.C., was born at Pugwash on the 6th of March 1830, and, therefore, was in the 45th year of his age. He was one of the two supporters of Confederation elected to the House of Assembly in 1867, and was re-elected in 1871. His course in public life was moderate, consistent and honorable, and, with his many estimable personal qualities, made for him a host of friends, without, we believe, a single enemy."

Thus ended the promising career of a young Pugwash politician. His wife, the former Charlotte Amelia Kerr, survived him by only three weeks, dying on 4 June 1874. They had no family.

But death was not yet finished with the Pineo family in 1874. By September, Councillor Pineo, who had seen that year's legislative session to a conclusion, was also mortally ill. *The British Colonist* observed on 12 Sept. that "Hon. Mr. Pineo's recovery is pronounced hopeless." The end came on 14 Sept. and the next day the *Morning Chronicle* issued a statement: "A dispatch from Rev. Dr. Clay informs us that his father-in-law, Hon. H. G. Pineo, died at Pugwash, at 6:50 o'clock last evening." He was 75.

The existence of a Pineo family at Pugwash did not long survive the councillor's death. His four Pineo grandchildren (by his son, Edward) evidently moved elsewhere and the passing of the Councillor's wife³ in 1885 virtually ended the family in the community they had so affected. However, the name itself has remained precariously attached to one of Cumberland County's most famous houses—Pineo or Thinkers Lodge, the residence of Councillor Pineo and his wife during much of their lifetime.

The early history of the Pineo Lodge property is not quite clear. The land that now comprises the community of Pugwash on the eastern side of the harbour was originally granted in two sections: one grant extended from present-day Queen Street and south to Pugwash Basin and was awarded to James Black; the second grant ran north from Queen Street and was awarded to Thomas Roach and James Shannon Morse in 1813. The Pineo Lodge property was included in this second grant.

James Black divided his land into town lots and accordingly sold them. A map, a copy of which is dated 1845 and

which can be seen at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, shows Black's plan. However, the writer has been unsuccessful in trying to find a map (which did at one time exist) of the Roach and Morse Grant.

Then, on 7 Apr. 1835, Henry Pineo bought a further $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres from Oliver King, another early settler in the area who owned additional land along the harbor shore. (One assumes that King got his land from Roach and Morse.) At any rate, the property bought by Henry Pineo is described (with spelling errors) as "all that Certain tract or parcle of Land situate lying and being on the North side of Pugwash Harbour *whereon the said Henry G Pineo now resides* Beginning at a stake at the shore thence North twenty seven degrees East one Chain and nine links to the center of a well thence North seventy degrees east two chains and twenty eight links to the gate post at the Road thence North five and a half degrees east three Chains and five links to a Stake thence following the Road at the edge of the same down to the shore thence following the shore up stream the Course of the shore to the place of beginning, Containing two and three fourths Acres, more or less with all buildings Improvements belonging or in any wise appertaining thereto . . ."

This description sounds very much as if it were of the Pineo Lodge property. Moreover, the statement that Henry Pineo was already residing on the land indicates that this was his home at that time; he was definitely living at Pineo Lodge when C. F. Church drew up his map of Cumberland County around 1870 for the map clearly shows that Councillor Pineo was occupying the property in question.

In his will (1871), the Councillor referred to his property as the "Homestead lot" and gave its boundaries as "southerly by Pugwash Harbour and (Oliver's son) Elias King's line Easterly by Water Street and Northerly and Westerly by the Shore . . ."

The terms of Councillor Pineo's will declared that the Lodge was to pass to his wife for her use during her lifetime and then it was to be sold. However, by a codicil attached to his will after the death of Henry, Jr., Mrs. Pineo, Sr., was given the rights to her son's house on Black Street where she and her husband lived during the few months separating the deaths of Pineo, Jr. and Sr.

The Lodge itself was acquired by the Councillor's daughter, Mrs. Mary Sophia Clay, who, as a widow, sold it in 1887 to her son, the Rev. Frederick M. Clay, a roaming evangelist who occasionally returned to Pugwash to visit and preach in a tent. The Rev. Mr. Clay passed the property on to Lelia Clay in 1899 who in turn sold it (1918) to Fred R. Dakin, a local businessman. Mr. Dakin disposed of the property in 1929 to the Acadia Trust Company, or, in other words, to the Cleveland industrialist and multi-millionaire, Cyrus Eaton, a native of the Pugwash area. Before the sale to Mr. Eaton, the house had been occupied by several tenants.

Of course, it was Mr. Eaton who gave the Lodge its international reputation as a home for "Thinkers" when he put it at the disposal of Bertrand Russell and others in 1957 as the site of the first Pugwash Conference of Nuclear Scientists. Actually, there had already been two Pugwash Conferences—1955 and 1956—attended by such figures as Sir Julian Huxley, the British biologist, and Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the last Chancellor of Germany before Adolf Hitler.

The series of conferences begun in 1957 have been held only twice at Pugwash—1957 and 1959—but, while the meetings have moved all over the western and communist parts of the world, Pineo Lodge is recognized as the movement's birthplace. Besides hosting Nobel Prize winners and the other distinguished conference delegates, the Lodge has been visited by various prominent guests including Yuri Gagarin, the first man to be fired into space.

NOTE: Harriet Pineo's will (1880) describes various rooms and items of Victorian furniture as found in an affluent Nova Scotian household at that time. Her home contained a drawing room, long room, new dining room, library, etc. Furnishings include extension, corner, breakfast, and other tables, piano, sofas, worked chairs and ottoman, hair-cloth armed chairs, removable mantle, liquor stand and ale tumblers, sack-bottomed chairs, tea services, chandeliers, white and gilt desk, carpets, book cases, wardrobes, wash stands, bedsteads, flower stands, etc.

Other items mentioned in her will and that were peculiar to the period were cake baskets, a wheel and swifts, iron stretcher with bed and mattress, sleigh, large buffalo robe, and a wolf-skin buffalo (presumably another robe).



FOOTNOTES

1. Botany Bay was the first penal colony established in Australia.
2. At Pugwash, the count was: Pineo - 238; Purdy - 293; Vickery - 199; Fullerton - 185.
3. See extra note at the end of this article.
4. The property has had several names applied to it including Pineo Lodge, Eaton Lodge, and Thinkers Lodge, the last being its currently designated name.

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