

In 1764 Mr. Wood was sent to Annapolis township to work among the new settlers from Massachusetts. In this field of work he was as greatly beloved and as successful as he was in Halifax, both among the English and Micmacs. He found here "more than eight hundred souls without either church or minister, whose joy was universal at the hopes he gave them of being appointed their missionary." Five hundred acres of land were granted to him, and he also kept a number of horses and cows.

His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Myers, was, like himself, an accomplished linguist. They had one son and four daughters, and an interesting document has been found which recorded "*conveyance of a Mulatto girl, Louisa, sold in July, 1767, by Charles Proctor, Halifax, for fifteen pounds, currency, to Mary Wood, of Annapolis, wife of the Rev. Thomas Wood,*" and by Mrs. Wood "assigned over to her daughter, Mrs. Mary Day, during the following year." Many of the wealthier people at this time were served by slaves. In 1773 Mr. Wood speaks of himself as "Vicar of the Church of St. Paul's, Halifax, at present residing in Annapolis."

His friend, M. Maillard, left him some valuable papers which enabled him to pursue his studies in Micmac, so that he prepared a grammar and dictionary. In 1776 he sent to England the first volume of his grammar and a Micmac translation of the Creed and Lord's Prayer. Mr. Wood was an indefatigable worker, and, while he did not neglect his important offices to the English inhabitants, he continued to minister to the Indians in their own language until his death.

In 1770 the inhabitants of Annapolis who were from New England sent the following representation to their former pastor at Dedham, Mass.:—

"We, having been educated and brought up in the Congregational mode of worship before we came to settle in Nova Scotia, and, therefore, would have chosen a minister of that