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ACADIENSIS.

VOL. V.

OCTOBER.

No. 4.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK, - - - HONORARY EDITOR

Nelson Centenary.

“Ye Mariners of England!
That guard our native seas;
Whose flag has braved, a thousand years,
The battle and the breeze!
Your glorious standard launch again
To match another foe!
And sweep through the deep
While the stormy winds do blow;
While the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy winds do blow.

* * * * *

The meteor flag of England
Shall yet terrific burn,
Till danger's troubled night depart,
And the star of peace return.
Then, then, ye ocean-warriors!
Our song and feast shall flow
To the fame of your name,
When the storm has ceased to blow—
When the fiery fight is heard no more,
And the storm has ceased to blow.”

On the 21st of October, 1905, one hundred years will have elapsed since the British fleet, led by Admiral Horatio Nelson, on board His Majesty's first-rate ship "Victory," of 104 guns, won a triumph that gave that fleet the command of the oceans of the world, which proud position it still maintains.

Much has been told in song and story of him who is Britain's greatest naval hero, so that even the youngest of our readers is familiar with most of the details of the Battle of Trafalgar. It is therefore unnecessary to dwell at any length upon the causes which led up to that important event in British history, or its influence upon the subsequent history of the world. It would nevertheless appear improper that a publication such as ACADIENSIS, mainly historical in its character, should allow the present occasion to pass without some tribute to him, the centennial of whose victory and death the greatest nation that has been, is about to celebrate.

On the 21st of October, 1805, as before stated, the British and French fleets met in sight of Trafalgar, the British fleet consisting of twenty-seven sail of the line and four frigates, in charge of Nelson and Collingwood, while Villeneuve and Admiral Gravina commanded the thirty-three ships of the line and seven frigates which composed the opposing squadron.

The result of that meeting is too well known to require any disquisition in these pages.

Concerning Nelson's death, M. Guizot, the famous French historian, in his History of England, remarks that "the noblest funeral oration of such men is the public consternation caused by their death. The victory of Trafalgar was greeted in England with shouts of joy and with tears."

"England loaded the family of her hero with honor and gifts. She gave to him the most magnificent obsequies, and placed his bust in one of the apartments at Windsor resting on a pedestal made from a portion of one of the masts of the 'Victory.'"

Lord Fitzharris says in his note book: "One day, in November, 1805, I happened to dine with Pitt, and Trafalgar was naturally the engrossing subject of our

conversation. I shall never forget the eloquent manner in which he described his conflicting feelings when roused in the night to read Collingwood's despatches. He observed that he had been called up at various hours in his eventful life by the arrival of news of various hues; but, whether good or bad, he could always lay his head on his pillow and sink into sound sleep again. In this occasion, however, the great event announced brought with it so much to weep over as well as to rejoice at, that he could not calm his thoughts; but at length got up, though it was three in the morning."

It is now many years since, prior to 1877, if a personal reference may be permitted, that the writer, then a very small boy, was taken down to the dockyard at Portsmouth by his father, to see the old ship "Victory," then in use for the training of some of the youth who were entering the British navy. Passing from the main to the lower deck, upon the way to the cockpit, it was observed that, for purposes of ventilation, a port hole had just been cut at the bow, close to the water line. This staunch war vessel, as was the custom at the time when she was built, had been constructed of Spanish oak, the hull being probably not less than two feet in thickness. Most of the larger pieces of oak which had been taken out when the opening was made had been carefully saved, doubtless as souvenirs, by the officers of the ship, but a careful search brought to light a few fragments of oak which, with permission were carried away to Canada, then, owing to slower means of transportation, apparently a much greater distance away than now. These, with a stone from Edinburgh Castle, another from the walls of "Derry," and an ivy leaf from Carrisbrooke Castle, gathered near the window through which King Charles

made the futile effort to escape, formed the nucleus of a boy's museum.

The great fire of St. John, in 1877, wiped them all away, as it did many treasures belonging to thousands of other people, but the recollection of the visit to the old flag-ship "Victory," of the spot upon her deck where her brave commander fell, and of the place down in her cock-pit, where one of the bravest of Britain's many brave heroes breathed his last, full of consideration for others, rather than for himself, will always remain as long as memory itself shall continue.

Regarding Nelson, it may safely be said that the sunlight of a great joy softened the anguish of death for one whose name will ever be foremost where British naval heroes are discussed.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.



Melson.

The seas I sail lie bright before my bow,
With never sign of foe,
And with me, well-beloved, and resting now,
My olden messmates go—

But we have chased the rumour of a sail
O'er all the midland sea,
And peered through smother of Calabrian gale,
To sight our enemy;
And luffed and found him, after weary while,
Beneath Egyptian sun,
And shook the hoary echoes of old Nile,
Until our work was done.
For England's sake, for England's sake!
A foeman's strength we needs must break;
What count our little lives? But naught,
If so, the victory be bought!

But we have craved that searching morn would creep
Along a rock-ribbed shore,
That we might count the tall masts in the keep
Of stormy Elsinore;
Lest one apast our sleepless watch should slip,
Before the deadly stroke,
Or 'scape the prison of our iron grip,
Amid the battle smoke.
For England's sake, for England's sake!

But we have tossed beyond a harbor bar,
Through weary night and day,
And watched the soaring rocket from afar,

Where lonely shipmates lay,
 To hold apart the mating strength of two,
 Against our sea-worn fleet,
 And strike them one by one with chosen few,
 Or ere their squadrons meet.
 For England's sake, for England's sake!

And when, 'mid stress of storm, they slipped apart,
 Encloaked in shrouding night,
 We knew that God had struck the hour at last,
 For England's crowning fight;
 And prayed Him mercy as our glad ships swung;
 Where Faith and Duty led,
 With sails scarce reefed, with weather shrouds taut
 strung,
 And eyes that searched ahead.
 For England's sake, for England's sake!

'Cross Biscay and the Western Sea we drave
 With taut and straining sails;
 Round Western Isles we scanned the sweltering wave,
 And wore through tropic gales.
 But wide and lonely lay the ocean round,
 And we must guard the home,
 So swift our ships were pointed homeward bound,
 And raced through leagues of foam.
 For England's sake, for England's sake!

We found the foe in wide Trafalgar Bay,
 Lie stretching many a rod
 And ported helm and swung into the fray
 With one short prayer to God,
 That He would grant us grace our land to save,
 By mighty victory won,
 And ere the sun set in his ocean grave,
 The will of God was done!

For England's sake, for England's sake!
 A foeman's strength we needs must break;
 What count our little lives? But naught,
 If so, the victory be bought!

CHARLES CAMPBELL.

Queries.

Information desired concerning Caspar Cronk, who was an officer in a U. E. Loyalist Corps, also the name and address of any of his descendants now living.—
 R. K. CRONKHITE.

Wanted, the name of the birthplace, and the names of parents of Alexander Montgomery, who came from Ireland in 1754, and settled at Spencertown, Albany County, New York, married Sarah Lockwood, daughter of Gershom Lockwood, of Greenwich, Connecticut, and in 1783 went with other Loyalists to New Brunswick. That part of Albany County is now called Columbia County.—JOHN S. MONTGOMERY.

Information desired concerning Peter Mooers (or Moores), who settled at Maugerville 1761 or 1763, his birthplace and other place of residence, if any, prior to his arrival at Maugerville? One of his daughters, Elizabeth, married Jacob Perley; another, Abigail, married Stephen Atherton. Peter Mooers was probably at one time a resident of the territory now included within the New England States and the State of New York.—H. LEBARON SMITH.

The Dutch Conquest of Acadia.



HAT the Dutch at one time effected a conquest of Acadia and proclaimed the country subject to the High and Mighty Prince of Orange, under the name of New Holland, is an interesting and apparently little-known fact in Acadian history.

In 1673 the Dutch Republic was at war with both France and Great Britain. In that year a Dutch fleet which had been cruising in the West Indies sailed northwards and, on August 9th, captured New York and alarmed New England.

In 1674—when buccaneering was in high vogue—a certain Captain Jurriaen Aernouts, sailing the Spanish Main in command of a frigate bearing a name which has been anglicized as the Flying Horse, received, or pretended to receive, a commission* from the Dutch governor of Curacoa authorizing him, in the name of the Prince of Orange, to plunder and despoil any of the enemies of the Great States of Holland. Captain Aernouts determined to seek further conquest, adventure and plunder in a northerly direction. In the month of July he appeared at New York (then for a brief period Dutch New Orange). Here, by accident or otherwise, he met a kindred spirit in the person of one John Rhoades, of Boston, an accomplished adventurer and pirate. The Dutch captain learned at New York that the Peace of Westminster

*The "commissions" of these famous 17th century buccaneers were usually of a more or less fictitious character.

had been signed between Great Britain and Holland, February 19, 1674, and that he was no longer free to prey upon British commerce or ports. But John Rhoadé talked to the Dutchman about a land lying away to the north of the British possessions, known as l'Acadie, a portion of New France, which had been visited long years before by Dutch navigators. Rhoadé had voyaged and trafficked about the wilds of Acadie and knew the country, knew its richness in furs, fisheries and forests; knew, also, the weak state of its defences. He is said to have obtained access to Fort Pentagoet and to have remained there several days. Here was a voyage for the Flying Horse Frigate and its one hundred and ten men which promised easy conquest and valuable plunder. A bargain was struck between Rhoadé and the Dutchmen, Rhoadé took an oath of allegiance to the Prince of Orange, and the Dutch vessel under his pilotage was headed for Acadian waters.

Penobscot Bay (Maine) where, in 1609, Henry Hudson, in his famous voyage in the Half Moon, spent eight days in refitting, appears, at that time, to have been the only place in Acadia possessing fortifications of any consequence. Here, where now is the village of Castine, was situated the French fort Pentagoet, of which M. de Chambly was commandant, having been appointed to the post the previous year.

In the early days of August the Dutch frigate appeared in Penobscot Bay and summoned Fort Pentagoet to surrender. M. Chambly was a soldier and had been commander of French troops in Canada. Like his predecessor in Acadie, Grandfontaine, and his lieutenant, the young Baron St. Castin, he first came to Canada in the famed Carignan regiment. He prepared to fight. He mustered between thirty and forty men, all told, including inhabitants, but poorly armed

and disaffected. On the 10th of August the Dutch stormed the fort. Several of its defenders were killed and M. Chambly himself severely wounded. The place was captured, the fortifications dismantled and destroyed, and houses of the French burned.

Machias and other French trading posts in Maine were visited and plundered, and then the Dutch vessel entered the "Baie Francoise" and headed for the St. John river. What fortifications there were on the river at this time were demolished or taken possession of. The last place visited was Fort Jemseg, where M. de Joibert, Sieur de Marson and Soulanges — another Carignan officer — was in command. Fort Jemseg was not in a condition to offer resistance to such a force as now assailed it. It was compelled to surrender and was dismantled by the Dutch. Both Chambly and Marson, and perhaps other officers, were made prisoners and carried off by the Dutchmen, who, after the style of "the brethren of the coast," demanded for them a ransom of one thousand beaver skins or equivalent.

The Dutch vessel, already loaded with plunder, did not visit Port Royal, which was probably without fortification at that time, but where there were some three or four hundred people — the bulk of what European population was then on the shores of the Bay of Fundy.

In September, 1674, the Dutch privateer, with the French cannon taken at the forts, the plunder of furs, etc., and with the Seigneurs Chambly and Marson themselves on board, sailed into Boston Harbor. All were received with open arms. The guns were purchased by the Puritan authorities and placed in the "castle" for the defence of Boston. The pelts and other booty were disposed of to Boston traders, and, as for the unfortunate M. Chambly, "Governor of Aca-

dia," who was shot through the body, and M. Marson, the Seigneur of Jemseg, torn from his wife and babe, they were locked up for ransom, by the Boston Puritans, just as if they had got into the hands of real brigands.

In order to secure the ransom Chambly had been permitted to despatch his ensign, Baron St. Castin, with Indian guides, to Quebec, bearing a letter to Count Frontenac, informing him of what had befallen Acadia and his officers there. Frontenac, upon receipt of this news, at the end of September, sent an expedition with canoes to the St. John river, to ascertain the condition of Fort Jemseg and whether any attack had been made on Port Royal, also to bring to Quebec M. Marson's lately-wed wife and her infant daughter* as well as others remaining on the River St. John. Frontenac furnished, from his private resources, the amount of ransom required, which he sent in bills of exchange on Rochelle, by the same expedition, to be forwarded to Boston, with a letter to the Governor of Massachusetts, protesting against the unfriendly actions of the Boston people and authorities at a time when Great Britain and France were at peace. In a communication to Colbert, the minister of Louis XIV, under date of November 14, 1674, Frontenac reports the capture of these forts "by buccaneers who came from St. Domingo and who had gone to Boston," and that the French commandants were held for ransom in Boston.

There seems to have been considerable delay in procuring the release of the French seigneurs, and they appear to have been kept prisoners by the Massachu-

* This infant daughter was Louise Elizabeth de Joibert, goddaughter of Frontenac, who was born on the River St. John, August 18, 1673, and married at Quebec, November 8, 1690, the Marquis de Vaudreuil. See ACADIENSIS, IV, 261.

setts authorities for some time. More than nine months after their capture Frontenac had not heard of their being set at liberty, and on May 25, 1675, despatched another expedition for Boston, under the Sieur Normanville, a famous interpreter, with a letter of safe-conduct for "men, canoes and equipage." He sent a communication to the Magistrates at Boston in which he said "this obliges me, gentlemen, to send you, for the third time, the Sieur de Normanville, accompanied by one of my guards, to repeat to you the same request and to entreat you to remove all obstacles affecting the liberty of M. Chambly as well as the other persons who are with him, if perchance they should still be prisoners."

Doubtless the prudent Bostonians had waited to get their bills of exchange on Rochelle cashed—a lengthy operation in those days—before setting their captives at liberty. This was certainly according to the approved rules of brigandage.

In October, 1674, the Flying Horse sailed from Boston. Captain Aernouts left behind four of his company—John Rhoad, another Englishman, and two Dutchmen named Rodrigo and Andreson—with authority for them and their associates to return to "New Holland," to trade and to hold possession of the country until further orders came from him or from the Dutch government.

Massachusetts traders who had hitherto been shut out of Acadian waters, or compelled to pay a license to the French for fishing and trading privileges there, now supposed, as Acadia had been conquered with the help of Massachusetts, that they would have free access to its coasts. They expected to reap rich profits from the coveted fur trade and the valuable fisheries, but were destined to receive a serious rebuff. Rhoad and his associates, obtaining supplies in Boston, armed

and fitted out two vessels and resolved to exercise Dutch authority in New Holland. They attacked and plundered four Massachusetts trading vessels and warned all such out of the "jurisdiction of the Prince of Orange." The bark Tryall, captured in the River St. John,* they claimed had supplies from Port Royal for Fort Jemseg, where the French had again established themselves with the help of reinforcements from Port Royal transported by Boston vessels. Another of the vessels seized by the representatives of the Prince of Orange was the Philip, belonging to John Freake of Boston, who, on February 15, 1675, lodged a complaint with the Governor and Magistrates of Massachusetts concerning the seizure of his vessel "in the River of St. John by one John Rhoades and some Dutchmen his complices." The Massachusetts authorities sent out an armed expedition under command of Captain Samuel Mosely, who, in company with a French vessel, destroyed Rhoades's trading posts, captured him and his goods, and carried all the Dutch representatives prisoners to Boston, where they arrived April 2, 1675.

They were tried at Boston by special Court of Admiralty for piracy. As subjects of the Prince of Orange, "inhabitants in his highnesses' territories in New Holland, alias Nova Scotia," they placed before the court an elaborate and ably written defence. This defence, among other points, aptly cites Major Sedgwick's expedition into Acadia, in 1654, when Great Britain and France were at peace. In giving an account of the Dutch conquest of Acadia, the defence relates:

* Copies of many interesting documents regarding these seizures, the trial of Rhoades, etc., are to be found in the Collections of the Maine Historical Society, Second Series, Vol. VI. (Documentary History of the State of Maine), 1900.

And after we had made ourselves masters of St. Johns, Mathyas and Gamseake (Jemseg) and several other places of fortification and trading houses of the French, and brought away the plunder and principal persons prisoners, we did not only bury in two glass bottles at Penobscot and St. Johns under ground a true Copia of our Captain's commission and a Breviate of the manner of taking the said places by the swords of the Prince of Orange subjects for his highness use, but also left both at Penobscot and Jamshoke (Jemseg) some men of the poorer sort of our captives, the former inhabitants, whom had submitted to be subjects to our Prince, to whom we gave liberty to trade and ordered to keep possession for his highness till farther order or some of us returned thither.

Rhoade and some of his associates were found guilty of "piracy" for the seizure of New England vessels and were sentenced to be hanged, but later on were reprieved and ordered to leave the colony. Thus Boston guarded its own.

Mr. Tuttle thinks that some of the buccaneers afterwards figured in King Philip's war.

The Dutch government did not quickly realize the importance of the new conquest made on its behalf, but, as time passed—and when it was too late—endeavored to assert its sovereignty over the country. August 5, 1675, the Dutch ambassador presented a letter to the King of Great Britain asking for the punishment of those who had attacked subjects of the Prince of Orange in New Holland, "for the prompt release of the said prisoners and the restitution of the said forts with full indemnity." More than a year later, on the 11th of September, 1676, when New England was occupied with King Philip's war, "The Directors of the Privileged General West India Company of the United Netherlands" issued at Amsterdam a commission to John Rhoade authorizing him to "take possession of the aforesaid coasts and countries of Nova Scotia and Acadie." This was followed up by the

appointment of a person of position and stability, Cornelius Steenwyck of New York, as Governor of Acadia.* His commission, issued at Amsterdam October 27, 1676, is a document of considerable length. It authorizes

Cornelis Steenwyck, in the name of, and for, the High and Mighty and the Privileged General West India Company, to take possession of the coasts and countries of Nova Scotia and Acadie, including the subordinate countries and islands, so far as their limits are extended, to the east and north from the River Pountegouycet (Penobscot), and that he, Steenwyck, may establish himself there, and select such places for himself, in order to cultivate, sow, or to plant, as he shall wish, * * * * to trade with the natives, * * * * to build some forts and castles, to defend and to protect himself against every foreign and domestic force of enemies or pirates, etc., etc.

Instructions for the government of Acadie are given in the commission and in a letter. Rhoades was to assist by his advice and experience. No action appears to have been taken under these commissions and appointments except by some trading expeditions of the redoubtable Rhoades, who was seized a second time and taken to New York. It is not probable that Governor Steenwyck ever visited his Acadian domain.

These matters caused considerable correspondence between the Dutch and British governments, and between the latter and the semi-independent colonists in New England. This correspondence was being carried

* Cornelius Steenwyck, the only Dutch Governor of Acadia, came from Harlem, Holland, to New York (then New Amsterdam) about 1652. He was a wealthy merchant and a prominent citizen under both Dutch and English administrations. He was Governor's Councillor, Mayor, etc. His portrait, painted by Jan Van Goozen, and also the original of his Acadian commission, are in possession of the New York Historical Society. A translation of the commission is given in the published paper by J. Watts de Peyster on "The Dutch in Maine," 1857. He died at New York in 1684.

on up to the end of 1679, and the Dutch government was then, between four and five years after the event, still vigorously insisting upon "indemnification for damages inflicted upon the citizens (or subjects) of the State by those of Boston in taking and destroying the two forts Penobscot and St. John."

The British government found it necessary to explain to the Dutch ambassador "that the King's orders were little obeyed by those of Boston and the adjacent colonies."

Thus it will be seen that there was quite a real Dutch conquest of Acadia, though it was not followed up and was without permanent result. The great Dutch West India Company had seen its best days. The British re-occupied New York in 1674, under the Treaty of Westminster, and the French soon re-possessed themselves of Acadia. Peace was made between France and Holland by the Treaty of Nimwegen, August 10, 1678, which contains no reference to a land called Acadie.

G. O. BENT.

NOTE.—After the above article had been partially prepared, the writer saw the volume of Historical Papers by the late Charles Wesley Tuttle, of Boston, published in 1889, containing his paper on the Conquest of Acadie by the Dutch—the result of much laborious research concerning this long obscure episode in Acadian history—to which reference should be made.



A Soldier's Diary.



THE FOLLOWING extracts from the diary of Sergeant John Burrell, 1759-1760, are re-published from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, published in Boston, in October of the present year, having been communicated by William Palmer, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass.

These extracts are from a fragment of a diary kept by Segt. Burrell, of Abington, Mass., when in Capt. Moses Parker's company, then stationed at the mouth of the River St. John. This territory at that time formed a portion of the Province of Nova Scotia, but is now within the limits of the Province of New Brunswick.

Capt. Parker's company was stationed at this point during the French and Indian war, 1759-1760, and the diary is now in the possession of the great-granddaughter of its compiler, Abbey Frances Burrell Horton, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Sergt. John Burrell was a son of John and Mary (Humphrey) Burrell, of Weymouth and Abington, and grandson of John and Rebekah () Burrell, of Weymouth, Mass.

It will be remembered that at Grand Pre, during the expulsion of the Acadians, nineteen hundred and twenty-three French, men, women and children, were peaceably removed; but at Chignecto, Shepody, and other places, resistance was offered, and large numbers of the inhabitants from these parts fled to the River

St. John. Boisherbert, the French officer in command of the river, was at one time at the head of as many as fifteen hundred of these French fugitives. The French, thus reinforced, were able to hold the mouth of the River St. John, and they had a fortified post at St. Anns, ninety miles up the river, on the site of the present City of Fredericton. The destruction of both posts, and the entire removal of the French from the river, were the objects to which the attention of the English was now directed. At all events it was clear that the fort at the mouth of the river must be re-occupied.

Accordingly in the summer of 1758 three ships of war and two transports with two regiments, one of Highlanders and the other of provincial troops, were despatched from Boston to re-take Fort LaTour. They landed at what is now known as Negro Town Point, and cut a road through the woods to the place where the Carleton City Building now stands, and which was then used as a vegetable garden by the French. The location of these gardens is shewn upon a "Plan of the Harbour of St. John in Nova Scotia,"* surveyed and sounded in September, 1761, by R. G. Bruce, engineer. From this point they advanced against the fort in the order of battle, and after one repulse succeeded in carrying the fort by storm. They captured nearly three hundred prisoners, and the rest of the garrison escaped across the river in boats, and finally made their way up the river. Many, however, were killed by the shots of the attacking party. The French lost over forty men. This ended their occupation of the mouth of the River St. John, and soon after they were driven entirely from the river, with the exception of a few families who continued to reside near St. Anns. A blockhouse was erected by the British at Fort Howe.

* Published in History St. John, by D. R. Jack.

Fort La Tour was also occupied and garrisoned by them, and was re-named Fort Frederick.

It is at this point that the diary which is here re-published commences. Colonel Arbuthnot, it will be observed, was in command of the garrison, which consisted of about two hundred men. He was kept fully employed in watching the French and the Indians, and must have had rather an uneasy time of it. He succeeded in removing several hundred of the French inhabitants of the river in small parties to other places.

On Monday, the 17th of September, 1759, an immense tidal wave, six feet above the ordinary level, destroyed all the dykes and a part of Fort Frederick. On Sunday, the 4th of November following, it appears that "ye wind Blue & a hYg Tide that washed ye stores or Blue it to Peases that some of ye Provisions fell out into the Tide this Day." However, the ramparts of the fort were raised and strengthened, and new cannon were mounted on its bastions. No doubt the place was lively enough for a time, for frolics, bear killings, a tabajie or Indian feast, the bringing in of French refugees and prisoners, the capture and arrival in port of "Scourners & a grate deal of plunder," the interchange of men and news with Halifax and Annapolis, must have made the fort rather a lively place. Letters from home were not very frequent, for Sergt. Burrell records that on January the 16th he received a letter from his wife, probably from "Grand-fathers Humphres" at Hingham, Mass., dated the 15th of July, 1859, exactly six months previously.

With the settlement of the French and Indian question, consequent upon the fall of Quebec, life at Fort Frederick must have become monotonous enough, and probably differed but little from that at any garrisoned post at the present day. When the men settled down to the hum-drum monotony of making shingles, and

the opportunities for "a grate deal of plunder" no longer existed, is it at all a matter of surprise that in spite of all persuasion to the contrary, on Monday, the fifth of May, and on Tuesday, the 13th, seventy of the garrison openly left in one schooner and eighty in another, to return to their homes in New England?

This desertion no doubt left Col. Arbuthnot's garrison very weak, and about this time he appears to have given up the command of Fort Frederick, for Lieutenant Tong was in charge in July, 1760. No mention of the change in the command is made in the diary, although its compiler, according to his own story, did not leave the River St. John until the ninth of that month.

Lieutenant Tong, upon taking command, represented Fort Frederick as being greatly in need of repairs and alterations to make it defensible.

Whether Sergeant Burrell was one of those who left the fort of their own free will and accord, contrary to the expressed wish of their commanding officer, or whether he was duly transferred, the diary does not inform us. In the absence of specific information, it is only fair to give him the benefit of any doubt, and we may therefore assume that Lieut. Tong, after the arrival on "Monday ye 7th Capt. Mayners & Lieut. Demming with about 59 men for this fort in one sloupe" permitted the homesick soldier to return to "Grandfathers Humphres" at Hingham, where, he states, he found his family well as he had left them, twelve months previously.

Soldier's diaries, being a record of the daily events which nearly concern their own lives, are notably more truthful, as a rule, and are therefore of greater historical value than the possibly more scholarly and better written journals of their superior officers. So well is this fact recognized in certain countries that they are,

when practicable, gathered up and carefully preserved, as forming material of value for the future historian. While a diary of a colonel or general in command might be written with a view to its subsequent production in evidence at a court martial, or to its publication in obituary form, the common soldier has nothing of this nature to cause him to paint his picture in colors other than as they really appeared.

The diary before us is well authenticated in most of its important details by contemporary history, and we are therefore entitled to regard it as the truthful record of a brave man, who did "nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice."

DIARY OF SERGEANT JOHN BURRELL.

August ye 3 Fryday 1759. Saturday 4 Capt Garash came from Annaploss. Sunday 5 Our armes & amonishon all received this day at Saint Johns. Monday 6 maid a Fitualling return alfabetakel to ye Comisory. Saturday 11 Capt Garash, Lewtt Hutchens, Lewtt Clapt, Lewt Demming, Lewtt Foster & ye Cornel Aburthnet: with 75 men bye ye River this Day with ye Commisioner. Wednesday 15th Our Cornell & 2 vessels come home this night with his Batl. Thursday 16th ye whole party all come back well & Brought two Scourners & a grate deal of plunder. Fryday 17th Brought ye vessels to anker this day & had a frollek [frolic]. Sondag 26th Ensn. Pike with a party of men went to hallafax with one of ye Scourners in order to have condemend. Thursday 30 August Fryday 30th we kiled a Bare a swimming acrost ye River. Our Cornel went to annaploss with ye Scourner this night. Tuesday [September] 4th ye Cornel Came back from Annaples all well. Wednesday 5th our Cornel with two Captens & three Lewts & two Ensn about 85 men went bye ye River this night. Tuesday 11th ye Cornel Returned with ye party of ye scots up the River brought but a little Plunder for they were beat by ye enemy firing upon ye party as they were in a small creek & kield Ensn Tirrell and Corporall Shelden, John Ells, Eleser Peks & Elishu Randell, Total 5, & wounded at ye same time Lewt. Foster, Leonerd Commins.

Isaac Palmer, Vine Turner, Ebenezer Kers, Solomon Maker and Isaac Torrey. Total 7—all of Capt Parker's Company & one man of Capt Garrashes This day ye 8 instant of September. Monday 17th a grate raine that washed ye part of ye Fort that it fell down a grate part of ye same. Tuesday 18th ye Fort keeping still falling down. Fryday 20th Bige Scourner went to Halafax with ye Comisory. Saturday 22nd Vine Turner Died being wounded ye 8th instant. Sunday 23 Vine Turner burred. Saturday 29th ye lettle Scouner Come from Hallafax all well Brought Mr. Corbett a letter. Sonday 30th a white mors came Down one ye Pint & we fired on. Monday ye 1st day of October Drew Lowances for seven days victualling Returns to ye Cornelf or 28 days. Fryday ye 5th Leannard Commens died with ye wound ye enemy gave him ye 8 of September, he lived four weeks after his body was shott thru with a ball wanting one day of it. To ye amasement of us all. Tuesday ye 9th vandued ye plunder that was Brought Down ye River. Fryday 12th two vessels Come into this place from Boston and one grate Scouner, Tuesday ye 16th Isaac Palmer dyed, Wednesday 17th A Cold Storm and it snowed a little ye wind blue. Thursday 18th three French men come in with a Flag of truse and Brought nuse that Quebeck is ours & offers to Resine themselves to ye English Nasion Quebeck given bye ye 17th of September. Fryday 19 ye Cornel went to Annoples & one of ye Frenchmen with ye lettle Snow. Tuesday ye 23 of October 1759 Our Cornel Come from Annoples. Wednesday 24th a party went bye ye ye of Saint Johns two Cpts three Lewt and one Ensn & three Sarjan & three Corprals 81 privates & ye Cornel & Doctor & one vessel that came from Annaples. Wednesday ye 31st Drue amonishon this last day of our Ienlistment. Saturday [November] 3d a hard rain. Sonday ye 4th ye wind Blue & a hYg Tide that washed ye stores or Blue it to Peases that some of ye Provisions fell out into the Tide this Day. Lewtt Hutchin Come Back & brought nuse ye French ware all coming in as fast as they could. Monday ye 5th one family of ye French Came into ye Fort. Tuesday ye 6th Capt. Garash come home with one Battoo, all well. Wednesday ye 7th ye Cornel & all ye party come home and Brought about thirty famileys of ye French women & Children. Sonday ye 11th ye wounded went home Mr. Spalden & Capt Garash total 4. Monday ye 12th ye Indians came

into the Fort about 15 of them, a vitualling role to ye Cornel Tuesday 13th aboute 20 more Indians come in & Drew Lowances ye Preast himself come in. Monday ye 19th Capt. Garash Brought ye Grate Scouner to this place. Tuesday 20th one Scouner come from Annapales and brought Provisions for ye Garrison. Saturday ye 24th I went to see the other mash one ye west side of ye Fort. Sunday ye 26 John Boston & John Boutell come home. Monday ye 10th of December Mr. Bryon & Mr Camball went home to Nue England. Fryday 21st One Sloop come from Boston and brought some stores. Monday ye 24th ye Sloop went off. Tuesday ye 25 Crismass Day. Sunday ye 30th I've got a bad Cold. Tusday Janawary ye 1st day of ye year 1760 three Indians fell over Bord & Drowned one leetle Boye got a shoure. Wednesday ye 2nd ye free frolik. Fryday ye 4th ye little Scourner went home as we suppose to Neu England John Munfell for one. Sunday ye 6th Capt Cammall come & Brought some perfectt nuse. Wednesday ye 16th Reseved a letter from my wif Date July ye 15th 1759. Thursday ye 17th One Scourner Come in from Halafax & Brought ye Comisory Green to this place. Tuesday ye 22d Day of Janawary 1760 Between 10 & 11 o'clock at night a Commet was seen to fall in ye north west & a noyes was heard Like to 3 cannon Destink. Sunday ye 27 our Col. went a Bord in order for Halafax with part of ye french men. Monday ye 28th ye women & children went a Bord this Day. Tusday ye 29th they set Sail. Wednesday [February] ye 13 our Capt. Parker went up to Bobares Fort & a party. Thursday ye 14th ye Sarj. Treat. Fryday ye 15th Capt. Parker come home. Monday ye 18th maid a vitualing Role & all ye soldiers were reviewed to Day. Thursday ye 21 Capt. Parker went up to Babare Fort a fishing. Fryday ye 29 Leape yeare 1760. Wednesday [March] ye 12 ye Cornel came from Halafax & all that went with him two familes of ye French come from Quebec. Sunday 16th Capt. Sanders come in. Monday ye 17th Capt. Cobb & Capt. Sanders went out of this harbor & our Col. & Capt. Parker to Pasamaquody with ye Indians. Wednesday ye 19th two vessels came here & Mr. Marten. Thursday ye 20 ye Col. from Passamaquody with Capt. Cobb. Sunday ye 23d a Snow Storm we all Received 4 pds Bounty of Col. Arbuthnott. Wednesday [April] ye 2 Capt Garash home. Thursday ye 3d Capt. Cobb sailed. Sunday ye 6th Capt

Graves home. Fryday ye 11th Capt. Gay & Capt. Russell went out this day. Monday ye 13th Left home one year. Wednesday ye 16th Delivered ten tho' shingles. Tusday ye 22d finished 30 thou. of shingles. Wednesday ye 23 one Scouner from Boston. Sunday [May] ye 4th two vessels by to Comberton. Monday ye 5th a number of Capt. Garashes men with some other Desarted on Bord of a Schowner. Tusday ye 13th, 30 of our Company went home in a Schowner to New England. Wednesday ye 14th set sail. Sunday ye 18th ye Indian King maid grate Pease. Wednesday ye 28th Election Day. Fryday ye 30 more Indians for pease. Sunday ye 1st day June 1760 This Day Received a letter from Daniel Noyes & Noah Pratt by Capt Curtiss. Monday ye 2d a Grate number of Indians came in from Passamaquody. Fryday ye 6th Capt Hart Casel come & we finished of 63 thousand of H shingles & ye Col. paid us 173-5. Saterday ye 7th mounted guard to day. Sunday ye 8th Rote a Leater home. Tusday ye 10th Delivered to Capt Moses Curtiss one Doble Loom for to convey ye same to my wife at Abington 36 pd. old told. Fryday ye 13th Capt Tomson went out of this place of Capt Curtiss. Saturday ye 28th ye Grate King of ye Indians Came into ye Garrison for to make a Grate peace with ye English. Sunday ye 29th ye Enggener Eare come here to Build a fort here. Tusday ye 1st of July 1760 one vessel. Thursday ye 3d Sarjt Buterfield went to Hallafax with three Indians & Mr. McCarthy. Monday ye 7th Capt Mayners & Liut Deming with about 59 men for this fort in one sloupe. Wednesday ye 9th we left Saint Johns & sat out for Anapoless. Thursday ye 10th gott into Anapoless. Fryday ye 11th all Day at anapoless Saturday ye 12th halled down to ye Basin & tarred all night. Tusday ye 15th we left ye Basen 12 o'clock & sat for Boston & have a fine wind all day & all night. Fryday ye 18th a hard wind & we got into Casco bay harbor at night. Saturday ye 19th sat out for Boston & had a small wind all Day ye 20th. Monday ye 21st Left Cap Ann & put away for Boston had a South East wind & we gott into Boston at night. Son Seting, Tusaday ye 22d came to Hingam & went as far as Grandfathers Humphres at night. Wednesday ye 23 went home & found my family well as I left them.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.

An Unforeclosed Mortgage.



FORGETFUL half century has piled its strata of oblivion upon the memory of "Our Fathers," since the first hearing of Joseph's Howe's appeal—"Room for the Dead!" and it is harder yet for us in these days of the omnipresence of the present, to

realize how inevitably the work of dead hands has guided our destinies and how inexpressibly rich we are in the "Wealth safe garnered in the Grave."

Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, is a town maintaining as many shrines to ancestor worship as the main—yet, since our German name has lost its accent—the Wusts have become Wests, the Meichszners, Maxners, and the Hartlings, Hirtles—the average townsman is as likely to think that his birth-place derived its name from the moon as to know of the Hanoverian town Luneburg which was emptied of a number of its sturdy inhabitants by the Proclamation of George II, of the prosperity awaiting colonists in his domains over seas. Probably the Heimweh induced by the long voyage and arrival in the wilderness caused Lunenburg to be so baptized by them, some of whose very names are to us unfamiliar and uncouth.

The chief aids to vision whereby we may look back along the vista of a century and a half are to be found in oral traditions delivered at obscure ingle-nooks, in carefully handled family relics, in that storehouse of the pathetic, tragic and commonplace—Parish registers—and on crumbling tombstones. "That things are not so bad with you and me as they might have been, is mainly due to those who lived

faithfully a hidden life and rest in unvisited tombs."

Lunenburg Town is built upon hills. The precipitous steeps which greeted the eyes of the first voyagers into Malagash Bay, are still traceable in our terraced squares, steep streets and gardens upheld by stone walls. Our toddling steps are guided along their wearisome ascent, the long snow covered slopes tempt us to bid defiance to blue-coated law and coast; we are later, perforce, constrained to seek the society of the Muses, enshrined in the County Academy, upon that hill which back a few steps in the path of time was devoted to shards and nettles and consecrated to Horror—Gallows Hill; in later middle life the hill is too much for us, and we walk around blocks home, and presently our neighbors and friends accompany that which used to be us to the pollard-willow guarded hill-top, within whose narrow precincts we, the fifth generation of Lunenburg, shall lie. The long procession in the gate has perhaps crowded the space unduly, yet if we do lie three deep will it not be more sociable when the Sign in the East appears over Blockhouse Hill? Lunenburg graveyard is railed at, is slighted, is negligently and grudgingly kept, yet to hundreds it has proved a quiet resting-place, and will prove to more than "many a man of four-score three, that thinks to fill his grave in quiet: to die upon the bed his father died—to lay his bones close by those honest bones." To us, with this ambition joined to the sure and certain hope, our graveyard has a homeliness which is beauty. There are times when one may walk over the gravestones of one's forebears on the icy crust, when the boughs creak and bend, and "Resurgam" appearing with difficulty above the snow seems an empty boast. There are sodden spring days when the freshly dug house of clay must be continually dipped out, lest the latest comer, after death, should be drowned, ac-

ording to the provisions of the thorough Scotch law for the extinction of witches. There are glorious summer sunsets when the heavens are open over the north-west hills; June mornings when the sun brings out the inscriptions on the old slate headstones, so that "Hier ruhet in Gott" looks as if cut yesterday. Step through the thick grass and read two inscriptions:

Denkmal der Liebe
 gegen den
 hier ruhenden
 HERRN JOHAN GOTTLOB SCHMEISSER
 weyland
 Evangelish Lutherischen Prediger
 zu Lunenburg
 von
 Seiner ehmaligen Gemeinde
 Er ist geboren zu Weissenfels
 der 22sten Mertz 1751
 ins Predigtamt
 Alhier eingesetzt
 den 1sten May 1782
 gestorben den 23sten Decemb'r 1806.
 I Thess. II. V. 9, 12.

(Monument of love towards the here-resting Herr Johan Gotlob Schmeisser, at one time Evangelical Lutheran Minister at Lunenburg, from his former congregation. He was born at Weissenfels, 22 March, 1751, appointed to his ministry here 1st May, 1782, died 23 Dec., 1806).

Here lieth the Body
 of
 JASPER WOLLENHAUPT
 Son of Casper and Mary Wollenhaupt
 Born on the 3rd of June 1782
 and departed this life
 26th day of July 1805
 He died as he lived, a dutiful
 son, a lover of his country
 and an honest man.

History, writing "worthy" upon the character of Herr Schmeisser, is very reticent as to Casper Wollenhaupt who fills an unmarked grave. The record of St. John's church shows him to have been a church officer and a sought-after sponsor. In the side-light cast upon his character by this epitaph of his son Jasper, we cannot judge hardly the man whose son was worthy this verdict—the father who wrote such an epitaph for his son, even though, in a strait between the devil and the deep sea, he helped to place upon his town that encumbrance which to a thrifty German mind is Anathema Maranatha—a mortgage.

The drama in our history in which these two men played their parts took place during the American Revolution, when the coasts of Nova Scotia, as well as the shipping, suffered from the depredations of privateers. Lunenburg's turn was delayed, but not unexpected, as appears from the note of a grant of £50 in 1779, for the maintenance of a blockhouse and guard there, and from the following entry from the baptismal records of St. John's church: "1777 May 5. Baptized son to John and Lucy Creighton, born Apr. 8. In a hurry and without sponsors on account of the confusion occasioned by the approach of an armed vessel, which proved to be the 'Hope,' Captain Dawson." The town was fairly fortified, nature having assisted. The north and south were guarded by Back and Front Harbors, the latter with Battery Point at its entrance, upon which was built a two-storey blockhouse of slate and wood, with mounted cannon and a well near (the well is the only remaining mark). Blockhouse Hill on the east was surmounted by a blockhouse (hence its name), and earth-works (the latter remain, the second blockhouse having been burned by idle boys). Gallows Hill on the west had its star-shaped fort, the foundations of which were still traceable before the building

of the academy; this commanded the inland approach. Near the house of the military commander, Colonel Creighton, on the site of the present ship yard, were two batteries. In the earliest times picket fences ran from harbor to harbor enclosing the town. The strength of these defences was tried, and, as will be seen, was found wanting, owing mainly to the lack of men to garrison them.

In June, 1782, a privateer fleet of six vessels left Boston with the intention of plundering Lunenburg. Of these a brigantine, the "Scammell," was commanded by Capt. Stoddart, and a schooner, the "Jessie," by Capt. Babcock. On the 30th June they dropped anchor outside what is now the fishing village of Blue Rocks. They seized three men to pilot them, and in the night a force of ninety men under Capt. Babcock and Lieut. Bateman, landed on Red Head, a point terminating the crescent sweep of Batttery Beach, a place well-known to visitors at Lunenburg for its surf-bathing; these, as soon as morning came, fired with the hope of plunder, took the road to the town. This is one of the old German roads so easily distinguished in Lunenburg County;—they aptly illustrate Ruskin's idea that a nation builds its characteristics into its public works, for with true German tenacity of purpose they proceed *straight* to their desired end. This road leads past the Aulefang, a salt marsh behind the beach once famous for its eels, over the hill now topped by the Marine Hospital, past Rous's Brook, our Plymouth Rock, sacred to our natal day ceremonies on seventh of June, thence over the Blockhouse Hill Common. The alarm, attack and destruction are concisely told in a report sent by Leonard Christopher Rudolf, Esq., a colonel in the militia, to the government at Halifax. The retained copy is in possession of Jessen Rudolf, Esq., of Lunenburg:

“Minutes of the Invasion and Surprise of the Town of Lunenburg, the 1st July, 1782.

“At the rising of the Sun the Town was alarmed by the firing of a number of small guns near the Blockhouse and Mr. Creighton's. The Case was that Mr. Creighton's Servant having perceived a large company of armed men coming on the road from the Commons, had acquainted his master thereof. The Night Guard being already gone off, Colonel Creighton only with 5 men got into the Blockhouse and at the approach of the Enemy, they fired at and wounded 3 men of the Enemy. The Rebels directly divided into several Parties, 2 of which ran to our 2 Batteries, Spiked the Guns, broke everything, turned the Guns and Balls down to the water; Some remained at Mr. Creightons, Spoiled and burnt his house and Effects, they took himself with five men and their vessels being now come round the Point, they carried the Colonel with the others Prisoners on board their vessels. In the meantime other Parties has overrun the Town, entered every house, seized all arms which they either beat to pieces or kept them particularly the Silber Hilted Swords, Regimentals to themselves. When their Vessels were in, which were in all six viz.—One Brigantine, a large Schooner a Row Galley, a Sloop and 2 small Schooners, they landed more men with some Carriage Guns, which they carried up and placed them near the old fort with a main Guard to secure themselves against our Country People that might come in that way. Now they fell a Plundering the chief houses and the Shops which they cleared all. The Sufferers are chiefly:—Mr. Creighton, his house Robed and burnt. Do the Store on the Wharf cleared, Mr. Forster's Store, Mr. Jessens House, spoiled and Robed, Mr. Wollenhaupt's Stores, Mr. Donig's shop, Geo. Roch, John Christopher's shop, Mr. Munichs and several other small shops; these are to my certain Knowledge, but there are many more Robberies and Damages done whereof I am not yet informed. I am not able to value the whole Loss but think it will nearly amount to £12,000. In Town we are at present almost without Arms, Ammunition, Provisions and Merchandise: besides I hear they have carried off from some houses—Money, Gold and Silver. The Surprise was so sudden that we had no alarm except by the Report of the firing at the Blockhouse. When I saw that Col. Creighton was carried off, I ventured to expose myself by going from house to house to see Matters and if anything

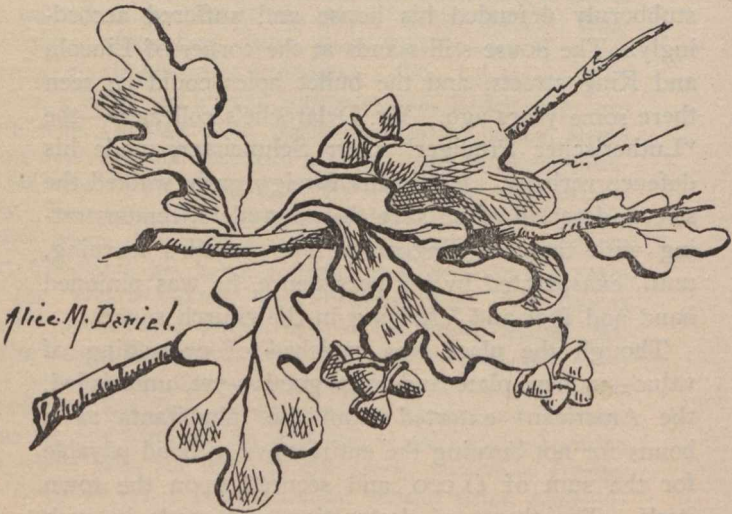
could be done. I was also with Mr. Delaroché to beg his advice who afterwards ventured with some principal Inhabitants to go on the Vessel to try what he could for Mr. Creighton or the Town, but without success."

"Without success" was writ large not only upon the venture of Peter Delaroché, missionary of the Church of England, but upon all efforts to repel the invaders. A man, George Boehner, sailed from the Back Harbor to Halifax in an incredibly short time to summon help, but fruitlessly. The man-of-war despatched arrived July 2nd. Major Joseph Pernette, living on the LaHave, having mustered some of the county militia, marched to town, but was met outside by Major D. Christopher Jessen and besought not to enter, for the marauders had threatened on the first movement of the militia to fire the town. Mr. Jessen himself had stubbornly defended his house and suffered accordingly. The house still stands at the corner of Lincoln and King streets, and the bullet holes could be seen there some years ago. Mr. Delaroché's colleague—the "Lutherischer Prediger" Herr Schmeisser, made his defence verbally. He, in his foreign garb, walked the streets deserted of all save the marauders, remonstrating with them in English of two month's learning, until, exasperated by his persistence, he was pinioned hand and foot and left lying in the church square.

Though the place was ravished of everything of value—money, plate and shop goods—yet, unsatisfied, the Americans extorted from the inhabitants as a bonus for not burning the entire town, a bond payable for the sum of £1,000, and secured upon the town itself. The threat of destruction was made in such grim earnestness, that sooner than lose the little remaining to them, three citizens, of whom Casper Wollenhaupt was one, signed the mortgage on behalf of their heirs and assigns. This mortgage still remains unforeclosed. If our American cousins, in these days

of cousinly national amity, ever decide to press their claim we—the citizens of today—will have to decide whether to pay the piper, stand a law suit, or deny their right to arbitrate for us—who planted our Town in the wilderness, named our streets and squares, built the church in which many of us still worship, decided where our dead shall lie, and into whose labors we have entered!

AGNES CREIGHTON.





E. Marshall d'Avray.

PORTRAIT AND BOOK-LABEL OF JOSEPH MARSHALL D'AVRAY.

Joseph Marshall D'Avray.



JOSEPH MARSHALL D'AVRAY, of whose life the following is a short sketch, arrived in New Brunswick in January, 1848, having been appointed by the then Earl Grey to take charge of the Normal School in Fredericton. In 1853, on the retirement of Mr. Porter, he was appointed Chief Superintendent of Schools, retaining that position until 1858, when he was unceremoniously removed, for purely political reasons, by the "Smasher" government, so called. For many years, prior to his death in 1871, he occupied the chair of Modern Languages at the University at Fredericton. His residence was destroyed in the great fire of 1850.

It is difficult to furnish a sketch of his earlier and rather romantic career, for an evident failure to attain the realization of too high youthful ideals produced in him, as it has with so many, a marked reticence during the decline of life. He was born on the 30th of November, 1811; probably at Burleigh House, Little Chelsea and Clayer street, Piccadilly, London. His father, Dr. Joseph Marshall, seems to have assisted Jenner during the latter's discovery of, and early experiments with, vaccination. Dr. Marshall visited Naples in 1801, during a terrible epidemic of small-pox, acquired there a most lucrative practice, and, ultimately, became Physician Extraordinary to King Ferdinand, by whom he was also laden with other various gifts and honors. Subsequently, it would seem, the doctor became attached to the court or following of King Louis Phillipe, that unfortunate Bour-

bon creating him "Baron d'Avray" of Ville d'Avray, near Paris. His inherited arms were those of various branches of the Marshall family—"Argent—A chevron vert between three crescents gule."

Dr. Marshall died on the 9th of January, 1838, as the indirect result, it is said, of injuries received in a duel fought many years previously at Versailles, and left a widow, whose maiden name was Maxwell, and a large family, his eldest son, Joseph Marshall de Brett, Maréchal, Baron d'Avray, Chevalier de St. Louis, being the subject of this sketch. As in subsequent years this appellation, in full, seemed rather too heavy for a provincial superintendent of education to carry about in his official visits to the remoter settlements of New Brunswick, it was prudently shortened, except on special occasions, to Joseph Marshall d'Avray, and further shortened to "Mr. Deavry," by numerous worthy and unlettered country folk.

Ville d'Avray is said to have been sold, in part to pay debts, whereupon Joseph generously resigned his share of the surplus proceeds to his sisters, and accepted a position in the College Royal, at Port Louis, in the Mauritius. The climate there proving unfavorable, he sought a new appointment of Earl Grey, who seems to have formerly been on friendly terms with his father, with the result hereinbefore stated.

The late Eldon Mullin, Esq., in an article published some years ago in the University Monthly, thus flatteringly speaks of Prof. d'Avray, and we hope the picture accords with the recollection of his other old students. "A thorough and elegant scholar, with a keen appreciation of what was best and truest in literature, an unerring taste in expression, he was an admirable model for the young men who surrounded him. There never breathed a kindlier man. He had an exquisite sense of humor, and many of his jokes will

recur to old students. But his wit never wounded. He was a polished and cultured gentleman of the old school, and never forgot either himself or the courtesy due to others. As the memories of those days at the University come crowding on my mind, no figure stands out more distinctly than that of "the Baron," as the undergraduates of that time loved to call him."

Fredericton, in those old days, was social from its very isolation, nor has that adjective yet, in comparison with other towns, wholly ceased to apply. An inevitable metamorphosis began to overtake this little willow-fringed city on the intervale about 1869, when the railway destroyed its dreamy seclusion, when merry stage-coach bells ceased to jingle along the Nerepis Road in depths of semi-arctic winters, and half frozen travellers no longer sought refuge from the storms at Darby Gillan's famous wayside inn. In accordance with the spirit of the times, a firm triumvirate in mutual esteem existed for many years between Joseph Marshall d'Avray, Dr. George Roberts, then principal of the Collegiate School, and the late Mr. Carman, Clerk of the Pleas. A quiet chat between these three, upon occasion, was not lacking in cerebral scintillation. Such a frequent and leisurely interchange of ideas ever becomes more difficult amid the perpetual motion of these strenuous days. "Tempora mutantur, et non mutamur in illis," yet it is surely pardonable to regret some social losses in the material gains of a wholly new regime.

JOSEPH WHITMAN BAILEY.

The Thomson Family



ALEXANDER THOMSON was admitted Bute Pursuivant Mar. 20th, 1724, and he demitted the office July 18th, 1765. The author is indebted to Francis James Grant, Esq., Rothesay Herald and Lyon Clerk, for a copy of his letter of resignation, which is as follows:

EDINBURGH, July 18th, 1765.

MY LORD:

Finding it inconvenient for me to continue any longer in the office of Bute Pursuivant by reason of the obstinate disease I at present labour under, and under which I have laboured for some years past, I do hereby resign and demit the said office of Bute Pursuivant which I received by commission from Sir Alexander Erskine, of Cambo, Baronet, your Lordship's predecessor in office, and that to and in favour of your Lordship, to the end and with power to your Lordship to dispose thereof, and to give a new commission to any person you please, which I shall never quarrel nor appear in the contrary in the least.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble and obedient servant,

ALEX. THOMSON, SR.

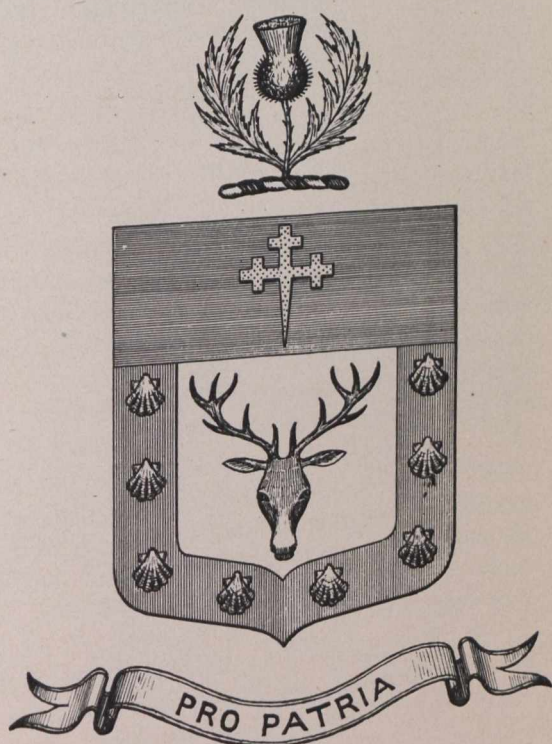
His arms, which are recorded in the Public Register of all arms and bearings in Scotland, are as follows:

Argent, a stag's head caboped gules attired or, on a chief azure a cross crosslet fitched of the third, a bordure of the second charged with eight escallops of the first.

Crest, a thistle proper.

Motto, pro patria.

A drawing of the arms is given in connection with this article.



Alexander Thomson
Wale Pursuivant

Alex Thomson &

Although some researches have been made in Edinburgh, it has been impossible thus far to obtain any further definite information respecting the Pursuivant. It is evident, however, from his designation, "Sr.," that he had a son bearing the same name, and that son was undoubtedly Alexander John Thomson, the Loyalist; for the latter brought with him from Scotland the old family Bible, which contained the arms and family records for generations. It is most regrettable that the Bible was lost in the burning of the house of the late George John Furnace Burnham Thomson, Esq., at Hampstead, Queens County, N. B. This occurred March 1st, 1878. Many old papers were also destroyed, which would have been of great value from an historical point of view. Fortunately the arms were familiar to many who have been able to certify that they were the same as those of the Pursuivant. The author has written testimony of this from the above named George John Furnace Burnham Thomson, from his son, George Furnace Thomson, and from his daughter, Elizabeth Burnham Thomson (Mrs. Moses Cowan), of St. John, N. B. He also received from Mrs. Mary Jane Stockford, of Woodstock, N. B., before she had seen the arms of the Pursuivant, a letter in which she stated that the crest in the Bible was a thistle, and the motto, "pro patria." Thus it is proved beyond doubt that the arms in the old Bible were those of Alexander Thomson Bute Pursuivant; and there is no reason to doubt that John Alexander Thomson, the Loyalist, was his son. The Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, has stated in a letter to the author, that he considers the proof of descent sufficient to grant a matriculation, or confirmation, of the arms.

ALEXANDER JOHN THOMSON.

Alexander John Thomson, United Empire Loyalist, son of Alexander Thomson Bute Pursuivant, was born at or near Edinburgh about the year 1745. He married about 1768 Jennett Furnace who, according to family traditions, was a descendant of Sir William Wallace.

Some time previous to the American Revolution, he left Scotland and settled at New York. Little is known of his life in that city, but tradition says that he was well-to-do, and owned considerable property there, which was subsequently confiscated by the State.

During the war New York was the Loyalist stronghold and headquarters of the British army in America. But the troops were to be withdrawn in 1783, and the Loyalists realized the necessity of leaving before them. About three thousand persons, among whom were Alexander John Thomson and his family, set out in the spring of 1783 for the Mouth of the St. John river. They were conveyed thither in twenty vessels under the command of Sir Guy Carleton, and reached their destination May 10th. The Loyalist's son John has related that the first frame house was being erected at the time of their landing; also that the family remained at St. John only about a week, and left in disgust, as it was foggy all the time. They then sailed for Digby, and from thence proceeded to Shelburne.

This town was founded by some five thousand Loyalists, mostly from New York, who landed there in the spring of 1783; and in the autumn of the same year about five thousand more arrived. Substantial houses were built, and the streets were regularly laid out and paved. But the site of Shelburne had been injudiciously chosen: the harbour, though beautiful in summer, was ice-bound in winter, and the surrounding country

was poorly suited for agriculture. The inhabitants gradually deserted the place; and, in a few years, the population was reduced to three hundred. The late George John Furnace Burnham Thomson, a grandson of the Loyalist, has related, in a letter to the author, that his grandfather "built a mansion at Shelburne, tired of it, and returned to Digby."

It is certain that he didn't remain long at Shelburne, for his name appears on the muster roll, or census, of the Loyalists at Digby, taken May 24th, 1784. According to which, the family then consisted of one man, one woman, two children over ten years of age and two children under ten years of age—six in all.

The Book of Proceedings of the Board of Agents for locating Loyalists in Digby, states that Lots Nos. 15 and 16 in Block R on Montagu Row were allotted to Alexander John Thomson, and that there was a house on Lot No. 15 in 1785. And it is recorded in the Crown Lands office, Halifax, that he received grants of farm lots No. 6, of 150 acres, and No. 8 of 140 acres in Block C of Digby Township; and also of water lots near Digby. Besides these grants it is stated that he was offered a large tract of land, extending from Digby Gut to a point beyond Annapolis; but neglected to take out the necessary papers to obtain it.

He did not long inhabit his town house, for, in 1785, he and Thomas Ellis, a cooper, purchased from Patrick McMasters and Daniel McMasters, Lots XVI and XVII, Hoare Grant, Clements Township. These lots are situated at Smith's Cove, opposite Digby, on the southern side of Annapolis Basin, and about a mile distant from Digby. Alexander John Thomson built a house on Lot XVII, where he and his wife lived for the remainder of their lives; and Ellis built a house on Lot XVI. Both houses were near the shore, and about twenty-eight or thirty rods apart. The cellar of the

Thomson house is still visible, but the house has not been standing since 1824, at least. The property passed to Thomas Ritchie in 1805, and is now owned and occupied by Spurgeon Weir. It is said to be a valuable and productive tract.

Alexander John Thomson engaged in various pursuits, such as farming, fishing, lumbering, etc., and his name appears frequently in the history of Digby County by Isaiah W. Wilson of Smith's Cove, to whom the author is indebted for much of his information. There was no Presbyterian church at Digby at that time, so he attended the services of the Church of England; for the name appears on a list of proprietors in the Parish of Digby who were taxed for the support of the church. The list is dated September 21st, 1789. He died of cholera at Smith's Cove, and was buried there June 6th, 1805, according to Burial Register of Trinity church, Digby.

As he left no will, administrators were appointed by William Winnett, Esq., Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Annapolis. These were: John Thomson (his son), John Warwick, Henry Rutherford and Phineas Lovett, Jr., all of the Town of Digby. Their bond is dated December 20th, 1805. An appraisal of the estate, dated August 12th, 1805 was made by James Wooington, John Stewart, and John Hill. The document shows that his personal property consisted of live stock, farming, mill and fishing implements, household effects, etc. His real estate comprised "Two lots of land on the Broad Cove Road leading from Digby, Nos. 6 and 7, containing 300 acres, more or less, with all buildings and improvements, including the saw-mill;" and "Two lots of land in the Township of Clements, Nos. 9 and 10, containing 200 acres, with the fishing privileges and appurtenances."

The Burial Register above referred to, states that Jennett, widow of Alex J. Thomson, died at Smith's Cove of Palsy, and was buried there July 24th, 1809. The issue of Alexander John Thomson and his wife Jennett Furnace were:

1. John, said to have been born at Glasgow about 1769, of whom below.
2. Ellen, died at Granville, N. S., April 7th, 1863, married at Digby in 1806 to John Tanch, and had issue as follows:
 - I.—James, b. April 23rd, 1807, d. Nov. 3rd, 1857.
 - II.—Alexander, b. Jan. 15th, 1810 d. Aug. 4th, 1876.
 - III.—William, b. Apr. 21st, 1812, d. July 16th, 1876.
 - IV.—Robert, b. Sept. 21st, 1814, d. Oct. 5th, 1846.
 - V.—Jane A., b. Feb. 21st, 1817, d. Apr. 12th, 1892.
 - VI.—Catherine M., b. Oct 27th, 1819, d. Dec. 29th, 1870.
 - VII.—George, b. Jan. 6th, 1822, d. Dec. 15th, 1851.
 - VIII.—John, b. Apr. 3rd, 1825, d. June 9th, 1898.
 - IX.—Dennis Emery, b. Oct. 23rd, 1828, d. Sept. 8th, 1901.
3. Mary, married at Digby, April 17th, 1788, to Charles Watt.

There was another Mary Thomson of Smith's Cove who was married May 11, 1789 to Griffith Jenkins of Digby. It is not quite clear who she was, but possibly a niece of Alexander John Thomson. This would account for the four children of his family mentioned in the census of 1784.

JOHN THOMSON.

John Thomson, son of Alexander John Thomson and Jennett Furnace, is said to have been born at Glasgow about 1769. He married at Digby, May 31st, 1798, Elizabeth Burnham, who was born at New York. The marriage is recorded in the register of Trinity church.

At the age of about seventeen years, he was apprenticed to Thomas Ellis, the cooper mentioned before. In consideration of which apprenticeship, his father

paid Ellis one hundred guineas in gold. He afterwards entered into partnership with Ellis, with whom he carried on the business in Digby on the corner of Birch and Water streets until about 1820, when he removed to Annapolis. A deed of sale, dated December 18th, 1820, John Thomson, cooper, of Digby, to Daniel Dakin, of easterly portion of Lot 19, Block O, Botsford Grant, Digby Township, containing thirty-six acres, Liber V., Wilmot-Morton Records, pages 696 and 697, is his last recorded business transaction in Digby.

During the War of 1812, he held the position of Prize Master at Digby. He was a Free Mason, a member of Old Digby Lodge No. 6.

At Annapolis he is said to have built two houses for himself. He resided there until about 1835, when he and his wife went to live with their son William at Eastport, Me.

In 1842 they removed to Hampstead, N. B., where they remained for a few years with their son Alexander; and then went to live with their daughter Hannah, who was the wife of Squire James Slipp. John Thomson's wife, Elizabeth Burnham, died December 12th, 1842, and was buried in the Little River cemetery. He continued to reside with his daughter and son-in-law about twelve years, and finally took up his abode with his son George, at whose house he died in 1856. He was also buried in the Little River cemetery by the side of his wife.

John Thomson has been described by his granddaughter, Mrs. Stockford, as tall, large boned, but not very fleshy; his features being large but refined, with aquiline nose and thin lips. He wore a moustache and long flowing beard, both of which, as well as the hair of his head, were very dark—almost black.

The issue of John Thomson and his wife Elizabeth Burnham were:

1. No name, d. inf. bu. Mar. 1800. (Burial Register, Trinity Church, Digby).
2. Alexander, b. Digby, 1801, of whom below.
3. John, b. Digby, 1802, went to New York and became proprietor of large hat business there. He married and had issue, as follows:
 - I.—John Burnham, studied medicine at Edinburgh and afterwards practiced in Philadelphia.
 - II.—George Furnace, studied medicine at Edinburgh and afterwards practiced in Boston.
 - III. Daughter, d. inf.
 4. Jane, b. Digby, July 8th, 1803, d. Annapolis, Jan. 16th, 1887, m. Annapolis, Nov. 11th, 1821, to Thomas Easson Ritchie, and had issue, as follows (History of Annapolis County by Calnek):
 - I.—John Edward, b. 1824.
 - II.—James, baptized Jan. 6th, 1830.
 - III.—Charlotte, baptized Jan. 6th, 1830.
 - IV.—Charles, baptized Sept., 1833.
 - V.—Mary Jane, baptized Sept. 15th, 1835.
 - VI.—Avis, baptized Feb. 3rd, 1838.
 - VII.—Dorinda Thomson, baptized Feb. 27th, 1840.
 - VIII.—George, baptized Aug. 8th, 1841.
5. Mary Ann, b. Digby, m. Smalley, went to live in New York.
 6. James, b. Digby, d. Hampstead, unmarried.
 7. William, b. Digby, Aug. 17th, 1811, of whom below.
 8. Hannah, b. Digby, Jan. 17th, 1813, d. Hampstead, July 6th, 1853, m. James Slipp, Esq., J. P.
 9. George John Furnace Burnham, b. at Digby, July 23rd, 1815, of whom below.
 10. Daniel, b. Digby, went to California.

ALEXANDER THOMSON.

Alexander Thomson, son of John Thomson and Elizabeth Burnham, was born at Digby in 1801. He married at Annapolis October 1st, 1824, Sophrona E. Webb, who was born in Halifax in 1803. The marriage is recorded in the register of St. Luke's

church, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Millidge. The witnesses were Andrew LeCain and Alexander Ritchie.

About the year 1829, he moved to New Brunswick and settled on a farm at Upper Hampstead. He was a Free Mason, a member of old Digby Lodge, No. 6. He died at Woodstock in 1891, and his wife died at the same place in 1889. The issue of Alexander Thomson and his wife Sophrona E. Webb were:

1. Eliza, b. at Annapolis, d. inf.

2. William, b. at Digby, July 6th, 1872, m. May 18th, 1851, of whom below:

3. Mary Jane, b. at Hampstead, N. B., Feb. 3rd, 1829, m. June 18th, 1852, David Stockford, of Woodstock, who d. ——. She resides at present with her sister Frances. Issue:

I.—Charles. He is a lawyer and resides in New York.

4. Robert, b. at Hampstead, N. B., Feb. 11th, 1831, m. Nov. 15th, 1855, Matilda A. Anderson. Issue:

I.—Franklin.

II.—George.

III.—Edman.

IV.—Walter.

5. Elizabeth, b. at Hampstead, N. B., Feb. 11th, 1833, m. Mar. 3rd, 1859, John Loud. They reside in New York. No issue.

6. Frances, b. at Hampstead, N. B., Nov. 3rd, 1835, m. Nov. 4th, 1855, Elisha Clark. She is now a widow and lives with her family in Virginia. Issue:

I.—Wesley.

II.—Laura.

III.—Elizabeth.

IV.—Edith.

7. Hannah b. at Hampstead, N. B., July 31st, 1837, m. Dec. 31st, 1865, Allan McLean; former d. ——. She resides in Woodstock, N. B. Issue:

I.—Laura.

II.—Sophrona.

III.—Elida.

IV.—Charles.

8. John, b. at Hampstead, N. B., Nov. 31st, 1839, m. June

1st, 1864, Mary Pettengill. They reside at Windsor, Carleton Co., N. B. Issue:

- I.—Elizabeth.
- II.—Hanford.
- III.—Alexander.
- IV.—Daniel.
- V.—William.

9. Daniel Palmer, b. at Hampstead, N. B., Jan. 15th, 1841. He went to New York in 1869, where he passed examinations before the board of engineers of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and entered the service of the United States government. He was at the storming of Fort McAlister on the gun boat "Nemaha." After the war he made several trips as engineer on a steamship sailing between California and Japan. Subsequently, he served three years in the Japanese navy as 2nd engineer. He finally settled at San Francisco, where he died of Bright's disease.

10. James, b. at Hampstead, N. B., Mar. 20th, 1844, m. Armenia McKenzie, of Annapolis, N. S.,. They reside in Medford, Mass. Issue:

- I.—Elsie.
- II.—Alexander.
- III.—James.
- IV.—(A son).

11. Isabel, b. at Hampstead, N. B., Apr. 6th, 1846, m. Alfred Ganong. She is now a widow and resides in Weston, Mass. Issue:

- I.—Hattie.
- II.—Eliza.
- III.—Burnham.
- IV.—William.
- V.—Maud.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER THOMSON.

William Alexander Thomson, son of Alexander Thomson and Sophrona E. Webb, and the present head of the family, was born at Digby, N. S., July 6th, 1827. At the age of twenty-two years he set out for California; but, on reaching New York, he was persuaded by his uncle Robert Webb to give up the idea and to remain in New York. He decided to

serve an apprenticeship with another of his uncles, Samuel Webb, a prosperous ship builder; and he progressed so rapidly that, at the end of two years, he was drawing full pay with the other men; and, in three years, was taking contracts on his own account.

In 1868, he removed with his family from New York to Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Missouri, where he purchased a valuable and productive farm, on which he still resides.

He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at East Lynn, Mo., which he joined by demit from Polar Star Lodge, New York City.

He married at New York, May, 1850, Mary Ann Daley, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, of Huguenot origin. She died at Pleasant Hill, June 11th, 1890.

Issue:

1. Edward Francis, b. at New York, Aug. 7th, 1852, d. at Pleasant Hill, Jan. 11th, 1873.

2. Anna Jane, b. at New York, Aug. 23rd, 1853, d. at New York, Mar. 18th, 1868.

3. Sophia, b. at New York, April 6th, 1855, m. first Dr. Lorenzo Dow Williams, who d.; m. secondly William McDonald, from Province of Quebec. She and her family reside at Bottineau, North Dakota.

Issue by 1st husband:

I.—Frank Audabon.

II.—Ray Lenias.

III.—Ross Dalby.

Issue by 2nd husband:

I.—William Alexander Thomson.

4. Alexander, b. at New York, May 4th, 1857, d. at New York, Mar. 9th, 1858.

5. Jeremiah Benjamin, b. at New York, June 11th, 1858, m. Mandy Brockman, of Clay Co., Mo. He is a prosperous contractor and builder, and resides at Los Angeles, Cal.

Issus:

I.—Hatty Fay.

II.—Opal Calantha.

III.—Lester.

IV.—Hazel.

V.—Anna Mary.

6. John Robert, b. at New York, July 18th, 1860, m. May 12th, 1882, Charlotte Elizabeth Dunn, who was b. in Iowa, April 7th, 1876. He owns and lives on a farm in Cass County,

Issue:

I.—Frederick, b. Cass Co., Mo., Feb. 18th, 1885.

II.—James, b. Cass Co., Mo., Aug. 5th, 1887.

III.—Mary E., b. Cass Co., Mo., Dec. 3rd, 1890.

IV.—Charles Frank, b. Cass Co., Mo., Sept. 4th, 1893.

V.—Edith May, b. Cass Co., Mo., Dec. 11th, 1894.

VI.—Earl Stanley, b. Cass Co., Mo., May 16th, 1896.

7. Adelaide, b. at New York, Dec. 22nd, 1861, d. New York, Oct. 8th, 1862.

8. Ada Bell, b. at New York, April 15th, 1863, m. James E. Fetterling. They reside at Warrensburg, Johnson Co., Mo.

Issue:

I.—Mary Irene.

II.—Howard.

III.—Walter Thomson.

9. William Alexander, Jr., b. at New York, April 26, 1864, m. May 3rd, 1894, Alma H. Cassiday, of Cass Co., Mo., who was b. November 2nd, 1870. He is a farmer and resides with his father, William Alexander, Sr.

Issue:

I.—Harry Burnham, b. Cass Co., Mo., Dec. 3rd, 1895.

II.—William Alexander, b. Cass Co., Mo., Dec. 16th, 1897.

III.—George Furnace, b. Cass Co., Mo., Oct. 27th, 1899.

10. Harry Daniel, b. New York, Apr. 16th, 1867, m. Ida Munn, of Cass Co., Mo. He is a dealer in live stock, and resides in East Lynn, Cass Co., Mo.

Issue:

I.—William Alexander.

II.—Carlisle.

III.—Walter.

WILLIAM THOMSON.

William Thomson, son of John Thomson and Elizabeth Burnham, was born at Digby, N. S., August 17th, 1811. When in his seventeenth year his father apprenticed him to William Burnham, cooper, of Digby. The apprenticeship expired when he reached the full age of twenty-one, viz., August 17th, 1832, after which

he removed to Eastport, Me. Here he practised his trade for a few years, and then opened up a general trading business and acquired property. He married at Eastport May 27th, 1835, Caroline Kimball Wood, daughter of William Wood, Esq. She was born at Concord, N. H., September 17th, 1809. The marriage is recorded in the register of the Central Congregational church.

About the year 1838, he removed to Indian Island, Charlotte county, N. B., but returned to Eastport about 1843. He built a fine large house at Eastport about the year 1849, which is still standing. It is situated on the east side of the main road, opposite Todd's Head, the most easterly point of the United States.

He removed to St. John about the year 1855, and engaged in the inspection of fish and gauging of oil on Peters' wharf, at which he employed several men. About the year 1865 he started a general trading business on the South wharf, which he carried on in addition to his other industry until his death.

For a few years he lived in a house on King street east; and afterwards on Union street, near the corner of Charlotte, where his wife, Caroline Kimball Wood, died November 5th, 1861. He died at the house of his son Charles, July 22nd, 1868. Both he and his wife are buried in Fernhill cemetery, St. John, where a substantial monument marks their graves.

At Eastport he became connected with the Central Congregational church and was one of its most prominent members. In St. John he was a deacon in the Union street Congregational church, and took an active interest in the Sunday school as a teacher and superintendent. He was also choir master for many years.

He was a large, heavy, but well proportioned man, and of pleasing address; and he had a well-trained and powerful bass voice. In observing the Sabbath he was most rigid: on that day he never allowed his children to read anything except the Bible; and, attired in swallow-tail coat, silk hat and black stock, he would marshal his large family to church, morning, afternoon and evening.

The issue of William Thomson and his wife Caroline Kimball Wood were:

1. William H., b. at Eastport, Me., Apr. 20th, 1836, d. at Eastport, Sept. 7th, 1836.

2. Ann Elizabeth, b. at Eastport, Me., Sept. 13th, 1837, d. at Eastport, Sept. 26th, 1843.

3. Charles Daniel, b. on Indian Island, Charlotte Co., N. B. (of whom below).

4. Frederick William, b. on Indian Island, Charlotte Co., N. B., Aug. 3rd, 1842. He is Government Inspector of fish and oils on South Wharf; and his residence is on Main Street, St. John, North End. He attends the Union Street Congregational Church, and is a member of Albion Lodge, A. F. and A. M. He married at St. John in 1865 Hannah Cowan. Issue:

I.—Charles William, b. at St. John, Mar. 12th, 1867.

II.—Caroline Martha, b. at St. John, July 14th, 1870, d. Mar. 3rd, 1875.

III.—Ida May, b. at St. John, Dec. 15th, 1874.

IV.—Henrietta How, b. at St. John, Sept. 9th, 1876.

V.—Frederick Cowan, b. at St. John, Sept. 12th, 1878.

VI.—Blenda Sweet, b. at St. John, July 24th, 1883.

5. Leonard Peabody, b. at Eastport, Me., Feb. 9th, 1845. When about fourteen years of age he ran away to sea; and became a master mariner at the age of twenty. He sailed all over the world in various ships, of which he was part owner, and finally settled in New York. Here he died, April 3rd, 1887. He married at New York in 1878, Henrietta Fleming. Issue:

(A son).

6. George Henry, b. at Eastport, Me., Apr. 12th, 1847, d. at St. John, Aug. 28th, 1887. He never married.

7. Caroline Kimball b. at Eastport, Me., Oct. 4th, 1870, m. at St. John in 1870 to Charles C. Calkin. They reside in Linden, Mass. Issue:

- I.—Annie Burnham, b. St. John, Nov. 10th, 1872, d. inf.
- II.—Leonard Charles b. Moncton, Jan. 14th, 1874.
- III.—Georgia F. D., b. St. John, Apr. 4th, 1876.
- IV.—Frith Dixon, b. Deer Isle, Me., Sept. 2nd, 1878.
- V.—Annie Thomson, b. Steuben, Me., June 28th, 1881.
- VI.—Pitt Rainey, b. Deer Isle, Me., Sept. 28th, 1885.
- VII.—Olive Nash, b. Deer Isle, Me., June 20th, 1887, d. inf.
- VIII.—William Brownell, b. Deer Isle, Me., Mar. 29th, 1889.
- IX.—Jessie Mervie, b. Deer Isle, Me., Aug. 29th, 1892.

CHARLES DANIEL THOMSON.

Charles Daniel Thomson, son of William Thomson and Caroline Kimball Wood, was born on Indian Island, Charlotte Co., N. B., March 31st, 1840. His boyhood days were mostly spent at Eastport where he obtained his education. Shortly after his arrival in St. John, in 1855, he entered the business establishment of Barnaby Tilton, where he remained seven years. He afterwards assisted his father on South wharf for a few years. In 1871 he was appointed ticket agent at St. John on the European and North American Railway (now the I. C. R.). In 1876 he was transferred to Moncton and promoted to the office of cashier, which position he held till his death.

He was brought up a Congregationalist, and was for many years choir master in the Union street Congregational church, until his removal to Moncton, on which occasion he was presented by the congregation with a handsome silver urn, suitably inscribed, as a testimonial of his services. In Moncton, he became a member of St. John's Presbyterian church, and, at the time of his death, was chairman of the finance committee.

He had some military training in his younger days as a member of the Peters' Battery at St. John, known as the "kid glove battery," which was formed in 1861. The rolls of this company, published in Baxter's History of the N. B. Battalion of Garrison Artillery, contain the names of many men who have since become prominent in the affairs of St. John.

He was a Free Mason—a member and Past Master of Albion Lodge, St. John, which he joined September 4th, 1863; and a Knight Templar, which order he joined September 24th, 1883. He also belonged to the Society of the Sons of Scotland in Moncton, and held office as Chief.

About the year 1878 he built a substantial and comfortable residence in Moncton, on the corner of Botsford street and Thomson Avenue. Here he died October 26th, 1902.

His character is briefly but accurately summed up in the following words, taken from an obituary notice in the Moncton *Times*:

"Mr. Thomson, though of somewhat reserved disposition, was a man of kindly nature, and had many warm friends. He was a most efficient and painstaking officer, and, in the various relations of life, enjoyed the esteem and respect of all who knew him."

He married first at St. John, N. B., January 19th, 1865, Annie Augusta, daughter of Josiah Walker Smith and Susan Rebecca Chase, born at Bangor, Me., March 21st, 1845, died at Moncton, N. B., April 18th, 1881. She was beloved by all who knew her.

He married secondly at Charlottetown, P. E. I., December 3rd, 1884, Mary, daughter of Rev. John Macleod and Amelia Parker, born at Brooklyn, Hants county, N. S., March 14th, 1860.

Issue by first wife:

1. William Chase, b. at St. John, N. B., Jan. 5th, 1866. He is a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers,

and holds the position of Assistant Engineer with the Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Montreal. He married at St. John, Apr. 28th, 1892, Emma Frederica, dau. of the late Hon. Thomas Rosenell Jones, of St. John.

2. Grace Kimball, b. at St. John, N. B., Nov. 6th, 1870, married at Moncton, N. B., Nov. 21st, 1894, Alfred Edward Holstead. They reside in Moncton.

3. Susan Rebecca, b. at St. John, N. B., Mar. 5th, 1875, married at Moncton, N. B., Nov. 14th, 1895, Lawrence Robert MacLaren. They reside in Kentville, N. S.

4. Annie Maud, b. at Moncton, N. B., Apr. 11th, 1881, married at Moncton, N. B., July 10th, 1905, Seymour Peters.

Issue by second wife:

1. Mary Beatrice, b. at Moncton, N. B., Oct. 29th, 1885.
2. Carolyn Louise, b. at Moncton, N. B., Dec. 21st, 1888.
3. Charles John Macleod, b. at Moncton, N. B., Apr. 7th, 1896.

GEORGE JOHN FURNACE BURNHAM THOMSON.

George John Furnace Burnham Thomson, son of John Thomson and Elizabeth Burnham, was born at Digby, July 23rd, 1815. He married at Eastport, Me., in 1836, Elizabeth Presley. After his marriage he removed to Hampstead, N. B., but returned to Eastport about 1839. He finally settled at Hampstead in 1840, and purchased a farm of four hundred acres from one Clark. His first wife, Elizabeth Presley, died at Eastport. He married secondly March 1st, 1878, Sarah Fox, of Gagetown, N. B., who died August 12th, 1881. On March 1st, 1878, his house was burned to the ground and everything it contained was lost, including the old Bible which contained the family arms and records for generations, some old documents, heavy mahogany furniture, and many other valuable articles which belonged to his father and grandfather before him. He died at Hampstead November 24th, 1896.

Issue by first wife:

1. James William Colter, b. at Little River, Hampstead, N. B., June 10th, 1838, married Oct. 14th, 1862, Isabella Case. He died June 18th, 1877. Issue:

I.—John Burnham b. Oct. 4th, 1863, d. in Mexico, Dec. 31st, 1893.

II.—Phcebe, b. Dec. 16th, 1865. Resides in Boston.

2. Elizabeth Burnham, b. at Eastport, Me., Mar. 26th, 1840, married at St. John, Jan. 5th, 1857, Moses Cowan, Surveyor and Deliverer of Lumber. Issue:

I.—Roberta A., b. at St. John, Dec. 14th, 1857, m. at St. John, Mar. 14th, 1878, Albert L. Slipp.

II.—Edith D., b. at St. John, July 8th, 1859, m. at St. John, Feb. 14th, 1882, Reuben Golding.

III.—Elizabeth Martha, b. at St. John, Aug. 16th, 1866, m. at St. John, May 19th, 1885 Theo. VanWart.

3. Leonard J., b. at Hampstead, N. B., Oct. 2nd, 1841, m. Nov. 18th, 1867, Agnes, dau. Dr. Black, of Wickham, Queens Co., N. B. He died at Hampstead in 1905. Issue:

I.—George J., b. Jan. 4th, 1869, d. Mar. 7th, 1895.

II.—Robert J., b. Apr. 11th, 1870.

III.—Tyler A., b. May 27th, 1873.

IV.—Moody B., b. Mar. 1st, 1877.

4. Lucy Amelia, b. at Hampstead, N. B., Apr. 15th, 1845, m. Dec. 25th, 1863, Charles William Cowan, of the Customs Department, St. John. Issue:

I.—Mary Elizabeth, b. Dec. 5th, 1864, d. Aug. 2nd, 1865.

II.—Elsie Cora, b. Apr. 20th, 1865.

III.—Susan Jane, b. Oct. 22nd, 1866.

IV.—George Burnham, b. Dec. 12th, 1867, d. March 19th, 1868.

V.—Bertha Elizabeth, b. Apr. 15th, 1869, d. Sept. 22nd, 1885.

VI.—Jennie Isabella, b. Apr. 22nd, 1871, d. May 19th, 1891.

VII.—James William, b. Sept. 30th, 1873, d. Oct. 4th, 1873.

VIII.—Minnie Agnes May, b. Nov. 9th, 1875.

IX.—Leonard Slipp, b. Dec. 18th, 1877.

X.—Frank Rutherford, b. Jan. 12th, 1887, d. Aug. 10th, 1887.

5. Abraham Tyler, b. at Hampstead, N. B., in 1846. He resides in Melbourne, Australia. He married and had issue:

I.—Vida, b. Dec. 25th, 1878.

II.—John Pender.

Issue by second wife:

I. George Furnace, b. at Hampstead, N. B., Nov. 21st, 1855, married Oct. 2nd, 1883, Laura Gaunce. Issue:

- I.—Alice E., b. Jan. 27th, 1884.
- II.—Abraham, b. Sept. 10th, 1885.
- III.—Myrtle, b. Dec. 31st, 1886.
- IV.—Harry, b. Nov. 15th, 1888.
- V.—Hazel, b. Feb. 10th, 1889.
- VI.—Sarah, b. Oct. 10th, 1891.
- VII.—Fred, b. April 21st, 1892.
- VIII.—James W., b. Sept. 7th, 1894.
- IX.—John, b. Dec. 24th, 1895.
2. Nettie P., b. at Hampstead, N. B., Mar. 1st, 1857, m.
J. A. McKinnie.
3. Thos. D., b. at Hampstead, N. B., Aug. 5th, 1858, d.
Aug. 15th, 1858.
- 4 Rosella M., b. at Hampstead, N. B., July 5th, 1859, d.
July 18th, 1859.

WILLIAM CHASE THOMSON.

