

# Burgess Genealogy

KINGS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, BRANCH

*of the*

DESCENDANTS

*of*

THOMAS AND DOROTHY BURGESS

*who came from England in 1630*

*and settled in* SANDWICH, MASSACHUSETTS

*by*

BARRY HOVEY BURGESS, M.D.

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*To the author's sister,*  
HELEN MAY BURGESS,  
*whose interest and suggestions*  
*have been an inspiration*



## *Preface*

The author fervently hopes that in another 50 or 75 years someone will bring this Genealogy up to date with a new publication. With this end in view, will members please promptly report births, marriages and deaths, together with other information that they may deem appropriate, to the author (address below), or to Mr. Montague S. Burgess, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., 463 West Street, New York City? The latter also is keenly interested in preserving such data, and is a much younger man than the author. The author will entrust any data obtained in the future to him, who, in turn, will pass the information on to his son, Stephen, or to some other interested person. It is hoped that certain gaps in this Genealogy, most outstanding among the descendants of Clement S. Burgess, (John) Edwin Burgess and Stephen Chalmers Burgess—all of the Eighth Generation—will be filled in.

The aforementioned Montague S. Burgess, electrical engineer, has made a valuable contribution to this publication by painstakingly constructing all the lineage charts. These provide an interesting and easy method of genealogical orientation.

The author has made many excursions from Boston into southern Massachusetts to discover landmarks of his Burgess forebears. On July 5, 1941, Mr. Montague S. Burgess and he viewed the site of the Thomas Burgess homestead at Sagamore, visited the Ebenezer Burgess house (built in 1709) at East Wareham, and placed flowers upon the grave of Thomas Burgess, of Ebenezer Burgess and of Dr. Benjamin Burgess.

To both Mr. and Mrs. Montague S. Burgess the author is grateful for meticulously scanning the manuscript and the publisher's proofs;

and it is to their credit that many inaccuracies, naturally to be expected, have been eliminated. Such work is a laborious task when so many dates are involved.

A word of enlightenment to those who might believe this undertaking to be a money-making scheme. The actual deficit in connection with the publication, the author estimates, will be in the vicinity of \$1000. Few there are now who wish to subscribe for copies, although the price is much below cost. In 50 or 75 years book-stores may be selling second-hand copies at "handsome" figures. Dr. Charles F. Burgess, of Florida and Chicago, reports paying \$100 for a used copy of the Burgess Genealogy of 1865, compiled by the Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Burgess. The author purchased a copy for a similar amount.

BARRY H. BURGESS

338 Tappan Street,  
Brookline, Massachusetts,

July 14, 1941.

## Introduction

This Genealogy concerns primarily the Kings County, Nova Scotia, Branch of the descendants of Thomas and Dorothy Burgess, who came from England in 1630, and settled in Sandwich, Massachusetts. It traces, with biographical and historical notations, the stem-line from these two Puritan Pilgrims to Seth Burgess, who migrated from Massachusetts to the township of Cornwallis, in Kings County, in 1760. There Seth's progeny, content with nature's bountifulness, and unallured by the fleshpots of regions elsewhere, all remained for a century; but this Branch is no longer confined to the County, nor, indeed, to the Province. The root of the tree is in old England, the trunk in New England, and the Kings County Branch now spreads well over the continent.

The primary source of the Burgesses in England, investigation suggests, was Stephen de Burgh,<sup>1</sup> who came over with William the Conqueror in 1066. His name, the author is informed, is on record at Battle Abbey, Hastings, England. At the time of Thomas' migration to America, five centuries had no doubt thoroughly Anglicized Stephen's progeny.

As to the word *burgess*, it bears an obvious etymological relationship to *burgh* and *borough*. The Oxford Dictionary defines *burgess* as "an inhabitant of a borough [burgh]; strictly one possessing full municipal rights; a citizen, a freeman of a borough"; "specifically, one elected to represent his fellow citizens in parliament." In England, prior to the Municipal Reform Act of 1832, members of the House of Commons representing boroughs (that is, incorporated communities, such as towns, cities, or sections thereof), also those members representing universities, were officially known as burgesses. In the year mentioned, for instance, out of a total membership of

<sup>1</sup> But is it not possible that Normans settling in England at subsequent dates established other Burgess lines? Thomas' ancestral lineage cannot be traced, nor is it known from what part of England he came. Whether he actually takes descent from Stephen de Burgh or from some other de Burgh may be relegated to the limbo of futile speculation.

658, the burgesses constituted 399, or considerably more than half. The other members represented counties—*shires*. In those days, and during the hundreds of years since the early struggle for representation at all, the burgesses, together with the shire members, represented, almost exclusively, the aristocracy. But the Reform Act, which extended the franchise to the middle, but not yet to the laboring, class, forced the boroughs, as such, into insignificant representation, and the designation of burgess was discontinued. At present the term burgess, in England, is applied to one possessing the qualifications to vote in a municipal election. In Virginia and in Maryland before the Revolution the legislature was known as the House of Burgesses, and all the representatives were burgesses. In the early literature of England, the word is spelled in almost every other conceivable way than burgess. In Chaucer's Prologue it appears as *burgeys*. In colonial American records the surname appears most frequently as Burgis, Borgois, Burges, Burge and Burg. On the tombstone of Dr. Benjamin Burgess (father of Seth, who settled in Nova Scotia), it is spelled Burg, although in his medical records it appears as Burges. Unsettled orthography was characteristic of those times. It is interesting to recall that John Wycliffe, of early English literary fame, spelled his last name in forty different ways.

The colonial American Burgess forebears of Seth Burgess, himself born in Massachusetts, were: Thomas (1603-85), Jacob (?-1719), Ebenezer (1673-1750) and Benjamin (1708-48). These four all lived and are buried in Massachusetts. Obviously the Burgesses are of the earliest Yankee stock. On the principle that distance lends enchantment, the author devotes more space, for each individual, to the early ancestors than to the later members of the family tree. But this lengthening of the early biographical sketches is in part due to the inclusion of historical notations incident to those times. Generally speaking, the nineteenth and the twentieth century members are referred to but briefly. That, of these, more space is allotted to some than to others is, in no instance, the reader may be assured, intended as personal partiality. The information at hand has been the gauge in the majority of cases.



The author has conformed to the established practice of genealogists of recording females of the title surname, and their children, but of dropping the lineages thereafter. For example, John Burgess' daughter, Mary, would be recorded. If she married and had children, they, too, would be included, but the descendants of the latter would be omitted from the records, and left to the aegis of other patronymics. This is not only a matter of convention; it is the most practicable procedure. If every family maintained its genealogical records, even with the aforementioned disregard of the descendants of females, then, by the aid of kindred genealogies, no one should have difficulty in tracing one's family tree in any direction.

But, while this Genealogy concerns mainly the Kings County Branch of Burgesses, it also refers to, or regularly includes, a few descendants of the original Thomas Burgess of Sandwich even though they do not belong to the aforementioned branch; indeed, even though they do not bear the name of Burgess. Such persons are those of special interest because of distinction,—as the present president of the United States, who happens to be doubly descended from Thomas Burgess.

The absence of a coat of arms in such a work as this requires an explanation. No less than eleven such armorial insignia bearing the Burgess name are in existence, but the author is averse to pseudo-heraldry. Many genealogies and individuals display "their" coats of arms, but rarely in such instances can descent from recipients of the honor be traced. If an alleged descent be based merely upon hearsay,—if it cannot be proved,—then such practices are utterly absurd. A frequent claim to authenticity is the assertion that a particular coat of arms was handed down by one's grandfather, or by a more remote ancestor; but who knows but what this ancestor, gullibly or facetiously, purchased it from a faking dealer? The descendants of Thomas Burgess may or may not be the progeny of a mediæval knight of battle fame, and as long as a lineage therefrom cannot be authoritatively established, the author prefers to refrain from ridiculous impropriety.

The writer cannot overstress the profound debt of gratitude which all those interested in this work owe to the Reverend Ebenezer Burgess, D.D., of Dedham, Massachusetts, who three-quarters of a century ago compiled the *Burgess Genealogy: A Memorial of the Family of Thomas and Dorothy Burgess*. (Press of T. R. Marvin & Son, Boston, 1865.) This gentleman, it may be of interest to mention, was a Congregational clergyman of outstanding persuasiveness in the pulpit, who, prior to his ministry, had been a professor at the University of Vermont, where he ably filled the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy. In his early manhood he had also served as a missionary in Africa, and the territory which now constitutes the Republic of Liberia was for a time known as Millsburg,<sup>1</sup> having been thus named in honor of his senior colleague, the Reverend Mr. Mills, and Dr. Burgess himself. To the compilation of the Genealogy Dr. Burgess devoted several years during the evening of his life, publishing the work in 1865, at the age of 75. He died at the age of eighty. He was a descendant of Ebenezer Burgess of East Wareham, Massachusetts, from whom the Kings County Burgesses are also descended; and he was born in the old Burgess ancestral home,<sup>2</sup> described under Third Generation. Here it was that he<sup>3</sup> spent his boyhood days.

Genealogical notations made in 1861 by John N. Burgess, the author's grandfather, show that, after a hundred years in Nova Scotia, the Burgesses of Kings County were completely bewildered as to their living relatives and their ancestry in Massachusetts, believing that it was Dr. Benjamin Burgess of the Fourth Generation (not his great-grandfather, Thomas) who migrated from England. For enlightenment in this matter entire credit is owing to the Reverend Doctor Ebenezer Burgess. From his book the compiler of this work has freely copied names, together with dates of births, marriages and deaths, although the information contained in the biographical sketches is largely from

<sup>1</sup> This statement is based upon the authority of Dr. Burgess' newspaper obituary.

<sup>2</sup> This is still in existence, and should not be confused with the ancestral home of Thomas Burgess of the First Generation. The latter no longer exists.

<sup>3</sup> Lest confusion arise, it may be stated that the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess was not of the Kings County Branch.

other sources. While in the old book there is a scarcity of information beyond the dry essentials of genealogy, nevertheless, without the foundation laid by the Reverend Ebenezer Burgess, this volume could never have been a reality. A copy of Dr. Burgess' book may be found in the most of the important libraries of the Eastern United States, including the Library of Congress; but apparently in none of the Canadian libraries. The author hopes that a copy of this publication will find its way into the leading libraries of both countries. It would be remiss not to include the American libraries, because, if one may judge from the records available, over half of Seth Burgess' living descendants are citizens or residents of the United States.

It is, of course, not expected that again anyone will venture to compile a genealogy of all the descendants of Seth Burgess,<sup>1</sup> any more than that the author would have undertaken the herculean, if not impossible, task of bringing up to date the genealogy of all the descendants of the original Thomas Burgess, who came from England. But it seems most probable that some members of the many growing branches will at some time be moved by sentiment for ancestry to pick up the torch, and to carry on their own branches or twigs. New York, California, Illinois, the province of Quebec, New Brunswick, Kings County itself, and many other localities may one day all be seats of such obscure but worthy activity. It is a point of interest that the Reverend Ebenezer Burgess laid the foundation not only for the Kings County Genealogy, but, the author is informed, for many other books dealing with collateral branches,—books already published. Unfortunately they are not generally available in the libraries.

To some it may cause wonderment that this compilation is smaller than most genealogies. One explanation of its modest dimension is to be found in the fact that Seth Burgess, who established the Kings County Branch, had but one son who had children. Had Seth had, say, four sons each of whom had had the average number of progeny

<sup>1</sup> On further reflection, the author believes a Genealogy of the Kings County Branch of Burgess descendants, perhaps 75 years hence, would be not only interesting, but practicable. The present tendency toward smaller families would lessen the work of compilation.

including the due share of males, then the Kings County Branch would probably have been quadrupled.

Many lines of Burgesses in America are not descendants of Thomas Burgess of Sandwich, Massachusetts; in fact, in Nova Scotia there are many Burgess families not traceable to the said Thomas; but from him the original Hants County Burgesses are descended,—descended through Benjamin Burgess,<sup>1</sup> who removed from Newport, Rhode Island, to Newport, Hants County, about the same time that Seth Burgess settled in Kings County. The said Benjamin and Seth were third cousins, that is, they each belonged to the fourth generation removed from Thomas. At the present day the relationship between the Kings County and the Hants County branches is in the vicinity of eighth cousinship.

That the genealogist must endure discouragements no one realizes so well as the genealogist himself. The author has especially in mind the unco-operativeness of some from whom information is sought; for instance, those bored to an affliction at the suggestion of furnishing data about even their own immediate family. Many to whom are addressed repeated appeals are moved to no response. But the writer believes, and with gratitude to those who have co-operated, that this compilation is at least as nearly complete as the average work of its kind; in fact, it is more so than appear to be the majority of genealogies he has happened to examine.

He fully realizes, but without disheartenment, that many of the living and future descendants will have no sympathy for or interest in the work. Not a few persons scoff at genealogies, and the voices of the scoffers have already reached the author's ears. Only to those who will find the book of genuine interest or use is it commended, and if, in the distant future, it proves, as the author believes it will, to be of real service to some as a basis for tabulating their lineages, then he will, indeed, be repaid for his labor.

<sup>1</sup> This Benjamin should not be confused with the Kings County Benjamin of the Sixth Generation.

Some members of our genealogical tree may fail to find their names mentioned in the Generation to which they belong, but will find them in the preceding Generation, directly following their parents.

The front name of persons, it may here be explained, is enclosed in parentheses when such ones are generally known by their middle name; at least this is the method adopted whenever warranted by the author's knowledge.

The author apologizes for all errors for which he is responsible. But some statements not true to fact are undoubtedly attributable to erroneous reports.

The shortcomings of the personal comments herein will be realized by none more keenly than they are by the author himself. And to those lacking historical interest inappropriate may appear his historical notations.

It is befitting to indicate the method accepted by orthodox genealogists of expressing relationship. If James and John are first cousins, then James and John's son are first cousins once-removed. James' children and John's children are second cousins; their grandchildren are third cousins. And first cousins twice-removed are James and John's grandson Tutankhamon.

## *First Generation in America*

THOMAS BURGESS (1603-85)

BORN IN ENGLAND

Sailing through the picturesque Cape Cod Canal, a descendant of Thomas Burgess may well indulge in interesting reflections, in historical, genealogical reveries, for here, while traversing Sagamore, he passes directly through the extensive land holdings of his Puritan Pilgrim ancestor. If he enter the canal at its eastern gateway, he may see at his left the site of the old homestead, which is about a quarter of a mile from the canal. It was on the old Plymouth road, now known as the King's Highway, and is on property at present belonging to Mr. Henry H. Ellis. It is about three-quarters of a mile from the Sagamore Railroad station.

Thomas Burgess arrived with his wife in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1630,<sup>1</sup> at the age of 27, and remained for a time in the adjoining community of Lynn, about ten miles north-east of Boston. A section of land was assigned to him, July 3, 1637, in Duxbury, 30 miles south of Boston; but in the same year there appeared on the map, 64 miles south of Boston, the township of Sandwich, in the colony of Plymouth, to which he repaired the following year, making his permanent abode in that section of the township which has come to be known as Sagamore. The ancestral property, now intersected by the canal, remained in the Burgess name for over 200 years, and Mr. George Burbank, of the Sandwich Historical Society, informs the author that the house bore scars of British cannon ball inflicted during the war of 1812, in the haphazard bombardment of settlements in that region.

Politics, and public service in general, commanded much of Thomas Burgess' attention. As to his standing in the community in which he lived, credentials are not lacking. Dr. James Savage, former presi-

<sup>1</sup> There is some question as to the exact year.

dent of the Massachusetts Historical Society, says he was "a chief man among them." "He served his town in every office, humble and honorable, from road-surveyor to deputy to the Court of Plymouth."—Rev. Ebenezer Burgess. These statements are confirmed by several publications concerning the earliest settlers of Massachusetts; for instance, Freeman's *History of Cape Cod* and N. B. Shurtleff's *Plymouth Colony Records*. For the information of the reader who may not be familiar with the expression *deputy to the Court of Plymouth*, it may be explained that *deputy* was the term then used for *representative*, and that the *Court at Plymouth* was the legislature for the Colony of Plymouth, the capital of which was the town of Plymouth. In 1691 the Colony (or Province) of Plymouth united with Massachusetts. Thomas Burgess was elected in 1642 to represent Sandwich in the provincial legislature, and he continued to serve his constituency in that capacity for eleven consecutive years, a term of service among the longest periods of representation in the Colony. The length of representative service in those days averaged considerably less than in modern times. The deputies were elected annually, and there were usually eighteen for the entire Colony. His name also appears as a town selectman. There were no mayors in the Colony of Plymouth in those times.

The Plymouth legislature is important historically mainly in that it constitutes one of the earliest milestones in the world-wide extension of Anglo-Saxon democracy. Plymouth itself was the second permanent English colony in America, and the first in New England, being founded in 1620 by the Pilgrim Fathers,<sup>1</sup> who arrived in the Mayflower in that year. Its legislature was instituted in 1638, being but a few years antedated by the legislative bodies of Virginia and Massachusetts. These three legislatures were seeds of self-government such as have always been planted wherever English settlements have been made, and they singularize the British form of colonization. Spain, Portugal, France, Holland and Sweden all had at certain

<sup>1</sup> The term *Pilgrim Fathers* is sometimes loosely applied to all the early settlers (Puritans) of both Plymouth and Massachusetts. Richard Warren, from whom the Kings County Branch are descended, was, indeed, one of the Pilgrim Fathers in the strict sense of the term.

periods colonies in the New World, but in none of them was any autonomy, either legislative or executive, ever permitted. So long as we Americans remember our grievances against England during our colonial days, we should not permit ourselves to forget that she is the mother of our democracy. As Theodore Roosevelt declared, England was the best mother we could have had. Were we to assume Britain's imperial responsibilities of today, would our relations with our dominions and with our possessions be as happy as hers? Even from our Virgin Islands rumors reach us that our government there is not satisfactory to the natives. And the writer has just been reading of a "nationalist" movement in our island of Puerto Rico.

Thomas Burgess migrated from England as a Puritan,<sup>1</sup> and in America he was a member of the Congregational Church, a denominational product of Puritanism. He was a young man in England during the early part of the reign of Charles I; but he is entitled to the *alibi* of being in America when his "Roundhead"<sup>2</sup> comrades chopped off the head of that sovereign. Thomas' name is mentioned as one of the original eleven male members of the first church in Sandwich. It was organized in about 1638, under the pastorate of the Rev. William Leverich. The church, after passing through evolutionary stages, is today represented by the Federated Church of Sandwich,—a union, confined to that town, of Congregationalists, Unitarians and Methodists. Among his contemporaries, Thomas was known as Goodman Burgess; and there is evidence that he was a generous supporter of the Church. In 1657, or thereabouts, of 14 subscribers to support the minister, he pledged £2, the largest amount of the subscriptions, and a liberal contribution considering the value of the pound in those days. All of which is more interesting than helpful to his living descendants, who may find, like Rudyard Kipling's Tomlinson, that, when presenting themselves at the Golden Gate, there is no use in trying to dodge one's own record and stand on someone else's.

<sup>1</sup> The term *Puritan* had its origin not in the reputed purity of morals of the Puritans but in their desire to purge (purify) the Anglican Church of all vestiges of Roman formality.

<sup>2</sup> *Roundhead* was a term applied to the Puritans from their way of cutting the hair.



Sandwich, although one of the oldest, has also been one of the slowest growing towns of Massachusetts. It contains today only about 1500 souls, but it is the cradle of many of the oldest American and Canadian families. The first house to be erected (1637) in Sandwich was the Thomas Tupper house, razed by fire in 1921. Thomas Burgess' son, Jacob, married Thomas Tupper's granddaughter, Mary Nye, and through them the Kings County, Nova Scotia, Burgesses are descended. From the same Thomas Tupper are descended many of the Nova Scotia Tupperes; included among them is the late Sir Charles Tupper, Prime Minister of Canada. Sir Charles manifested his interest in the New England genealogy of his family by membership in the Sandwich Tupper Club. A Burgess Club of Sandwich would not be a flourishing institution today, for the reason that the only Burgesses there now are in their graves. Among those so reposing are the first Burgesses to set foot on American soil,—Thomas and his wife, Dorothy. In the beautiful Old Town Cemetery, nestling beside a placid lake and among undulations of woodland and verdure, can be found their tombstones, near the resounding breakers of the same ocean over which these Puritan Pilgrims sailed more than 300 years ago, in their quest not for gold but for religious freedom. The original tombstones, imported from England, have been nearly obliterated by the ravages of time, the fragmentary remains now serving as footstones. The present monumental structures were erected in 1917 "by descendants," and were designed after the originals.

Following is a copy of Thomas Burgess' will:

#### WILL OF THOMAS BURGESS

I, Thomas Burgess, Senr., of Sandwich, being through God's goodness full of years, and waiting for my change, and yet having my understanding remaining with me,—blessed be God,—and also through God's great goodness being possessed of a competent outward estate, do now on serious consideration make this my last Will and Testament, touching the disposal of my estate after my dear wife and myself be decently buried, and all necessary charges

defrayed, and all debts paid, the remaining part I give as followeth:  
Item. I give unto my eldest son, Thomas Burgess, of Rhode Island, five pounds out of my movable estate, to be paid by my executors after our decease.

Item. I give unto my son, Jacob Burgess, upon good consideration all my house-lot, dwelling-house, barn and out-houses, all my upland on both sides of the cartway, all that belongs to my homestead dwelling. I also give him all my meadow that I have lying below Michael Blackwell's dwelling-house on both sides of Scussett river, for him my said son Jacob Burgess to enjoy, use and possess during his natural life; and after his decease I give the said dwelling-house, barn and all the forementioned land, both upland and meadow, to his son Thomas Burgess, my grandson to him and his heirs forever. But if my said grandson die without heirs, then my will is that the said house and lands above-mentioned shall return to the next heir of my son, Jacob Burgess. I give also to my said son, Jacob Burgess, all my land lying near and adjacent to Thomas Tupper's lands below the cartway, having Mr. Freeman's land on the western side. These I give to him upon this condition, that he, my said son Jacob Burgess, pay or cause to be paid unto my grandson Thomas Burgess, son of my son John Burgess, ten pounds in good pay, to be made to him my grandson, at twenty-three years of age.

Item: I give unto my son, Joseph Burgess, the first and second lots that adjoin his other lands near his house, if my said son accept them so as to pay unto my son, John Burgess, five pounds; but if my son Joseph refuse said lands upon such terms, as to pay said five pounds as aforesaid, then my will is that said land return to my son, Ezra Perry,<sup>1</sup> and that he perform the condition,—I mean by two lots, those lots that were once . . . .,<sup>2</sup> then I give them: I give to my said son, Ezra Perry, all my other lands that lie above the said two lots, for him to enjoy forever, the which lands I bought of Mr. Edward Freeman, Jr.

<sup>1</sup> Ezra Perry, referred to as a "son", was a son-in-law.

<sup>2</sup> The original document was probably defective, here, from age.

Item. I give to my dear wife all my movable estate, to be at her own disposing at her decease. I mean chattels of all sorts that I may have.

And I do appoint and ordain my son, Ezra Perry, and my son, Jacob Burgess to be my executors to see this my last Will performed, as I witness under my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, 1684.

Thomas Burgess.

Witness—

Thomas Tupper,  
Martha Tupper—

Who made oath in Court before the Governor and Mr. John Thatcher, Assistant, that they saw Thomas Burgess sign, seal and declare this to be his last Will and Testament, and that to the best of their judgment he was of a disposing mind when he so did.

March 5, 1685

Attest:

Nathaniel Morton, Secretary.

The foregoing is taken from the Burgess Genealogy of 1865, in which, concerning the will, there is the notation, "Orthography slightly amended." The compiler has searched in vain for the original document, in the hope of here presenting a photostatic copy. He fails to see any advantage in altering its orthography, for which, in those days, there were no established rules; in fact, a variety of spelling was considered by some a mark of literary skill. The purpose of any document is to convey its intent in unmistakable terms, and in this respect the will of Thomas Burgess compares most favorably with present-day documents, many of which are so encumbered with complicated legal phrases that their interpretation would defy the wisdom of Socrates.

Thomas Burgess had five children: Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Jacob and Joseph. Thomas settled in Newport, R. I., John in Yarmouth,

Mass., and Joseph in Rochester, Mass. Jacob remained in Sandwich. While no attempt is made to compile a list of illustrious descendants, it may be mentioned that, through John, Gelett and Thornton Burgess are descended,—both well-known American authors. Elizabeth married Ezra Perry, and from the union President Franklin D. Roosevelt is twice descended, this descent coming through his mother, Sarah Delano.

## *Second Generation*

### JACOB BURGESS (? - 1719)

Jacob Burgess was the son of Thomas and Dorothy Burgess, of Sandwich, Massachusetts. The date of his birth cannot be ascertained. He died March 17, 1719. Of the four Massachusetts Burgess progenitors of the Kings County, Nova Scotia, Burgesses, the author found the tombstones of all but Jacob.<sup>1</sup>

On June 1, 1670, he married Mary Nye, daughter of Benjamin Nye and granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Tupper, who came from England in 1635. (See "Tupper House" under First Generation.)

Freeman's *History of Cape Cod* contains some interesting gossip concerning Jacob Burgess and his father-in-law, Benjamin Nye. The information is based upon old town records. A member of the community was accused of uttering some heresy with respect to the Deity. Whether Mr. Nye had a personal enmity toward this man, or was actuated from a sincere motive, remains a mystery. At all events, Mr. Nye wished to foster popular credence in the accusation, so he tried to induce Jacob Burgess to bear witness in support of the charge. At that time Jacob was seeking the hand of Benjamin Nye's daughter, Mary, in matrimony, and Mr. Nye threatened paternal disapproval if Jacob did not accede to his request. The outcome is not stated, further than that the marriage took place.

The records concerning the public activities of Jacob Burgess indicate that he served the town of Sandwich for many years in the offices of surveyor, constable and grand juror; and that he did military service against the Indians.

Jacob was a young man at the time of King Philip's War (1675-77). Would that we had records of his personal experiences

<sup>1</sup> In the early American colonial period, it was customary among many families to bury their dead on their own property. When the properties were sold, the tombstones were in time destroyed. This may account for the failure to find Jacob's tombstone.

in that historic conflict! Blood-curdling not unlikely they were. Up to this time the relations between the New England colonists and the Indians had for the most part been peaceful. But the Redskins (to use this inappropriate name) at last perceived that they were doomed, if they did not make a bold and brave stand against the aggressive and rapidly multiplying white man. Philip was the chief of the Narragansetts, a picturesque and noble figure of his race. During the war, the white men of military age of the colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts and Rhode Island were decimated.<sup>1</sup> The attack against the English was the most savage that any of the colonists had yet encountered, and the fiercest of the century. Half the towns of these three colonies were devastated by fire, and whole families of whites were ruthlessly massacred before the Indians were subdued. But it required two centuries more to take from them their last independent strongholds in "our" country. In those days the only good Indian was said to be a dead one. Today we have, from our more detached view, an entirely different perspective of the Redskins, and a more charitable feeling toward them. Still there is no likelihood that we—the 130,000,000 intruders—will rush into the seas and drown ourselves, in order that the remaining Indians will have the land which, by virtue of original habitation, is rightfully theirs. We<sup>2</sup> Americans prefer to shed tears over the Ethiopians and the Chinese,<sup>3</sup> whose plight is now like that of the Indians. We have been telling our school children hypocritically, and too often, that the United States, unlike other nations, expanded territorially solely by purchase and by exploration. This extenuation of the truth has finally become threadbare, and happily, at last, many of our historians are turning to the task of debunking.

<sup>1</sup> General resentment during the war prevailed in Rhode Island against Plymouth. The former accused the latter of fomenting hostilities from greed to extend the Plymouth boundary at the expense of the Indians.

<sup>2</sup> Although born in Canada, the author has lived the greater part of his life in the United States, of which he is a citizen. And the majority of the Kings County Branch are now in the United States.

<sup>3</sup> The above was written shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War. Many other peoples are now sweltering under the yoke of foreign oppression.

Many of the early settlers who came from England had a keen interest in preserving genealogical records. Some of these old records are used in the *Genealogy of the Nye Family*<sup>1</sup> to trace the Nye Family, of whom Mrs. Jacob Burgess was a member, back to Lave Nye, a descendant of the Royal House of Sweden, of the early fourteenth century. From this same source the Burgesses for whom this book is compiled can therefore trace a lineage.

Jacob Burgess had six children. His second child, Ebenezer, removed to Wareham, about twelve miles westerly.

<sup>1</sup> *Genealogy of the Nye Family* may be found at the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston.



EBENEZER BURGESS HOUSE

East Wareham, Massachusetts

Built in 1709

Burgess descendants of Ebenezer still reside in this house







*Recently Photographed*

PARLOR  
EBENEZER BURGESS HOUSE



## *Third Generation*

### EBENEZER BURGESS (1673-1750)

Ebenezer Burgess was the son of Jacob and Mary (Nye) Burgess, of Sandwich, Massachusetts. He was born October 12, 1673, and died May 22, 1750. His tombstone is in Agawam Cemetery. He married Mercy Lombard, daughter of Benjamin Lombard and Jane Warren, of Barnstable, Massachusetts. Jane was the daughter of Nathaniel Warren, and whom more anon.

At the age of 36 Ebenezer removed to Wareham, Massachusetts, and in 1709 built a house in that part of the town now known as East Wareham. The house is still standing and is in excellent preservation. Many generations in direct line have owned it, and it has never passed from the Burgess name. Its present residents are Mrs. Stephen C. Burgess, whose husband died in 1936, and their charming niece, Miss Lillian Burgess, who represents the seventh generation to have resided in the home. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen C. Burgess' union was childless, and there is a sense of sadness in contemplating the possibility that this distinctive ancestral home may not be continued in the Burgess name. The author is intimately acquainted with these distant, though seemingly close, relatives, whose friendship impresses one as radiating the hospitality of many generations; as though, indeed, the embers of Ebenezer's filial affection were still aglow.

Ebenezer's legion of Kings County, Nova Scotia, descendants may well take pride in this connection. From both sentimental and historical interest, the writer asks: How many of the early settlers of what is now Canada,—settlers of the eighteenth century or earlier,—whether they came directly from England, from New England, from France or from any other country, can still point to their ancestral home in the land from which they migrated? If any such there are, does the home still remain in the family name? The writer believes that this branch of the Burgesses is alone in the whole Dominion in this distinction, but would be interested to learn otherwise.

It is worth while here to review a few points in North American history of the years about 1709, in order to form a mental picture of the state of affairs on this continent when the old Burgess house was built, and better to appreciate the changes that time has since wrought. At that period the English colonists, about 250,000 in all, occupied a narrow strip along the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to South Carolina. They were hemmed in by France, then powerful in the New World, dominating an immense arc of territory that extended from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This region included the colonies of Acadia (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), Canada (Quebec and Ontario) and Louisiana, the latter being represented today by most of the central states of the Union. From the first, in America, France was strongly fortified. England was not, although her colonists, happily, greatly outnumbered their hostile rivals, the total number of whom in all America did not at that time much exceed 25,000,—about one-tenth the number of the English. The overwhelming majority of the French were settled along the St. Lawrence; possibly 5,000 were in Acadia, and a still smaller number in all Louisiana.<sup>1</sup> France was dreaming of a continental empire, and her military programme, soon vigorously to be prosecuted, included the extension southerly of fortified outposts along the western frontier of the English settlements, for the purpose of “fencing in” the latter. In warfare the French had the advantage of a superior organization; and, in alliance with the Indians, whom they encouraged in the cruelest of atrocities,<sup>2</sup> they were to the English colonists a constant source of terror. During the first 60 years of that century’s oft-recurring strife between England and France, America was one of the principal battlegrounds. In 1713 Acadia was ceded to the English, but this availed little in security to our ancestral colonists, for the reason that the island of Cape Breton (to the east of Acadia), with its “fortified Louisburg,” remained French, as also did Canada, with its seemingly impregnable fortress at Quebec. Not until 1760

<sup>1</sup> Louisiana originally extended as far north as the present Canadian boundary, but the few French settlers were near the mouth of the Mississippi.

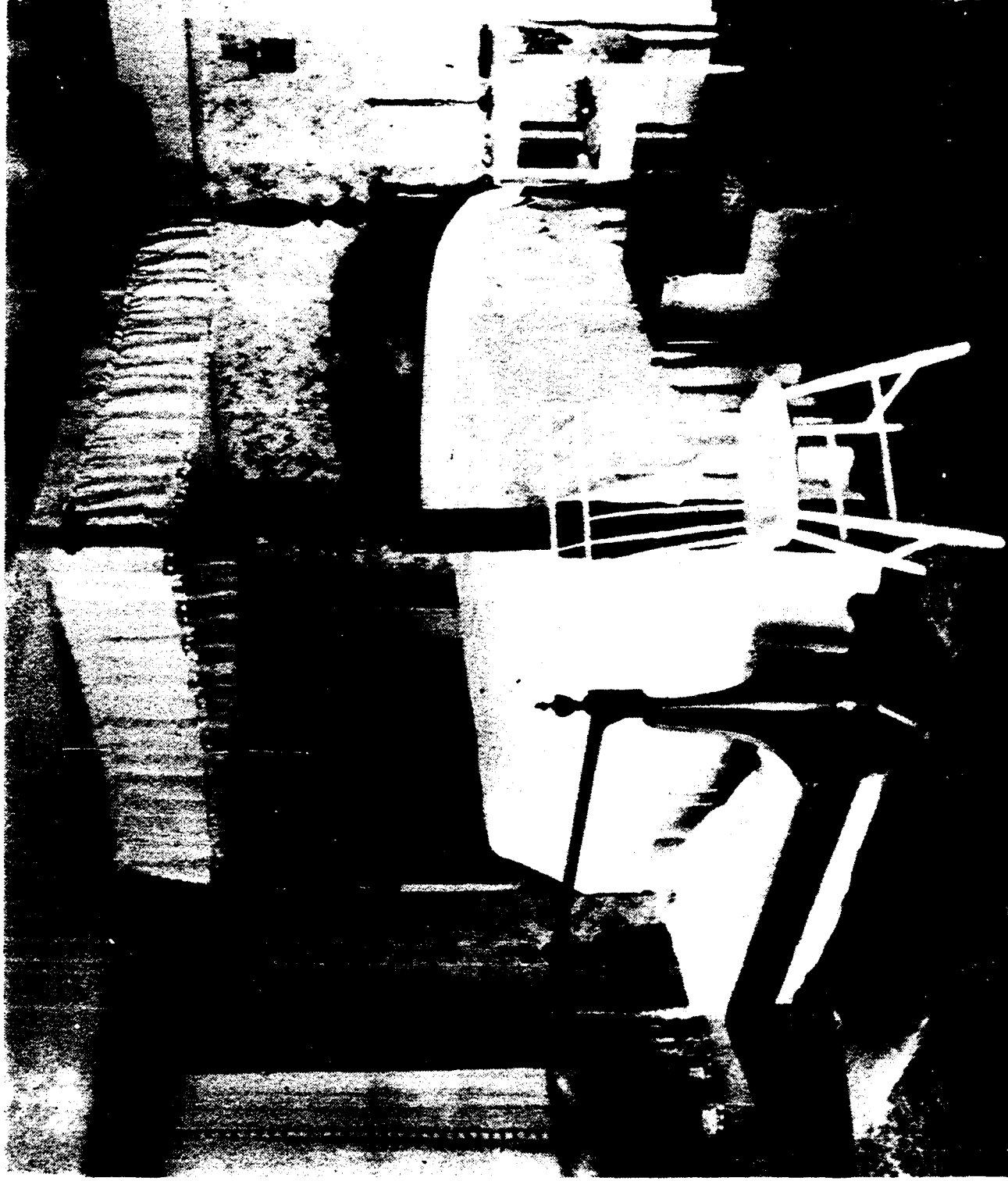
<sup>2</sup> But French historians probably differ on this point from English and American historians.



*Recently Photographed*

SPINNING-WHEEL ROOM  
EBENEZER BURGESS HOUSE





*Recently Photographed*

### BED CHAMBER

### EBENEZER BURGESS HOUSE

Here the author slept in the same canopy-bed (shown above) in which his great-great-great grandfather slept over two centuries ago





was French power from the continent expelled. This date<sup>1</sup> (the year that Seth Burgess, grandson of Ebenezer, settled in Nova Scotia) is one of the most important in the history of the world. No longer were the colonists dependent upon England for protection from France, and their grievances against the government in the homeland were nursed by the latter's continued diplomatic blunders. Now, indeed, was North America pregnant with nations in the making, but who could have detected the impending birth of the United States, to be followed within a century by that of her sister, the Dominion of Canada, a nation still under the British flag!

Of the social structure of both these countries the descendants of Ebenezer Burgess have not failed to lend strength to the fabric; in all walks of life they have been, and are, well represented among the staunchest of citizens. Included in these may be mentioned Henry L. Dawes,<sup>2</sup> Republican, United States Senator from Massachusetts (1875-93), noted for his national legislation in behalf of the Indian; William C. Whitney, Democrat, member of President Cleveland's Cabinet (1885-89), and characterized by Professor Muzzey, of Columbia University, in his *History of the American People* as "Cleveland's energetic Secretary of the Navy;" and Edmund L. Newcomb, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada (1924-31), he being of the Kings County, Nova Scotia, Branch.

An unusual charm attaches to the old Ebenezer Burgess homestead, in that the furnishings are of the Colonial Period, and have come down as heirlooms from generation to generation. Their arrangement is in excellent taste; the setting, distinctly impressive. Hanging on the parlor wall is a framed certificate of which Mrs. Burgess can justly feel proud. It is signed by Herbert Hoover, ex-President of the United States, who at the time of the award was president of the society known as *Better Homes in America*, which granted the certificate. It reads in part: "For excellence in design, equipment, con-

<sup>1</sup> It was not a mere coincidence that Seth Burgess moved to Nova Scotia in this outstanding year in the annals of history. See *Fourth Generation*.

<sup>2</sup> For verification of the descent of Dawes and Whitney from Ebenezer Burgess, consult *Genealogy of the Nye Family*.

struction and grounds, the home of Mr. Stephen C. Burgess has been awarded this certificate of merit." In Plymouth County, in which East Wareham is situated, only one other such distinction was conferred.<sup>1</sup>

Let us now return to the first woman to be the lady of the house,—Mrs. Ebenezer Burgess. She was the great-granddaughter of Richard Warren, Mayflower passenger, and granddaughter of his son, Nathaniel Warren, who for many years represented the town of Plymouth in the Legislature of the Plymouth Colony. It has herein previously been stated that in the same legislature Thomas Burgess, grandfather of Ebenezer, represented the constituency of Sandwich during a long period of terms. The Burgesses for whom this Genealogy is compiled may therefore take interest in reflecting that they were well represented in one of the earliest governments of the great country which now constitutes the United States.

It has already been mentioned that President Franklin D. Roosevelt is twice descended from Thomas Burgess. Ebenezer Burgess arranged through his marriage to have his own descendants still more closely related to our President, who happens to be descended through a five-fold lineage from Richard Warren. Thus there are seven lines of relationship,—distant, to be sure,—between the President and the Burgesses. For details, see *Franklin D. Roosevelt's Colonial Ancestors* by Alvin Page Johnson. (See also Tenth Generation.)

Incidentally it may be mentioned that President Grant also was a descendant of Richard Warren.

Ebenezer Burgess had six children, of whom the youngest was Dr. Benjamin Burgess. He settled in Dartmouth, about 17 miles westerly.

<sup>1</sup> As compared with modern homes, the old homestead is not outstanding in the points mentioned. The certificates were printed in advance, before the awards were made, and the author believes the judges were guided more by considerations other than those stated in the stereotyped forms—considerations that would particularly appeal to persons having historical interest.

## *Fourth Generation*

### BENJAMIN BURGESS (1708-48)

Dr. Benjamin Burgess was the son of Ebenezer and Mercy (Lombard) Burgess, of East Wareham, Massachusetts. He was born in 1708, dying September 18, 1748, at the age of 40. "Doctors die young,"—and sometimes their wives. Mrs. Burgess predeceased him by two years, dying at the age of 36. We do not know the cause of the early death either of the Doctor or of his wife. The latter's Christian name, like that of the Doctor's mother, was Mercy; of her surname the writer failed to find a record. He found their graves in the Acushnet Cemetery. Benjamin was 24 years older than George Washington, and died 28 years before the Declaration of Independence.

Dr. Burgess was a physician, and, as was the custom in those days, he probably studied medicine as an apprentice under an older physician. His records indicate that shortly before his death a medical student was studying and practising under the Doctor's tutelage. There were no medical schools in the American colonies at that time, and students sought outstanding physicians under whom to study. A student usually remained a protégé for a period of two years. It is interesting to contrast the requirements of then and now. A physician in the making these days ordinarily devotes from eight to ten years to study beyond high school graduation before he becomes a "finished product."

Benjamin began at the age of 27 to practise his profession, opening an office and establishing his home in the town of Dartmouth,—in that section thereof now known as Acushnet, a few miles from New Bedford. In those days Dartmouth was an important community.

The author has in his possession Dr. Burgess' *Medical Record and Account Book*, 200 years old, the earliest date being 1742. The practice of blood-letting, which is now considered barbarous and is

tabooed, is recorded in the book. It will be recalled that such was the treatment administered to President Washington half a century later. However, many of the old methods were sound, and no doubt much suffering was alleviated. The book shows that the Doctor had a large and extensive practice, being constantly summoned to communities 15 and 20 miles distant. Among his patients are found the names of Delanos and Swifts, ancestors of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. They were also relatives of the Doctor. One of these "presidential" ancestors was Jirah Swift, a lawyer, who administered the Doctor's estate. Swift's signature appears throughout the book in connection with the settlement of accounts. The book was brought to Nova Scotia in 1760 by the Doctor's son, Seth, and it has served during all succeeding generations as a repertory for genealogical data.

It was not until the last few years of Dr. Burgess' life—the decade of the forties—that the English colonists began seriously to awake to the growing menace of France, and when she and England became involved as enemies in the War of the Austrian Succession,<sup>1</sup> the New England legislatures were not slow to vote funds and troops for the purpose of besieging Louisburg, in the island of Cape Breton, now a part of Nova Scotia. Colonel Sir William Pepperell, of Maine, led the expedition, and the fall of the fortress, in 1745, into the hands of the English was almost entirely to the credit of New England, where great rejoicing prevailed. The victory is commemorated in Massachusetts in the name of Louisburg Square, Boston, also in that of the town of Pepperell. But in Europe the odds had not been in England's favor, and at the peace-table the warring nations agreed to return to the pre-war status. The restoration, accordingly, of Louisburg to France in 1748 created bitter feeling in the breasts of the colonists, who felt that England had sacrificed that for which they had fought and died. Eight years later began the Seven Years' War (in American histories more often known as the French and Indian War);<sup>2</sup> and in 1758 Louisburg fell permanently to the English. Thenceforth all of pres-

<sup>1</sup> It is interesting to recall that Halifax, Nova Scotia, was founded by veterans of this war.

<sup>2</sup> The French and Indian War was the American phase of the Seven Years' War.

ent-day Nova Scotia (that is, both the peninsula and Cape Breton) has been under the British flag. In 1759 Quebec also capitulated; in 1760, Montreal; and one can imagine with what relief the English colonists now heard that French power on this continent was doomed!

At last the colonists were free<sup>1</sup> to move whither they wished. Forthwith an exodus began, a migration of historic importance, in that it marks the beginning of the major expansion of our Anglo-Saxon civilization in North America. The main part of the movement was westward, and it has continued to the present day. To many of its inhabitants New England, with its rocky soil and the undeveloped state of its industry and commerce at that time, was less attractive than the fertile valleys of Nova Scotia. Among the New Englanders, about 8,000 in all, allured to this old Acadian land, later to be immortalized by Longfellow's *Evangeline*, was the previously-mentioned Seth Burgess, eldest son of the Doctor. Of the other three sons little is known, except that the second son, Benjamin, was a physician, and practised in Goshen, Massachusetts.

<sup>1</sup> Because of restrictions imposed by Great Britain—restrictions designed to aid in policing and protecting the Western frontier of the colonies—migration westward (beyond the Alleghanies) was retarded to a great extent until after the recognition of American Independence.

## *Fifth Generation*

### SETH BURGESS (1736-95)

Seth Burgess was the son of Dr. Benjamin and Mercy Burgess, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. He was born May 26, 1736, and died in 1795, aged 59. He married, at the age of 21, Abigail Howe, in Massachusetts, June 5, 1757. She died in 1801. They are buried in the cemetery at Chipman Corner, near Kentville, Nova Scotia.

Seth was the eldest of four children, all boys. When he was 10 years old his mother died, and two years later he was bereft of his father. It is probable that, after the death of his parents, he lived with some of his relatives in Rochester, Massachusetts, a few miles from Dartmouth, for the Registry of Deeds at New Bedford mentions Rochester as his address. In this Registry, in Volume 6, page 459, it is recorded that Seth Burgess, of Rochester, eldest son of the deceased Benjamin Burgess, physician, sold in 1758 one-quarter of his father's real estate for £146, 13s., 4 d. (The purchasing power of a pound in those days was immensely greater than it is today.)

In 1760, three years after his marriage, at the age of 24, he removed with his wife and two children (Mary and Thankful) to Kings County, Nova Scotia. He came as one of the migrating New Englanders (mentioned in Fourth Generation) who settled on the farmlands from which the French Acadians,<sup>1</sup> because of persistent disloyalty to Great Britain, had, five years previously, been expelled. These New Englanders constituted the second English settlement in what is now Canada. The first was Halifax, founded in 1749 as a military post, by settlers direct from England. Arriving at Town Plot, Seth settled in Habitant, one mile east of Canning, on the Kingsport road. His place later became the Peter Wickwire homestead,

<sup>1</sup> These Acadians, who later settled in south-west Louisiana, are now represented there by several hundred thousand of their descendants. The author visited them in 1938, and found them much interested in their historical background. Their first church, built in 1765 at St. Martinsville, they have preserved as an historical landmark of their early days in Louisiana.

and is now the William L. Newcomb property. Seth subsequently moved to a farm within the precincts of Kentville, which, in another half century, became the Ephraim Terry property.

Among the household effects which Seth brought to Nova Scotia was the previously-mentioned *Medical Record and Account Book* of his father; and the fact that he kept some of his own accounts in this book sheds some light on his life. It appears that he conducted a general store in conjunction with his farm, and employed a cobbler to make the shoes he sold. This was the age before the advent of shoe factories. There is also good evidence that when a boy he availed himself of the advantages of an education in the public schools of Massachusetts, for which that state was early noted. He was a good penman, observed correct spelling and kept his accounts accurately and methodically.

In religion Seth Burgess, like his Massachusetts predecessors, was a Congregationalist, and he was a member of the Cornwallis Church<sup>1</sup> at Chipman Corner. This Congregational Church was established shortly after the arrival of the New Englanders, the majority of whom were of the Congregational faith. To finance this and other churches in Nova Scotia help was received from the brethren in New England, whence also came the ministers to fill the pulpits; but when hostilities broke out (1775) between the Mother Country and all her English-speaking colonies,—all save the sparsely populated colonies of Nova Scotia,<sup>2</sup> Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland,—then the cordial relations between Nova Scotia and her neighbors to the south were unhappily and abruptly terminated, and the pulpits of the Congregational churches in the peninsular province became vacant. Because of the identity in religious creed of the Congregational and the Presbyterian faiths, one of the Scottish Presbyterian synods quickly per-

<sup>1</sup> This church was built about the same time as the church at St. Martinsville, Louisiana. (See last footnote.) How unfortunate that neither this nor any of the early churches of the New Englanders in Nova Scotia have been preserved! And it is to be deplored that all the old French churches, indeed French dwellings and buildings of all kinds, of the days before the expulsion were destroyed.

<sup>2</sup> At this time New Brunswick was a part of Nova Scotia; and what is now Ontario and Quebec had not been settled at all by English-speaking people. The great Canadian West remained practically unexplored.



ceived in Nova Scotia this fallow, but fertile, field for its young ministers, to whom the transplanted New Englanders extended a warm welcome, and their churches gradually became Presbyterian. Thus it is explained why so many of Seth Burgess' descendants have been, and are, Presbyterians. (In Canada they are now largely incorporated in the United Church.) One of the early obstacles to complete harmony between the Scottish Presbyterian ministers and their New England-born flocks concerned the question as to which hymnal should be used—the Presbyterian or the Congregational. The ministers claimed their hymns were “inspired,” disbelieving in any such inherent qualities in those brought over from the neighboring colonies. One might suppose the Deity to be more interested in *uninspired* hymns, praises of Himself which He had not at all helped to compose!

According to Eaton's *History of Kings County*, Seth Burgess was appointed a lieutenant in His Majesty's Army during the early part of the American Revolution, in anticipation of disturbances in Nova Scotia, disturbances that never occurred, and consequently he was not called to active service. His first cousin, Prince Burgess, of East Wareham, Massachusetts, was a lieutenant in the American Army. It is probable that Seth's brothers also served on the American side, and his brother, Benjamin, who was a physician in Goshen, Massachusetts, was not unlikely, by virtue of his profession, an officer.

#### Children:

Mary

Thankful

Benjamin, *b* Jan. 19, 1762; *d* April 25, 1853

Earl, *b* 1764; *d* aged 14

## *Sixth Generation*

### BENJAMIN BURGESS (1762-1853)

Benjamin Burgess was the son of Seth and Abigail (Howe) Burgess, of Kentville, Nova Scotia. He was born January 19, 1762, and died April 25, 1853. He resided at Woodville, about 10 miles west of Kentville. Interment is in the Chipman Corner Cemetery.

In August, 1788, he married Abigail Hovey (*b* 1767), who was an Empire Loyalist, and whose parents, originally of Massachusetts, brought her to New Brunswick. The Kings County Burgesses can therefore claim to be partly of Loyalist stock. Mrs. Burgess died June 28, 1836.

The boyhood of Benjamin Burgess was spent in a newly and sparsely settled community. Kings County today ranks in no mean position with respect to its standards of modern civilization and its educational opportunities, both secondary and collegiate; but when Benjamin was a boy the conditions, it may be imagined, were about as primitive as those endured by our ancestors in Massachusetts a century and a quarter earlier. Judging from the character of Benjamin's accounting, the writer would say he must have grasped all the opportunities for schooling within his reach.

Benjamin Burgess lived to see two great milestones in the political evolution of Anglo-Saxon civilization: (1) the independence of the United States, and (2) the inauguration of home-rule in the colonies that remained under the British flag.

He was a lad of 13 when the thirteen neighboring colonies to the south rebelled, and a likely subject for debate during his school years would be: Resolved that Nova Scotia join her sister colonies in their struggle for independence. To Benjamin interesting, indeed, would the question be, for his father was one of His Majesty's soldiers,—a commissioned officer,—while his uncles and cousins in Massachusetts were arrayed among the rebels against imperial power. The author has heard many persons exclaim wonder that Nova Scotia remained

loyal to England. However justifiable may have been the grievances of their rebellious kindred, the people, generally speaking, of the province harbored no ill-feeling toward the Mother Country. To the settlers who had come there, from New England and from Britain herself, the government in the homeland had rendered assistance in transportation, and to the poorer families it had actually provided gratuities of food during the early years of their struggle for existence. Land was granted to all without even a nominal charge. George Washington was asked during the War of Independence why he did not invade Nova Scotia. He replied that he did not wish to go where he was not wanted. He evidently sensed the attitude of the people there more shrewdly than he had that of (the then) Canada,<sup>1</sup> his invasion into which had been decisively repulsed. He probably also realized the strength of the fortifications at Halifax, and did not care to incur a repetition of the disaster his forces had sustained at Quebec. Nevertheless, the best portion of the continent was destined to become the United States.

Another important point in explanation of the loyalty of Nova Scotians lay in the fact that as yet the elected legislators at Halifax had met with no antagonism from England's governors. Furthermore, the rural people, who constituted the larger portion of the populace, were too busy felling the forests and clearing land for their farms, too much absorbed in the building of their homes, to be seriously influenced by seditiously-minded agitators, if in their midst any such there were.

Benjamin Burgess had attained advanced years before serious discord arose in the British provinces between the legislative and the executive branches of government,—discord not unlike that which over half a century earlier had alienated the adjoining colonies. In dealing with all her remaining colonies, England demonstrated her ability to profit by the mistakes she had made in the management of her now lost possessions. By the middle of the century, all the provinces of British North America had been vested with home-rule, modeled after the British type of responsible government, which,

<sup>1</sup> Canada at that time corresponded to what is now the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

although the product of centuries of parliamentary evolution in the homeland, had not taken definite and permanent form, even in Britain, until after the American Revolution. Henceforth the colonial governors were to be virtual figureheads representing the Crown. No longer were they to choose their own advisers (cabinet ministers) according to the dictates of their own fancy, to be dismissed at their own caprice; but from now on these ministers were to be appointed in obedience to the wishes of the major party, or of a combination of parties constituting a majority, in the elective chamber of the legislature, and to *them* they were to be responsible, *not* to the governor.

In digressing, both here and elsewhere throughout this Genealogy, from the personal incidents in the lives primarily concerned, the writer does so in the hope of setting forth in interesting relief some of the important features of the times in which the individuals of a particular generation lived. While great political changes were taking place, Benjamin Burgess played a rôle—his part of an indispensable rôle—in the development of his country by turning wilderness into useful productivity. He was the owner of a large farm, provided employment for many laborers, and was a prosperous member of the community. Many of his descendants, both in Canada and in the United States, have achieved prominence; one of his great-grandsons, Edmund L. Newcomb, having become Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada. For the reason that Benjamin Burgess had no brothers with children, all members of the Kings County Branch—at least all those bearing the name of Burgess—are his descendants.

#### Children:

Mercy, *b* May 24, 1789; *d* Aug. 7, 1874

Seth, *b* Dec. 23, 1790; *d* March 12, 1874

Stephen, *b* Nov. 2, 1792; *d* June 15, 1879

Abigail Hovey, *b* June 28, 1795; *d* Nov. 25, 1818

Earl, *b* Feb. 10, 1797; *d* Oct. 24, 1844

John Newcomb, *b* Jan. 8, 1800; *d* Sept. 27, 1878

Mary, *b* Oct. 30, 1802; *d* March 18, 1830

Benjamin, *b* Oct. 8, 1804; *d* Aug. 27, 1846

Sarah Alice, *b* May 11, 1806

William Forsythe, *b* Oct. 15, 1809

## *Seventh Generation*

As explained in the Introduction, so far as the American Colonial Period is concerned, it is the purpose herein to record only the stem-line. Seth Burgess, the first of the Kings County, Nova Scotia, Branch, was the only member of his Generation in the county, since none of his brothers migrated to the province. For the reason that he had but one son to reach maturity, this son Benjamin, like his father, is the sole male representative in the county of his own generation. But Benjamin, unmindful of a genealogist's drudgery, propagated a large, prolific family,—6 sons and 4 daughters,—and, in consequence, the compiler is now forced to pass from "one-individual" generations to generations of increasing numbers. Thus the reader will readily perceive why historical comments are henceforth presented separately from the individuals' names.

About the Empire Loyalists, who played an important rôle in British North American history, a brief commentary is appropriate, for the mother (Abigail Hovey) of the Seventh Generation was a Loyalist.<sup>1</sup> The Loyalists<sup>2</sup> were known among the rebellious colonists opprobriously as "Tories." The just grievances against England the Tories—at least many of them—fully appreciated. But an entirely different aspect of the vexatious issues presented itself to their minds: could not a superior form of government, less subject to political corruption, with greater stability of institutions, and better law and order, eventually be evolved under the constitutional processes of the British Crown? Unshaken were they in their belief that it could. Has history justified their political opinions? Shorn of their worldly

<sup>1</sup> The authority for this statement is the late Rev. Joshua C. Burgess (Eighth Generation), who, at the age of 90, wrote to the author that his (the Reverend Joshua's) father (son of Abigail Hovey) had given him the information.

<sup>2</sup> That those who opposed the Revolutionary War belonged to the more financially-secure appears to be the consensus of American historians. The propertied classes are usually the more conservative. A third of the entire population, at least at the beginning of hostilities, were not in favor of the War. Of those whose sentiments remained loyal to the Crown unto the end, actually only a small portion moved into the remaining British provinces.

goods, possessing naught but their self-respect and the courage of their convictions, the Tories, to the number of 50,000, left the United States directly following the War of Independence, and settled in the remaining British provinces. Twenty thousand made their homes in Nova Scotia. By virtue of Benjamin's marriage to Abigail Hovey, the following persons may have been tainted by their Tory blood; or—were they imbued with the stamina of their Loyalist maternal parentage?

MERCY BURGESS (*Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Hovey) Burgess, of Woodville, N. S.; *b* May 24, 1789; *m* Elias Calkin; she died Aug. 7, 1874. Children:

Caroline, *b* Nov. 23, 1815

Gurdon, *b* Oct. 31, 1817

Benjamin Howes, *b* Nov. 18, 1819; *d* Jan. 13, 1893

Edmund, *b* Jan. 11, 1823

Mary Jane, *b* May 7, 1825; *d* Jan. 30, 1907

Abigail Hovey, *b* July 17, 1827; *d* March 23, 1923

John Burgess, *b* Nov. 16, 1829; *d* Sept. 17, 1918

Elias, *b* July 11, 1831; *d* July 27, 1848

Abigail Hovey Calkin married John Cummings Newcomb, Dec. 7, 1853. One of their children was Edmund Leslie Newcomb, who served as Deputy Minister of Justice of Canada from 1893 to 1924, when he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. He died in office, 1931. Judge Newcomb's sister, Margaret Florence Newcomb, was the first woman to graduate from Dalhousie University, which institution later conferred upon her the degree of Master of Arts. She was for many years on the teaching staff at the Halifax Ladies College, and was head-mistress from 1911 to 1919.

John Burgess Calkin (1829-1918), M.A. (Acadia), LL.D. (Dalhousie), was an outstanding figure in public education of Nova Scotia. For many years he was Principal of the Provincial Normal School, at Truro, and was author of many text-books; notable of which were his geographies and his histories used throughout the province in the public schools, and his book on psychology for

teachers. Among his other publications was *Old Time Customs*, a most interesting description of conditions in Nova Scotia a hundred years ago.

SETH BURGESS, brother of Mercy Burgess; *b* Dec. 23, 1790; *m* Rebecca Ann Cummings Feb. 24, 1823; *d* March 12, 1874; residence, Woodville, N. S. Children:

Henry, *b* Dec. 3, 1823. Was in Civil War, taken prisoner, and never since heard of. Had one son, Almond, who had no issue. Also a daughter, Adelia.<sup>1</sup>

Freeman Hovey, *b* March 28, 1826; *d* 1910

William Jehiel, *b* July 15, 1829; *d* July 19, 1904

Clement S., *b* Nov. 30, 1831

Mary, *b* Sept. 16, 1839; *m* Elisha Burbridge; no issue

STEPHEN BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Nov. 2, 1792; *m* Elizabeth Nesbit, March 21, 1821; *d* June 15, 1879; Mrs. Burgess *d* Oct. 2, 1883; interment, Lakeville Presbyterian Cemetery; residence, Lakeville, N. S. Children:

William, *b* April 3, 1822; *d* July 8, 1905

Mary Ann, *b* Mar. 22, 1824; *m* B. Kinsman; *d* Feb. 14, 1860

3 children

(Charles) Rufus, *b* Sept. 2, 1826; *d* Dec. 23, 1905

John N., *b* Dec. 13, 1828; *d* June 19, 1830

(John) Edwin, *b* Mar. 26, 1831; *d* Jan. 12, 1912

Frederick, *b* Nov. 11, 1833; *d* April 28, 1916

Abigail, *b* June 26, 1837; *m* Charles Berteaux, Feb. 28, 1860

Joseph A., *b* Feb. 4, 1840; *d* May 2, 1843

George Owen, *b* Nov. 12, 1842; *d* June 12, 1880

Stephen Chalmers, *b* Dec. 14, 1845; *d* Feb. 14, 1903

EARL BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Feb. 10, 1797; *m* Pamela Condon, Jan. 4, 1837; *d* Oct. 25, 1843; Mrs. Burgess *d* March 27, 1849, in her forty-sixth year; interment, Chipman Corner Cemetery; on tombstone Mrs. Burgess' name appears, it is reported, as Mary; residence, Billtown, N. S. Children:

<sup>1</sup> Erroneously omitted from Genealogical Chart No. 3.

Rachel Alice, *b* Feb. 12, 1839; *m* Ezra Churchill, a Nova Scotia senator, of Hantsport, N. S.; one child, Joseph Churchill

Emeline, *b* Feb. 10, 1841; *m* George Churchill, a son of Senator Ezra Churchill, by the latter's first marriage.

James Edward, *b* Jan. 10, 1843; *d* Dec. 28, 1909

JOHN NEWCOMB BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Jan. 8, 1800; *m*, 1837, Hannah Chase (*b* 1801), a descendant of William Chase, Jr.,<sup>1</sup> member of the Plymouth Legislature; Mr. Burgess *d* Sept. 27, 1878; Mrs. Burgess *d* June 28, 1887; interment, Upper Canard Cemetery. Mr. Burgess removed in 1840 from Woodville to Sheffield Mills, where he purchased the farm of his father-in-law. Here in the same house resided some of his descendants until 1938, when his grandson, John E. Burgess, sold the property.

The story of an amusing incident that occurred a hundred years ago may here be related. It was handed down by the author's father. John N. Burgess, the writer's grandfather, had just moved into his newly-acquired home at Sheffield Mills, and being charitably inclined he had offered shelter to a vagrant. In the kitchen, where the stranger slept on a couch, there was a large, old-fashioned fire-place. At about three o'clock in the morning the visitor, an eccentric old character, was much disturbed by the noise of a cricket, whose chirping seemed to come from the fire-place. Picking up the gun he happened to have with him, he fired several shots into the bricks. The terrifying noises from the shooting and the crashing of bricks resulted in screams equally frightful from all members of the family. Mr. Burgess rushed down stairs, and, trembling with fear himself, opened the door into the kitchen. In the moonlight, there he beheld his guest, in his night shirt, gun in hand, gazing at the wreckage. "What in the name of God does this mean?" demanded Mr. Burgess. Stammering, the old fellow replied, "I don't see what you all want to run and screech and scream and holler for just because I shot a cricket."

<sup>1</sup> The descendants of John Newcomb Burgess thus have three ancestors who were Plymouth Colony legislators, namely, William Chase, Jr., Nathaniel Warren and Thomas Burgess. (See Third Generation)



### Children:

David Ells, *b* Dec. 22, 1837; *d* March 12, 1909  
John Harvey, *b* March 27, 1839; *d* March 21, 1923  
Stephen Edward, *b* July 23, 1840; *d* Feb. 18, 1918  
Joshua Chase, *b* Nov. 22, 1842; *d* Jan. 3, 1935  
Joseph William, *b* March 30, 1846; *d* Sept. 8, 1916

BENJAMIN BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Oct. 8, 1804;  
*m*, first, Hannah Cummings, Sept. 23, 1828, who died Oct. 15, 1835;  
*m*, second, Esther Kinsman, May 24, 1836; he died August 27, 1846.  
Children:

#### By first marriage

John Leander, *b* May 25, 1830, *d* Sept. 11, 1839  
Sarah Augusta, *b* Dec. 10, 1832  
Rebecca A., *b* Dec. 27, 1834; *m* Edward Lyons, 1858

#### By second marriage

George S., *b* Oct. 31, 1838; *d* March 17, 1843  
Joshua Kinsman, *b* April 8, 1840; *d* Oct. 22, 1841  
Hannah, *b* July 16, 1842; *d* March 18, 1843  
Ellen Maria, *b* Mar. 7, 1844  
George Almon, *b* Feb. 2, 1846

SARAH ALICE BURGESS, sister of the preceding; *b* May 11, 1806;  
*m* David Condon. Children:

Mary  
Amanda  
Charles  
Erminia  
Jane Abigail, died in infancy

WILLIAM FORSYTHE BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Oct.  
15, 1809; *m* Rachel R. Newcombe, Sept. 24, 1845. Children:

(Annie) Adelia, *b* Nov. 2, 1846; *m* Dr. Fitch, of Lakeville, N. S.;  
children: Nettie (deceased) and Thomas, the latter a lawyer in a  
mid-western state.  
Charles, *b* Nov. 2, 1848  
Ella, *b* Dec. 27, 1859; *m* Hibbert Dickey; children: Earl and Dorothy  
Flora, *b* Sept. 12, 1862

## *Eighth Generation*

The Eighth Generation have all passed from this life. Excepting those who died in infancy or in youth, they were generally characterized by longevity. "The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is there strength, labor and sorrow, for it is soon cut off, and we fly away."—Psalm XC: 10. The entire family of John N. Burgess (Seventh Generation), namely, David, John, Stephen, Joshua and Joseph, passed their seventieth milestone, reaching the average age of 79 years and 4 months. Other families, barring early deaths, had comparable records.

The greater number of the Eighth Generation resided in Kings County, and they are the last Generation of whom the majority lived on Canadian soil. Of this Generation only four, at least only four bearing the Burgess surname, left Canada for permanent residence in the neighboring Republic. They were the three brothers, William, Frederick and Stephen C. (sons of Stephen), and their first cousin, the Reverend Joshua (son of John N.).

It is interesting to contrast the large families of this Generation with the small families of the Ninth Generation, who, very much "modernized," scarcely reproduced their numbers. Will the record in this respect of succeeding Generations differ from that of the Ninth Generation? The author predicts it will not, unless it be in the direction of even a diminishing progeny.

FREEMAN HOVEY (*Seth, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), son of Seth Burgess and Rebecca (Cummings) B., of Woodville, N. S.; *b* March 28, 1826; *d* 1910; *m*, first, Rebecca Strong; *m*, second, Emma Frances Condon; farmer, residence, Woodville, N. S. Children:

By first marriage  
Charles Edgar, *b* Sept. 25, 1857; *d* 1930

Ermina, *b* Mar. 17, 1859; *d* Aug. 19, 1934

Burpee, *b* July 4, 1861; *d* 1880

Benjamin Howard, *b* July 4, 1863; *d* 1917

By second marriage

Seth Archibald, *b* Dec. 22, 1869

Freeman Hovey, *b* Dec. 28, 1871; *d* June 5, 1906

Ada May Bell, *b* Dec. 4, 1874

John Foster, *b* May 5, 1876; *d* 1928

Adelia May, *b* Aug. 31, 1879; *d* May 7, 1940

Stephen Howe, *b* Nov. 1882

Barclay Webster, *b* Sept. 3, 1884

Minnie Helena, *b* Jan. 14, 1887; *d* March 3, 1906

**WILLIAM JEHIEL BURGESS**, brother of the preceding; *b* July 15, 1829; *m*, first, Amelia Illsley, June 6, 1858; *m*, second, Mary Chute; merchant and farmer; *d* July 19, 1904; residence, Woodville, N. S. Children:

By first marriage

Annie, *b* Oct. 15, 1858; *d* Sept. 15, 1933; *m* H. J. Chute, June 11, 1879; 3 children

Alice Augusta, *b* Mar. 20, 1861; *d* about 1871

Benjamin Howard, *b* Jan. 25, 1863; *d* July, 1905

Bertha, *b* Jan. 16, 1866; *d* Aug. 1932; *m* L. W. Woodworth; no children

Lillian Agnes, *b* Aug. 22, 1868; *m* H. O. White; 6 children

Frances Amanda, *b* Dec. 16, 1870; *m* Albert Elderkin; no children

William Boyd, *b* Oct. 30, 1876

By second marriage

Allie May, *b* 1879

Laurie Lorn, *b* Oct. 11, 1882

**CLEMENT S. BURGESS**, brother of the preceding; *b* Nov. 30, 1831; *m*, 1855, Mary Isabella Bligh. Children:

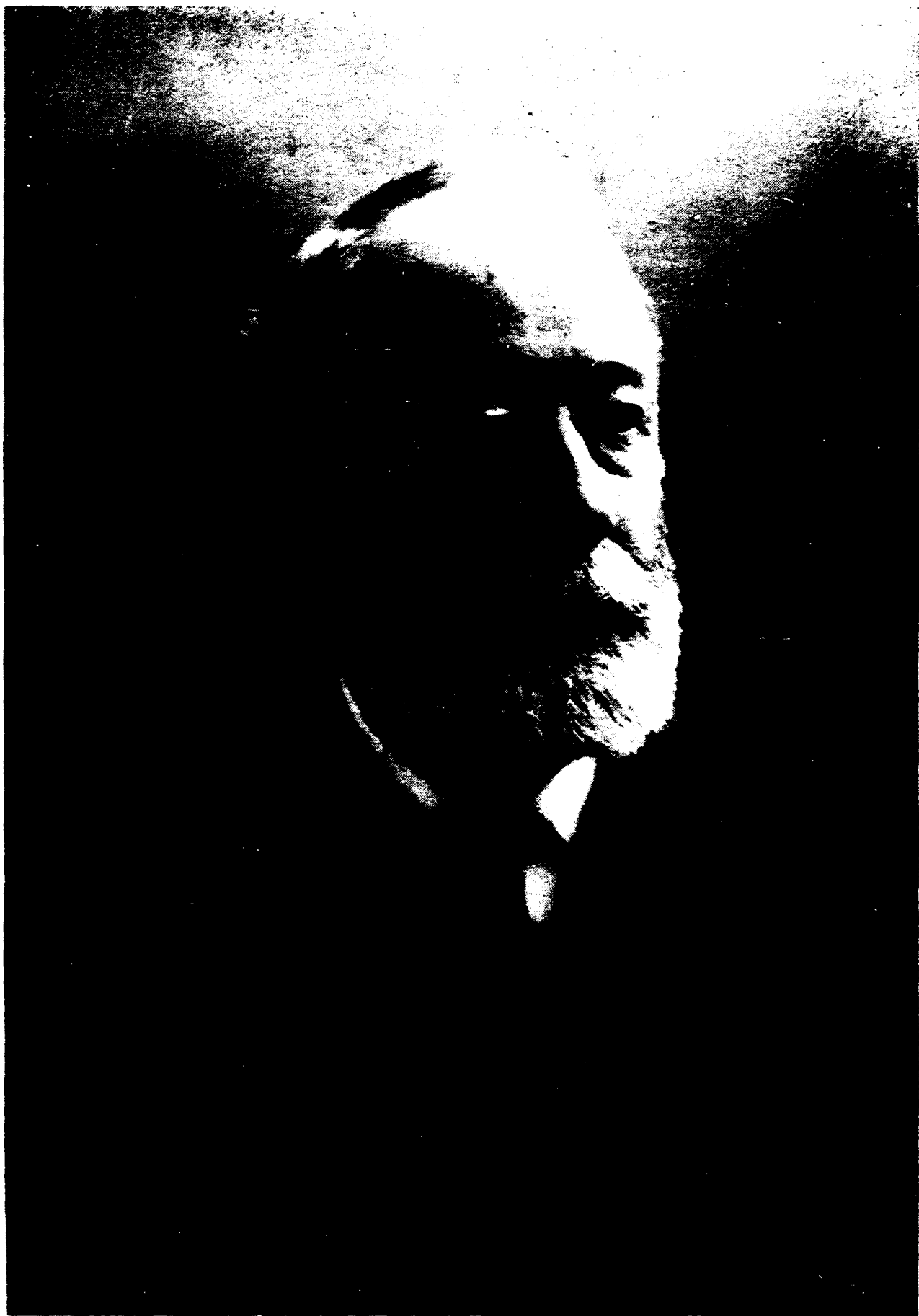
Munson Edward, *b* Sept. 2, 1856

Florence A., *b* March 8, 1858

Oscar Bligh, *b* March 17, 1861

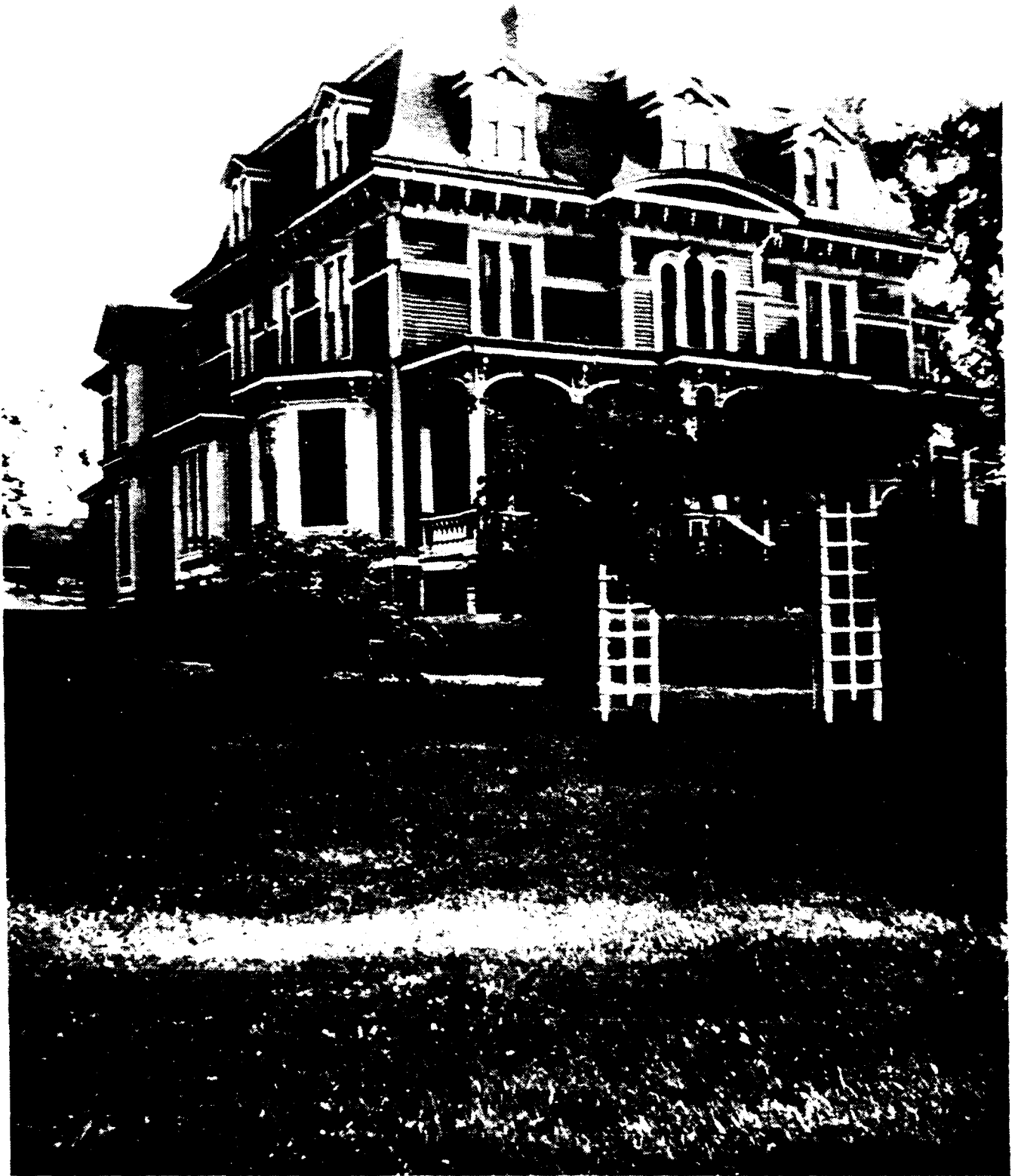
Thomas G., *b* Aug. 12, 1863

The author has tried in vain further to trace the family of Clement S. Burgess.



C. R. BURGESS





*Photographed by Marjorie M. Burgess*

C. R. BURGESS' HOME  
Wolfville, N. S.





### THE EARL BURGESS

One of C. R. Burgess' fleet of full-rigged ships that skipped the seas half a century ago. Built in 1887, and named after Mr. Burgess' son. From an oil painting by a Chinese artist while the schooner was at anchor at Calcutta.





WILLIAM BURGESS (*Stephen, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), son of Stephen Burgess and Elizabeth (Nesbit) B., of Woodville, N. S.; *b* April 3, 1822; *m* Mary Jane Simonds, of Massachusetts, Feb. 5, 1853; *d* July 8, 1905. In early life he engaged in shipbuilding in Kings County. He often personally took charge of cargoes, conveying them to Boston and New York markets. It thus came about that he was generally known as Captain Burgess. In 1861-63 he was a member of the Provincial Parliament at Halifax, N. S. In 1872 he removed with his family to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he resided during the remaining years of his life. Children:

Arthur Joseph, *b* July 13, 1856; *d* Oct. 17, 1934

Angelina Sawyer, *b* Jan. 24, 1858

Mary Jane, *b* July 1, 1860

Harry, *d* in infancy

Caroline Julia, *b* June 3, 1863

Chandler William, *b* April 3, 1865; *d* April 4, 1936

Lalia Evelina, *b* Jan. 26, 1867; *d* Oct. 14, 1935

Howard Rufus, *b* Sept. 23, 1868

Bertha Anna, *b* Dec. 6, 1871

(CHARLES) RUFUS BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Sept. 2, 1826; *m*, 1864 (?), Georgina Dewar, of Prince Edward Island; *d* Dec. 23, 1905; Mrs. Burgess *d* Aug. 15, 1911. "C. R." or "Roof" Burgess, as Mr. Burgess was usually known, was one of the largest ship-builders in the history of the province. He amassed a fortune and his residence at Wolfville was the grandest in the country. The following is taken from Eaton's *History of Kings County*: "In 1883 Philip R. Crichton of Halifax, who had for some time been building vessels in Kings County, sold his interests to C. R. Burgess of Wolfville, and thereafter for some years Mr. Burgess built and owned more ships in the county than any one else. His splendid fleet of full-rigged ships, among the largest ever built in Nova Scotia, were all constructed and launched at Kingsport.<sup>1</sup> These were the Kammira, 1,885 tons, built in 1882; the Karoo, 1,900 tons, built in 1883; the

<sup>1</sup> The Earl Burgess, the author is informed, was built at Parsboro.

Earl Burgess, 1,800 tons, built in 1887; the Queens, 1,894 tons, built in 1891; the Goldenrod, built in 1892 and the Skoda, built in 1893. Launchings at Kingsport and elsewhere were always festive occasions, and brought together great crowds of people, young and old."

Children:

Winifred Logan, *d* in infancy

Lena Hunter, *d* in infancy

Abbie Berteaux, *b* July 18, 1870

Laura, *b* Aug., 1872; *d* in infancy

Mary Ann, *b* 1874; *d* in infancy

(Rufus) Earl, *b* May 8, 1877; *d* March 23, 1920

Lina Dorothy, *b* April 22, 1879

Elinor McLeod, *b* Nov. 30, 1881; *d* Aug. 10, 1934

(John) Albert, *b* Sept. 12, 1883

Harry, *b* 1885; *d* in infancy

Carol Georgina, *b* July 18, 1887

Winifred, Lena, Laura and Mary all died within nineteen days in August, 1877, of diphtheria.

(JOHN) EDWIN BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* March 26, 1831; *m*, first, Mary Cogswell; *m*, second, DeVilla Rhuland; farmer; *d* January 12, 1912; interment, Lakeville Presbyterian Cemetery; residence, Lakeville, N. S. Children:

By first marriage

(Robert) Scott, *b* Mar. 23, 1876

Charles Benjamin, *b* Oct. 5, 1877; *d* Mar. 17, 1879

John Fenwick, *b* Feb. 27, 1879

Julia Elizabeth, *b* Oct. 3, 1880

Laura Robinette, *b* May 13, 1882

Agnes Augusta, *b* July 1, 1883

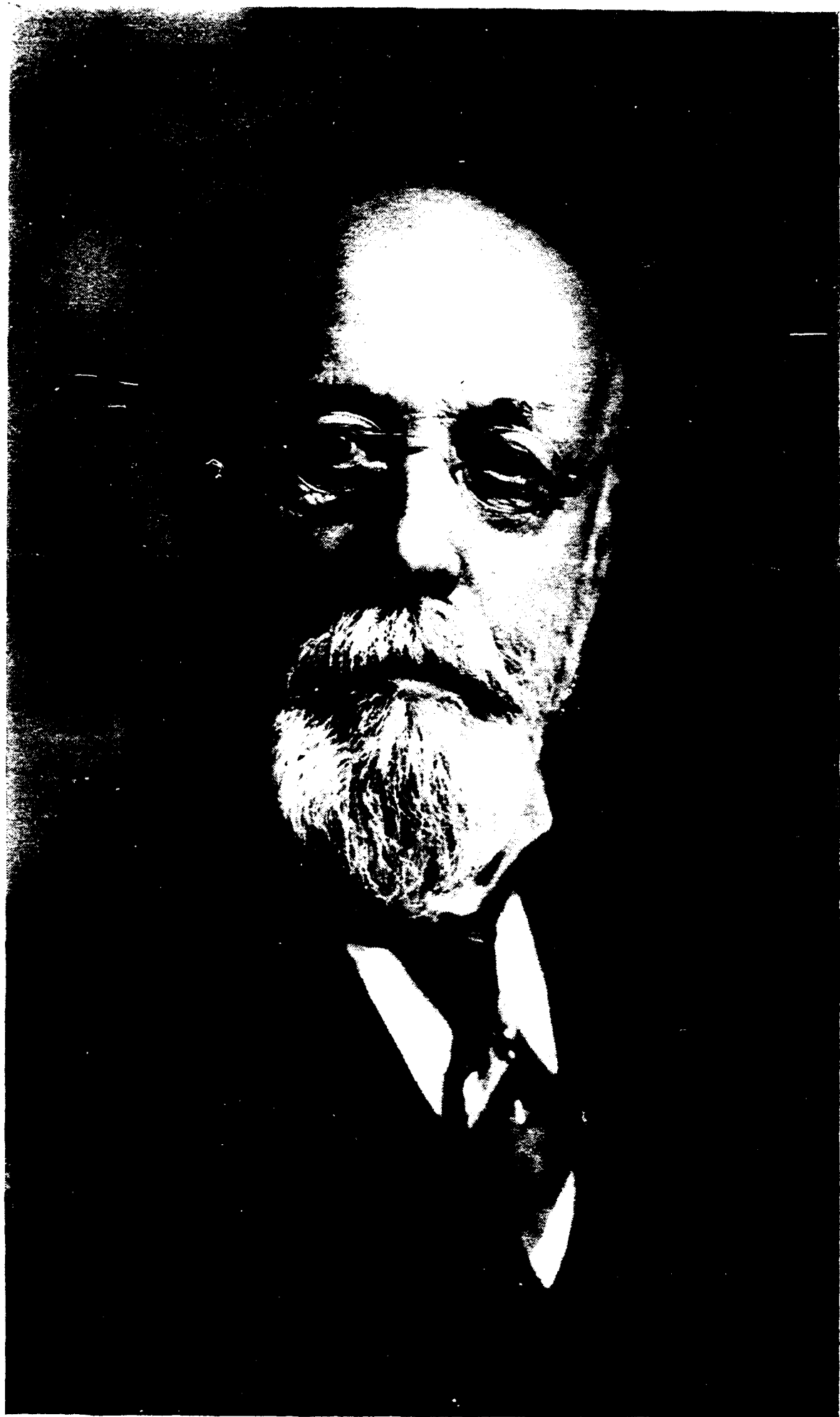
Mary Pennington, *b* July 5, 1887; *m* Leo Burke, Boston

Grace DeVere, *b* Jan. 1, 1889

James Edwin, *b* Jan. 27, 1890; *d* June 10, 1927

Enoch Lamont, *b* Dec. 25, 1893; served four years overseas in World War

Efforts to obtain information about the descendants of the children of (John) Edwin Burgess have failed, except in the case of (Robert) Scott Burgess. (See Ninth and Tenth Generations.)



FREDERICK BURGESS



FREDERICK BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* at Lakeville, N. S., Nov. 11, 1833; *m* Anna A. Heckman, of Lunenburg County, N. S. (*b* Sept. 27, 1846; *d* May 25, 1919); at 23 removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, being the first of the Kings County Branch to take up residence in the U. S. A.; in Oshkosh became school teacher, sheriff, deputy collector of internal revenue, secretary and treasurer of the Oshkosh Match Works, and engaged in other financial enterprises. At 78, on his birthday anniversary, when his three sons had returned home to commemorate the occasion with him and their mother, he made the following notation:

“It is extremely comforting and highly gratifying that you, my sons, give evidence of being worthy men; that you are steady, industrious and upright in your dealings with your fellow men. Let strict integrity be your guiding star, that men, seeing your good works, will applaud . . . You, Charles and George, seem to have found your places in the busy world, and to have ‘made good.’ Kenneth has yet to find his place. I trust that he will find it, and when found, I am confident that he too will ‘make good.’ ”<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Burgess died April 28, 1916; interment, Riverside Cemetery, Oshkosh. Residence, Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Children:

Charles Frederick, *b* Jan. 5, 1873

George Heckman, *b* June 19, 1874

Kenneth Farwell, *b* Oct. 16, 1887

Charles, George and Kenneth are all listed in *Who's Who in America*, which contains lengthier biographical sketches concerning them than those herein—in Ninth Generation.

GEORGE OWEN BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Nov. 12, 1842; *m* Emily Butler; M. D. (Columbia University), 1866; before receiving his degree served in Civil War as surgeon on the battleship “Forrest Rose” of the United States Navy: practised his profession at Chester, N. S., later at Somerset, N. S.; *d* June 12, 1880; interment, Lakeville Presbyterian Cemetery. Children:

<sup>1</sup> This excerpt was selected by the author from *Reflections of Frederick Burgess*, published after his death.

Olie, *b* Nov. 3, 1870

Pearl Bernice, *b* Dec. 18, 1874; *m* James Stinson, Nov. 5, 1912; *d* Nov. 21, 1933

Georgie, *b* Mar. 12, 1880

STEPHEN CHALMERS BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Dec. 14, 1845; *m* Amanda — —; *d* Feb. 14, 1903. Children:

Byron

Rufus

Harold

Fred

This family, it is reported, reside in Ohio.

JAMES EDWARD BURGESS (*Earl, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), son of Earl Burgess and Pamela (Condon) B., of Billtown, N. S.; *b* Feb. 14, 1847; *m* Lydia Churchill, of Topsail, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, May 6, 1885; *d* Dec. 28, 1909; interment, Church of England Cemetery at Burin; conducted a general mercantile business at both Burin and Baine Harbor, Newfoundland, and was well known throughout the old colony. Children:

Rufus Earl Monroe, *b* July 5, 1886; *d* 1916

Samuel William, *d* in infancy

James Frederick, *d* in infancy

Laura Edith Annie, *b* July 28, 1892

Alice May, *b* Aug. 15, 1894; *d* Aug. 15, 1912

Arthur Noble, *b* June 12, 1896

DAVID ELLS BURGESS (*John, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), son of John Newcomb Burgess and Hannah (Chase) B., of Sheffield Mills, N. S.; *b* Dec. 22, 1837; *m* Charlotte Kinsman, *d* Feb. 2, 1926; farmer; Mr. Burgess *d* March 12, 1909; interment, Upper Canard Cemetery;<sup>1</sup> residence, Sheffield Mills, N. S. Children:

Alice Chase, *b* Nov. 24, 1869

Bernard Barnes, *b* Oct. 30, 1871; *d* July 25, 1878

Hanna Edith, *b* Mar. 3, 1874

William David, *b* Dec. 25, 1877

<sup>1</sup> There are two Upper Canard cemeteries. The one referred to several times in this book adjoins the United Church property.



THE REV. JOSHUA C. BURGESS





JOHN HARVEY BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* March 27, 1839; *m* Eleanor Maria Stephens Hinman, of Toronto, whose maiden name was Stephens, her first husband being Mr. Hinman; farmer; Mr. Burgess *d* March 31, 1923; interment, Upper Canard Cemetery; residence, Sheffield Mills, N. S. Children:

Effie, *d* in infancy

Frank, *d* in infancy

Howard Allen, *b* April 26, 1881

Gordon Hinman, *b* May 7, 1885

STEPHEN EDWARD BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* July 23, 1840; *m*, 1874, Caroline Stephens, sister of Mrs. John Harvey Burgess, originally of Toronto, (*b* Jan. 13, 1844); farmer; Mrs. Burgess *d* June 28, 1903; Mr. Burgess *d* Feb. 18, 1918; interment, Upper Canard Cemetery; residence, Sheffield Mills; in his latter years Mr. Burgess resided at Canning, N. S. Children:

Elizabeth Evelyn, *b* Jan. 7, 1875

Minnie Alexandria, *b* Sept. 1, 1877; *d* March 3, 1883

Frederick Ezra, *b* Aug. 30, 1879

Frank Watt, *b* Dec. 24, 1880; *d* March 13, 1883

Arthur Stephen, *b* Jan. 21, 1882; *d* March 1, 1922

Harry Clifton, *b* Sept. 24, 1883; *d* Jan. 1, 1940

JOSHUA CHASE BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Nov. 22, 1842; *m* Mary Helen Noble, of St. John, N. B., in 1872; *d* Jan. 3, 1935; A.B. (Dalhousie University), 1868; graduate of the Presbyterian Church College in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1870; pastor, First Presbyterian Church, West St. John, N. B., 1870-84; for reasons of health removed, in 1884, to California, where he held pastorates in the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, and in the First Presbyterian Church of Healdsburg; last residence, Berkeley, California; interment, California Columbarium Cemetery, Oakland. Children:

Isabella Wright, *b* Dec. 10, 1871; *d* March 3, 1874

William Crichton, *b* Aug. 30, 1873

John Albert, *b* May 30, 1876

Robert Noble, *b* Feb. 10, 1878

Gordon McGregor, *b* Dec. 28, 1879; *d* Feb. 3, 1880

Arthur Penryn Stanley, *b* April 25, 1881; *d* Dec. 14, 1882

Marie Louise, *b* April 20, 1883

(Helen) Hortense, *b* Jan. 14, 1885; *d* Aug. 4, 1938

(Malcolm) Stuart, *b* Sept. 27, 1887

Marie Louise Burgess graduated A.B. from Mills College, California, and has achieved distinctive success as a primary school teacher, in Oakland, California. For several summers she lectured at the University of Nevada on the theory and practice of teaching, and conducted a demonstration school there for primary grades.

(Helen) Hortense Burgess graduated B.L. from the University of California. Was a member of the faculty of Livermore, California, High School. She married Francis Simpson, a graduate in engineering of the University of California. She died Aug. 4, 1938.

The other children of the Reverend Joshua C. Burgess to reach maturity are married and have children, and their names appear again under the Ninth Generation.

JOSEPH WILLIAM BURGESS, brother of Joshua Chase Burgess; *b* March 30, 1846; *d* Sept. 8, 1916; *m*, 1880, Sarah Maria Ells, *b* Aug. 11, 1858, *d* June 13, 1926; farmer; interment, Upper Canard Cemetery; residence Sheffield Mills, N. S. Children:

Helen May, *b* Aug. 3, 1881

John Earl, *b* May 8, 1886

Barry Hovey, *b* March 20, 1888

Helen May Burgess for a number of years following the World War was employed by the Canadian Government to teach stenography and English to convalescing veterans at the Nova Scotia Sanatorium, Kentville, N. S. Thereafter she purchased a home in Brookline, Massachusetts, where she has since resided. One of her habits is an addiction to writing nonsense verse. While teaching at the Sanatorium the "X-Ray," a periodical published by its staff, conducted a "best-lie" contest. Helen demonstrated her proclivities sufficiently to win first prize. The following was adjudged the best lie:

With St. Paul and the Psalmist too  
We must agree that all men lie.

The very day that I was born  
My parents came to me and said,  
"Dear Bill, we'd rather see you dead  
Than know you'd live to tell a lie."  
"Can up your silly talk," said I,  
"And shove that bottle-dope my way,  
And do it quick, then I'll agree  
To any foolish thing you say."  
O unsophisticated youth!  
They thus obtained my sacred oath  
That I would always speak the truth.  
I saw at once my fearful plight;  
Like poor Esau I too had sold,  
For almost naught, a man's birthright.  
I thought and thought with all my might,  
Then did the only thing to do;  
My troubles ended then, because  
I grew right up at once to be  
The nicest girl there ever was.

John Earl Burgess, brother of Helen May Burgess. (See Ninth Generation.)

Barry Hovey Burgess, brother of the preceding; *m* Bertha Mae Gough; A.B. (Acadia), A.M. and M.D. (Harvard); previous to retirement had been a member of the staff of the Massachusetts Eye & Ear Infirmary, Boston.

## *Ninth Generation*

The majority of the living descendants of Seth Burgess (Fifth Generation) are now citizens or residents of the United States. At least this is the conclusion from the available records.

The Ninth Generation of Burgesses as represented by the Kings County Branch is the first to appear in substantial numbers within Uncle Sam's domain. The extent of the migration thus indicated of the Kings County Burgesses across the international line is fairly typical of that of Nova Scotians as a whole,—indeed, of the people of the Maritime Provinces in general. The explanation of this trend in population is not difficult. It was a part of the movement during the past fifty or seventy-five years from country to city,—a movement incident to our continental industrial revolution. But why should so many move to the United States especially from this maritime section of Canada? Let us remember that the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were not settled by the English until nearly a century and a half following the early and more southerly colonization along the Atlantic seaboard. This circumstance was due, it is interesting to recall, to the claims of the French to, and their settlement in, this region, although these claims were disputed by the English on the grounds of John Cabot's explorations nearly half a century before those of their French rivals. But even when the English were finally established there, its geographical position did not lend itself to rapid industrial advancement. Accordingly, when the allurements to the large industrial centres began, such centres were naturally in the land having priority of economic development,—the United States. Montreal, Toronto and other Canadian cities are now, it is true, in prominence as industrial and populous communities, but their position as such is comparatively recent.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the population of Canada has grown at a greater rate than has that of the United States, if the calculation be based upon percentage increase. At the time of its recognized independence, in 1783, the population of the United

States, exclusive of the Empire Loyalists who moved into the British provinces, was 3,500,000. The present number of its inhabitants—125,000,000 (1930 census)—represents an increase by a multiple of 35.7. In the same period the country which now constitutes Canada jumped from its small family of 200,000,<sup>1</sup> including the Loyalists, to its present 10,377,000 (1931 census), or 51.9 times its population in 1783. In other words, Canada has grown faster by 45.4 per cent.<sup>2</sup>; and this has been due in no small measure to the influx of Americans. One of every 29 persons in Canada is United States-born. Commensurate with Canada's phenomenal increase in population has been its capitalistic expansion. Manufacturing has become a prominent industry. And against the winds of adversity its financial institutions have stood like oaks. During the recent economic depression there was not one bank failure or suspension, a distinctive record in comparison with our<sup>3</sup> own. Nearly one-third of the banks in the United States closed their doors. With respect to law and order, Canada has a record especially commendable in view of its rapid development. These are maintained in the Dominion to the admiration and envy of ourselves.

CHARLES EDGAR BURGESS<sup>4</sup> (*Freeman, Seth, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), son of Freeman Hovey Burgess and Rebecca (Cummings) B.; *b* Sept. 25, 1857; *m* Mary Phlen; *d* 1930. Children:

Cecil, dentist; deceased; practised in Rhode Island  
Ella, *m* Mr. Cobleigh; residence in Connecticut  
Benjamin

<sup>1</sup> At the period in question no systematic census had been taken in either the United States or the British provinces. When later the present system was introduced, previous estimates appeared to be nearly correct. Throughout the British Empire decennial census is taken one year later than in the United States.

<sup>2</sup> The author predicts that this rapid increase in population will not continue, and for the following reasons: (1) Canada's comparatively limited inhabitable territory; (2) her recently-adopted restricted immigration policy; and (3) the increasing universal decline in birth-rate, thus lessening the urge to emigrate.

<sup>3</sup> The author uses the word "our," because, as elsewhere stated, the majority of the Kings County Branch are now in the United States.

<sup>4</sup> The author has tried in vain to gather more detailed information regarding the children and grandchildren of Freeman Hovey Burgess.

BENJAMIN HOWARD BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* July 4, 1863; *m* Mary E. Gough; *d* 1917. Children:

Mary

ADA MAY BELL BURGESS, daughter of Freeman Hovey Burgess and Emma (Condon) B.; *b* Dec. 4, 1874; *m* Robert W. Kinsman, of Centreville, N. S. Children:

Barclay<sup>1</sup>

Olivia

Burgess, *b* April 6, 1912

JOHN FOSTER BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* May 5, 1876; *m* Bertha Dodge, widow of Frank Rathben; *d* April 17, 1928; Mrs. Burgess died August 23, 1936, age 56; residence Woodville, N. S. Children:

Seth, *b* April 30, 1912

Ralph, *b* April 17, 1913

ADELIA MAY BURGESS, sister of the preceding; *b* Aug. 31, 1879; *d* May 7, 1940; *m* John C. Kinsman, Centreville, N. S. Children:

Watson

Earl

BARCLAY WEBSTER BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Sept. 3, 1884, *m* Allie May Reed, *b* May 23, 1888; residence, South West Harbor, Maine. Children:

Marjory Eva, *b* May 12, 1909

Freeman Laurie, *b* May 23, 1913

Ronald Douglas, *b* June 22, 1922

WILLIAM BOYD BURGESS (*William J., Seth, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), son of William Jehiel Burgess and Amelia (Illsley) B.; *b* Oct. 30, 1876; *m* Jessie Bowles, 1905; one

<sup>1</sup> The names of Barclay and Olivia, children of Ada May Bell Burgess, should appear in Genealogical Chart No. 3, but were received too late for inclusion therein.



ARTHUR J. BURGESS





of the largest apple producers in the province; residence, Woodville, N. S. Children:

Donald Boyd, *b* Aug. 29, 1910

May Allison, *b* Jan. 18, 1914

LAURIE LORN BURGESS, son of William Jehiel Burgess and Mary (Chute) B.; *b* Oct. 21, 1882; *m* Ethel Maude Dupuis; B.Sc. (Dalhousie), A.M. and Ph.D. (Harvard); professor of chemistry, University of Saskatchewan; later member of staff of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York; at present research chemist at the Lederle Laboratories, Inc., Pearl River, N. Y. See *Who's Who* (British).

ARTHUR JOSEPH BURGESS (*William, Stephen, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), son of William Burgess and Mary (Simonds) B.; *b* July 13, 1856; *m* Elizabeth C. Rowe, 1888; *d* Oct. 18, 1934; M.D. (Harvard); after extensive study in Europe, established surgical practice in Milwaukee; co-founder of and professor at Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons; staff member of Knowlton, Milwaukee and Lake Side Hospitals. Children:

Mary Elsa, *b* Feb. 27, 1890

Elizabeth Clark, *b* April 30, 1896

ANGELINA SAWYER BURGESS, sister of the preceding; *b* Jan. 24, 1858; *m* Arthur E. Calkin, merchant, April, 1915; residence, Kentville, N. S.

MARY JANE BURGESS, sister of the preceding; *b* July 1, 1860; *m* Frank Edmund Cleary, merchant; residence, Brighton, Massachusetts. Children:

Marian Frances, *b* Sept. 5, 1891

Mildred Burgess, *b* Jan. 5, 1893

CAROLINE JULIA BURGESS, sister of the preceding; *b* June 3, 1863; *m* Edmund M. Stanton; residence, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts.

CHANDLER WILLIAM BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* April 3, 1865; *m* Iona Bickerton; *d* April 4, 1936; a successful financial promoter, having amassed a fortune; residence, Sausalito, California. Children:

Anna, deceased

LALIA EVELINA BURGESS, sister of the preceding; *b* Jan. 26, 1867; *m* William A. Baker, 1899; *d* Oct. 14, 1935; residence, Los Angeles. Children:

Phyllis, *b* Oct. 29, 1904

Adela Ida, *b* Aug. 10, 1906

HOWARD RUFUS BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Sept. 23, 1868; *m* Ellen Ryan; for many years engaged by the City Bridge Department of Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he resides. Children:

Mary Jane, *b* Aug. 11, 1893

Howard William, *b* June 17, 1896

Edmund Joseph, *b* Aug. 13, 1898

Margaret Frances, *b* Oct. 8, 1900

Angelina Sawyer, *b* Oct. 31, 1902

BERTHA ANNA BURGESS, sister of the preceding; *b* Dec. 6, 1871; *m* Frank Howard Coleman; residence, Whitman, Massachusetts. Children:

John Burgess Coleman, *b* Jan. 19, 1905; graduate, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; *m* Doris Mildred Chamberlain.

ABBIE BERTEAUX BURGESS (*C. Rufus, Stephen, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), daughter of (Charles) Rufus and Georgina (Dewar) B., of Wolfville, N. S.; *b* July 18, 1870; *m*, first, Clarence Borden, merchant, Wolfville, N. S.; *m*, second, Maurice Macklin, Fredericton, N. B.

(RUFUS) EARL BURGESS, brother of preceding; *b* May 8, 1877; *d* March 23, 1920; *m*, 1903, Maud Ellen Reynard, of New York City; B.Sc. (McGill University); continued for some years his father's

shipping interests, and conducted a coal business; residence, Wolfville, N. S. Children:

Rufus Earl, *b* April 27, 1904  
(Charles) Joseph, *b* March 3, 1906  
Maud Eleanor, *b* Jan. 20, 1908  
(Florence) Patricia, *b* March 15, 1912

LINA DOROTHY BURGESS, sister of preceding; *b* April 22, 1879; *m*, 1901, Professor Stafford F. Kirkpatrick, Faculty of Engineering, Queens University, Ontario. Present residence, Ottawa, Canada. Children:

Winifred Marian, *b* April 7, 1902; *m*, 1928, Edward B. Wait  
William Stafford, *b* Oct. 28, 1903; *m*, 1929, Doris Bingay  
Elinor Georgina, *b* Sept. 29, 1907; *m*, 1932, Theodore M. Gaetz  
James Bruce, *b* Feb. 26, 1917

ELINOR MACLEOD BURGESS, known as "Nell"; sister of preceding; *b* Nov. 30, 1881; *m*, 1905, George W. Lewis, of Oneonta, N. Y.; *d* Aug. 10, 1934. Children:

Mary, *b* June, 1906  
John, *b* August, 1911

(JOHN) ALBERT BURGESS, generally known as "Bert" Burgess; brother of the preceding; *b* Sept. 12, 1883; *m* Bessie Turner (*b* Oct. 13, 1886); stock broker; residence, Montreal. Children:

(Maud) Elizabeth, *b* Oct. 18, 1908

CAROL GEORGINA BURGESS, known as "Bonnie"; sister of preceding; *b* July 18, 1887; *m*, 1909, Arthur O'Shaughnesy; residence, Sacramento, California. Children:

Margaret Georgina, *b* Nov. 24, 1909; *m* John Goodrich  
John Gregory, *b* May 1, 1911  
Robert Arthur, *b* Feb. 2, 1921  
Richard Edward, *b* Feb. 18, 1924

(ROBERT) SCOTT BURGESS (*John, Edwin, Stephen, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), son of John Edwin Burgess and Mary (Cogswell) B.; *b* Mar. 28, 1876; *m* Ethel Augusta

Rockwell, 1896; farmer; residence, Lakeville, N. S. Children:

Rhuland, *b* Dec. 5, 1897; *d* July 1, 1922; served 3 years in World War

Madge Phedara, *b* June 26, 1900

Rufus Edwin, *b* Feb. 19, 1903

Beryl Scott, *b* Oct. 8, 1909

Edith DeVilla, *b* Sept. 23, 1911

Harriet Ethel, *b* Feb. 27, 1914

Vesta Angelina, *b* Mar. 1, 1917

CHARLES FREDERICK BURGESS (*Frederick, Stephen, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), son of Frederick Burgess and Anna (Heckman) B., of Oshkosh, Wisconsin; *b* at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Jan. 5, 1873; *m* Ida M. Jackson, of Milwaukee, 1903; B.S. (University of Wisconsin), E.E., Ph.D., S.D.; professor at U. of W. of applied electrochemistry and chemical engineering (1900-13); engineer for Wisconsin Railroad Commission, 1908-13; in recent years has given his attention largely to the commercial end of electrochemical development; in 1932 was awarded the Perkin Medal of chemical societies for having made in that year the greatest contribution to the advancement of applied chemistry; originator of the Burgess batteries; has patented and successfully prosecuted many inventions. See *Who's Who in America*. Residence, Bokeelia, Florida. Children:

Betty, *b* Sept. 3, 1905

Jackson, *b*. Dec. 1, 1907

Concerning Dr. Charles F. Burgess the following is reprinted from the NEWS EDITION, Nov. 25, 1940, of the AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY:

In writing about C. F. Burgess I hope to bring to those who have not had the good fortune to know him personally a picture other than would be conveyed by a recital of his many scientific achievements. These were set forth in considerable detail in *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* [24, 247 (February, 1932)] following the presentation of the Perkin Medal to him.

When Dr. Burgess left the teaching profession after 18 years to become an entrepreneur he did the unusual and, when it is considered that the business he was promoting was an experiment to prove that research could be made to pay for itself when business had not yet "gone scientific", the step must be



CHARLES F. BURGESS





THE AUTHOR





regarded as most extraordinary. But I am not writing about an ordinary person, but about one whose vision, energy, enthusiasm, knowledge of fundamentals, and keen powers of observation and analysis, combined with the courage of his convictions, often lead him to do what is considered unusual and unorthodox.

In 1913, when he resigned from the University of Wisconsin, he was a full professor directing the Department of Applied Electrochemistry and Chemical Engineering. He then had found it advisable to devote his entire time to the growing business of the Northern Chemical Engineering Laboratories which he, with three of his assistants, had incorporated three years previously to carry on his consulting and developing work. These laboratories (later called C. F. Burgess Laboratories) were established as a step in a program based on his conviction that research could be made to "provide its own endowment". This conviction was founded on 15 years' experience in teaching, research, development, and consulting work, including a very limited amount of business experience in commercializing and marketing some of his inventions.

After being convinced that research could be made to pay he had the courage of his convictions, and in characteristic fashion put all of his own resources and whatever he could borrow into this venture, or, as he calls it, "experiment". Then, when he had cut loose from the security of a university professorship, the transition from teacher to business man had been completed—he was a true entrepreneur.

The outcome of that experiment is well known. Other companies of the Burgess group now are Burgess Battery Co., Burgess Cellulose Co., Burgess-Parr Co., and Thordarson Electric Manufacturing Co. in the United States, and the Burgess Products Co., Ltd., and Burgess Zeolite Co., Ltd., in England. In addition, the researches of the laboratories have resulted in the establishment of numerous other industries and corporations.

At present Dr. Burgess, at his own request, is not an officer active in the management of any of the Burgess companies, though he is chairman of the Board of Directors of both Burgess Battery Co. and C. F. Burgess Laboratories, Inc. He is thereby relieved of many problems of management and executive control so that he may devote more time to experiment and research.

Dr. Burgess has always been, and still is, profoundly interested in research. It is his one hobby. The spirit of experiment and research, the desire to reach into the unknown, has characterized all of his activities and, needless to say, it has been implanted in the Burgess companies. . Because of his boundless energy these activities have covered a wide field and he has been responsible

for many contributions to science and industry through his own research work and that carried on by the Burgess organizations.

He entitled his Perkin Medal address "Research 'For Pleasure or for Gold.' " It dealt largely with the commercial research with which he was concerned and apparently occasioned the inclusion of the reference to gold. Such a reference could have been omitted in so far as Dr. Burgess personally is concerned.

Much of his earlier life after leaving his birthplace, Oshkosh, Wis., to become a student at the University of Wisconsin, was spent in Madison. Here he was granted the degree of bachelor of science in 1895 and his electrical engineering degree in 1898. In 1926 the university also awarded him the honorary degree of doctor of science. He is a member of Beta Theta Pi, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Sigma Xi, and Alpha Chi Sigma.

Following his graduation, while an instructor in electrical engineering at the university, he became interested in electrochemistry and applied himself vigorously to acquiring a thorough knowledge of it and its commercial applications. He soon established a course in applied electrochemistry at the university and in 1900, five years after graduation, became professor of applied electrochemistry and chemical engineering. His personal genius and skill had also become known to those outside the teaching profession. From 1908 to 1913 he was engineer for the Wisconsin Railroad Commission. In 1908 he was elected president of the (American) Electrochemical Society, of which he is a charter and an honorary member. Although he is a member of a number of technical societies he continues to be particularly active in the Electrochemical Society. In 1911 he received the Octave Chanute Medal from the Western Society of Engineers for his outstanding work on the corrosion of iron in concrete.

One of the various problems to which he early applied himself was that of making and marketing dry cells. He is still enthusiastic and optimistic about the dry cell industry and its future possibilities, particularly if a long-range research and development program is maintained.

The Burgess Laboratories were established at Madison, Wis. With the growth of the business and the incorporation of new industries, the activities at Madison gradually decreased in favor of localities better situated for the particular industries.

In 1903, Dr. Burgess married Ida M. Jackson. They have two children. The daughter, Betty Burgess Cotton, is remaining in her home in England with her husband and children during these trying days for England (It is early October, 1940, as this is written). The son, Jackson Burgess, has been

an apt pupil under the tutelage of his father and is active in the management of the several Burgess companies. He is president of the laboratories.

Not only is the work of Dr. Burgess characterized by energy and enthusiasm but he has the ability to impart these qualities to his associates and employees. He is most generous. He gives credit whenever it is due and makes it a point to tell people, particularly employees, when they have done a piece of good work. Often after I have told him of someone doing a good piece of work he has asked: "Have you told him so?" He is loyal to his employees and associates and expects loyalty from them. He values honesty highly and that applies not only to his personal relations but also to the general conduct of the business of the Burgess companies, including advertising and selling. It also is his policy to have his name associated only with products of high quality. He values membership in technical societies and particularly attendance at meetings because of the contacts made. He apparently enjoys meeting people and meets them "easily". The younger members of these societies, whom he often makes especial efforts to meet, are quickly at ease in his presence. He has a keen sense of humor and knows how to tell a story. Whether he presents a paper at a technical society meeting or makes an after-dinner talk he has the ability to interest his audience and hold its attention. Those who know him expect to have a new or unexpected point of view presented and they seldom are disappointed.

During the past decade he has made his home on Burgess Isle, located in Charlotte Sound on the west coast of Florida. Here he and Mrs. Burgess enjoy the Florida climate during the winter and spring and are gracious hosts to their visiting friends and to members of the Burgess organizations. However, he does not go to this retreat, from which the telephone and automobile are absent, to while away the hours in winter-resort fashion. Here a large part of his time is spent carrying on a variety of investigations and researches in his island laboratory and shop "for pleasure or for gold".

His investigations and researches in this island retreat have covered a wide range of subjects which, in addition to those relating to the work of the Burgess organizations, include studies of the various products of this region. He has picked up the threads of some of his early researches including corrosion, the warm salt waters of the Gulf of Mexico conveniently serving as one of the corroding mediums. Reforestation of waste Florida lands, study of various forms of vegetation, and growing new types of plants and trees have interested him. He maintains close contact, however, with the problems of the several Burgess companies by having their members as his guests. Here, under ideal conditions, problems and plans are discussed without the distractions of the ordinary office.

The investigations and researches of Dr. Burgess and his organizations have not been confined to the physical sciences. He learned at an early date that if research is to provide its own endowment, success in the laboratory is only the first step; the product must be marketed at a profit. He, therefore, was confronted with all of the many problems of management which are rapidly becoming more and more complex, so that those of the research laboratory usually are simple by comparison. The changeable and sometimes incomprehensible man-made laws and the vagaries of man often presented much more baffling problems than the fixed laws of Nature. He attacked these problems with the same skill and energy that he displayed with technical problems and thereby furnished the required executive ability for marketing profitably the products of laboratory research. The University of Wisconsin, when it conferred on him the degree of doctor of science, took notice of this ability. The degree was awarded, not only in recognition of his activities as an inspiring teacher and for contributions in the fields of pure and applied science, but also for accomplishments in the business world.

O. W. STOREY

GEORGE HECKMAN BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, June 19, 1874; *m* Harriet Painter Van Trump, of Delaware, 1899; B.S. in civil engineering, University of Wisconsin, 1895; served as civil engineer for Pennsylvania R.R. and for Erie R.R.; chief engineer, Delaware and Hudson Company (1909-13); partner, Coverdale & Colpitts, Consulting Engineers, New York; President, Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia Railway Co.; Chairman of Board, Petroleum Heat & Power Co. See *Who's Who in America*. Residence, New York City. Children:

George Van Trump, *b* March 13, 1903

Louise, *b* Dec. 6, 1904

Frederick, *b* Nov. 5, 1906

George and Frederick are graduates of Yale. Louise graduated from Wellesley.

KENNETH FARWELL BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Oct. 16, 1887; *m*, first, Louise F. Todd, 1914 (died 1920); *m*, second, Geraldine David, 1922; A.B. (University of Wisconsin), LL.B.; general attorney for Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., 1917-24 (except for war period, when regional com-



GEORGE H. BURGESS

*Photo by Chidneff*





KENNETH F. BURGESS





merce counsel, U. S. Railroad Administration); counsel for all Western Railroads, Wage Arbitrations, 1927-28; general solicitor, C. B. & Q. R.R., 1924-31; general counsel, Illinois Bell Telephone Company, 1931-; partner, Cutting, McPherson, Austin & Burgess, lawyers, Chicago; author of text-books and contributor to Harvard Law Review and to other law publications. See *Who's Who in America*. Residence, Hubbard Woods, Illinois. Children:

By first marriage

Mary Louise, *b* May 22, 1917; A.B., Vassar

Kenneth Farwell, *b* July 16, 1919; A.B., Yale

By second marriage

Joan Augusta, *b* June 27, 1926

OLIE BURGESS (*George, Stephen, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), daughter of Dr. George Owen Burgess and Emily (Butler) B.; *b* Nov. 3, 1870; *m* Bradford K. Daniels, of Tacoma, Washington, a high school teacher, and author of articles appearing in periodicals. Children:

Eve, *b* Oct. 8, 1903; *m* Charles Rankin

Courtney, *b* Oct. 15, 1909; *m* Marian Billings

GEORGIE BURGESS, sister of the preceding; *b* Mar. 12, 1880; *m* Roy D. Chute, 1907; residence, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Children:

Anne Bernice

RUFUS EARL MONROE BURGESS (*James, Earl, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), son of James Edward Burgess and Lydia (Churchill) B., of Burin, Newfoundland; *b* July 5, 1886; *m* Lilian Butler, 1911; lost at sea in 1916, his vessel, the "Ada D. Bishop," supposed to have been torpedoed by the Germans; he had left Twillingate, Notre Dame Bay, with a cargo bound for Gibraltar. Children:

(Millicent) Myra, *m* Ralph Hollet, St. John's, Newfoundland

LAURA EDITH ANNIE BURGESS, sister of the preceding; *b* July 28, 1892; *m*, 1916, Andrew Dunn, of Paisley, Scotland,—a construction engineer. In 1917 removed to Toronto, where Mr. Dunn was appointed purchasing agent for the Imperial Munition Board, and where he later became manager of the Yates Construction Company. Children:

Andrew MacFarlane, *b* Oct. 19, 1918

Arthur Burgess, *b* April 22, 1920

Sheila Rankin, *b* Feb. 3, 1924

Mary Churchill, *b* July 17, 1925

ARTHUR NOBLE BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* June 12, 1896; *m* Gertrude DeWolf, of Halifax, Jan., 1925; served overseas during the World War, and at time of Armistice was in training at Cambridge University for a flying officer; stock broker, with interests in mining; residence, St. John, N. B. Children:

Donald Graham Arthur, *b* July 26, 1926

Douglas Earle, *b* May 21, 1930

The foregoing record concerning Arthur Noble Burgess was made prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, in which he has re-enlisted with rank of captain. He writes: "Expect to leave for danger zone soon. Censorship forbids further information."

ALICE CHASE BURGESS (*David, John, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), daughter of David Ells Burgess and Charlotte (Kinsman) B., of Sheffield Mills, N. S.; *b* Nov. 24, 1869; *m*, 1924, Dr. Fulton J. Harvey, dentist, Los Angeles.

HANNA EDITH BURGESS, sister of the preceding; *b* Mar. 3, 1874; *m*, 1903, Rev. James Archibald Ramsay, B.A., D.D.; Dr. Ramsay held pastorates in the Presbyterian Church at Middleton and at New Glasgow, N. S., and for many years has been pastor of the United Church of Canada, Moncton, N. B. Children:

(James) Archibald, *b* Sept. 18, 1911; B.Sc. (Mount Allison University, N.B.) ; *m* Helen Catherine Blackwood.

Allan Burgess, *b* Sept. 18, 1911 (twin of the preceding) ; B.A. (Mount Allison University, N.B.), LL.B., Gold Medalist, (Dalhousie University, N.S.) ; *m*, 1936, Mary Elizabeth Kinnear, M.A. (McGill)

Donald William, *b* Apr. 13, 1913; M.D. (Dalhousie University)

WILLIAM DAVID BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Dec. 25, 1877; *m*, 1905, Elizabeth Harriet Ramsay, sister of Rev. Dr. James A. Ramsay; for years has successfully conducted a silver-black fox farm in conjunction with his apple farm; residence, Sheffield Mills, N. S. Children:

Jean Elizabeth, *b* July 24, 1910

(William) Oscar, *b* June 15, 1914

Curtis Earle Ramsay, *b* Sept. 7, 1917

HOWARD ALLEN BURGESS (*John, John, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), son of John Harvey Burgess and Eleanor (Stephen Hinman) B., of Sheffield Mills, N. S.; *b* April 26, 1881; *m* Alice Hardcastle, of Ottawa, Ontario, 1913; engaged in real estate for some years in Calgary, Alberta, and later interested in Florida real estate; philatelist; residence, Brookline, Mass.

GORDON HINMAN BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* May 7, 1885; *m* Miriam Lawrence, of Philadelphia, 1904; M.D. (Medico-Chiurgical College, Philadelphia), 1907; practised first for a short time in Vineland, N. J., later establishing a practice in Palisades, Colorado. Children:

(Miriam) Vivian, *b* April 8, 1905

ELIZABETH EVELYN BURGESS (*Stephen, John, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), daughter of Stephen Edward Burgess and Caroline (Stephens) B., of Sheffield Mills, N. S.; *b* Jan. 7, 1875; graduate of the Halifax Ladies College; *m* a physician, Colonel Harry M. Jacques, formerly Director of Medical Services (National Defence) for Canada; upon Colonel Jacques the King of

England conferred membership in the Distinguished Service Order of the British Empire. Children:

Eileen Caroline, *b* Sept. 12, 1903; *m* John Gibson Cunningham, of Scotland, 1933

Eric Clifton, *b* July 12, 1905; graduate of McGill University School of Commerce; *m* Louise Chadwick, of Ottawa, Ontario

FREDERICK EZRA BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Aug. 30, 1879; *m* Alice May Spurr, graduate of the Nova Scotia Normal School; farmer, also manager of the Sheffield Mills Fruit Company, Sheffield Mills, N. S. Children:

(Elizabeth) Rosamond, *b* Dec. 16, 1910

Margaret Alice, *b* Oct. 17, 1914

Rosamond graduated B.A. from Acadia University in 1931; Margaret, B.A. from the same institution in 1935.

ARTHUR STEPHEN BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Jan. 21, 1882; *m* Annie Shattock Atkinson, of Boston, 1905; *d* Mar. 1, 1922, at the same age, 40, at which his great-great-great-grandfather, Dr. Benjamin Burgess, died; manager, Cornwallis Trading Company, Canning, N. S., and of other concerns in which he was associated with Sir Frederick Borden; later conducted a general mercantile business at Canning under his own name, and was engaged in promoting a chain-store system,—the Canada Food Company, Ltd.,—the enterprise being interrupted by his illness and untimely death; owner of a large apple farm at Centreville, N. S.; interment, Upper Canard Cemetery. Children:

Montague Stephen, *b* Mar. 29, 1906

Josephine, *b* Nov. 27, 1907; *d* Apr. 2, 1932

Josephine was a graduate of Mount Saint Vincent Academy, Halifax, and at the time of her death was in training for a nurse at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston.

HARRY CLIFTON BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Sept. 24, 1883; *d* Jan. 1, 1940; *m* Alice May Eakin, 1918; M.D. (McGill),



ARTHUR S. BURGESS

*Enlarged from a Snapshot*





HARRY C. BURGESS





1905, followed by extensive study in America and Europe; served in World War as major; associate professor of obstetrics and gynæcology at McGill University; surgeon on staff of Royal Victoria Montreal Maternity Hospital. Children:

(Harry) Meredith, *b* Jan. 3, 1923; now student at McGill for B.A., M.D.

WILLIAM CRICHTON BURGESS (*Joshua, John, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), son of Joshua Chase Burgess and Helen (Noble) B., of California; *b* Aug. 30, 1873; *m* Marcia Lulu Dyer; graduate of San Rafael California Military Academy, and of the University of California Law School; legal adviser to, and trial attorney for, Federal Land Bank, Berkeley, California, and to Government in connection with Roosevelt rehabilitation programme. Children:

Helen Marcia, *b* July 1, 1913

Patricia Dawn, *b* Sept. 6, 1916

Constance Madeline, *b* April 12, 1920

JOHN ALBERT BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* May 30, 1876; *m* Florence Helen DuBois, 1908; graduate, University of California College of Mining; has been prominently connected with many mining companies; chief engineer and geologist, Tonopah Mining Company (Nevada), 1906-11; brought into successful operation Nevada Wonder Mine (silver) and United Easter Mine (gold); consulting engineer and geologist, San Francisco, 1920-33; contributor to various geological and mining publications. See *Who's Who in America*. Residence, Oakland, California. Children:

Eleanor, *b* Jan. 17, 1909

John DuBois, *b* June 21, 1913

Peter DuBois, *b* Sept. 17, 1915

ROBERT NOBLE BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Feb. 10, 1878; *m* Anne Webster Fish, 1909; formerly general manager of the California-Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company; one of the promoters and the original secretary of the Sacramento Short Line Railroad;

president during World War of the Pacific Coast Ship Building Company; financially interested in numerous enterprises; residence, Walnut Creek, California. Children:

Robert Noble, *b* May 13, 1910  
Frances Webster, *b* July 22, 1914  
Suzanne Fish, *b* May 11, 1917  
Nancy Fish, *b* Feb. 19, 1919  
Polly Holcomb, *b* July 19, 1921

(MALCOLM) STUART BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Sept. 27, 1887; *m* Margaret Bennett Keith; construction engineer; residence, Campbell, California. Children:

Mary Stuart, *b* March 13, 1923  
Carolyn Noble, *b* July 26, 1924

JOHN EARL BURGESS (*Joseph, John, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), son of Joseph William Burgess and Sarah (Ells) B., of Sheffield Mills, N. S.; *b* May 8, 1886; *m* Harriet Masters, graduate of Acadia Seminary; formerly engaged in the promotion of oil developments in Alberta; Kings County councilor; superintendent, Nova Scotia Government Employment Bureau, Kentville; also supervises Canadian Government unemployment insurances; residence, Kentville, N. S. Children:

Marjorie May, *b* Nov. 15, 1917



JOHN A. BURGESS





JOHN E. BURGESS



## *Tenth Generation*

This Generation, with few exceptions, were too young to participate in the great World War.<sup>1</sup> Few were sufficiently mature at the time even to realize its horrors. But they have not, nor have the Ninth Generation, escaped the monster within its wake,—the worst economic depression, it is believed, that ever befell mankind. And, as though all the sufferings which these catastrophies have entailed were not sufficient to quench the war-thirst of the world, another war, vaster, more devastating and more terrible, is, we fear, presently to burst upon us. Is modern civilization to be annihilated? Are we on the brink of another Dark Ages?

The great problem confronting the human race today, as the writer sees it, is the prevention of war. And he believes the solution, and the only solution, of that problem lies in the enforcement of international law enacted by a body empowered to legislate on the conduct of nations; furthermore, he believes such enforcement cannot be attained otherwise than through some form of a league of nations,—a league armed, and vested with the authority, to enforce international statutes. Unless a sufficiently strong group of nations are willing to submerge their short-sighted selfishness and their petty differences to that end, then, alas, the anguish of wars we must suffer unto the end of time.

Nations that want war are usually, if not always, weaker than the combined strength of those desiring peace, but the former rely upon the unco-operativeness, the belated action or the utter inaction among the latter. If Germany could have foreseen in 1914 the formidable array of powers finally to be pitted against her, who believes she

<sup>1</sup> The above was written shortly before the declaration of the Second Great War. The author firmly believes an alliance among the three great democracies, the United States, Great Britain and France,—an alliance to resist aggression,—would have averted the present War. And in referring to our present "aloofness" (third paragraph), the author implies no reflection on Franklin D. Roosevelt, who, indeed, was a staunch advocate of the United States' participation in the League of Nations.



would not have desisted? Much less would she have dared to venture upon the hazards of war, had she feared the immediate concerted action of those ultimate foes. We believe we are the strongest nation on earth,—potentially we probably are,—but our aloofness in world affairs at the present time may be likened to the attitude of a wealthy citizen declining to co-operate in the furtherance of his community's welfare because of his own personal smugness. In the World War we lost, in comparison with our associated belligerents, but a handful of men, less than the number of fatalities that result in our country from automobile accidents in a period of nineteen months, the length of time during which we engaged in hostilities. If, in some future war, we are stung to the quick, we may have to suffer the chagrin of changing our policy of isolation to one of co-operation. Ah! but we may then realize, and with sadness in our hearts, that it is too late to save the heritage of democratic institutions for which through the ages<sup>1</sup> our fathers fought, bled and died.

MARJORY EVA BURGESS (*Barclay, Freeman, Seth, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), daughter of Barclay Webster Burgess and Allie (Reed) B., of South West Harbor, Maine; *b* May 12, 1909; *m* Robert Kenneth Mayo, Thomaston, Maine. Children:

Margaret Eva, *b* Dec. 1, 1930

Roberta Mae, *b* June 28, 1934

Michael MacDonald, *b* March 16, 1938

FREEMAN LAURIE BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* May 23, 1913; *m* Dorothy Gay Wooster; residence, South West Harbor, Maine. Children:

Gay Loraine, *b* March 1, 1934

<sup>1</sup> The author here refers to the evolution of democracy in England as well as in America. "The right to a share in the making of laws, the right of self-taxation, the right to trial by jury, the right to petition, the right of all men to be dealt with equally before the law—these rights did not originate in America. They are the heritage of the whole Anglo-Saxon race."—*Government of the United States*, by Professor W. B. Munro, of Harvard.

DONALD BOYD BURGESS (*William, William J., Seth, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), son of William Boyd Burgess and Jessie (Bowles) B.; *b* Aug. 29, 1910; *m* Ermine Irene Calkin, daughter of Charles R. Calkin; merchant at Berwick, N. S. Children:

Donald Boyd, *b* Oct. 14, 1933

William Barry, *b* March 17, 1939

MAY ALLISON BURGESS, sister of the preceding; *b* Jan. 18, 1914; *m* Beverly Wade, 1935; residence, Kentville, N. S. Children:

William Frederick Stephen, *b* Feb. 10, 1938

MARY ELSA BURGESS (*Arthur, William, Stephen, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), daughter of Dr. Arthur Joseph Burgess, of Milwaukee; *b* Feb. 27, 1890; *m*, 1922, David Nielsen, citrus fruit producer; residence, De Land, Florida. Children:

Arthur Christian, *b* June 29, 1927

ELIZABETH CLARK BURGESS, sister of preceding; *b* April 30, 1896; A.B. (Oberlin College); *m* Maurice L. Nielson, A.B. and J.D. (Stanford), an attorney; residence, De Land, Florida.

MARY JANE BURGESS (*Howard, William, Stephen, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), daughter of Howard Rufus Burgess and Ellen (Ryan) B., of Cambridge, Massachusetts; *b* Aug. 11, 1893; *m* Henry George Davis; residence, Massachusetts.

HOWARD WILLIAM BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* June 17, 1896; *m* Helen — —; an artist by profession; residence, U. S. A.

MARGARET FRANCES BURGESS, sister of the preceding; *b* Oct. 8, 1900; *m* T. J. Galligher; residence, Boston. Children:

Howard William, *b* Aug. 19, 1921

ANGELINA SAWYER BURGESS, sister of the preceding; *b* Oct. 31, 1902; *m* Arthur King; residence, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Children:

Virginia Ellen, *b* Dec. 21, 1929

Lawrence Burgess, *b* March 15, 1933

RUFUS EARL BURGESS (*R. Earl, C. Rufus, Stephen, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), son of R. Earl Burgess and Maud (Reynard) B., of Wolfville, N. S.; *b* April 27, 1904; *m*, 1935, Madeline Palmer Jacques (*b* July 18, 1903), of Auburn, N. S.; farmer; residence, Ithaca, N. Y. Children:

(Rufus) Earl, *b* Dec. 19, 1936

Lynn Clare, *b* May 27, 1940

From Rufus Earl Burgess the author received a suggestion. He wrote: "Now, Cousin Barry, how many horse thieves did you uncover? If there are any in your book, I hope they're on an unnumbered page by themselves, so I can take it out before my wife's relatives see them." Out of sympathy for Rufus in his marital difficulty, the author omitted the unnumbered page entirely.

(CHARLES) JOSEPH BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Mar. 3, 1906; *m*, 1931, Marian Lowe (*b* April, 1912); on staff, Chase National Bank, New York. Children:

Marian Maud, *b* Dec. 7, 1931

Joseph Earl, *b* Dec. 8, 1932

John Stephen, *b* Dec. 9, 1937

(FLORENCE) PATRICIA BURGESS, sister of the preceding; *b* Mar. 15, 1912; *m*, 1936, Merrall Walton Viles; residence, Raynham Center, Massachusetts. Children:

Eleanor Maude, *b* Sept. 8, 1937

MADGE PHEDARA BURGESS (*Robert Scott, John Edwin, Stephen, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), daughter of (Robert) Scott Burgess and Ethel (Rockwell) B., of Lakeville, N. S.;

*b* June 26, 1900; *m* Henry Proudfoot, of New Glasgow, N. S., 1922.  
Children:

Rhuland Burgess, *b* Sept. 29, 1923

Jennie Sylvia, *b* July 22, 1925

RUFUS EDWIN BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Feb. 19, 1903; *m* Elsie Moore, of Kentville, N. S., 1925; residence, Maynard, Massachusetts. Children:

Elsie DeVilla, *b* Aug. 10, 1925

Rhuland Edwin, *b* Oct. 16, 1926

Ethel Marie, *b* Dec. 17, 1927

Robert Eugene, *b* Nov. 18, 1929

Paul Scott, *b* Dec. 23, 1930; *d* Dec. 20, 1935

BERYL SCOTT BURGESS, sister of the preceding; *b* Oct. 8, 1909; *m* Reginald Smith; residence, Kentville, N. S. Children:

David Wayne, *b* Oct. 8, 1936

HARRIET ETHEL BURGESS, sister of the preceding; *b* Feb. 27, 1914; *m* Carlyle F. Savage; residence, Berwick, N. S. Children:

Fenwick Grant, *b* Dec. 23, 1935

Jacqueline Eva, *b* March 29, 1937

Madge Burgess, *b* July 30, 1938

Audrey Carlyle, *b* July 29, 1939

VESTA ANGELINA BURGESS, sister of the preceding; *b* Mar. 1, 1917; *m* Clyde Illsley; residence, Berwick, N. S.

BETTY BURGESS (*Charles, Frederick, Stephen, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), daughter of Dr. Charles Frederick Burgess and Ida (Jackson) B.; *b* Sept. 3, 1905; *m* Eric J. L. Cotton, Managing Director (and principal owner) of Burgess Products, Ltd., and of Burgess Zeolite, Ltd.,—both companies in England; residence, Earl Shilton, England. Children:

Charles Burgess, *b* April 14, 1931

John Williams, *b* Oct. 11, 1933

JACKSON BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Dec. 1, 1907; *m* Jean Elizabeth Thomas; President, C. F. Burgess Laboratories, Inc., Chicago. Children:

Annette, *b* May 7, 1931

Betty Jean, *b* Dec. 8, 1934

GEORGE VAN TRUMP BURGESS (*George, Frederick, Stephen, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), son of George Heckman Burgess and Harriet Painter (Van Trump) B.; *b* Mar. 13, 1903; *m* Helen Steers, of White Plains, N. Y., 1930; B.S. (Yale University), 1925; formerly vice-president, General Service Studios, Inc.; now connected with Coverdale & Colpitts, Consulting Engineers, New York; residence, Scarsdale, N. Y. Children:

Claire Steers, *b* Aug. 24, 1933

George Van Trump, *b* Nov. 14, 1936

LOUISE BURGESS, sister of the preceding; *b* Dec. 6, 1904; A.B. (Wellesley College), 1927; *m*, 1929, Russell Ferdinand Passano, B.S. (Johns Hopkins), research engineer for Bethlehem Steel Company; residence, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Children:

George Burgess, *b* Jan. 16, 1931

Lucia, *b* Jan. 16, 1931, twin of preceding

FREDERICK BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Nov. 5, 1906; A.B. (Yale), 1928; *m*, 1932, Lillian Little, of Montreal; General Agent, Canada Steamship Lines; residence, Brookline, Massachusetts.

CURTIS EARLE RAMSAY BURGESS (*William D., David, John, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), son of William David Burgess and Harriet (Ramsay) B., of Nova Scotia; *b* Sept. 7, 1917; *m*, 1940, Lillian Cahill Jackson; residence, Nova Scotia.

(MIRIAM) VIVIAN BURGESS (*Gordon, John, John, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), daughter of Dr. Gordon Hinman Burgess and Miriam (Lawrence) B.; *b* April 8, 1905;



MONTAGUE S. BURGESS



*m*, 1928, Ben Ivan Fry, who is representative of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, at Spokane, Washington. Children:

Fay, *b* Oct. 28, 1928

Betty Lou, *b* June 25, 1932

(ELIZABETH) ROSAMOND BURGESS (*Frederick, Stephen, John, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), daughter of Frederick Ezra Burgess and Alice (Spurr) B., of Nova Scotia; *b* Dec. 16, 1910; A.B. (Acadia University); contributor to literary magazines; *m*, 1937, Colin Munro, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas. Children:

Frederick Burgess, *b* March 12, 1941; *d* in infancy

(Elizabeth) Rosamond Burgess (Mrs. Munro) won in 1935 First Prize in a Sonnet Contest conducted by the *Canadian Bookman*. Following is the poem:

#### NEW MOON

The silver sickle in the west descends  
In silence, while low lingering sunset shades  
Scatter a trail of dust-filled opal light  
To lead the new moon back beyond the hills.  
There has been much of wonder in this hour;  
A robin's lilting voice abruptly ceased,  
And echoes slept. The world, so filled before  
With countless sounds, was still. A small brown leaf,  
Caught in the twisted wire of a fence,  
No longer struggled. Swallows sought their nests.  
Then, as Night softly laid her head by Day's,  
That slim, pale silver curve, snow-fragile, slipped  
Into the darkening sky, and all the world  
Fell dreaming in a breathless, silent spell.

MONTAGUE STEPHEN BURGESS (*Arthur, Stephen, John, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), son of Arthur Stephen Burgess and Annie (Atkinson) B., of Canning, N. S.; *b* Mar. 29, 1906; *m* Clarice K. Anderson (A.B., John B. Stetson University, Florida), of New York City, 1932; after completing two years of



study at Acadia University, he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he graduated Bachelor and Master of Science (1929) in electrical engineering; member of the Technical Staff of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York City; engaged in research and developmental work relating to telephone communication.

(Montague) Stephen, *b* Sept. 8, 1934

Karen, *b* Feb. 11, 1940

HELEN MARCIA BURGESS (*William, Joshua, John, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), daughter of William C. Burgess and Marcia (Dyer) B., of California; *b* July 1, 1913; *m*, 1938, Robert Smith McGranahan, of Berkeley, California. Children:

William Burgess, *b* Aug. 3, 1939

ELEANOR BURGESS (*John, Joshua, John, Benjamin, Seth, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jacob, Thomas*), daughter of John Albert Burgess and Florence (DuBois) B., of California; *b* Jan. 17, 1909; A.B. (University of California); author of many poems; *m*, 1931, Bauer E. Kramer, A.B. (University of California), LL.B. (Harvard), who practices law in Oakland, California. Children:

Sylvia Marly, *b* Nov. 26, 1933

Gail Elizabeth, *b* Oct. 19, 1936

Eleanor Burgess (Mrs. Kramer), at the age of 15, won at school a gold medal prize for writing the following poem:

*On Looking at*

### LINCOLN'S PORTRAIT

What are you thinking, lonely, sad-faced man?  
Why are your eyes so full of unshed tears?  
You seem to bear upon your stooping back  
The untold sorrow of a thousand years.

Your face is rugged as a sea-lashed cliff,  
That, beaten ceaselessly by stormy waves,  
Stands firm and proud against their wearing might,  
And all their rabid, white-fanged anger braves.

You look as though your thoughts were far away;  
Perhaps they have returned—so sad your eyes—  
To Indiana's backwoods, lingering  
Above the grave where Nancy Lincoln lies.

Or do you still behold the sweet white face  
Of fair Anne Rutledge, as she smiles at you  
From out the silver mist of memory  
Eternally patient and eternally true?

Rejoice, Great Heart! The down-crushed slave you freed,  
Lives free today and has come into his own;  
And all the bitterness 'twixt North and South  
Lies long-forgotten, like a cloak outgrown.

The men who fought for, and by fighting won  
The mighty principles for which you stood,  
Have mostly left us, and passed on to you,  
In the bright country of the great and good.

They say that Fame is frail as any flower,  
But gratitude for good can never die;  
We are but born into this little world  
To struggle, suffer, do our best and die.

You came, the sturdy son of pioneers  
As rough-hewn as the trees you lived among;  
You learned and labored, nobly and well  
And always for the right, though you were young.

Do you remember lying on the hearth,  
Before the embers, far into the night,  
And studying religiously some book,  
Until the fire died, and left no light?

Years afterward you watched the long night through  
Beside your White House bed, kneeling in prayer,  
Pleading with God to guide the straying South,  
And keep America alive and fair.

Those were dark days, when torn by civil strife,  
Our country tottered on the brink of Hell;  
The people trembled for the roaring guns  
Resounded fearfully like Freedom's knell.

But you were there to pilot through the storm  
The sinking ship, and bring her safely home,  
You guided her into the quiet bay  
From out the wilderness of raging foam.

There was another bark tossed in the gale,  
So once again you struggled out to sea.  
Do you remember still that stormy night—  
The night when first you saw Eternity?

You, who had saved America from death,  
Were tired, Oh, so tired, from the strife,  
And could not reach again the happy shore  
To rescue that frail, shattered craft, Your Life.

And so, like Christ, the Carpenter and King,  
To whose life, yours was strangely parallel,  
You died at last, and for Humanity,  
Misled and blinded, whom you love so well.

Did I say died? Nay, you are no more dead  
Than Christ eternal; and the world will cry  
Your praise and glory centuries to come;  
"Lincoln eternal, who can never die!"

JOHN DuBOIS BURGESS, brother of Eleanor Burgess, *b* June 21, 1913; B.S. (University of Nevada); *m* Elizabeth L. Grutt; geologist, connected with Consolidated Copper Mines, Kimberly, Nevada.

PETER DuBOIS BURGESS, brother of the preceding; *b* Sept. 17, 1915; B.L. (University of California); *m* Phyllis Rankin, of Philadelphia; connected with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that is, a G-man. Residence, Detroit.

FRANCES WEBSTER BURGESS, daughter of Robert N. Burgess and Anne (Fish) B., of California; *b* July 22, 1914; *m*, 1936, James Rolph Moore (grandson of Governor Rolph of California), presi-



*Reproduced from Newspaper*

ELEANOR BURGESS  
at the age of 15



dent, Moore Ship Building and Dry Dock Company; residence, San Francisco. Children:

Judith Anne, *b* Jan. 3, 1939

James Rolph, *b* July 3, 1940

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, *b* Jan. 30, 1882; twice elected to the Governorship of New York (1928, 1930); thrice, to the Presidency of the United States (1932, 1936, 1940). In the seventeenth century Thomas Burgess and Claes Roosevelt came to America. Burgess arrived about 20 years before Roosevelt. Thomas was a politician. Claes was not.<sup>1</sup> It is possible that our President's political proclivity is of Burgess origin, for he traces his descent along two lines from Thomas Burgess, whereas along but one line from Claes Roosevelt.

Since Franklin D. Roosevelt neither perpetuates the Burgess surname nor belongs to the Kings County Branch, it is obvious he would not be included herein were it not for his distinction.

#### FIRST BURGESS-ROOSEVELT LINE

Thomas and Dorothy Burgess  
Elizabeth Burgess and Ezra Perry  
Deborah Perry and Col. Seth Pope  
Capt. Lemuel Pope and Elizabeth Hunt  
Mercy Pope and Capt. Caleb Church  
Capt. Joseph Church and Deborah Perry  
Deborah Church and Capt. Warren Delano  
Warren Delano and Catherine Lyman  
Sarah Delano and James Roosevelt  
Franklin D. Roosevelt (Tenth Generation)

#### SECOND BURGESS-ROOSEVELT LINE

Thomas and Dorothy Burgess  
Elizabeth Burgess and Ezra Perry  
Deborah Perry and Col. Seth Pope  
Susannah Pope and Jonathan Hathaway  
Deborah Hathaway and Jirah Swift

<sup>1</sup> At least no such mention is made in Johnson's *Franklin D. Roosevelt's Colonial Ancestors*.

Susannah Swift and Dr. Samuel Perry  
Deborah Perry and Capt. Joseph Church  
Deborah Church and Capt. Warren Delano  
Warren Delano and Catherine Lyman  
Sarah Delano and James Roosevelt  
Franklin D. Roosevelt (Eleventh Generation)

Mr. Roosevelt represents, it may be noted, two Generations (10th and 11th). He can scarcely be accused of arranging these connections from political motive. But a greater degree of kinship, much greater, exists between Mr. Roosevelt and the Kings County Burgesses by virtue of his five-fold lineage from Mayflower passenger Richard Warren, from whom also the Kings County Branch has descent. There are, therefore, in all, seven lines of Burgess-Roosevelt relationship. Two of Roosevelt's Warren lines are through Richard's son Nathaniel, the Plymouth Colony politician, and it is through Nathaniel that the Burgesses take their Warren descent. (See Third Generation.) The entire consanguinity is on the President's maternal side,—through his grandfather Warren Delano, notable New York merchant. Warren Delano's ancestors lived for several generations in southern Massachusetts. This accounts for the intermarriages responsible for the relationships.

#### FIRST WARREN—ROOSEVELT LINE

Richard and Elizabeth Warren  
Sarah Warren and John Cooke  
Sarah Cooke and Arthur Hathaway  
Jonathan Hathaway and Susannah Pope  
Deborah Hathaway and Jirah Swift  
Susannah Swift and Dr. Samuel Perry  
Deborah Perry and Capt. Joseph Church  
Deborah Church and Capt. Warren Delano  
Warren Delano and Catherine Lyman  
Sarah Delano and James Roosevelt  
Franklin D. Roosevelt

#### SECOND WARREN—ROOSEVELT LINE

Richard and Elizabeth Warren  
Sarah Warren and John Cooke  
Esther Cooke and Capt. Thomas Taber

Esther Taber and Samuel Perry  
Ebenezer Perry and Abigail Fessenden  
Dr. Samuel Perry and Susannah Swift  
Deborah Perry and Capt. Joseph Church  
Deborah Church and Capt. Warren Delano  
Warren Delano and Catherine Lyman  
Sarah Delano and James Roosevelt  
Franklin D. Roosevelt

THIRD WARREN—ROOSEVELT LINE

Richard and Elizabeth Warren  
Elizabeth Warren and Richard Church  
Joseph Church and Mary Tucker  
Joseph Church and Grace Shaw  
Nathaniel Church and Innocent Head  
Capt. Caleb Church and Mercy Pope  
Capt. Joseph Church and Deborah Perry  
Deborah Church and Capt. Warren Delano  
Warren Delano and Catherine Lyman  
Sarah Delano and James Roosevelt  
Franklin D. Roosevelt

FOURTH WARREN—ROOSEVELT LINE

Richard and Elizabeth Warren  
Nathaniel Warren and Sarah Walker  
Alice Warren and Thomas Gibbs  
Abigail Gibbs and Jirah Swift  
Jirah Swift and Deborah Hathaway  
Susannah Swift and Dr. Samuel Perry  
Deborah Perry and Capt. Joseph Church  
Deborah Church and Capt. Warren Delano  
Warren Delano and Catherine Lyman  
Sarah Delano and James Roosevelt  
Franklin D. Roosevelt

FIFTH WARREN—ROOSEVELT LINE

Richard and Elizabeth Warren  
Nathaniel Warren and Sarah Walker  
Mercy Warren and Lieut. Jonathan Delano  
Thomas Delano and Jean Peckham  
Capt. Ephraim Delano and Elizabeth Cushman  
Capt. Warren Delano and Deborah Church



Warren Delano and Catherine Lyman  
Sarah Delano and James Roosevelt  
Franklin D. Roosevelt

Details of the President's progenitors in both the Burgess-Roosevelt and the Warren-Roosevelt lineages may be found in *Franklin D. Roosevelt's Colonial Ancestors* by Johnson; or at the Massachusetts Mayflower Society, Boston.

WARREN-BURGESS LINE

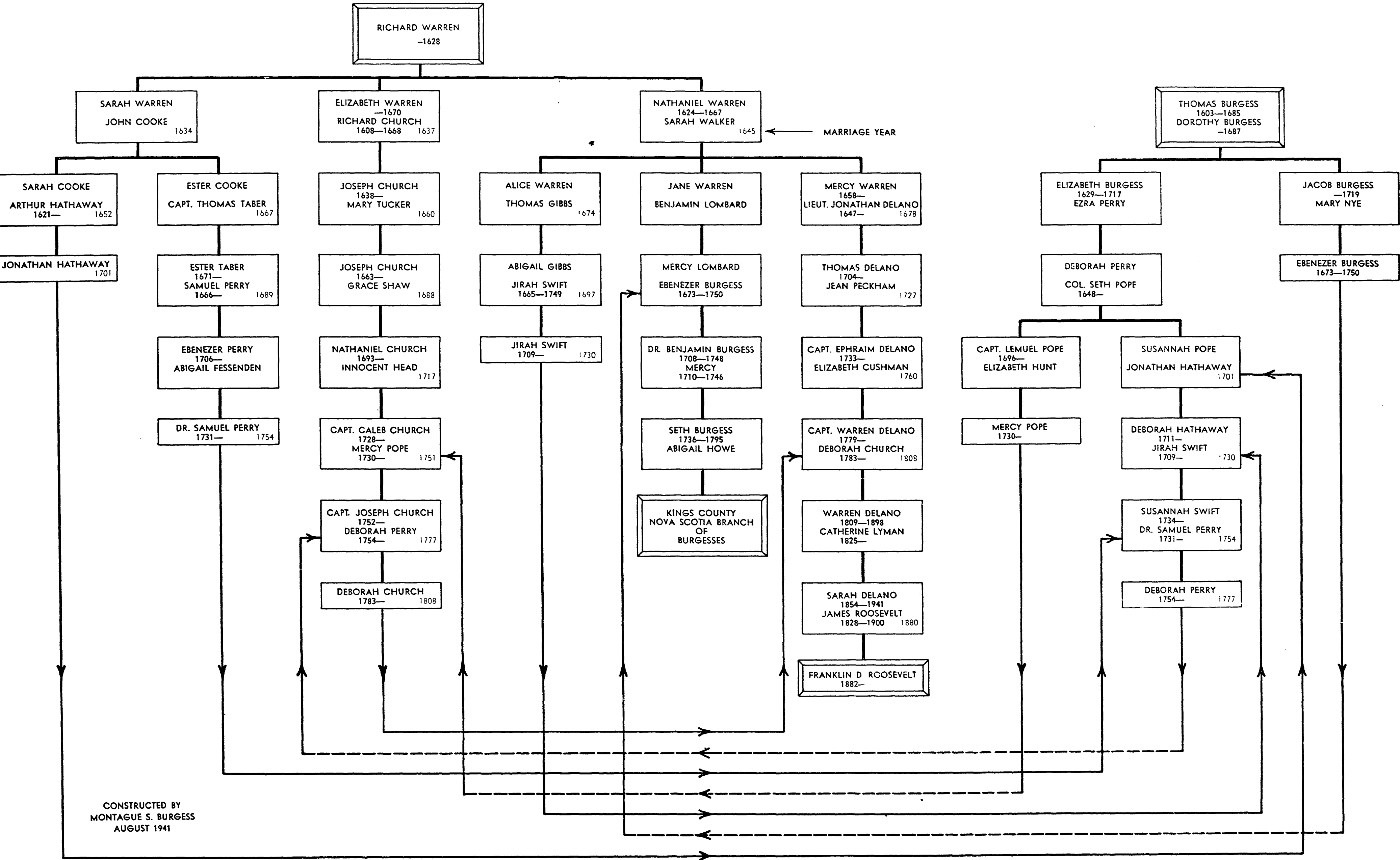
Richard and Elizabeth Warren  
Nathaniel Warren and Sarah Walker  
Jane Warren and Benjamin Lombard  
Mercy Lombard and Ebenezer Burgess  
Dr. Benjamin Burgess and Mercy —  
Seth Burgess, who established the

KINGS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, BRANCH  
OF BURGESSES.

The Kings County Burgesses' descent from Richard Warren, Thomas Burgess and others of the Plymouth Colony may be found in detail also in the records of the Massachusetts Mayflower Society.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> There are Mayflower Societies in thirty states of the Union. A prerequisite for membership is *proved* descent from a Mayflower passenger. The author, after the usual thorough investigation, was elected a member of the Massachusetts Mayflower Society.

WARREN-BURGESS-ROOSEVELT DESCENDANTS





## *Eleventh Generation*

The most, perhaps, of this generation are still unborn. Those<sup>1</sup> who have already acquired earthly residence are in their infancy or their early youth. The Eighth Generation have now all joined their fathers and their mothers in eternal rest. The Ninth are in middle and in old age, and from them already Father Time has begun to take his toll. The Tenth Generation for the most part are in the vigor of their youth. The Eleventh, the children of today, are the men and the women of tomorrow, who, one by one, are assuming, or will assume, the responsibilities their fathers and their mothers have borne,—worries and cares essentially the same as those of Thomas and Dorothy, of Jacob and Mary, of Ebenezer and Mercy, and so on through the centuries past. We labor and we toil as do the ants and the bees, for what final purpose oft we wonder; but for some purpose, we trust, more than establishing mere genealogical records.

High like a beacon  
Till our strong years be sped  
And sinews weaken;  
Till others in our stead  
Take from our loosening hand  
The torch full-streaming which we  
pass at Death's command.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Eleventh Generation of whom the compiler has a record are mentioned under "Children" of the Tenth Generation.

<sup>2</sup> The authorship of the verse is unknown to the compiler, who makes this footnote lest he be misjudged, of all the different kinds of rascals, a plagiarist.

## BURGESS GENEALOGICAL CHARTS

In order to establish a perspective of the relationship of the families and names considered in this Genealogy, it would be desirable to present in one graphic chart all those mentioned. Such a chart would necessarily require space many times the area of an individual page were it to show clearly the name of each individual. However, another scheme has been developed which permits a complete representation in a General Master Chart, followed by several sub-division charts. Preceding all these is a Key.

In the Key the first five names, representing the first five Generations, are given the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. These numbers correspond to Thomas, Jacob, Ebenezer, Benjamin and Seth. But beginning with the descendants of Seth a combination of two numbers is required, for here the Genealogy stops with the mere stem-line, and includes, or attempts to include, all the children of each Generation. The first number in the combination denotes the Generation; the second is simply a reference number, and does not always represent the order of birth of an individual in his or her Generation.

In the Burgess Genealogical Master Chart circles symbolize the names appearing in the Genealogy. A sufficient number of these circles for identification are given the numbers corresponding to those shown in the Key. Where circles are not numbered, the reader may readily identify them by counting to the left or right from the nearest number shown in the Genealogical Master Chart. For example, the third circle shown in the seventh horizontal row represents the combination 7-3, which appears in the Key. Looking at the Key, one can easily discern that 7-3 is Stephen Burgess.

The Genealogical Master Chart can be used to determine relationships. Illustrations for that purpose are shown and explained in detail in Genealogical Chart No. 1. The Master Chart also emphasizes the larger families of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Generations as compared with the smaller families of the Tenth and Eleventh Generations.

The chart showing illustrations of relationship is followed by eleven additional charts, which are sub-divisions of the Master Chart. Each of these eleven shows names, dates and numbers given in the Key. Genealogical Chart No. 2, starting with Thomas Burgess, gives information for the purpose of orientation. The last row in this chart gives the ten children of Benjamin, 6-3. The succeeding ten charts proceed with Benjamin's children and show their descendants to the present time. To facilitate the construction of these charts the children of Mercy (Burgess) Calkin, 7-1, were omitted, although their names do appear in the Key and bear the numbers 8-1 to 8-8.

Because of large families, it was necessary to construct two charts for the descendants of Seth Burgess, 7-2; four charts for the descendants of Stephen Burgess, 7-3; two charts for the descendants of John Newcomb Burgess, 7-6; but only one chart was required for all the descendants of Benjamin, 7-8, Sarah Alice, 7-9 and William Forsythe Burgess, 7-10. In the rectangles on Genealogical Charts Nos. 2 to 12, inclusive, the surname of Burgess is omitted,—omitted except in the cases of the children of Burgess females. In the latter instances the surname is marked with an asterisk. In some rectangles dates are missing, since the author of the Genealogy was unable to obtain the information.

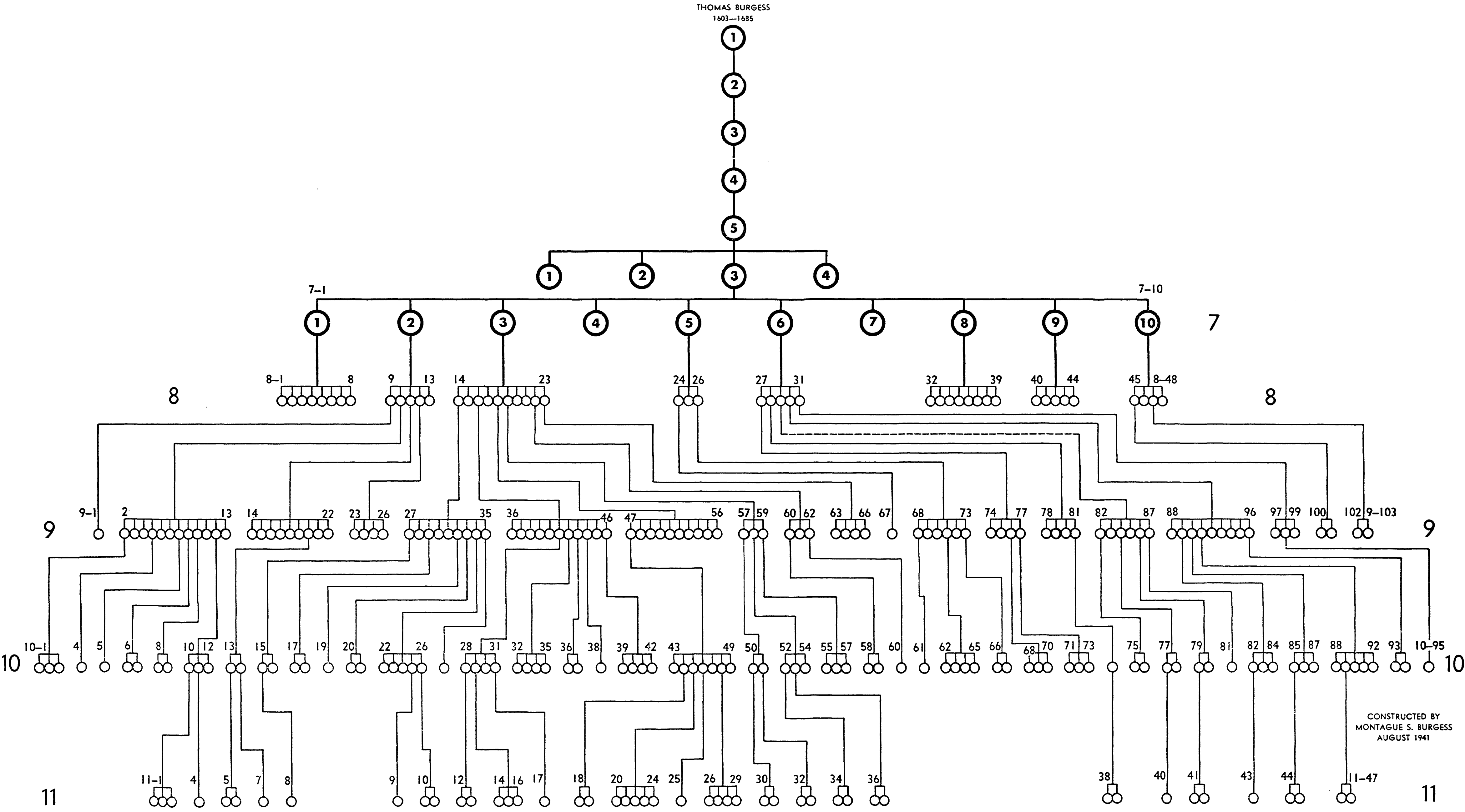
MONTAGUE S. BURGESS

# *Key*

## TO BURGESS GENEALOGICAL MASTER CHART

KEY	PAGE	KEY	PAGE
1 THOMAS BURGESS.....	1	8-10 Freeman Hovey	
1603—1685		8-11 William Jehiel	
2 JACOB BURGESS .....	8	8-12 Clement S.	
—1719		8-13 Mary	
3 EBENEZER BURGESS .....	11	7-3 STEPHEN BURGESS .....	26
1673—1750		1792—1879	
4 DR. BENJAMIN BURGESS....	15	8-14 William	
1708—1748		8-15 Mary Ann	
5 SETH BURGESS .....	18	8-16 (Charles) Rufus	
1736—1795		8-17 John N.	
6- 1 Mary		8-18 (John) Edwin	
6- 2 Thankful		8-19 Frederick	
6- 3 Benjamin		8-20 Abigail	
6- 4 Earl		8-21 Joseph A.	
		8-22 George Owen	
		8-23 Stephen Chalmers	
		7-5 EARL BURGESS .....	26
6-3 BENJAMIN BURGESS.....	21	1797—1843	
1762—1853		8-24 Rachel Alice	
7- 1 Mercy		8-25 Emeline	
7- 2 Seth		8-26 James Edward	
7- 3 Stephen		7-6 JOHN NEWCOMB BURGESS	27
7- 4 Abigail Hovey		1800—1878	
7- 5 Earl		8-27 David Ells	
7- 6 John Newcomb		8-28 John Harvey	
7- 7 Mary		8-29 Stephen Edward	
7- 8 Benjamin		8-30 Joshua Chase	
7- 9 Sarah Alice		8-31 Joseph William	
7-10 William Forsythe		7-8 BENJAMIN BURGESS.....	28
		1804—1846	
7-1 MERCY (BURGESS) CALKIN	25	8-32 John Leander	
1789—1874		8-33 Sarah Augusta	
8- 1 Caroline		8-34 Rebecca A.	
8- 2 Gurdon		8-35 George S.	
8- 3 Benjamin Howes		8-36 Joshua Kinsman	
8- 4 Edmund		8-37 Hannah	
8- 5 Mary Jane		8-38 Ellen Maria	
8- 6 Abigail Hovey		8-39 George Almon	
8- 7 John Burgess		7-9 SARAH A. (BURGESS)	
8- 8 Elias		CONDON.....	28
7-2 SETH BURGESS .....	26	1806—	
1790—1874		8-40 Mary	
8- 9 Henry		8-41 Amanda	
		8-42 Charles	
		8-43 Erminia	
		8-44 Jane Abigail	

BURGESS GENEALOGICAL MASTER CHART



CONSTRUCTED BY  
MONTAGUE S. BURGESS  
AUGUST 1941





KEY	PAGE	KEY	PAGE
7-10 WILLIAM FORSYTHE BURGESS .....	28	8-16 (CHARLES) RUFUS BURGESS 31 1826—1905	
1809—		9-36 Winifred Logan	
8-45 (Annie) Adelia		9-37 Lena Hunter	
8-46 Charles		9-38 Abbie Berteaux	
8-47 Ella		9-39 Laura	
8-48 Flora		9-40 Mary Ann	
		9-41 (Rufus) Earl	
		9-42 Lina Dorothy	
		9-43 Elinor McLeod	
		9-44 (John) Albert	
		9-45 Harry	
		9-46 Carol Georgina	
8- 9 HENRY BURGESS .....	26		
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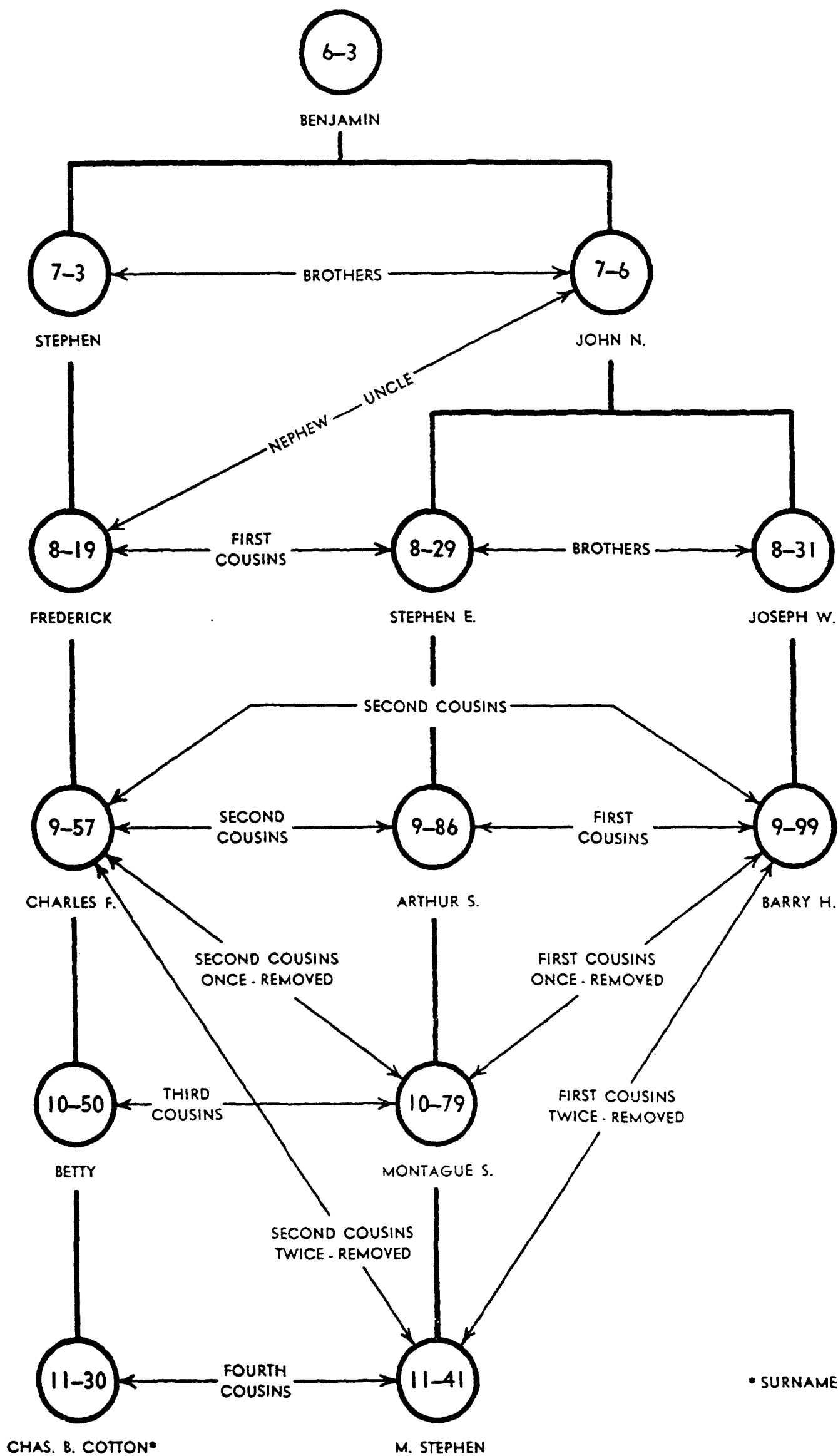
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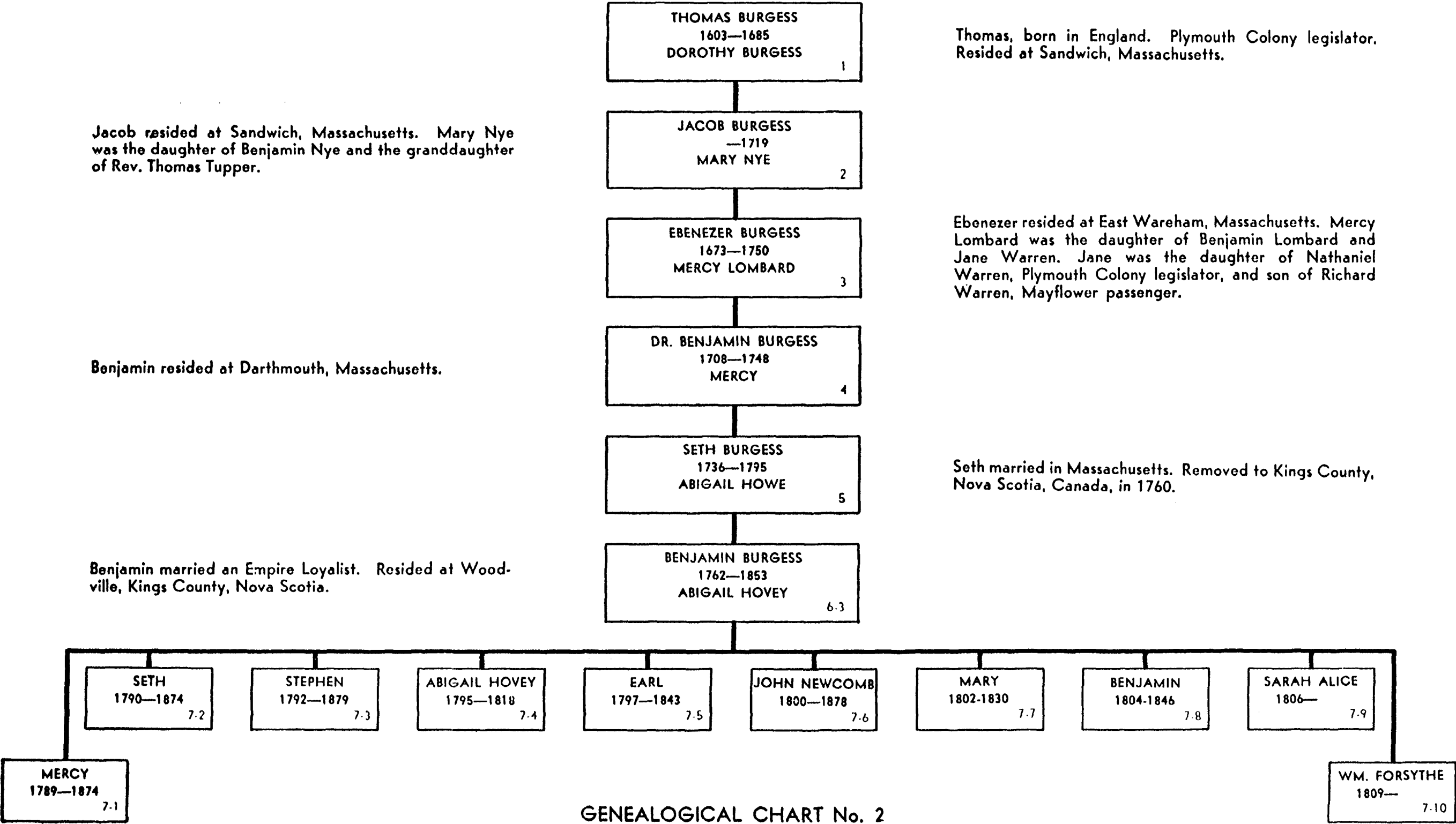
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# GENEALOGICAL MASTER CHART



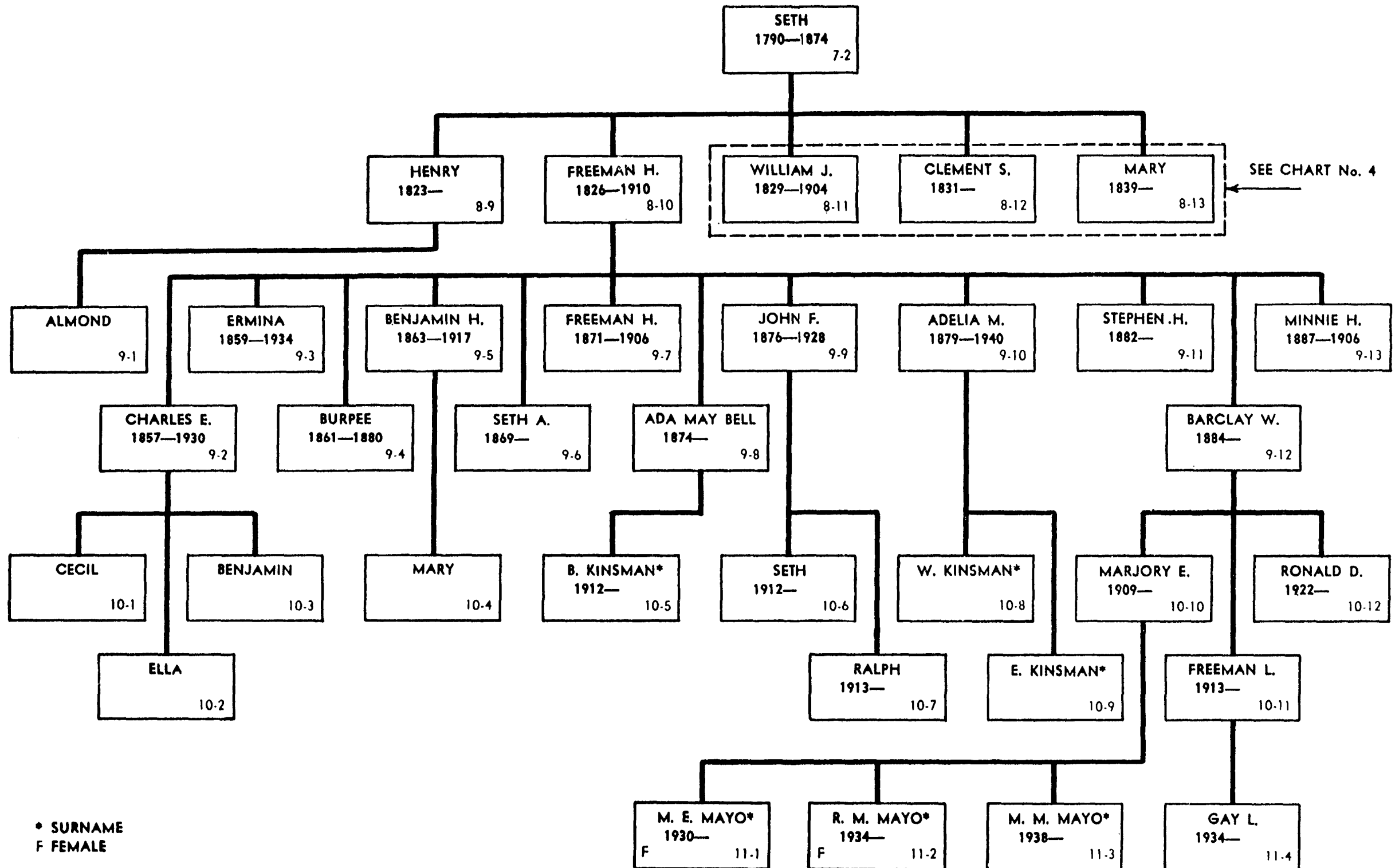
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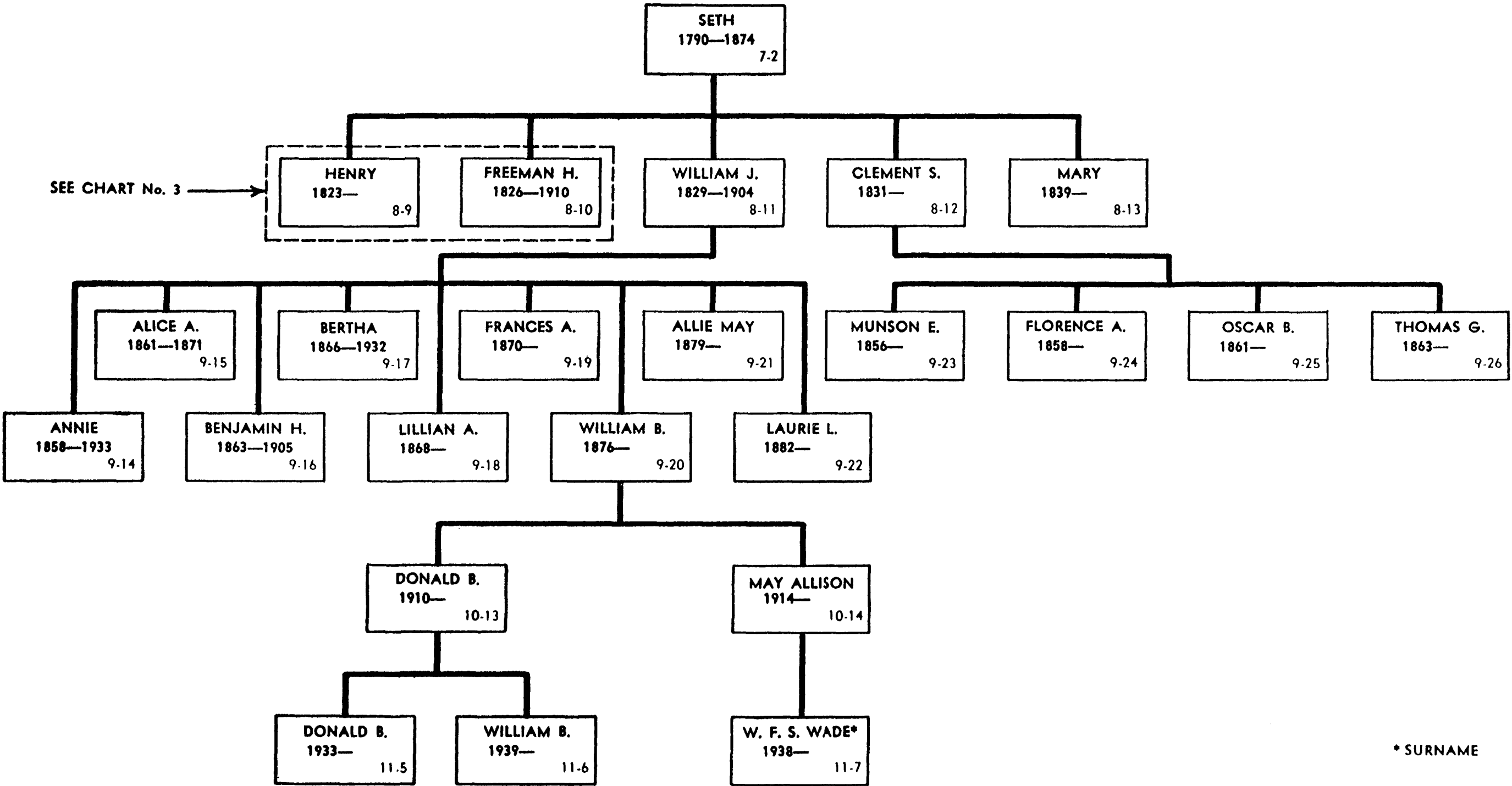
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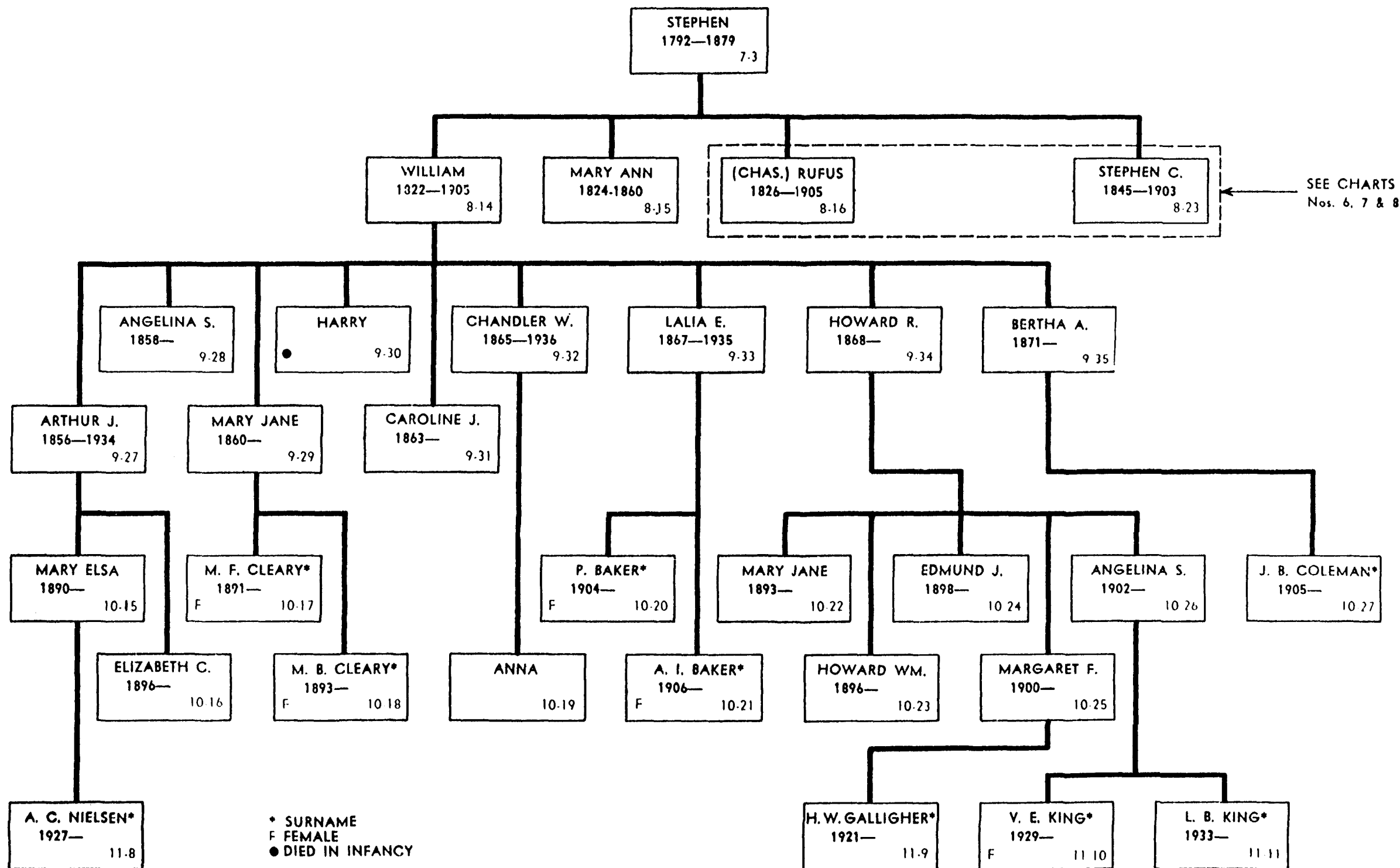
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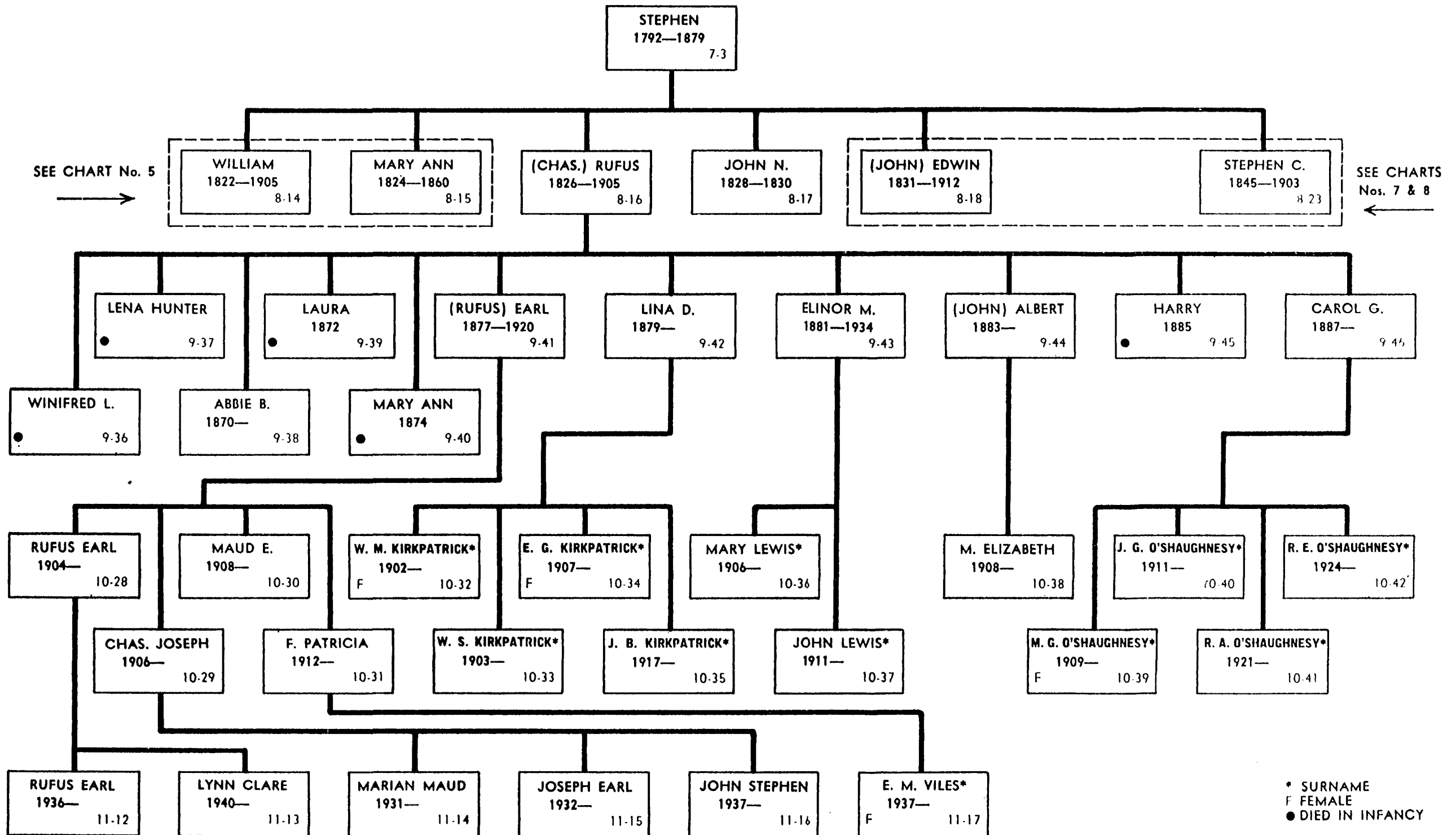


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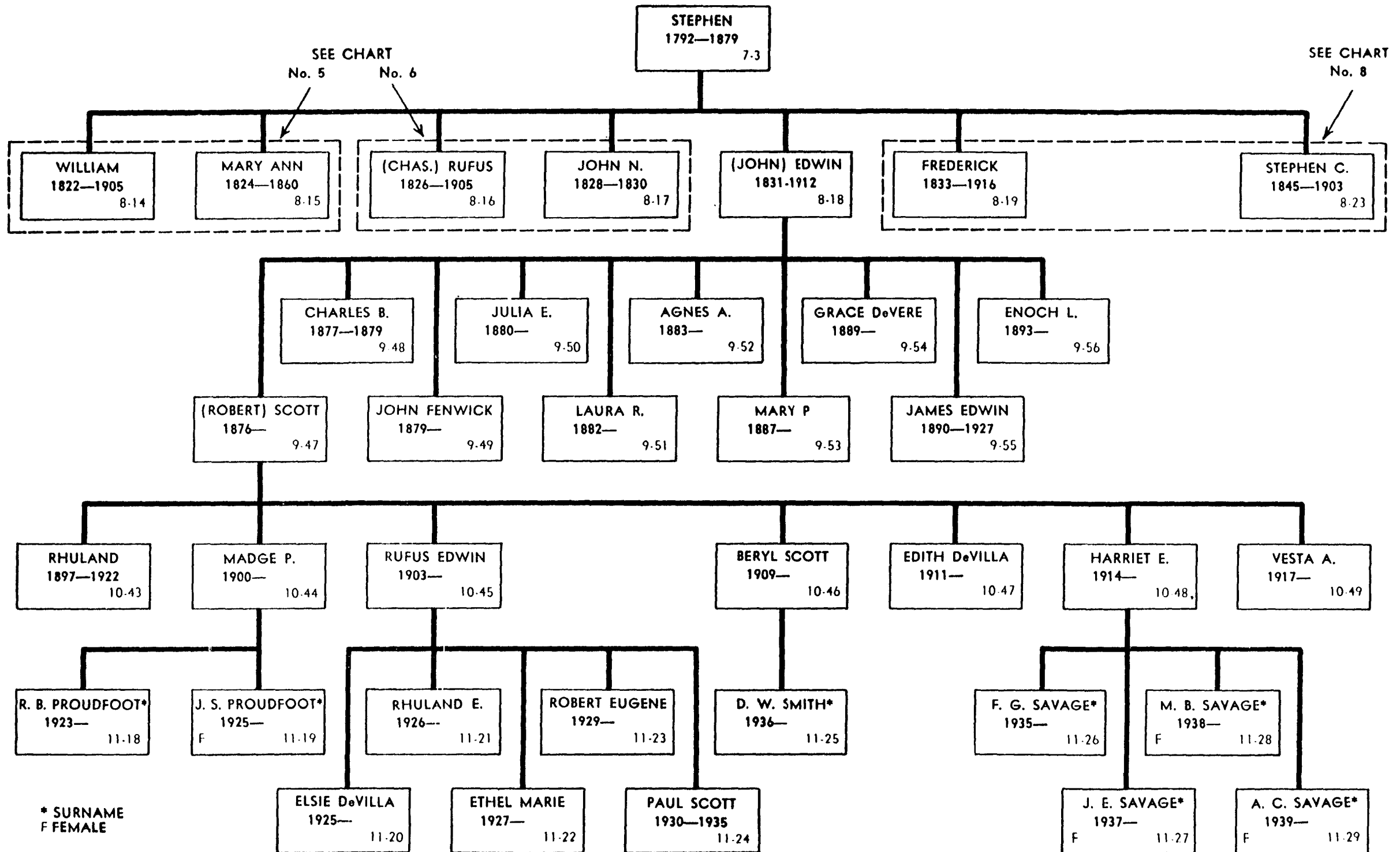
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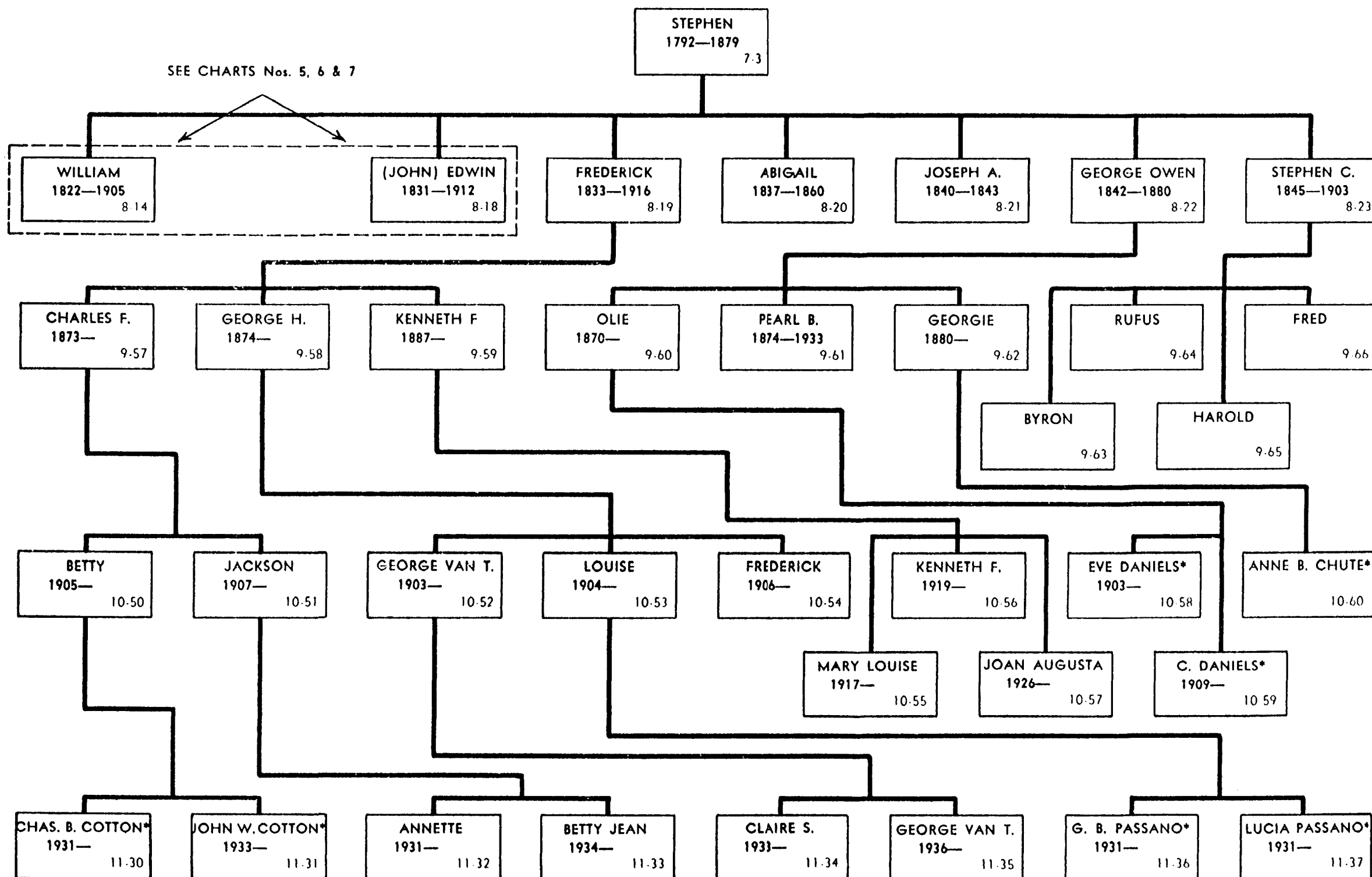
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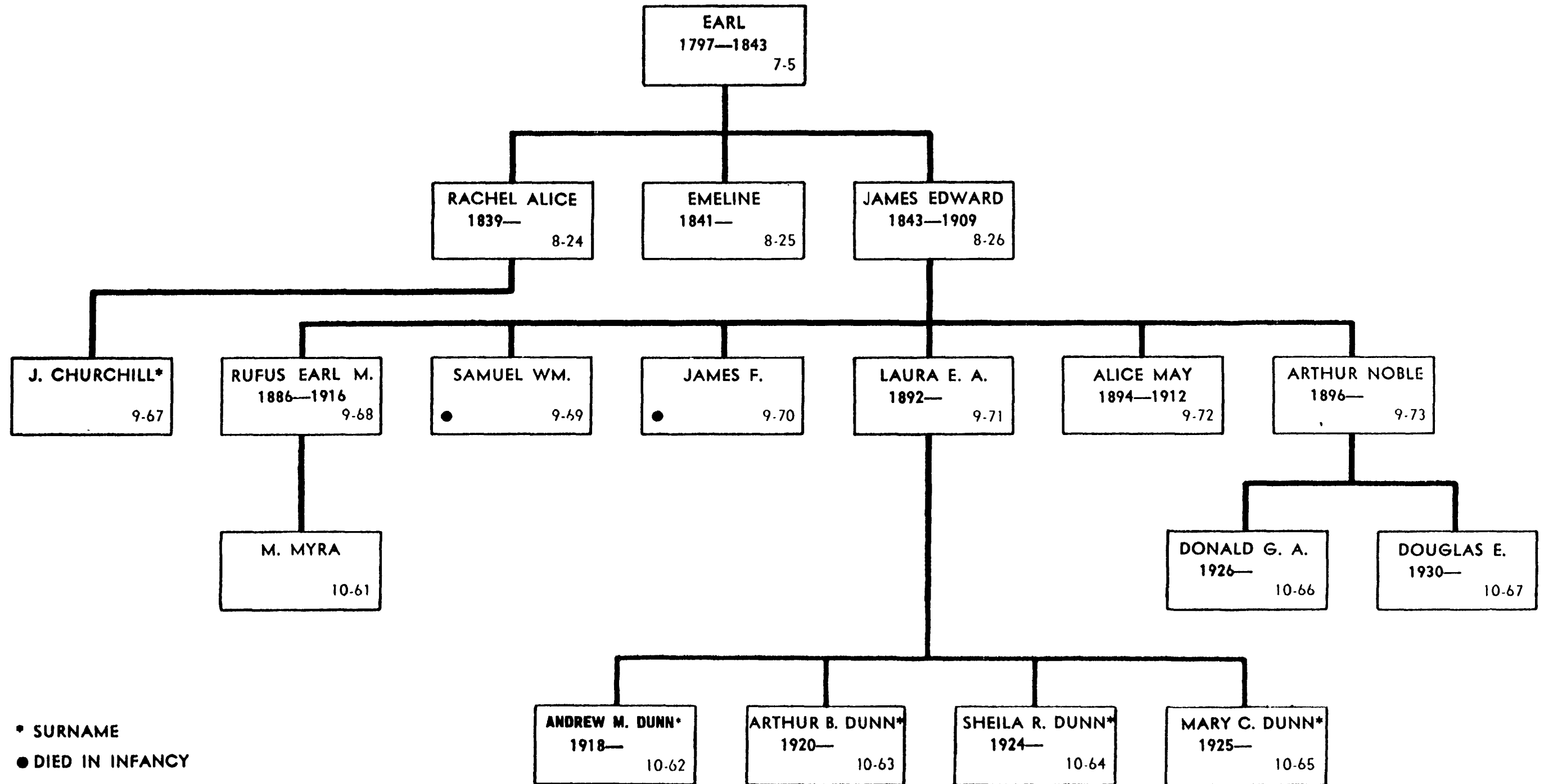
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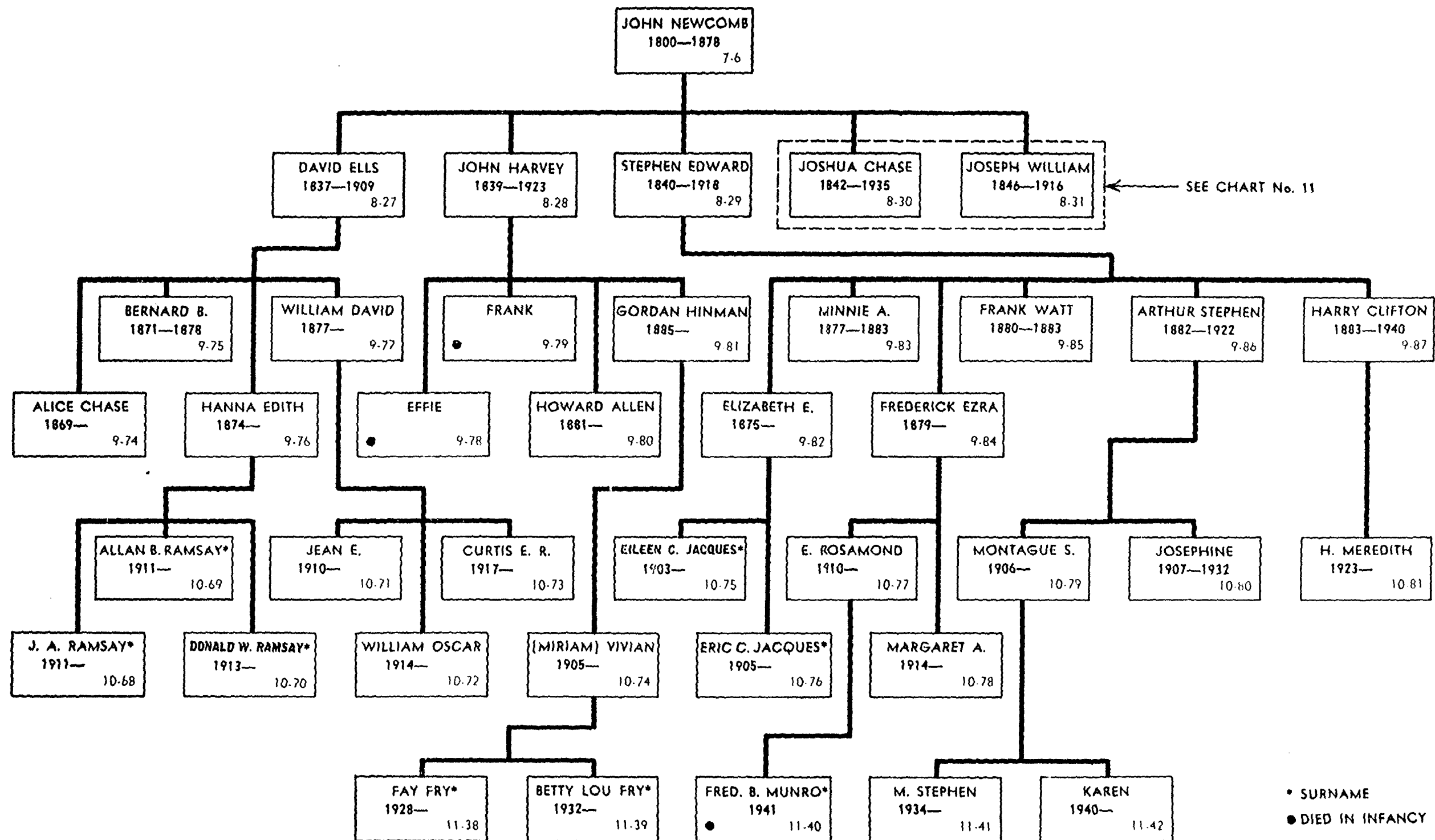
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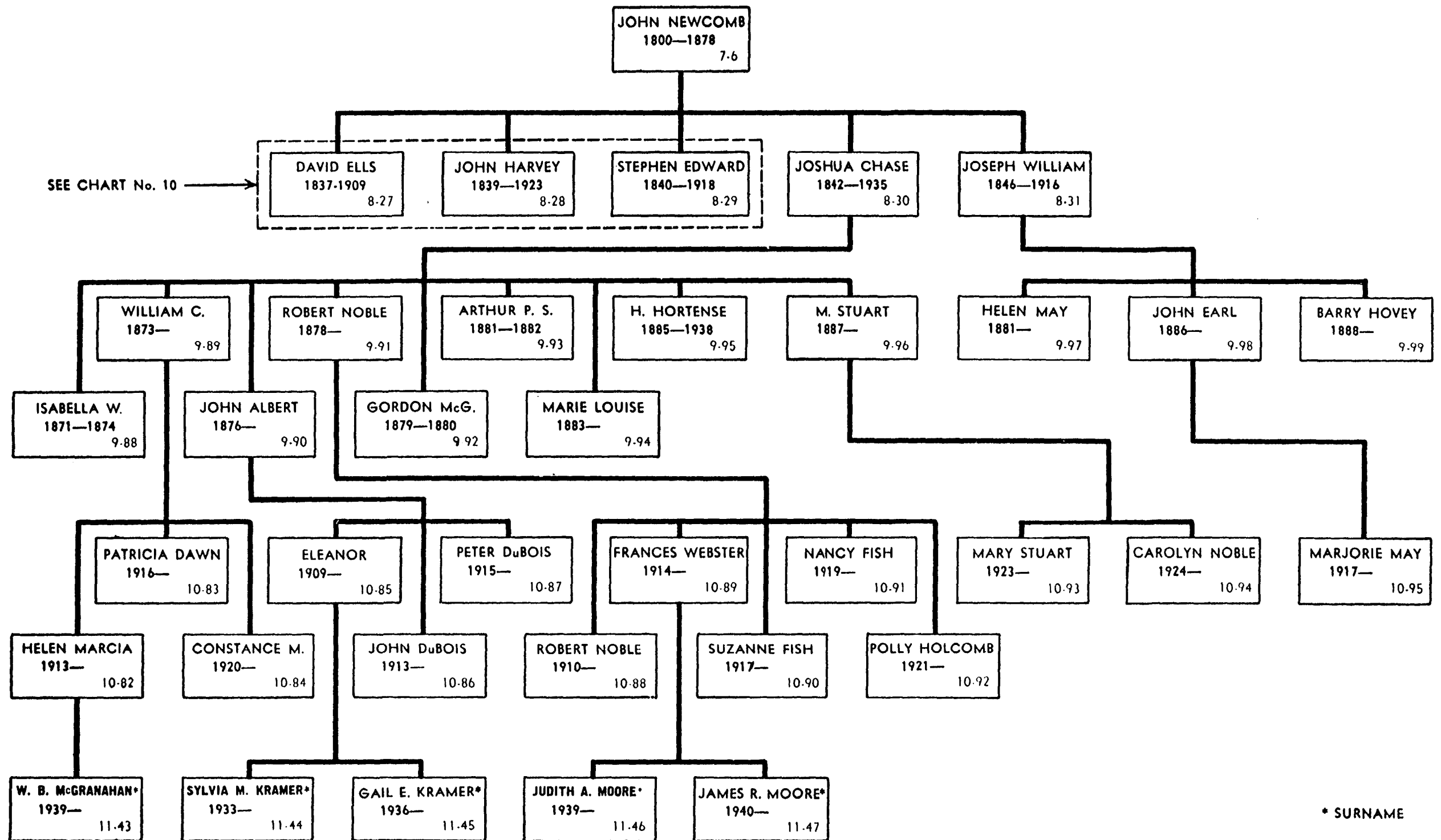


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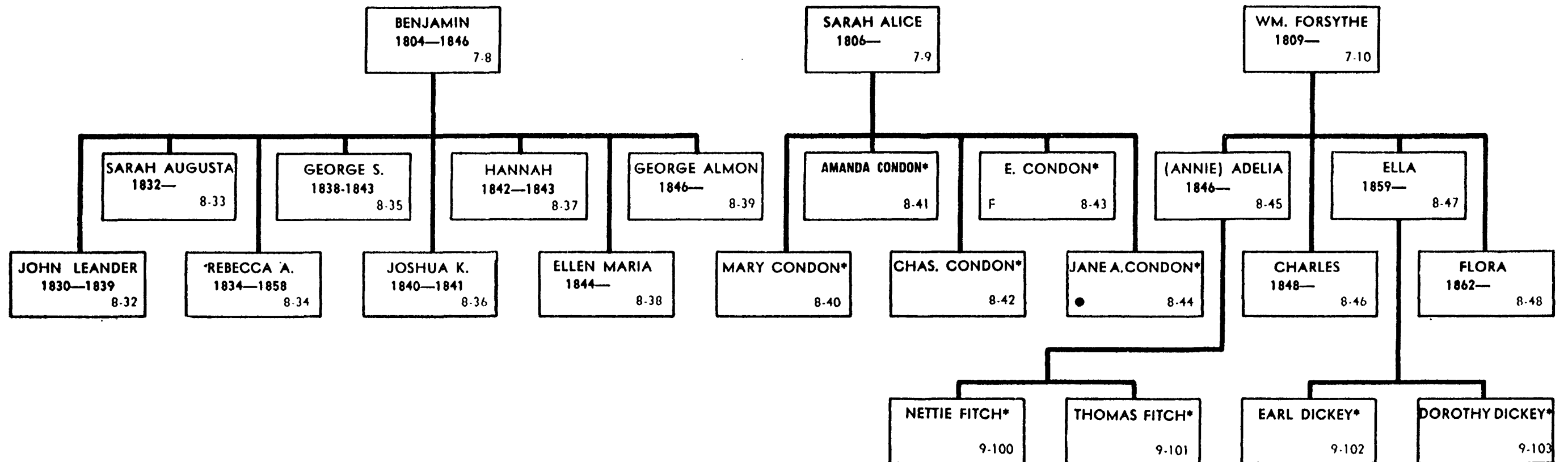
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