

GASPÉ OF YESTERDAY

RESTIGOUCHE

Historic Events Of Early Days

An account written 1890 by Miss C.J.
Duncan (Mrs.W.D.Duncan)

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KEN ANNETT

RESTIGOUCHE - HISTORIC EVENTS OF EARLY DAYSFOREWORD

References to the early days of the Restigouche region are to be found in previous articles of GASPÉ OF YESTERDAY starting with No. 17, "THE STORIED PAST OF THE RESTIGOUCHE" (SPEC-FEB.7,1980) This article can be found in Volume 1 of the series bearing date of 1981 and some aspects of it, with particular reference to the Battle of the Restigouche in 1760, were broadcast by the CBC RADIO programme, "QUEBEC A.M." in November,1988.

Shared by the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, the Restigouche region has a rich and fascinating past. With the objective of recalling and preserving some aspects of its historic story the account below, RESTIGOUCHE-HISTORIC EVENTS OF EARLY DAYS, composed more than a century ago, in 1890, by Miss C.J.Duncan (Mrs C. W.Duncan) is presented by GASPÉ OF YESTERDAY.

It is probable that other such accounts of early Gaspesia exist among the records of pioneer families. GASPÉ OF YESTERDAY will welcome material of this kind and, by including it with a series that has a place in various archives and libraries, will help to ensure its preservation for future years.



RESTIGOUCHEHistoric Events of the Early DaysWritten 1890 by Miss C.J.Duncan

Restigouche is rich in her historic associations, as well as in natural resources and natural beauty. In the days when Restigouche made part of old Acadia "the patient Acadian farmer" lived by the riverside and dyked the marshes-which he would always rather do than clear the land-between Oak Bay and Cross Point to keep out the encroaching tides. Either they or their more warlike soldiery erected fortifications at the Battery and Point a la Garde, as their names still indicate. French rule in Canada was overthrown by Wolfe at Quebec and the following year, 1760, the final battle between the French and British was fought on the Restigouche. Captain John Byron was the commander of the British fleet, and seems to have completely destroyed the fortifications and ships of his unfortunate foes. Many of the relics of the burned and sunken ships have been seen in the bed of the river at quite a late date. It has been ascertained that they were "clinker built". Canon balls have been found as far up the river as Long Island, and also in the vicinity of Camobellton, three quarters of a mile from the shore. Many other memorials of the battle have been picked up, such as bayonets, spurs, officer's knee buckels, gun barrels, etc. showing that when defeated they fled to the woods. In the district now called Broadlands a number of skeletons were discovered together. Some of them were known to be young women as evidenced by the quantity of long, fair hair. How they met their death is a mystery. We would fain believe it was not at the hands of the British.

The war clouds having disappeared from the Restigouche and Baie des Chaleurs, Messrs. Shoolbred and Smith acquired from the British Government control as seigneurs of the Restigouche and bay from Pabos on the north to Smith's Island at Tide Head--Point a la Garde alone being reserved by the Imperial government --and from thence to Napiscuit on the south side of the bay. They were aware of the magnificent salmon fisheries and intended to develop a trade to Great Britain.

They engaged Robert Adams, David Duncan and his son John, then a lad of sixteen, natives of Aberdeen, Scotland, to come out and take charge of their territory and prosecute the salmon business for them. They came out accordingly in 1773 and at once commenced operations. They established stations at various points, making Old Church Point their headquarters, and thus became the first British settlers on the Restigouche. The only inhabitants on the river were Micmac Indians, men of splendid physique and warlike aspect. Their burying ground was then at Old Church Point, and in later days the tides creeping into the bank has unearthed several skeletons of extraordinary size. They used flint arrow heads in the chase. An abundance of these found in certain localities would seem to indicate a fight with some hostile band; perhaps with their traditional enemy, the Mohawks.

David Duncan going to visit a fishing station at New Richmond found the ship in which he intended returning to Scotland in the Fall, just ready to sail, so he was compelled to leave without bidding his son good-bye. They never saw each other again. The mother, learning that her son was left in Restigouche, would not believe but that he had been killed by Indians and shortly afterwards died heartbroken.

For a time the trade flourished under the superintendence of the two young men, Adams and Duncan. Then the American War of Independence broke out. Twice the American privateers sailed up the river and plundered the little company's stores at Old Church Point. The second time they had been warned of their coming and had hidden their stores in pits in the woods; but they were betrayed by the French in their employ. The plunderers took everything—even the hat off Robert Adam's head and the watch out of his pocket. His partner, Duncan, was absent at the time at New Richmond. They immediately set to work to build a boat, intending to go to Quebec for fresh supplies. While engaged in building the boat they had to subsist on fish and berries. When making their way up to Quebec, at Green Island, a short distance below the city, they fell in with a British man-of-war and were very kindly treated.

On another occasion the little band barely escaped being massacred. One of the men had given an Indian a severe beating and his people were plotting to avenge the insult by wiping out the pale faces, but their plans were disclosed by a friendly squaw and the massacre was averted. But on the whole the Indians were friendly to the British settlers and a kindly feeling has always existed between them. In the latter days it was their custom to visit each house early on the New Year morning, wish their brothers and sisters Kish-a-bon-annie, -- A Happy New Year -- receive a present and a drink of brandy, and thus commence the new year with feeling of great good will.

The trade in salted salmon, fur, feathers, was a profitable one. Messrs. Shoolbred and Smith had a store sixty feet long on Old Church Point.

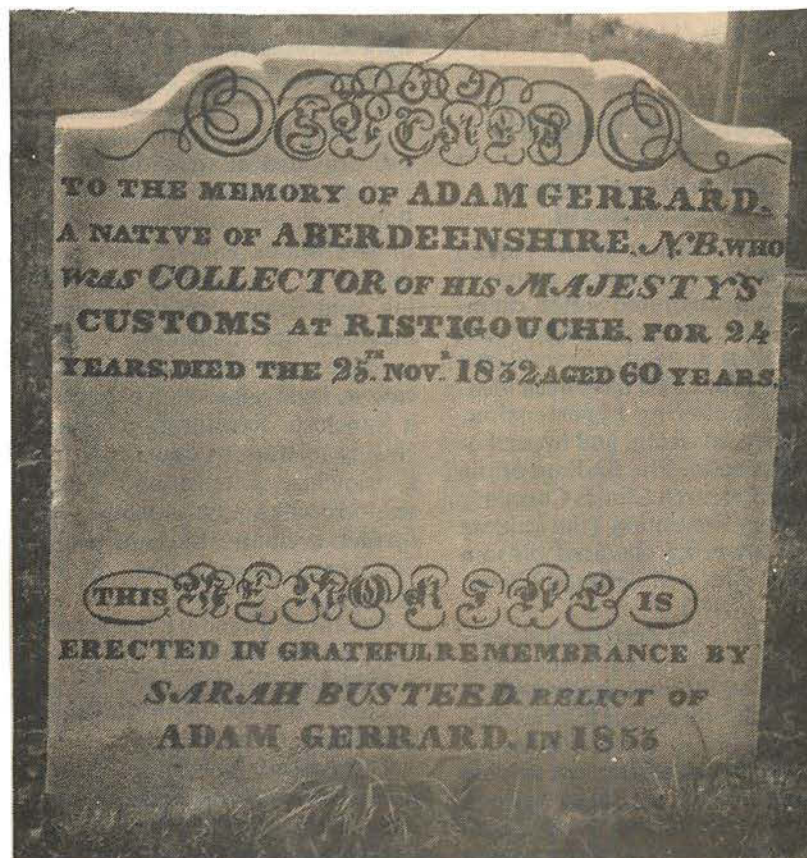
A few more intrepid souls from across the water landed in Restigouche about this time. Among the first to arrive were the brothers William and Thomas Busted, both married men. The latter had a family of four children. Mrs. Thomas Busted was a French lady whose maiden name was Annie Bonne. Her parents had both lost their lives in the French Revolution. A band of Loyalists found a resting place further down the Bay at New Carlisle and Paspébiac.

John Duncan, at the age of thirty-three, wisely concluded that it was not good for man to live alone. He had met, courted and won Elizabeth Morrison of Napisquit, now Bathurst. There was no Protestant minister nearer than Miramichi to perform the marriage ceremony. Nothing daunted, with true Scottish fortitude, the intrepid lady agreed to walk to Miramichi on snowshoes. They set out, following the coast all the way and spent the nights with the Indian families in their camps. They were duly married on Tuesday 20th March, 1790 at Miramichi by "Jas. Fraser, V.D.M. Miss'nry". At that time moose were plentiful and it is told of Elizabeth that she was a capital shot, bringing down many of those noble animals as they fed on the marshes near her home in Napisquit. She and her husband took up their abode at Old Church Point. Robert Adams was shortly married to Elizabeth Busted by the Rev. Mr. Dripps, a Church of England clergyman, the first Protestant minister to visit Restigouche. John Duncan's son, David, was the first male child born of British parents in Restigouche and Robert Adams' daughter, Mary, was the first female

child - the latter being a few months older than David. She afterwards became the wife of Robert Ferguson. Both children were born at Old Church Point.

Subsequent marriages gives the names of the original families, Adam Garrard, first Collector of Customs, married Sarah Busted. The Garrard family was of Huguenot extraction.

John Adams, brother of Robert, married Mary Busted. This marriage took place in a most romantic spot--in an open boat in the middle of the river. This was done to avoid some technical, legal difficulty. Robert Adams died when a comparatively young man and his widow married William Pratt, an Englishman. Alex. Ferguson, elder brother of Robert, married Dorothy Sherar, daughter of a Loyalist family of New Carlisle. One of their daughters married Charles Armstrong, and was the mother of the late Chief Justice Armstrong; another became the wife of Rufus Chamberlin, one of the early traders.



THIS STONE in Atholville is fascinating both for its historic importance and its elaborate lettering.

Memorial Name Plaque To Be Upgraded In Summer

The Caledonian Society of Rest-gouche is presently in the process of adding family names of early settlers to the Memorial Name Plaque at Old Athol House Cemetery in Atholville for the years 1791-1915.

William R. Adams, chairman of the cemetery committee, said that names to be added to the plaque this summer are Cleveland, Conacher, Dickson and Young.

He pointed out that any additional family names must be substantiated by proof of date of burial.

Persons wishing to add family names are asked to contact Adams at P.O. Box 101, Tide Head, N.B., E0K 1K0 or telephone (506) 753-4505.

The Caledonian Society dedicated the plaque in 1974 and has played a major role in the upkeep of the cemetery.

A new fence was erected in 1984 and last summer, a complete renovation project was carried out on the stones.

The cemetery is located near the Atholville Pulp Inc. mill and the Fraser Company maintains the grounds.

Following are the family names which are presently on the plaque:

Adams (Addams); Alexander; Alford; Andrew; Asker; Aylett; Bain; Baird; Balcom; Barbarie; Barclay.

Beaton; Boardman; Borland; Brown; Bulmer; Busteed; Butters; Caldwell; Campbell.

Carey; Chamberlain; Clousten; Cole; Connors; Cool; Cooling; Cooper; Copeland; Craigs.

Craswell; Crawford; Dawson; Dickie; Dobson; Downie; Downs; Duff; Duncan; Dryman.

Ellsworth; Elms; Fair; Farrer; Farrel; Ferguson; Firth; Fraser; Gallan; Gaudin.

Gerrard; Gilker; Gillis (Gillies); Gordon; Gorham; Hanscomb; Harper; Henderson; Hen-nigar; Henry.



Cairn with family name plaque

Herdman; Hunter; Irving; Jardine; Kerr; Lefurgey; Lodge; Mair; Malone; Matheson.

McBeath; McCurdy; McDavid; McDonald; McDougall; McKay; McKenzie; McLean; McLeod; Merle.

Millar; Moffat; Montgomery; Moores; Mowat; Murray; Noble;

Paterson; Pollock; Porter.

Pratt; Price; Ratty; Ritchie; Robertson; Rudd; Scott; Sharp; Sillars; Sinclair.

Smith; Steven; Stuart; Sullivan; Sweeney; Thompson; Walker; Watson; Watt; Wilson; Wheeler; Wright.

Samuel Lee, about this time, discovered that Shoolbred and Smith, as seigneurs, had not fulfilled their contracts, as no roads were built nor schools, etc. established. This was reported to the Imperial government, and in consequence their estates reverted to the Crown. Robert Adams and John Duncan applied for a grant of Old Church Point, but for some unexplained reason did not receive it. A journey to Fredericton was a tedious matter in those days and land was held in esteem principally for the fishing privileges attached. Samuel Lee obtained a grant of 750 or 1000 acres adjoining Old Church Point. The names of other original grantees were as follows: THOMAS BUSTEED, Sr., ALEXANDER BEAN, JOHN MCGREGOR, GEORGE MCGREGOR, JOHN DUNCAN, ADAM GERRARD, JONATHAN HOAR, WILLIAM DUNCAN, JOHN ADAMS, JOSHUA DIAMOND, WILLIAM PRATT, JOHN HALIBURTON, ROBERT INNIS, ISAAC BARNES, JOHN SOMERVILLE.

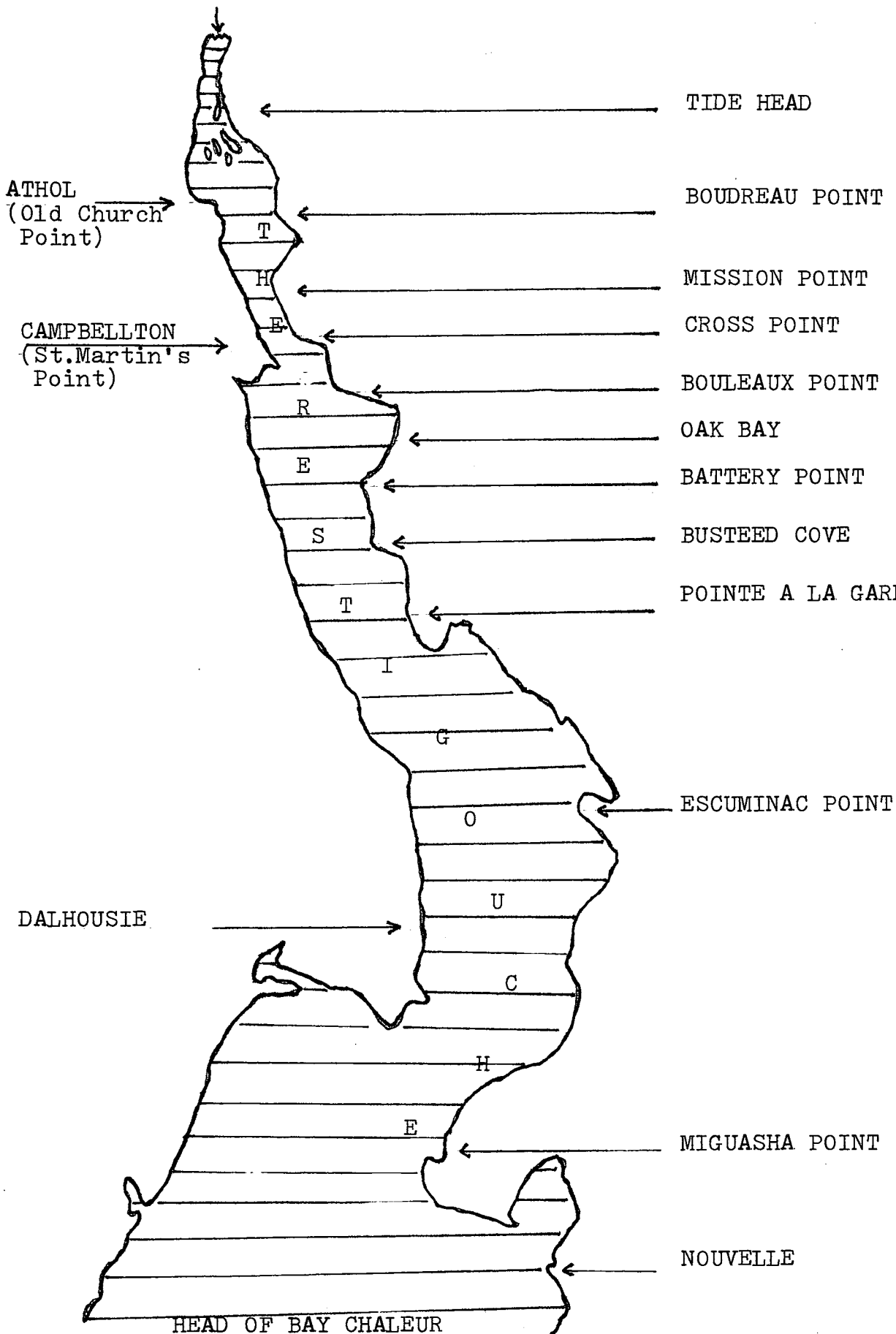
A brisk trade was carried on by Alexander Ferguson and Samuel Lee with Quebec, Halifax and other ports. The salmon were first thoroughly cured in immense vats, then packed into barrels of two hundred pounds weight - ten and twelve salmon filling a barrel. The trade of coopering was then much in demand. Fur was plentiful and there were myriads of wild fowl in their season. The ruthless slaughter of the moose caused those noble animals to leave the country, and it is only in late years they have returned. Lee and Ferguson had a dispute over fishing grounds, a lawsuit ensued which, of course, entailed a journey to Fredericton. Lee died on his way home and Ferguson a few months afterwards, probably from the effects of the arduous journey. Robert Ferguson, who had been a clerk for his brother, Alexander, then took up his brother's business and bought the Lee estate. He was a man of forceful and determined character, and afterwards conducted a large business - trading, ship-building and lumbering.

When the War of 1812 broke out Restigouche had to furnish her quota of young sons for the country's defence. Several whose names were drawn obtained substitutes. Among those who went were David Duncan, Sam Christopher, Harquail. They went on garrison duty at Fredericton to take the places of those sent to the front. Sam Christopher was afterwards promoted Captain and David Duncan, Ensign. The latter received a fine sword in recognition of his services. Later, a fine volunteer company of Restigouche men was organized. They were remarkable for their uniform fine appearance.

THE RESTIGOUCHE ESTUARY

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ATHOL
(Old Church
Point)

CAMPBELLTON
(St. Martin's
Point)

DALHOUSIE

TIDE HEAD

BOUDREAU POINT

MISSION POINT

CROSS POINT

BOULEAUX POINT

OAK BAY

BATTERY POINT

BUSTEED COVE

POINTE A LA GARDE

ESCUMINAC POINT

MIGUASHA POINT

NOUVELLE

HEAD OF BAY CHALEUR

The early schools and school-masters were as unique in their way as anything in Restigouche history or out of it. What the Vicar of Wakefield calls a "miscellaneous education" was received by the youth of the period from the "miscellaneous school-masters". The first on record was an Irishman, named Ryan. He had been a commissary in the British army. He was chiefly remarkable for writing a marvelously fine hand and his inability to dictate two sentences of correct English. To his fine Irish pronunciation may be traced the reason why you will hear flur for floor, and Aitly for Italy to this day. He was employed by Adam Gerrard, Collector of Customs and merchant as a tutor for his own family and some of the neighbouring children. The old church still standing in the old Athol cemetery was first erected at Miller's Point in order to be near the river, the only means of travel in those days. It was built by the old settlers who carried out the logs on their backs, intending to do duty both as schoolhouse and place of worship. And so it did for many years. They afterwards moved it to "Practs" and finally from there to its present situation. Mr. Young, a Church of England minister "kept school" on week days and nights and preached on Sundays. He is reputed to have been a very eloquent man. There is a tradition that he once received Fifty Pounds for a sermon in Montreal. His wife possessed a fine voice and she taught the young people vocal music. Mr. Young left Restigouche and was succeeded by an old soldier and he too officiated as chaplain on the Sabbath. The Bible was the common reading book, and Dolworth's spelling book was used. Two masters, Robinson and McKenzie, Englishmen, are still held in odious remembrance for their brutal severity. They used to pronounce Gentile "Shentle", chapter "shapter", chickens "Shickens" and so on. The unlucky culprit who didn't say "shentle" for Gentile, etc. was obliged to lay his hand on the desk and have it pounded with an oak ruler half an inch in thickness and three inches broad. A man of quite another stamp was Calander, a young Scotchman, still held in affectionate memory for his gentle and manly qualities. He never used corporal punishment and his pupils adored him. He taught in John Duncan's house, now occupied by his grandson, George Duncan. It is the oldest house now standing in Restigouche, and once upon a time was considered an extra fine house. There for many years there was an average attendance of 15 to 20 children who were duly instructed in the mysteries of the three R's.

The Church of England deserves great credit for sending out ministers to remote districts who held services and distributed religious literature. After Mr. Dripps, already spoken of, came Mr. Grey. This clergyman consecrated the portion of ground which Samuel Lee set apart for a graveyard, in the name of the Church of England and it was so recorded in the annals of the Church in Halifax. There the forefathers of Restigouche have all been laid to rest. Somerville and Dolittle are also names of early Episcopal ministers. In the time of Mr. Young a meeting was held to decide what church the people should adhere to. The Presbyterians carried the day; but they afterwards found themselves unable to support a minister and applied to the Church of England for supply. That church, being largely supported by the State, could better afford to look after stray flocks in the wilderness. It was not until 1831 that St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was built. The names of the first elders are as follows: JOHN ADAMS, ROBERT ADAMS, JOHN DUNCAN, JONATHAN HOAR; ALEX. ADAMS. The latter, familiarly known as "Sandy" Adams was present in Halifax when the "CHESAPEAKE" and the "SHANNON" were brought into the harbour, their decks covered with blood.

The first ship built in the county was built by Edward I. Mann and called "THE SHARK". Robert F. Ferguson also built several ships, the first one being named the "CALEDONIA". Bell and Martin, two Scottish Captains, also built ships over sixty years ago, one building at Martin's Point, the original name of Campbellton, the other at Duncan's Point,

Capt. Bell used to have a certain little lad of four or five years sing "Bonnie laddie, Highland laddie" for him and when the song was finished would invite him to "come awa'an have a la al scop" of Jamaica rum as a reward. He had a puncheon of it only! Small wonder that in after days drinking habits became too sadly common.

With the ship building commenced the lumber trade. No ship ever left Restigouche empty. Pine was the principal timber exported and-

"They fell, those grand majestic pines
Those captive kings so straight and tall;
Shorn of their streaming hair
And naked and bare."

they were sent from their native forests, they should never see again. Messrs. Bowlin and Duncan were the first men to bring lumber down the river. They lumbered on the brook now known as Bowlin's Brook and experienced lumbermen would now probably smile at their first experiment. In the Spring the freshet was very high and they expected to catch the logs and raft them at the mouth of the brook. It was impossible. The timber went flying past. Bowlin was in despair. Duncan proposed following it to see where it should first go ashore. They did so and captured it all just below the mouth of the Upsalquitch. The place has ever since been known to Restigouche lumberers as the Rafting ground. If a ship came from the old country and loaded it was considered quick work and it is not to be wondered at when one considers that the lumber was entirely sawed by hand. Lumbering received a fresh impetus in 1829 when Arthur Ritchie carried on the business for the great firm of Gilmour and Rankin. With the increased lumber business came the necessity for better means of travelling and a road was cut through from Miramichi to Bathurst and from thence to Restigouche. Even after this it was a long time unfit for wheeled vehicles. People rode on horseback. It was no uncommon sight to see a gentleman on horseback with a lady behind him going to or from church or visiting friends. The ladies were mostly good horsewomen.

Those who lived in the "good old primitive days" still insist that social life was more cordial than now. Social gatherings were frequent and more enjoyable. These were more or less ceremonious as the occasion demanded. A prominent feature of old time social life was the "frolic" The New Englander or the Upper Canadian might talk of a "husking bee" or a "chopping bee" - to the Restigouche belonged the wood-hauling, barn-raising or spinning "frolic". Dancing was the principal amusement.

"Oh but there were merry meetings
In the days of long ago,
When they met on winter evenings
Loving brothers of the bow."

Scotch reels and strathspeys were danced to perfection. Other favorites were the Cotillion, Hunt the Squirrel and Sir Roger de Coverly. Singing, too, was in high favor. Everybody knew Burns or Tanahill "by heart". They grew sentimental over "My Nanie's Awa" - "The Warrior's Return" or "Jessie the Flower of Dunblane" and philosophical when they sang old "Circumstance" as who would not after such lines as:

"There's not a circumstance in life
 That ever I could find
 To sweeten care and temper mirth
 Like a sweet contented mind.
 Having this in store we have much more
 Than wealth can e'er bestow;
 And since we're here, like friends dear,
 Let us drive dull care away."

Then was there not "Rule Britannia" to rouse patriotism to fever pitch ? Would anyone then be Yankee for the whole of North America? And last there was "Auld Lang Syne" when ~~te~~ir hearts all melted and ran into one, especially on a St. Andrew's night celebration.

"The old order changeth" and already their customs and times have become as quaint to us as their swallow-tailed coats. But we would not forget how much we owe to their courage and independence; their maintenance of religion and education and of good government.

The Restigouche of later days we have not touched. It deserves a chapter by itself.

[The above article was printed in December 1890 in the Campbellton "PIONEER" and reprinted in the Campbellton "TRIBUNE" in December 1927.]

THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING
ACCOUNT OF THE HISTORIC
HOME OF THE BUSTEED FAMILY
WAS WRITTEN BY SUSAN SHALALA
AND PUBLISHED IN THE "TRIBUNE"
OF CAMPBELLTON, NEW BRUNSWICK
ON MARCH 20, 1985.

Bordeaux House



HISTORY PRESERVED: Bordeaux House, in its winter setting, has overlooked the Restigouche River for 185 years. Built in 1800, the house has been the home of the Busted family for six generations. (Staff photo)

by Susan Shalala

It sits behind a cluster of massive Balm of Gilead trees, backdroped against the rolling hills of the Gaspé Peninsula. It has maintained its watch over the Restigouche River for 185 years. In what has been two centuries of rapid change, Bordeaux House has remained constant.

The handsome wood structure is of traditional design, an example of domestic architecture inspired by Irish heritage, tempered with an American influence. The order and symmetry of the door and the 12 over 12 paned front windows reflect the popular culture of the 18th century.

Inside, a visitor is treated to a journey through time.

The two-storey home with verandah, has an entry hall with front chambers on either side. To the far left is the present-day dining room. It has several interesting aspects. The walls are constructed of wide tongue-and-groove pine boards which blend nicely with the slightly rough texture of the original plastered ceiling. A floor-to-ceiling cupboard stands in one corner, while an aged mahogany side board sits along the wall. Above it hangs the target of every child's delight, a moose head with a set of perfectly symmetrical antlers. This trophy was the result of a successful hunting trip in 1910 by the present resident's grandfather.

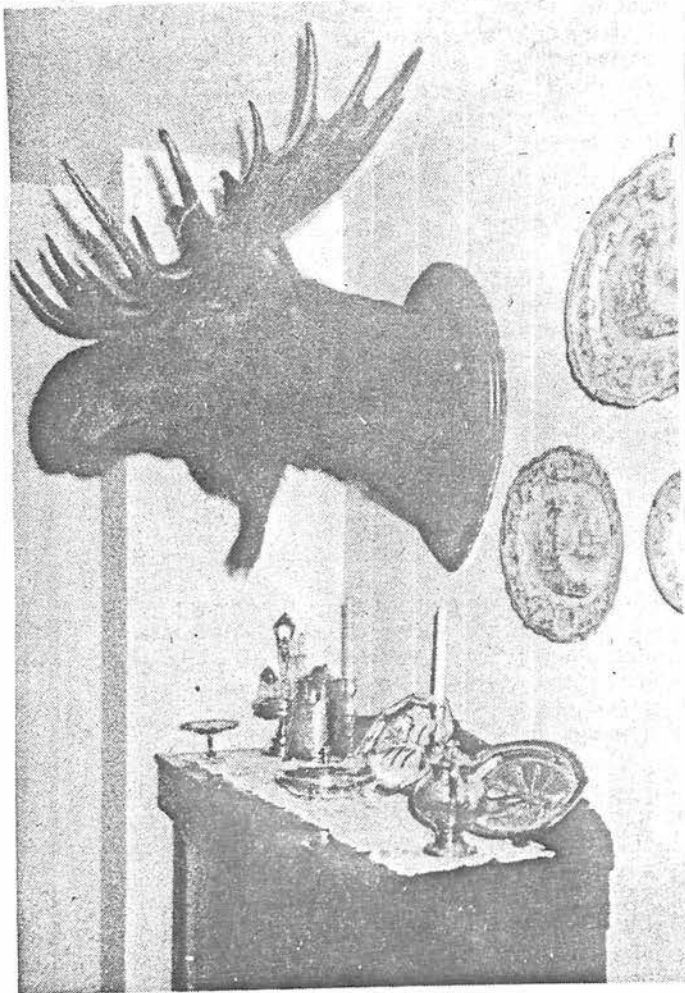
A built-in cupboard holds a collection of early Canadian glass. A grouping of old blue Staffordshire platters decorate another wall. Originally, this room served as a keeping room or kitchen. For 50 years, until the coming of iron wood stoves, the colonial fireplace provided the house with its cooking and heating area. The

keeping room was usually the center of day-to-day activities, the place where weaving, spinning, preserving and the preparation and taking of meals took place. It also provided a comfortable, warm spot for casual conversation with family and friends.

The fireplace in this room has a story to tell. When Colonel Thomas Busted and his son, Thomas Jr., built the house, they inserted into the back of the fireplace the barrel of one of three cannons that were found on the property. The barrel retained heat and acted as a stove top for cooking. The two remaining cannons, spoils of the Seven Years War, are today located at Riverside Park in Campbellton.

In 1910 the present-day kitchen was added to the original structure and this room became the formal dining room.

Off the dining room, a small passage room referred to by the family as the office because it was the place in which correspondence and farm and fishing business



THE DINING ROOM: Once the 'keeping room' or kitchen, the present-day dining room retains most of the original features of Bordeaux House: the tongue-and-groove pine board walls, the original plastered ceiling, some very old pieces of furniture, glass and china, and this magnificent trophy — a moose with a pair of perfectly symmetrical antlers, bagged in 1910. (Staff photo)



THE PARLOUR: This elegant room was the place in the house for formal conversation, courting and politicking. The room holds a beautifully preserved piano that is 125 years old. It was purchased in Boston and delivered to Bordeaux House by boat. (Staff photo)

was conducted. It has been restored to show its original pine board walls. On these walls hang documents indicating judicial and military involvement of various members of the Busted family. These documents bear the signatures of the Earl of Dalhousie, the Earl of Gosford and Sir Edmund Head, all Governors-General of British North America.

The room also contains a primitive pine chest brought to America by Colonel Thomas Busted in 1786. An attractive pine cupboard holds a fine collection of Portneuf type bowls.

The present-day living room walls show a collection of prints done by W. H. Bartlett in the late 1830's. These scenes depict pre-Confederation life in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the Eastern Townships of Quebec and are in keeping with the historical tradition of Bordeaux House.

The Library Brings History Alive

A tiny library has been fashioned off the living room. It is crammed with books dealing with poetry, history, law and such literature as would have been of interest to the early Canadian

reader. Robert Cooney's "History of Northern New Brunswick and the Gaspé" done in 1832 comments on the Busted family and their home. A signed copy of Lord Dufferin's "Letters from High Latitudes"; a "History of County Cork, Ireland" written in 1774; and "Principles of Vegetation and Tillage", 1822, are on the shelves. Since all Bordeaux residents from Colonel Thomas in 1800 to his great-grandson Thomas, who died in 1921, were Justices of the Peace, many leather bound law texts are present, most pertaining to colonial law prior to Confederation.

The Bustedes exhibited a family penchant for correspondence. Many interesting and revealing documents have been accumulated in the home. They range from personal letters to legal papers, from the 1780's to the 1900's.

One fascinating letter from a daughter describes the Coronation Parade of Queen Victoria, which she viewed in 1836 while she was a student in England. Another, from a brother, tells of the activities of rebels who are involved in the Papineau Rebellion of 1837 in Quebec.

There is a wonderful handwritten account by Edwin Botsford, great-great-grandfather of the present resident, telling of an 1837 horseback expedition from Fredericton to Washington in an attempt to settle a border dispute between New Brunswick and the State of Maine.

A petition signed by the ancestors of many local people in 1854 indicates the need for a ferry service between Cross Point and Campbellton. Every aspect of river life is touched by these papers and they provide an insight into life on the Restigouche in another time.

To the right of the entry hall is the parlour. Formal in its nature, the parlour was the room in which guests were entertained. Courting, politicking and matters of

law were discussed here. An ornate piano purchased in 1860 dominates the room. Several fine examples of early side chairs and settees give a sense of formality yet warmth to the room. A large butler's cupboard holds a valued set of china and the walls present a variety of lithographs and photographs of family members. The parlour also has a fireplace which connects to the center flue and once was the source of heat for this side of the building.

The Bordeaux House Collection

To the rear of the parlour is a small room that houses a collection of historical artifacts. One table displays Native artifacts, including arrowheads, stone tools, stone weapons and quill boxes. Another offers a variety of early iron pieces such as fish spears, door catchers, knives and many other products of the imagination and creativity of the blacksmith. In every section of the room one can see powder horns, walking sticks, pottery, glass, leather, toys, tools and countless household items.

On one wall is a sampler made by Mary Busted, whose marriage to John Adams took place in a boat on the Restigouche "to avoid legal difficulties". Samplers were examples of a young woman's needle work. Hyla Witts Fox states in her book that the earliest known Canadian sampler in 1780. Mary Busted's sampler reads "Mary Busted, her sampler ended September 9, 1785".

In one corner rests a battle sword used by Loyalist William Busted in the American Revolutionary War. Other swords in the collection include three from the Seven Years War and several of the ceremonial variety.

From the front entry hall, a visitor makes his way up one of the four stairways in the house. It leads to a small sitting room. At one

end is a pine dressing table upon which rests an 1818 ledger describing business between Thomas Busted, Jr. and his brother-in-law Robert Ferguson of Athol House. Several other pieces of heritage furniture dot the room, as does a selection of early Canadian stoneware.

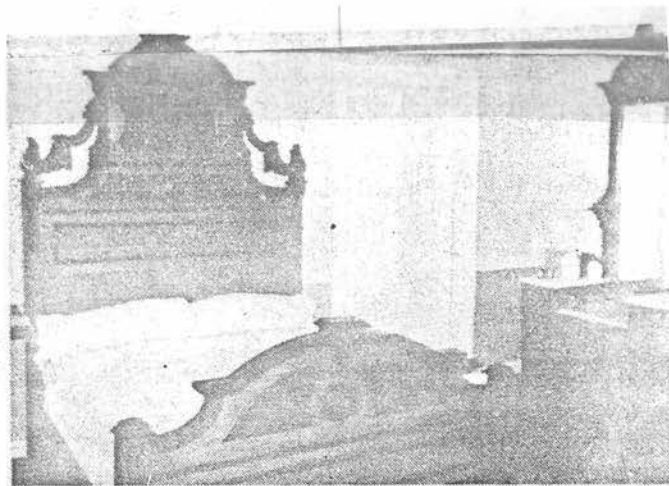
A Victorian Bedroom

An adjacent bedroom is furnished with a Victorian bedroom set. The bed is an ornately carved high back style and there is a matching dresser and marble topped night table and commode. The mellow texture of the pine floor and the delicate blue-and-white papered walls give the room a warm elegance. Lithographs from 1820 accent the walls. Over the upstairs fireplace mantle is a water color painting of Amos Botsford's Georgian-style colonial home which was built at Westcock, near Sackville, in 1795.

Other items of interest in the bedroom include a primitive cradle and a child's Boston rocker with its original stencilled flower motif. One of the family favorites, a pine washstand recently rescued from the attic, stands before the window. Quilts, mirrors, comb and dresser sets and other small pieces combine with furniture to make the room inviting. This is re-emphasized when one discovers, hanging on a peg behind the door, night shirts from the mid-1800's.

A second bedroom reflects a different tone. The maple spool bed and pine and butternut chests of drawers are examples of country furniture. The folk art wall boxes and arrow back chairs project the attitude of a simpler time. Unpretentious, this type of furniture gives off a glow and a warmth that only softwood can.

There are 21 rooms at Bordeaux House in all. Those that have been described give evidence of the architecture of the 1700's. Low doorways, short beds,



THE VICTORIAN BEDROOM: The warmth and style of this bedroom is enhanced by this Victorian bedroom set, with the highback carved headboard and matching marble-topped night table, commode and dresser. (Staff photo)

and smaller chairs all indicate the physical change in man over time. The hardware on doors and cupboards attest to the strength and durability of products made by the early settlers. The quality and number of significant items found at Bordeaux House testify to the attachment that the Busted family has had with its past.

A Local Landmark

Although some changes to Bordeaux House have occurred over the years, much of what has been in the home has remained. To the family, Bordeaux House is much more than a home. It is a remarkable tribute to those who have gone before. Reluctant at first to publicize Bordeaux House, the family now feels that the surrounding community should be aware of this important local landmark.

In their efforts to maintain the integrity of the building, the present residents of Bordeaux House, Bill and Judith Busted, have a continuous program of improvement and restoration underway. Future plans call for the restoration of a small nursery off the Victorian bedroom. At completion, this room will contain authentic children's toys, dishes, clothing, furniture and old dolls.

The historical nature of Bordeaux House may not be widely recognized locally, but it has not escaped the attention of Park Canada or Quebec's department of cultural affairs. A study was done recently by the provincial government to substantiate data and verify the historical significance of the building and property.

In spite of the changes the builders of Bordeaux House would most certainly be pleased to see the results of their labor. Bordeaux House has served six generations and remains in good hands today.

Tribune readers will get a chance to see some of the artifacts collected in the home. Beginning next week a new series called 'The Bordeaux House Collection' will be featured. Bill and Judith Busted have photographed, researched and catalogued a number of the household artifacts, as part of a project under the auspices of the department of cultural affairs and the Société Historique Machouette of Pointe-à-la-Croix. *Tribune* is proud to be the first to present 'The Bordeaux House Collection' to the public.