

ROLLINS COLLEGE

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

September 23, 1960

INTER-AMERICAN CENTER

Doctor Thomas H. Raddall
44 Park Street
Liverpool, Nova Scotia, Canada

Dear Doctor Raddall:

Your Halifax: Warden of the North (1948) has been of high interest and value to Mrs. Hanna and myself in our search for material in Canada for a book we are writing on the Confederate Expatriation Movement.

In 1938 I included a treatment of Colonel John Taylor Wood in my Flight into Oblivion. But we do need data on Commodore Josiah Tatnall, Colonel Bennett Hornsby and Lieutenant Richard Fielden Armstrong.

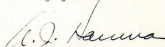
We would be deeply indebted to you if you could direct us to sources of information about what each of these men did in Canada and how long Hornsby and Armstrong remained there. Perhaps you can send us the names and addresses of their children or close friends. If any of them wrote of their experiences in Canada, that would be helpful.

Recently we were in Quebec and Montreal and were able to gather some information about former United States Senator James D. Westcott of Florida who went to Montreal in 1862 and died there in 1880.

Have you ever heard of a Confederate, G. H. Nye, who allegedly built in 1865 and managed for Hudon a cotton mill until 1876?

With deep appreciation of such courtesies as you may be in a position to extend us, I am

Sincerely yours



A. J. Hanna
Vice President and Waddell
Professor of American History

AJH/de

Sep. 27, 1960

Professor A.J.Hama,
Rollins College,
Winter Park, Florida.

Dear Professor Hama,

I'm sorry that I can tell you very little about the Confederate expatriates who settled in Halifax, other than what you have seen already in Halifax, Warden of The North. My information was gleaned largely from Halifax newspapers of the period, files of which are kept in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, at Halifax.

Commodore Josiah Tatnall, as you undoubtedly know, was the man who said, "Blood is thicker than water", when (as commander of a U.S. Navy gunboat on the Yangtze in the 1850's) he came to the assistance of a British gunboat under attack by the Chinese. As far as I could discover from the newspaper files Tatnall did not stay very long in Halifax after the War for the Confederacy. However, as you will readily understand, I did not pursue my investigations further than the matter I needed for my book.

This is true also of Richard Fielden Armstrong. Mynotes do not reveal anything about his subsequent life in Halifax, and I cannot say whether he remained there or not. Colonel Bennett Hornsby (as mentioned in my book) was an energetic and successful dealer in Halifax real estate for years after the war, but I don't know what happened to him after that. I have an impression that he died in Halifax.

Immediately inside the Summer Street entrance to Camp Hill Cemetery in Halifax there is a small obelisk engraved with the names of four Southerners who died in Halifax in 1864 or '65. One name is followed by "C.S.A.", another by "C.S.N." As I remember it, three of them died on or about the same date, apparently from an epidemic. Just what these men were doing in Halifax at that time the brief epitaphs do not reveal. I doubt if the cemetery officials have records going back that far.

I never heard of James D. Westcott or G.H.Nye.

In 1949 I had a letter from G.M.Black, of the firm of Black and Armstrong, Winnipeg, Canada. He was born in Halifax in 1875. He said in part:-

"Grandfather Black, who was originally of Irish descent, was living in New Orleans when the war between the North and South started. He fought with the

Navy on the side of the South. The family got out before the Northerners took New Orleans, and left Charleston on the last blockade runner to Bermuda. Then the old gentleman settled down in Halifax on Hollis Street, and started the Plant Line of steamers to Quebec and Boston. When the Intercolonial Railway came in, it killed his business, so he moved West."

Sincerely,