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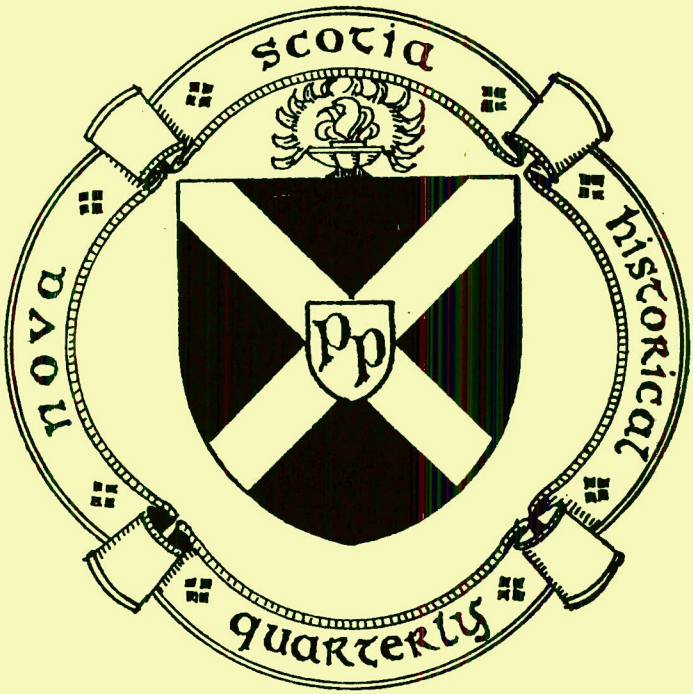

NOVA SCOTIA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

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This quarterly is so designed that the paper cover of each issue may be removed at the end of the volume year and bound by the subscriber into one volume. A cumulative index will be provided with issue No. 4.

Springhill's First Doctor

BERTHA J. CAMPBELL

THE PHILADELPHIA LYING IN CHARITY
for attending
Indigent Females in their Own Homes
embracing
PRACTICAL OBSTETRICS
and the Treatment of
DISEASES OF FEMALES

Know all men by these presents that WILLIAM J. COVE doctor of medicine has regularly attended one Course of Instruction in this Institution in PRACTICAL OBSTETRICS including the Management of LYING—IN WOMEN AND THEIR NEWBORN CHILD—REN as well as OPERATIVE MIDWIFERY and that he has participated as PUPIL PHYSICIAN in the practice of the Institution

having faithfully and skillfuliy managed such cases as have been under his charge to the entire satisfaction of its officers and managers.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF the BOARD OF MANAGERS have caused its Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed at PHILADELPHIA this 14th day of March, A.D. 1867."

(Signed by the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Physicians in Chief of the Institution.

This is quoted from an old diploma discovered recently in an old steamer trunk in Surrey, British Columbia, in the attic of John William Cove, grandson of Dr. William J. Cove. Affixed inside the lid of the trunk is a label," Acadia Drug Store", of Springhill, Nova Scotia. A hand-written inscription on the corner of the diploma shows that it was registered at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1867. What is the story behind this diploma? Research reveals that Dr. John William Cove was not only a successful general practitioner, the first and only doctor in Springhill for years, but also one of the builders of Springhill, a man who deserves a prominent place in the pages of Springhill history.

(For some reason, "William" preceded "J" on the diploma.)

John William Cove was born on a farm at Claremont, Cumberland County, (just east of Springhill) on November 11, 1838, the eleventh child and sixth son of Richard and Elizabeth Cove (married 1818). His siblings included Sarah Isabelle, Mary Ann, Jane, James, Henry, Joseph Thomas Chandler, Elizabeth, Francis, Richard and Harriet.

Following his early years at the local country schoolhouse, John William attended Mount Allison College at Sackville. Among his associates at that time were Rev. George Harrison, Newcastle, New Brunswick, A.D. Morton, Truro, John Mosher, Windsor, Dr. Heartz, Halifax and Douglas Woodworth.

In 1863, John William Cove taught school at Advocate, on the southern coast of Cumberland county. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Joseph Moore of Amherst, and then continued at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1867. The above diploma shows that he took courses in obstetrics and gynecology. Along with this was found his graduation diploma. Upon graduation, he returned to Nova Scotia and commenced practice in Amherst the same year. Subsequently, he moved to River Philip where he practiced for five years. From there, in 1873, he went to Springhill where he spent the remainder of his life.

A photograph found with his diplomas reveals a gentle face, good-looking, with bright eyes and a pleasant smile, a high forehead, plenty of light-colored hair, probably gray, a very full mustache and a flowing beard which covered his chest. "He was a man of quiet, unobstrusive habits, a gentleman, in fact, whom it was a pleasure to know . . . He was looked up to as a citizen." (Newspaper clipping).

At Amherst, Nova Scotia, on October 2, 1867, at the age of twenty-eight, J. W. Cove, bachelor, married Emma Agnes Sharp, age twenty-one, spinster, daughter of William and Marie Sharp. The bride's father is listed as a mechanic. The officiating

clergyman was Alex Tuttle, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The marriage was witnessed by one of the groom's brothers, Joseph Thomas Chandler Cove. Marie Sharp's grandfather, Richard Black, was a brother of Bishop William Black, the founder of Methodism in Eastern Canada. Dr. and Mrs. Cove had eleven children, only three of whom survived the diseases of childhood. They were: Winona, John Leroy and James Aubrey.

Dr. Cove came to Springhill at the time of its real beginnings. Although the coal deposits in the area had been known for more than thirty years, no great development had taken place before 1870. In that period, Springhill was a small community of fewer than two hundred, centered at Miller Corner, but including those on outlying farms. The first schoolhouse was built in 1853 and the first church (Methodist) in 1863, at Miller Corner. The hilltop to the east which is now the town proper, was then all forest, except for five farms, each with its small acreage under cultivation.

All this began to change when the Springhill Mining Company was incorporated in 1870. New mines were opened and the operation of the colliery proceeded on a large scale. With the formal opening of the mines in 1873, more settlers were attracted to the rapidly growing town. People arrived in large numbers and the land was cleared for the newcomers. New building was located nearer to the mines and gradually the town grew with its centre a mile or so east of Miller Corner.

One of the first requirements of the new community was a resident doctor. Dr. Cove was then at River Philip, but he left his prospects there to

move the ten miles to Springhill at the invitation of the Mining Company. He arrived in the midst of the bustle and upheaval of a community destined to become a boom town, and for the next twenty-six years he helped the village grow to a thriving town of more than 5,000.

Dr. Cove arrived in Springhill to see the wholesale destruction of the forest; the hill was denuded of trees. The "forest primeval" was converted to a forest of stumps. A photo of the town taken from the mine area shows the foreground completely covered with the ruins of trees. However, as work progressed, the stumps were cleared out, streets marked off and buildings erected. Dr. Cove saw the sawmill that the Company had set up on the site of the Electric Light Station and the great supply of logs piled up on the brow of that hill at the corner of Elgin and Main Streets. As Spruce Street, King Street and Queen Street were cut out, the Company built rows of houses there for its employees, single and double houses and large boarding houses. Some of them are there in use today, and are still called "The Rows".

Dr. Cove saw Main Street change from a long road running through farmlands of hayfields and pastures, fenced on both sides; the south side was called the Village side. This central street ran through the town from Claremont to Miller Corner, the location of the junction of roads leading to Parrsboro, Maccan and Rodney. The street was built along the original bridle trail of the pioneers and followed the contours of the hills, winding up and down and across "The Flat", as it does today.

Dr. Cove bought land in the centre of Main Street adjoining a store on the corner of Church and Main Streets, (site of John Wilson's), also, the land next to it on Church Street. He built his drugstore about where the drygoods department of Wilson's stood in later years, and his "Acadia Drug Store" was opened in 1883. The building, "above a syringa-bordered garden" (B. Scott) also contained his home where he and his family lived for some years. His barn was behind the store and their equipment, all very necessary for a doctor. In summer he needed a horse and cart to travel around to his patients' homes; in winter, the wagon was exchanged for a sleigh. His son, Roy, (John Leroy), had a pigeon cote in the back of the barn upstairs, where he raised flocks of pigeons. He and his brother James Aubrey helped their father in his rounds, especially to the mines. (Roy's stories of their assistance at the time of the Explosion of 1891 were handed down to his grandchildren.)

John Wilson opened his store in 1887 and when a few years later he wished to expand, Dr. Cove sold him part of his Main Street land, leaving himself only enough for the Acadia Drug Store, which was moved down the hill to the edge of his property. (After Dr. Cove's death, this building was used by Dr. J. Sutherland and succeeding doctors, the last of whom was Dr. R. R. Withrow, who had his office and pharmacy there as well as his living quarters. After that, it was used as a store and dwelling until it was destroyed in the Main Street fire of 1975. Dr. Cove's barn was converted into a store and served other purposed as well over the years until it, too, was burned in the 1975 fire, which also wiped out the Wilson corner.)

Some years before his death, Dr. Cove moved his residence up the hill to the east, to a house set farther back from Main Street, on Victoria Street. (The house, somewhat altered, is still there today—8 Victoria Street, owned by A. St. Peter.)

An advertisement from the *Springhill News,* April 14, 1893, reads: "Acadia Drug Store, Dr. J. W. Cove, Prop. A choice variety of soaps, also a fine lot of pipes and a choice line of cigars." Clifford Black was the first pharmacist employed at the Acadia Drug Store. (G. Wilson)

Dr. Cove's training in Obstetrics and Gynecology in Philadelphia was put to good use. His medical register shows the remarkable record of three thousand two hundred births, so he played a big part in the population explosion in Springhill. Most of these babies were born at home, often under primitive conditions, so his medical ability was severely taxed. Many mothers honored him by naming their boys after him; John William Cove McInnis, born in 1890 is an example. There are a few men still living whose given names are William Cove or John Cove, more evidence of Dr. Cove's influence in the town.

However, Dr. Cove's practice was not confined to maternity cases: his services were constantly in demand by men injured in the mines. As medical officer of the Coal Company, he took charge of the men mangled or dying after an accident at the colliery. For ten years he was the only doctor, but with increased population the workload got too heavy for one man, so Dr. J. A. Byers was added to the staff in 1883. Both men were kept busy, as mine accidents were very frequent; there was scarcely a

miner who did not get involved in industrial accidents during his working years. Some were crippled for life; many had Dr. Cove to thank for repairing their bodies and saving their lives. "The doctor's self-possession and quick resources at such times were very marked." (Newspaper clipping). The *Springhill News,* April, 1893 reported: "Miner Rory McNeil, who lately came here from Pictou County, had his leg smashed so badly while at work in No. 3 slope last Saturday that it had to be amputated below the knee. The successful operation was performed by Doctors Byers and Cove." Some men they were unable to save; the death toll from 1881 to 1900 was one hundred fifty-four, an average of eight lives a year.

The worst accident at the mine, and the most tragic experience of Dr. Cove's career, was the great mine disaster on February 21, 1891. On that day, a terrific explosion ripped through Number One slope, number seven balance and killed everyone in its path. Those at a distance who tried to run, fell victims to the deadly fire damp, a gas formed by an explosion of this kind. The number of dead reached the appalling total of one hundred twenty-five men and boys. A number were brought out burned or otherwise injured; some were maimed for life. Medical help was forthcoming from the nearby towns of Amherst, Parrsboro and Oxford; their doctors came in by the first train. These, with Dr. Cove and Dr. Byers, coped with the problems arising from the tragic accident.

At that time, there was no hospital to care for the sick and injured, and no such thing as an ambulance to carry the stricken workers from the mine to their

homes. They were placed on a sloven, or, in winter, a sled filled with straw and hauled by horses over the rough streets. Few homes were equipped to provide the proper care for the injured, so the hospital which opened in 1893 filled a great need. This was built under the auspices of the Church of England, and was called All Saints' Cottage Hospital. It was built on Princess (Hospital) Street, and was used until 1964 when it was replaced by the new All Saints' Hospital around the corner on Sproule Street.

In Dr. Cove's day, antibiotics were unknown and epidemics were common. Diseases such as smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever and influenza were dreaded. If one contracted them, death was often the result; if the patient survived, he was usually left crippled. Also, many children did not live to reach adulthood. Dr. Cove must have felt helpless in such cases. His great talent and knowledge failed him, too, in his own household, for despite every precaution and the use of every medical aid known at that time, he had to watch eight of his own little ones die, victims of influenza and diphtheria.

In his position as medical officer of the Coal Company, Dr. Cove served as doctor to all miners and their families, as well as to citizens in general in Springhill and surrounding areas. In addition, he acted as Coroner for Cumberland County up until the year of his death.

In those days, no one went to a dentist to have a tooth extracted. That was another job for Dr. Cove. Whenever he prepared to pull a tooth, he always tucked his long beard inside his vest, in case the patient should grab it for support.

Doctor Cove left his mark on Springhill in areas other than in his professional capacity. In the records of the Methodist Church, we find that he held a trusted place as an active member. The Official Board Records of 1883 lists him as Secretary of the Board; he was Secretary of Trustees; in 1889 he was a member of the Quarterly Board; in 1886 he was appointed by the minister, Rev. E. E. England, as prayer leader for his area, Elm and Cross Street (Cross Street was probably Drummond Street). Church Membership lists of 1886, 1889 (the only early ones extant) show Dr. and Mrs. Cove as members. Baptismal Records include the names of his children.

During Dr. Cove's association with the Methodist Church in Springhill, he saw many changes. In 1874, the first church at Miller Corner was sold and a new one built "in town" on the corner of Princess and Main Streets as the town grew towards the east. This location proved to be too far up the hill, so in 1892 this building was moved to the more central location on Main Street on the site of St. Andrew's-Wesley United Church today. With the increased growth of the village, there was a corresponding increase in church membership, so much so that this building soon proved inadequate. In 1883-4 a twenty-foot addition to the back of the church was built, but it was still too small. It is recorded that "Although the church will seat over four hundred, yet new pews are in demand and enlargement is necessary." So, in 1888 a transept was added to the east side of the building, an addition which one Englishman persisted in calling the "(h)ell" of the church. Then, in 1894, *The*

Wesleyan reports that "Our Church has undergone a complete renovation . . . The outside had been repainted and a very pretty steeple placed on the Church so that our property is now one of the prettiest and best in town. The whole expense amounts to $900.00. We have collected in subscriptions $850.00 so there will be no debt to grapple with." Dr. Cove's interest and generous financial contributions at this time of reconstruction were of great benefit to his Church. (The bell which rang in this new belfry is still ringing today in St. Andrew's-Wesley Church.)

The home of Dr. Cove and his wife was the mecca for all visiting Methodist ministers and supplies. This was in the old days of the Eastern America Conference, which included Newfoundland and Bermuda with the Maritime Provinces. Many of the clergy of that day, long remembered the kind hospitality enjoyed at the Cove home. It was a very short walk from there to the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Cove, too, was a valued worker in the Methodist Church. Her name is listed as one of the founding members of the Methodist Ladies' Aid in 1894, when the meeting was held at her home. Her faith must have been sorely tested with the deaths of eight of her babies, especially in the year 1876 when she buried two of them. On June 5, Ida died, age seventeen months. The next month she gave birth to another little girl, Flora, who lived only four months. Both were buried in River Philip. The next little girl, Anna (?) Emma, born January, 1879, died too, but she was more fortunate with the little girl, Emma Winona, born in 1880, who lived to grow up and have

children of her own. (Two boys, John Leroy, born in 1881, and James Aubrey, born in 1883, both lived to the age of sixty-one.)

Mrs. Cove seems to have been a quiet woman who enjoyed oil painting, china painting, sewing, tatting and crocheting. Some of her handwork is remembered by her grandchildren, especially the little garments she made for them when they were young. Her obituary (1927) states that "her very sweet disposition and exemplary christian character endeared her to all who knew her, and her passing will be noted with many a sigh of regret."

Besides the Methodist, there were other denominations in Springhill that played an important part in the history of the town, and Dr. Cove treated all who needed him, regardless of their faith.

Many of Dr. Cove's patients were Presbyterians. They opened their first church, Maple Grove Church, on Church Street in 1878, but soon found it too small, and in 1884 built a new, larger structure on MacFarlane Street. The Maple Grove Church was sold to the Baptists, who had organized in 1883. Theirs was a smaller congregation, and they used this Church until it was destroyed by fire in 1970.

Another denomination that had a large following was the Church of England. They brought in from Miller Corner their first little church and re-erected it on Main Street in 1878, but it was soon overflowing so they built the present fine building in 1893 on the same site.

There have always been a large percentage of Roman Catholics in Springhill. Their first Church, built in 1878, soon proved inadequate for the

growing flock, so it was replaced in 1894 by the imposing stone edifice that still dominates the skyline in Springhill today.

Dr. Cove probably listened to the music of the Salvation Army Band who played on the street corners in those days. The Salvation Army was established in Springhill in 1886.

Dr. Cove was active in fraternal societies in Springhill. He was one of the charter members of the Masons, "Laurie" Lodge, which received its charter in June, 1875. He became a member of "Eureka" Lodge number 15, Independent Order of Oddfellows, shortly after its organization in 1873. He was also a Knight of Pythias of Cumberland Lodge number 5, which was organized in January, 1886. In politics he was always a staunch Conservative.

When the babies that Dr. Cove brought into the world of Springhill grew to school age they had to be educated. The first schoolhouse in Springhill proper was built in 1874 on Elgin Street. In 1886, a school was built near the top of the Herrett Road, the Syndicate School. Both schools were over-crowded and soon two fine new school buildings were erected, one on Junction Road in 1889, the other a mile away at West End, on McGee Street in 1891. Winona, John Leroy and James Aubrey Cove would find Elgin Street School within easy walking distance for their first school years, and Junction Road School, the "High School", for the higher grades.

The 1880's were the most prosperous years in the history of the town. Dr. Cove saw the "village" growing, with better homes, more schools and churches, and financial security assured by the continued development of the mines and improved

administration, which in 1884 had been taken over by the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company. At this time, Springhill was connected to the Main Line of the Intercolonial Railway at Springhill Junction —a train for coal and passengers made regular trips from the Springhill Station at the end of Lisgar Street, to the Junction; also it travelled from Springhill to Parrsboro. New slopes were opened so that, in the 80's Springhill had five mines: Number Two, Number One, Number Three, Number Four (The Syndicate) and Number Five (Aberdeen). In 1887 there were 1400 employed at the mines. Springhill had grown so much that it was incorporated as a town in 1889. The Explosion of 1891 was a great setback, but after the initial shock, the townspeople rallied and struggled to carry on.

In August, 1895, Dr. Cove saw the face of Main Street change completely in a few short hours. A $75,000 fire which started at Glendenning's on Drummond Street burned out to Main and down the hill, taking all the buildings—thirty-six—on the south side of Main street as far as Church Street. For a time it threatened to destroy the whole community, but it was brought under control just short of the Wilson block, and Dr. Cove's property escaped. Because of the fire, a volunteer fire department was re-organized later in that year.

As the century drew to a close, Dr. Cove found himself ailing and lacking in energy. In 1899 he was forced to decrease his workload owing to failing health, although he was still listed as Coroner in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons Records for 1900. "His disease was of the insidious kind that may be doing its work for years, though the patient

or his friends may not know it. But to those who knew him best he had been failing for some time." (Newspaper). He sought outside medical help without avail, and returned home a week before his death a dying man. He passed away at ten o'clock on June 24, 1901, and his funeral took place from his residence on Victoria Street on Wednesday, June 26, at three o'clock. Left to mourn his passing were wife Emma Agnes and his three surviving children, Winona, John Leroy and James Aubrey, and a whole town whose citizens looked upon him as a friend.

Some years after his death, when a new wing was added to the Cottage Hospital in 1923, one room in it was furnished and dedicated in memory of Dr. Cove. It was called, "The Cove Room". In 1925, Bertha Scott in her book on the history of Springhill, wrote: "His name is revered, and is a household name in Springhill."

All during his career, Dr. Cove strove to uphold the principles of his profession, and, as stated in his diploma, "faithfully and skillfully managed such cases as have been under his charge". This, then, is the story behind his diploma, the story of Dr. William J. Cove, M.D.

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

REFERENCES

No record of Dr. Cove was found in Springhill except:

1. A short paragraph in Bertha I. Scott's "Springhill, A Hilltop in Cumberland." (1962)
2. A few entries in Methodist Record Books.
3. Two references in an 1893 Springhill newspaper.
4. Reference in R. A. H. Morrow's "Springhill Explosion, 1891."
5. Recollections of G. Wilson, J. Wilson and J. Heffernan.

P.A.N.S. produced Dr. Cove's marriage license, birthdate and birthplace, graduation date, census record, and reference in Belcher's Farmers Almanack.

Dr. Cove's great-grand-daughter in Surrey, British Columbia, uncovered his photo, two diplomas, and recollections of her grandparents and aunts. This descendant, Mrs. Lynette (Cove) Leach, also found newspaper clippings (among the effects of Winona Cove Johnson) which contained the death notices of Dr. Cove and Mrs. Cove. "Dr. Cove's Death. His Life and Works", probably from a Springhill paper, was written at the time of his death by a writer (name unknown) "who was often beside him when he took charge" at the mines. Mrs. Cove's obituary (1927) was from a Calgary newspaper.

Other historical data came from the following works of the writer:

1. "Early History of St. Andrew's-Wesley United Church, Springhill, Nova Scotia"—Nova Scotia Historical Quarterly, 1976, 1977.
2. "Springhill Explosion, 1891"—1978 **"Canadian Frontier Annual,** 1978" Antonson Publishing Ltd., Surrey, B.C.
3. "Reading, Writing and Reminiscing, Springhill Schools in retrospect"—1978. Oxford Printing.
4. "Street Names in Old Springhill".
5. "History of Springhill."

The Mystery Man of Clare

LILAH SMITH BIRD

In the summer of 1864 in the Bay of Fundy, just off Digby Neck, the residents on the shore sighted the largest vessel ever seen in the area. Some thought it was a pirate ship, while others were sure it was a foreign man of war.

Early in the morning following the sighting, George Albrite, a fisherman who lived on the north side of St. Mary's Bay, went down to the shore to gather rockweed. There he found the huddled body of a man, barely alive, and with both legs recently amputated at the knees.

The unfortunate castaway was carried to the home of a Mr. Gidney at Mink Cove and finally restored to consciousness. However, he refused to give any account of himself except for one word which sounded like "Jerome". It might have been some form of John or James, but whatever it was, he

was always known as Jerome. It was assumed that he was French from his foreign appearance and from his expression when French was spoken in his presence.

Probably because of this, Jerome was taken to Metegan to the home of John Nicholas, where he remained for several years. Mr. Nicholas was a Corsican who spoke several languages, and it was not long before Jerome apparently understood both French and Italian, but still would not speak.

After a few years he was taken to Mr. Didier Comeau's residence at St. Alphonse de Clare, where he spent the remainder of his life. The provincial government made the contribution of $104.00 a year toward his support.

While on the nursing staff at the Nova Scotia Sanitarium in Kentville, the writer had an elderly patient by the name of Mr. William Comeau, who remembered having seen Jerome. He clearly remembered as a small boy, playing with other children around the Comeau home, while Jerome sat on the doorstep. A black cat passed close by Jerome, who flew into a rage, grabbed the cat and wrung its neck. The children were horrified and ran screaming into the house. The rage lasted for hours and Mr. Comeau had to restrain him forcibly.

At other times Jerome would fly into a rage when pirates were mentioned. After these rages he would become subject to spells of remorse and dispair. On one occasion when asked suddenly where he came from, he replied "Trieste" and another time gave the name of Colombo. On yet another occasion he is said to have burst angrily into perfect English.

He was always very cautious with adults and haughtily refused gifts from visitors and when offended took refuge behind the kitchen stove and made frightening sounds resembling those of an angry animal.

He had an amusing trick of holding books and magazines upside down, pretending he could not read. However, when he thought he was unobserved he became completely absorbed in them. He seemed able to read English, French, Italian, and other foreign languages with equal ease.

The following incident seems to leave little doubt that Jerome was perfectly capable of speech, but deepens the mystery of his nationality and the reasons for his mutilation and marooning. The story goes that two strange women came to visit Jerome at the Comeau home. They spoke to him in a foreign language and conducted their visit with him in another room with the door closed. Naturally, the Comeaus made every effort to eavesdrop and heard all that was being said, but could not understand the language.

There are several indications that Jerome came from an upper class family, and possibly had been a military officer of some rank. His general appearance and his apparent knowledge of several European languages seems to point to this conclusion. Another indication is that when found he was clothed in the finest blue serge with all buttons, badges and other marks of identification cut off. His shirt and undergarments were also of the best material. His mannerisms, appreciation of fine music and strong personal pride point to refined origins. Then there are the years of silence. He was

clearly in possession of some knowledge of such grave importance that he dared not reveal even the simplest detail about himself.

In later years his long silence seemed to have resulted in the atrophy of his vocal chords, for although he seemed willing to break his long silence, the power to do so seemed to be gone. Whether Jerome was good or evil, pirate or victim, will always be a mystery. He was well liked and was well and kindly care for by the Comeaus. He died there, taking with him the secret he had guarded so well throughout the years.

Whether he was Roman Catholic or Protestant is uncertain; or whether he revealed anything to the local priest no one ever knew. However, it is probable that he was Roman Catholic as he was buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Meteghan. A few years ago the writer visited the cemetery at Meteghan and was told by a priest there that there was no monument, but a small wooden plaque bearing the inscription "Jerome, born —- died, April 12, 1912." The Historical Society of Meteghan is erecting a monument there this year, 1979.

* * * *

I wish to acknowledge Mrs. Butler, Yarmouth County, daughter of the late Mr. Blauvelt, author and attorney, and Rev. Alphonse Deveau, Professor, St. Anne's College, Digby County, for the information in this article.

Editor's Note

Some of our readers will recognize Jerome. Similar stories of this mystery man have appeared in other journals as well as in **Tales Retold Under the Old Town Clock** *by William Coates Borrett and we are indebted to Mrs. Bird for sheding more light on the subject. It will be noted that there are numerous variations with respect to names, dates, locations, events and interpretations, among the many versions. With several versions to compare, including Col. Borrett's "Jerome Identified" in his book* **Down East,** *which contains even more variations, it is still a mystery.*

John Campbell
A True Prospector and a Good Geologist

JOHN HARTLEN

There were other discoveries.

But, "I found gold along the sea shore the whole distance from Lawrencetown Harbour to where the Tangier band strikes Halifax Harbour, between Chobham Camp and Fort Clarence. It was at the latter point that I washed gold from the sand on the sea shore in the year 1857, which, I have reason to believe, was the first gold discovered in the Province", he wrote.[1]

His 1857 discovery was not made public immediately, perhaps because the General Mining Association was not due to surrender most of its mineral rights to Nova Scotia for another two years. And, who knew where, or how much or how little gold was to be found?[2]

He was helped with his early gold discoveries by Robert Fraser, Gold Broker and Assayer of 72

Granville Street, Halifax.[3] And, he was influenced by news of the late 1848 California and 1852 Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia gold rushes; and by reports of a gold discovery in sand and gravel at Canada (Quebec Province) as early as 1834.[4]

The man tried at least two expeditions to Sable Island looking for gold; and may have landed there; and was hired by Provincial Secretary Joseph Howe in 1861 to prospect for gold in eastern Nova Scotia. He was a true prospector, he called himself a "Practical Geologist" and his name was John Campbell, in 1868 of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. His prospector's patience and, sometimes, his over-estimations of his discoveries had a heavy impact on Nova Scotia's fledgling gold mining industry.[5]

John Campbell was a sand and gravel or "alluvium" or placer prospector. Mining promoter and writer Alexander Heatherington wrote in "Gold Fields of Nova Scotia" that, "Mr. Campbell's explorations do not appear to have been conducted with a view to discovering gold otherwise than in sand and alluvium; but to him unquestionably belongs the credit of first having demonstrated its existence through proofs obtained by persistent scientific search".[6]

"There are many claimants to the honor of the first intentional discovery of gold", Heatherington wrote. But, "The first practical results were obtained by Mr. John Campbell, a resident of Dartmouth, who in 1849 through reading the newspaper reports from California, made preparations to go there. Circumstances happened to prevent his departure, and influenced by the descriptions of the California goldfields, (he) conceived the idea of searching for

similar geological formations in this, his native country, and during the same year actually succeeded in panning gold from several places along the seashore."[7]

Campbell, however, wrote in his report to the Legislature that "in the year 1857" he washed gold from the sand and gravel at Fort Clarence at Halifax Harbour. Apparently, this was his first "successful" panning expedition—or Heatherington erred in his reported date of 1849. Campbell also tried at least two expeditions in search of gold at Sable Island, the 20 mile long sand bar, near dangerous Atlantic shoals 120 miles east of Halifax.

Heatherington wrote of the first expedition that Campbell had made a report to the Government and "also made application for a license to prospect and mine on Sable Island, where, judging from samples still in his and Mr. Fraser's possession, the sand is highly auriferous. No action was taken on that report, and though the prospecting license was accorded, its terms were so illiberal that Mr. Campbell and his friends had to abandon the project, for which tools, machinery, miners, and a vessel to transport them had already been purchased."[8]

By 1863, following reports of successful gold finds on the mainland, the government seemed to have been more receptive to Campbell's plans to prospect the sand bar. Heatherington wrote that by 1863, "Mr. Campbell was invited by the government to extend his investigations to Sable Island, being promised the control of any gold mines that he should discover, and the Government decide to work there. Having accepted this invitation, Mr.

Campbell sailed for the Island in the revenue schooner *Daring,* but after three ineffectual attempts to gain a landing, put back to Isaac's Harbour, on the main coast, where he disembarked and collected information for a second very interesting report, which was published by order of the House of Assembly, along with the Parliamentary Papers for 1862-3. The Sable Island project was, thus, for a second time abandoned; the fate of a third expedition lies with the future".[9]

Either Campbell eventually reached the Island, or samples of its sands were brought to him and Fraser by the crew of the *Daring,* the Island service vessel. In an article, in the American Journal of Arts and Science in November, 1861, O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, Connecticut, who visited the Nova Scotia goldfields in August of 1861 reported that "some time since", Robert Fraser, Assayer of Halifax and others (likely including Campbell) had made explorations for gold on Sable Island and found small quantities in the sand.[10]

Why did Campbell and others want to prospect Sable Island? The *Daring,* the two masted schooner that John Campbell sailed in, serviced the Sable Island lighthouse and rescue station as early as 1851 and as late as December, 1867.[11] "The Schooner *Daring* which arrived here yesterday from Sable Island reports no wrecks at that place," the Halifax Morning Chronicle of May 18, 1866 reported; as if wrecks were to be always expected on the Island's shoals. (The *Daring* was itself wrecked off Herring Cove in December, 1867). Other *Daring* passengers were Nova Scotia Lieutenant Governor Mulgrave, who sailed in it to the new Tangier gold diggings in

May, 1861; and humanitarian Dorothea Dix, on an 1853 expedition to install lifesaving equipment at the sand bar. There were tales of wreckage; and there were rumours, too, of children and mental patients being quarantined at the place. Always mysterious, Sable Island had a reputation as "the lonliest and strangest place in the Maritime Provinces", even by the 1850's.[12]

However, Campbell was likely drawn to explore the Island more by its sand, than false beliefs or suppositions. In December, 1866, there appeared in Harper's Monthly magazine an article by Dr. Bernard Gilpin of Halifax titled "The Secrets Of Sable Island". By still extant geological theories, the Island is part of a land bridge that once extended from New Jersey to Newfoundland. "It has been said that there is not a single pebble on the Island—nothing but sand".[13]

Like every prospector who panned gold, Campbell knew that heavy gold settled to the bottom of sand and gravel deposits. To this information, he added his theory that in Nova Scotia much of the gold had been carried to sea, and settled in the sand of Sable Island. The abrasive action of the excessive wind and waves at the sand bar would help to expose less brittle gold nuggets. Campbell was joined in this theory with Professor Benjamin Silliman, Junior Professor of General and Applied Chemistry at Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut. The Professor visited Nova Scotia, "the opinion having been pronounced by Professor Silliman and Mr. John Campbell that the auriferous detritus of past ages had been washed into the sea", a Nova Scotia Directory for 1871 reported.[14]

Gold deposits are often found in alluvium; but there are few sand bars with the botanical and geological characteristics of Sable Island, and Campbell's idea seems uniquely Nova Scotian! Campbell seems never to have been at a loss for geological or other words; so explained in a part of his convincing 1863 prospecting report to the Legislature that, "As regards the gold removed from the rocks by denudation, and dispersed through the resulting detritus, it is possible that much of it may yet be discovered, if proper search is made for it, in the direction in which it was removed from its matrix . . . That the principal part of this abrasion occured during the drift, or glacial period, does not admit of a doubt; therefore, all the gold removed from the rocks must lie somewhere in the direction in which the glacier moved; and this direction can be ascertained, for any particular locality, by observing the direction of the polished groves and scratches on the surface of the rock in place."

Campbell's report continued,

> "The close vicinage to the sea of the gold bearing rocks of the south coast, renders it most likely that the greater part of the gold removed from the rocks by glacial action, is now dispersed through the submarine banks skirting the south coast of the Province. Perhaps this is shown sufficiently clear by the fact of the gold being largely disseminated through the sands of Sable Island, the only point of the banks above the surface of the sea."[15]

By Campbell's reckoning, the gold had gone from the shore, and the "Groves and scratches on the surface of the rock in place" pointed to Sable Island!

Both Sable Island expeditions had failed. But, Campbell persisted and at last, in July, 1861, succeeded in finding meaningful quantities of gold in the sand and gravel of the Nova Scotia seashore at the Lunenburg "Ovens", about 60 miles from Halifax, in the other direction from Sable Island.[16] But like the Island, the Ovens had at least one bizzare geological characteristic. The natural caves in the cliff behind the beach, popularly called "the Ovens" resembled only those around the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, Joseph Howe noted.[17]

At the Ovens, "One man, by the crudest machinery, washes an ounze of gold a day, out of the sand at the sea side" the Halifax Morning Chronicle of August 6, 1861 reported. Likely, it was John Campbell. "The Honourable Mr. Howe, the Attorney General, the Receiver General, and the Hon. Mr. Locke, with the Commissioner of Crown Lands, left by this steamer early on Saturday morning for Lunenburg, and returned on Sunday evening", the paper stated. "This steamer" was the "war steamer", the *Nimble.*

Howe and other officials had sailed to restore order at the Ovens where "serious difficulties had occurred, or were apprehended" and "certain persons had forcibly expelled others, claiming priority of possession, etc.", the Chronicle newspaper reported. Campbell formed a partnership to mine the Ovens sands with William Cunard, offspring of Sir Samuel Cunard, owner of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (later Cunard Lines) and other persons. The Halifax Morning Chronicle reported that on August 5, 1861 William Cunard left Halifax for Lunenburg "with one of his own

steamers fully equipped for operations. A house frame, 20 feet square, had been prepared on Monday. A picked set of men, a dredging machine, and every imaginable appliance all on board left yesterday for the Washings, Mr. Cunard personally in charge. About 150 men are busy at these diggings and washings, and 200 lots have already been disposed of."

Initially, Cunard had taken 70 lots, measuring 33 by 30 feet, at a yearly rental of 5 pounds each. He, Campbell and others succeeded in taking "about 2,000 ounzes" of gold from the Ovens before 1863, when the lessees abandoned their spent gold workings.[18]

Soon after the July, 1861 gold discovery by Campbell in the sands of the Ovens, provincial Secretary Howe ordered the Province's first goldfields surveys to be done west of Halifax by Henry Poole, manager for the General Mining Association and member of the Natural History Society; and to the east by John Campbel, called by Howe "a gentleman of considerable science; with a natural turn for geological researches."[19]

A letter of September 12, 1861 from Joseph Howe to the Commissioner of Crown lands in the Assembly Journals for 1862 reads,

> Sir -
> it being very desirable that before the snow falls the country lying beneath the Golds Fields, or in their immediate neighbourhood, should be examined, in order to determine, if possible, the number, extent, strike and dip of the quartz veins that run through the Province, I have it in command from the Lieutenant Governor to

authorize you to employ in this service, until further instructed, Mr. Henry Poole and Mr. John Campbell, their remuneration not to exceed 20s per day, with a fair allowance for travelling expenses.

I have &c
Joseph Howe

By his report dated January 31, 1862, Henry Poole prospected for three months and "travelled upwards of 1500 miles" in western Nova Scotia. Poole later became President of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia; though his early prospecting work seems to have been overshadowed by that of Campbell.[20] By May of 1862 both Campbell's and Pool's reports had been made public. Of the two reports, "We could gladly publish both for the benefit of our readers, but we can only find room for one, that of Mr. Campbell, which besides being only one-third the length of Mr. Pool's report, possesses the still further recommendation that it illustrates the most valuable part of our gold fields yet discovered" the Halifax Morning Chronicle of May 1, 1862 reported.

Poole's report was cool, and scientific. Campbell's narration was less careful, and more optimistic. The Halifax Morning Chronicle reported the news that all wanted to hear: there was considerable gold in Nova Scotia, and the Chronicle itself became one of the most enthusiastic promoters of gold mining in Nova Scotia in the 1860's.

By his first report dated February 25, 1862, John Campbell prospected in four months a territory of "about 3,000 square miles" in eastern Nova Scotia, along the Upper Musquodoboit and St. Mary's River

Valleys, nearly to Cape Breton Island. At Sherbrooke, "Gold is also plentyfully diffused through the soil that it becomes plainly visible to the naked eye after a shower of rain. Quartz mining has but just commenced here, but the prospects, so far, are of the most encouraging character. In one trench, sunk along the strike of a run, I observed about thirty feet of a vein, nine inches thick, thickly spangled with nests of pure gold", Campbell wrote.[21]

By 1863, Campbell had been hired again to make a second prospecting expedition, as far as Cape North at Cape Breton Island. On the mainland, "I proved the drift of the Stewiacke River to be auriferous, by many trials made along its course, for a distance of fifteen miles. The quantity obtained on each trial ranged from one to as many as thirty eight specs to the pan full", Campbell wrote in his second report of February 25, 1863. At Cape Breton Island, "I found gold in every trial on those streams. On the Margaree the quantity ranged from one to six pieces to the pan full of sand; and on the Middle River, from one to seven. The pan used would contain about two quarts when full".[22]

By 1862, "all the principal government officials, from the Lieutenant Governor downwards, were rushing about the country prospecting for gold", Opposition party spokesman Doctor Charles Tupper complained in the House of Assembly. As for Henry Poole and John Campbell, they were "two political partizans who had been employed, prospecting for their benefit, as he (Tupper) had good reason to believe, at the rate of a thousand pounds per year."

To this accusation, Government leader Howe replied that the two men had received only about 500

pounds each; that the results of their work would be "of great benefit" to the country; and that the object of their labor "was that the Government might have proper information by which they might direct immigrants, if any stream of immigration came in upon us."[23] There was no great stream of immigration and Nova Scotia did not become a major gold producer.

Howe was careful of tales of gold; and in May, 1860, told John Gerrish Pulsifer (believed to be nearly the first discoverer of gold near Tangier fishing village) to "go home and mend my old shoes", Pulsifer stated in correspondence.[24] In the July 16, 1860 Halifax Morning Chronicle was published a letter from Howe to Lieutenant Governor Mulgrave, advising the Governor that "the richest specimen that I have seen, either at Tangier or that came from thence, is not intrinsically worth half a crown; and all I have seen put together would scarcely fill a lady's thimble". The Tangier diggings were "utterly valueless; and unless proper information is speedily circulated, will be a delusion and a snare to the industry of the country", Howe wrote.[25]

Howe seemed puzzled by news of the large gold discoveries reported by Campbell and others and likely was never convinced that gold mining would become a permanent industry. He wrote of the auriferous finds, "it is strange that they should not have been turned up by the Agriculturalist or the Roadmaker; still stranger that they escaped the viligence of the early pioneers of Natural Science—Titus Smith, George Duncan, Dr. Gesner, Dr. Webster, Alger and Jackson, all of whom were

laborious and painstaking investigators, and some of whom were elaborate writers on the Mineralogy of this country."[26] Perhaps because he felt pressured to spread the good gold news, too, Howe's attitude toward the gold mines by late 1861 seemed to have been one of guarded optimism.

Howe wrote to the Lieutenant Governor that, while on other business, "I shall take with me to England specimens of all the mines now being worked and trust to be able to collect such information as will enable the government to estimate the extent of the spring immigration for which it may be wise to prepare".[27]

By 1862, John Campbell was "known in the Province as a practical Geologist of high standing"; and called in correspondence and newspaper accounts simply "Mr. C." of the gold mining industry. Campbell was a prospector and he must have had a burro, as burros were in common use in North America in the 1860's! He was also a businessman, so wrote at the conclusion of his second report to the Legislature about Cape Breton that work "of a highly important character remains yet to be done in this district, particularly in connection with the discovery of silver."[28] Likely, Campbell never got a contract to prospect for silver at Cape Breton Island. Perhaps Campbell had in mind a mining theory that he might have read in the London Illustrated News of March 9, 1850. The conjecture was by Sir Robert Murchinson, who "proved that gold decreased according to its depth, where it finally ceased and was replaced by silver". Sir Robert further remarked that "Job was a true and

good geologist, when he said, "There is a mine for the silver, and the earth hath dust of gold".[29]

At Cape Breton, "The Margaree rolls gold in its sands over a bed of carboniferous rocks, a distance of twenty miles, or more ... I observed some elm trees as much as four feet diameter, and is straight and tall as any I ever saw in the forests of Canada, or the South-Western United States", Campbell wrote, in his lengthy goldfields report.[30] Did Campbell exaggerate? Like Job, John Campbell was a true prospector and a good geologist. Also, he was a very convincing one.

NOTES

1. 1862 Nova Scotia Assembly Journals, Appendix 2, p. 62.
2. Mineral rights to Nova Scotia were assigned by George IV in 1826 to his brother the Duke of York; who reassigned them to his creditors who formed the General Mining Association. The Reformers made a settlement whereby the G.M.A. gave up most rights in 1859.
3. See advertisement, p. 176 in Alexander Heatherington, A Practical Guide For Tourists, Miners And Investors And All Persons Interested In The Development of The Gold Fields Of Nova Scotia", 1868. Also, see article "Nova Scotia Gold Fields" in Lovell's Province Of Nova Scotia Directory For 1871.
4. See "Historical Highlights Of Canadian Mining, 1603-1972". See also Rev. Mr. Douglas, "The Gold Fields Of Canada" In Transactions Of The Literary and Historical Society Of Quebec, 1863-4, New Series, part 2, pp. 51-56 for account of 1834 gold discovery at Quebec by a woman.
5. Supra. See also letter of July 29, 1867, Campbell to Fraser In and John Campbell, 1881. Campbell signed his letter "practical Geological".
6. A. Heatherington, Op. Cit., p. 24.
7. Ibid., p. 23.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid., p. 30.
10. O. C. Marsh, "The Gold Of Nova Scotia", In American Journal of Arts and Science, Vol. XXXII, November, 1861.
11. Information from Director, Maritime Museum, Halifax.
12. Lyall Campbell, "Sable Island Fatal And Fertile Crescent", 1974. Also, Local Matters column of Halifax Morning Chronicle of May 14, 1861 records Lt. Governor returning on Daring.
13. See Bernard Gilpin, "The Secrets Of Sable Island" In Harper's Magazine, December, 1866. Also, J. W. Goldthwait, "Physiography Of Nova Scotia", King's Printer, 1942.
14. Lovell's Province of Nova Scotia Directory for 1871, p. 134.
15. 1863 Assembly Journals, Appendix 6, p. 33.
16. Malcom, "Gold Fields of Nova Scotia", reprinted 1976, p. 157.

17. Noted in letter, Howe to Mulgrave in 1862 Assembly Journals, Appendix 2, p. 13.
18. Halifax Morning Chronicle, August 6, 1861. Also Malcom, Op. Cit. p. 157.
19. 1862 Assembly Journals, Appendix 2.
20. Ibid.
21. Ibid.
22. 1863 Assembly Journals, Appendix 6.
23. Halifax Morning Chronicle, March 1, 1862.
24. Alexander Heatherington, Op. Cit., p. 28.
25. Halifax Morning Chronicle, July 16, 1860.
26. 1862 Assembly Journals, Appendix 2, p. 10.
27. In Royal Gazette, November 6, 1861. (letter, Howe to Mulgrave).
28. 1863 Assembly Journals, Appendix 6.
29. For Murchinson's theory, see Dr. Wm. James Anderson, "Gold Fields of Nova Scotia" In Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, 1863-4", New Series, Part 2, pp. 35-50.
30. Supra. (see note 28).

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General John Reid
Part 2

Ed. Note: *The bulk of the material in this article is not strictly speaking, Nova Scotian history. However, the events had a remarkable influence on various aspects of our history. It is hoped that its inclusion and the nuggets of information it contains will act as a catalyst to further research, especially in the area of land negotiations.*

THELMA REID LOWER

John Reid's military career did not end abruptly with his retirement as a half-pay officer 10 February 1770, after twenty-five years of active service in the first battalion of the 42nd Regiment, known as the Royal Highlanders or the Black Watch. During the colonial wars this regiment had participated in securing for the British, most of North America much of which they were to lose later in the revolutionary American War of Independence.

In June 1779 Spain had joined forces to those of France and America against Britain and fresh battalions were needed to meet this new threat both in America and in Europe. Reid did not get involved with the 2nd Battalion of the 42nd being raised by Lord John Murray. Instead he raised a battalion of his own—the 95th Regiment of Foot at his personal expense. The 42nd and 95th which owed their existence to Lord John Murray and John Ried, respectively, were two of many battalions which were raised at this time of peril without cost to the country. The raising of the 95th was officially sanctioned

23 July 1779 but as the officers' commissions were granted in April 1780 the regiment was evidently not embodied before then. Reid was appointed Colonel. As Perthshire was being simultaneously recruited for the 42nd, Reid's regiment was raised not in his native county but in Yorkshire.

Reid's 95th Regiment of Foot (23 July—31May 1783) was short lived, but it rendered an important service in the critical location of the Channel Islands between France and Britain. An account of the attack on Jersey taken from Fortescue's *History of the British Army* and Plee's *Account of the Island of Jersey* (1817 ed.) is as follows:

> Towards the end of December 1789 a French expedition under the Baron de Rullecourt was despatched from Granville to capture the island of Jersey. The transports met with rough weather; some were driven back, others wrecked upon a shoal; but finally, at about eleven o'clock on the night of the 5th of January 1781, de Rullecourt, with the help of a treacherous Jersey pilot, landed some 700 men at Banc du Violet. A battery was seized, and the French marched off without delay to St. Helier, some four miles distant. The guard there was surprised, and the house of the Lieutenant-Governor, Major Moses Corbet, having been surrounded, he was made prisoner, though not before he had sent information to the three regiments then quartered in the island — the 78th Highlanders, the 83rd, and Reid's regiment, the 95th. Corbet, deceived by de Rullecourt as to the strength of this force, and threatened with the destruction of the island and the massacre of the inhabitants, was bullied into signing articles of captiulation, and when the troops, under the command of Major Francis Peirson of the 95th, assembled on the heights above St. Helier, they received orders to lay down their arms. This order Peirson refused to obey, and, sending two companies of the Jersey Militia and the Light Infantry Companies of the 78th and 95th to

approach the capital from the further side, marched down with the remainder of his force, which, as he approached the town, he divided into two columns. De Rullecourt, having seized the local market-place, and as Peirson advanced, he was met by a heavy fire which killed him and for a moment threw his column back. But the men soon rallied; the attack was pressed simultaneously from two other quarters; and though the French fought gallantly, they soon found themselves surrounded and were obliged to lay down their arms. De Rullecourt, who had dragged the Governor with him into the fight, hoping to stop the British fire, was himself mortally wounded, while Corbet escaped with two bullets through his hat. Two detachments which had been landed at other places on the island were also taken, and the French attack on Jersey ended in complete disaster. The British loss was not more than eighty killed and wounded.

A monument in the parish church of St. Helier records the gratitude of the people of Jersey to Major Peirson who was the eldest son of Francis Peirson of Lowthorpe, Yorkshire. Major Peirson, who was only in his twenty-fourth year, was commanding his regiment. Colonel Reid and the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 95th, Alexander Campbell were absent as the regiments had already been placed into winter quarters. As the only field officer at the time of the attack by de Rullecourt, Peirson ranked as second-in-command to the governor.

The well-known picture by John Singleton Copley, *The Death of Major Peirson* hangs in the National Gallery in Scotland. A key to the picture exists by which the officers of the 95th can be identified. Copley shows the uniform of the 95th as consisting of a scarlet jacket with white facings and turn-backs, and silver lace, white breaches and belts and long black boots. Major Peirson and two of his officers are depicted with black three-

cornered hats edged with silver braid, while two other officers, and the rank and file, have grenadiers' caps with red hackles.

With the signing of the Treaty of Versailles the hostilities between France and Britain came to a temporary halt and Reid's 95th Regiment was disbanded 31 May 1783. For the next ten years Britain relaxed into an uneasy peace but ever watchful of the revolutionary events in France. It was not the wish of the British prime minister, William Pitt the Younger, that his country should be subjected to a fresh ordeal within so short a time after the loss of the American colonies. Pitt refused to be drawn into the original attack of the continental European powers on France in 1792. Indeed, at the beginning of that year Pitt had prophesied a long peace and had reduced the fighting forces. But the French attack on the Netherlands drew him into war in 1793.

One of the regiments to be revived was the 88th Regiment of Foot, originally Campbell's Highlanders. After service in the Seven Years War, concluding in 1763, the 88th was reduced. Thirty years later, 25 September 1793, a new corps was raised under an order by Colonel, the Hon. Thomas De Burgh, afterwards called the Earl of Clanicarde. The first battalion was recruited in Connaught and was therefore styled the Connaught Rangers and in November 1794, John Reid was appointed Colonel. The appointment was evidently conferred on him in response to his Memorial of July 1794 to Lord Jeffrey Amherst, in which Reid asks for "the command of a Regiment, not likely to be reduced after the war . . ."

The Connaught Rangers have recorded a distinguished reputation to this day. Its badge of harp and crown carried into motto *Quis Separabit.* The uniform of its first battalion raised in 1793 was scarlet with yellow facings. It was in this uniform of the Connaught Rangers that Colonel Reid chose to have his portrait painted,

which now hangs in the Reid Concert hall at the University of Edinburgh. The artist of Reid's portrait has never been decisively determined. That Reid was acquainted with John Singleton Copley is borne out by Copley's heroic picture *The Death of Major Peirson* which ranks with Copley's other well-known historcal painting *The Death of the Earl of Chatham.* A portrait painted by John Singleton Copley of Reid's cousin, Colonel John Small, has recently been acquired from a former owner in Boston and now hangs at the University of Dalhousie, Nova Scotia.

The winter of 1796-97 was an anxious one for Great Britain and her allies and the threatening aspect of affairs may be traced to the orders issued by Pitt during this period. About that time the standard height for recruits was raised to five feet and the age limit was reduced to thirty but this made it more difficult than ever to keep the regiments up to strength. In February 1789 officers, non-commissioned officers and men undertook to subscribe, during the continuance of the war, one day's pay each per month to the fund for national defence which was then being raised by voluntary subscription in response to a general appeal made by Pitt and many generous contributions came from Scottish officers. It was at this time that Colonel Reid was promoted to the rank of General. In 1803, when an invasion of Britain by Napoleon was expected hourly, Reid, in response to an order that all general officers not employed on staff should transmit their addresses to the Adjutant-General, wrote that though in his eighty-second year "and very deaf and infirm" he was still ready to use his feeble arm in the defence of his country. (Cannon, *Historical Record of the 88th or Connaught Rangers.)* Although Reid's health was deteriorating with old age he lived to celebrate the end of the threat of invasion to Britain when Nelson destroyed the French fleet at Trafalgar. Reid remained a

loyalist soldier throughout his life most of which was spent in active service in North America with the Black Watch.

After twenty years absence in North America, John Reid's return to Scotland in 1775 was not the homecoming he could have wished. Many Scottish landowners had suffered during the turbulent times of the struggle between England and Scotland. Following the tradition of his family, John Reid's father, Alexander Robertson of Straloch (John, being the eldest son, had taken the complementary title "Baron Reid") had been a staunch Whig and heavy contributions had been exacted from his estate by the Jacobites in the 1745 uprising. According to a letter written by John, "Baron Reid", on the 25th December 1775 his grandfather and great-grandfather had been "immersed and fined for themselves and their wives being at Conventicle preachings."

Although *The Culloden Papers* bear witness to the zeal of John Reid's father for the British government he received no compensation for his losses during the Jacobite Rising. In the years which followed he had added rather than diminished his difficulties by considerable purchases of land. Letters written by him from 1775 to 1778 show a pitiful struggle to save the old family estate from being sold by trustees to whom he had mortgaged it. In May 1778, *Straloch,* the ancestral property, which John Reid would have inherited as the eldest son, passed under the hammer at the auction block. At this time Reid's fortunes reached their lowest ebb. Retired as a half-pay officer from the Royal Highland Regiment, the Black Watch, his pension, although he had been made a brevet-colonel in 1777, was not large. In addition a personal blow was dealt him in the death of his wife Susannah (neé Alexander) 27 September 1777. Her death disconnected his close associations with the Alexander family in North America many of whom had taken up the Revolutionary

cause. Now a poor man in comparison to his expectations and a lonely widower fast approaching sixty years, John Reid left Scotland to take up residence in London where he devoted his attention to flute-playing and the publication of his music.

In his *History of Music in Scotland,* Henry G. Farmer states that "in comparison with her southern neighbour, Scotland was a poor country materially but with a spiritual abundance that had to find expression somewhere, and England was the saucer that caught the cream that overflowed." Patronage was part and parcel of everyday life in music, art and literature and the Scottish aristocracy in England were in the forefront. The Earl of Abercorn was mainly responsible for The Academy of Music (1719) while the Earl of Eglinton and the Marquis of Lorne were founding members of the London Catch Club (1761).

John Reid is said to have been a charter member of the Temple of Apollo, a mysterious London-based society of Scottish musicians and writers. Other members and associates were Thomas Erskine, the sixth Earl of Kellie and conductor of the St. Cecilia Society of Edinburgh; Tobias Smollett, David Mallett, and other Scottish writers and musicians; James Oswald and Robert Bremner, Scottish music publishers who had expanded their business from Edinburgh to London; Charles Burney, music historian considered to have Scottish ancestry; the Reverend and Honourable John Home, Scottish dramatist. So many of the members of the Temple of Apollo were Scottish that it has been suspect to having political intentions. Certainly the Gordon Riots of 1781 are proof that the Scottish element in London intended to have some say in British politics.

Robert Gray in his *History of London* alleges that there were enough Scots in London to put a Stuart on the throne. Discontent with the Hanoverians was rampant

among the merchants of London who suffered losses in their trade with the former British colonies in America. So many veterans of the French and American wars had congregated in London that the most popular musical at the Haymarket Theatre was Dr. Thomas Arne's *Artaxerxes* or *The Soldier Retired.* Taking advantage of Crown lands being offered either as grants for military service or for sale cheaply the war veterans and loyalists displaced from America caused a succession of real estate booms in the suburbs of London. John Reid and his married daughter, Susanna, now Mrs. Stark Robertson, made their homes in Middlesex, that fashionable district near Oxford Street and Portland Place and not far from the Haymarket Theatre.

The theatres, Drury Lane, Covent Garden and the Haymarket were essential to the Scottish writers and musicians like John Reid of the Temple of Apollo if they were to have their works performed. But there was no easy acceptance as the London stage was dominated by the flamboyant English actor, Garrick, and literary criticism could be biting and sarcastic when written by the pompous English lexographer Dr. Samuel Johnson. At least on two counts Dr. Johnson and Gerrick were proven narrow in their judgment. The Scottish dramatist John Home's play *Douglas* was at first rejected by Garrick at Drury Lane only to become the rage when produced later in Edinburgh and Covent Garden. The long popularity of the ancestral play about the Douglas family had its influence far and near, even on Colonel John Small who considered himself a descendant from the Douglas family tree and so named the Douglas township (county) in Nova Scotia.

It was also John Home who encouraged James MacPherson to publish his translations from the Gaelic language as *Fragments of Ancient Poetry, collected in the Highlands of Scotland.* Hugh Blair, who was a firm

believer in the authenticity of the poems, got up a subscription to allow MacPherson to pursue his Gaelic researches. In 1762 MacPherson published *Fingal,* an ancient epic poem which he claimed to have been composed in the third century by the blind bard, Ossian, the son of Fingal, King of the Highlands. *Temora* followed in 1763 and a collected edition of the *Poems of Ossian* in 1765. Although the authenticity of these translations was immediately challenged by the English critic, Dr. Samuel Johnson, they found enormous favour abroad where they were translated into most European languages. Their influence was felt especially in German music and literature and many scholars now claim that MacPherson's *Poems of Ossian* did more than any other single work to bring about the Romantic Movement.

In the public mind Scotland was considered a remote and romantic place. The Danish composer Neils Gade wrote an overture *Ossian.* The Danish dancing master, Bournonville created the first Romantic ballet, *La Sylphide,* the dainty sprite of a Scottish forest who falls in love with James, a Scottish crafter and which was danced by the famous Romantic ballerina, Marie Taglioni. Mendelsshon's *Scottish Symphony* and his *Hebrides Overture* with Fingal's Cave conjured up images of seagull's and white waves crashing into rocky caves of north Scotland. James MacPherson's art had inspired an appreciation for the mystical wonders of nature.

The exploration of Scotland's own natural assets and its own mystical ancient past offered new sources of inspiration and freedom of expression to philosophers, writers and musicians who had long grown bored with the superficialities and mannerisms imposed on European society by the dazzling French court of the Sun-king, Louis XIV. The new freedom was especially welcomed by the German philosopher-poets Herder and Gothe whose writings were to imitiate the long line of Romantic Ger-

man composers reaching into the twentieth century, Weber, Wagner, Mahler, R. Strauss . . .

In fact some of James MacPherson's wonderment in the phenomena of nature and the conservation of its beauty in his poetic descriptions could well have come from North America for he went to Pensacola, Florida as Governor Johnstone's secretary. Soon after his arrival, however, MacPherson quit his office as secretary and spent the next two years travelling to the islands of the West Indies and on the mainland "far into the northern provinces of the American colonies." Addicted to travelling as MacPherson was, it is difficult to imagine him stopping short of reaching the St. Lawrence and visiting the unusual daily tidal habits of the Bay of Fundy. In the wake of his *Songs of Selma* are many North American places called Selma or Selmah. One of these in Nova Scotia was formerly the private property of Colonel John Small which he bequeathed to his cousin John Reid. Ever have the ties of family been the hall-mark of the Scottish people.

In London clannishness was evident commercially. Much of the success of the Scottish writers and composers came from the support of their own kin, especially the Scottish publishers who flourished after the legal restrictions on the permitted number of printing presses was abolished and many more publishing firms came into existence. Although a number of authors and composers relied on financial support from rich patrons, many professionals were now able to make an independent living of sorts. James Oswald in 1736 took up residence in Edinburgh where he was a violinist, organist and composer and where he published several collections of *Scots Tunes, Minuets and Chamber Music.* His best known tune is *Lovely Nancy* first published in his collection *Caledonian Pocket Companion*, Vol. II. By the time of the American Colonial Wars this melody was being used by fife and snare drum as a signal for retreat.

In 1741 Oswald left for London and probably through the influence of the Earl of Bute he obtained the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales and shared in the early musical education of their son, afterwards George III. Remuneration from court patronage was augmented by Oswald's other musical activities. In 1747 he set up a music shop on the north side of St. Martin's Church. In the *London Daily Post* following an advertisement of his *Second Collection of Curious Scots Tunes* Oswald adds:

> As the Stile of Scotch Musick is but little known in this Kingdom, Mr. Oswald, at the Desire of several persons of Quality, acquaints the Publick, that he will instruct such as buy his Book, and already understand Musick to play these tunes on any Instrument in twelve Lessons for One Guinea. Mr. Oswald teaches in the City and is to be heard . . . every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at the Scotch Holland Warehouse in Pall Mall.

Oswald became the official publisher of the musical and literary works of the members of the Temple of Apollo and he promoted their compositions to the theatrical managers and actors of Drury Lane, Covent Garden and the Haymarket.

James Oswald was the publisher of the first edition, 1756, of John Reid's *Six Solos for a German Flute or Violin, with a Thorough Bass for the Harpsichord.* It is inscribed to the Countess of Aielsbury by I. R. Esqr. a member of the Temple of Apollo. A second edition was published by William Randall, London c 1770, a copy of which is in the Music Library of the University of Pennsylvania. A later publication of the second edition was made by H. Wright, London c 1795.

Another publisher of John Reid's music was Robert Bremner, who began his music business in Edinburgh in 1754 when he advertised that he was located "at the

Golden Harp opposite the head of Blackfriars Wynd," but later he removed his shop to "opposite Cross Well." Bremner changed his sign to the *Harp and Hautboy* which he retained when he opened a branch shop opposite Somerset House in the Strand, London. Bremner's London business expanded so rapidly that another shop was opened at 108 Bond Street. This busy publisher probably had musical connections as well in Philadelphia. His brother, James Bremner, was the Scottish musician who arrived in Philadelphia in 1763 to become organist of Christ Church and who opened a music school where he taught "violin, flute, harpsichord, guitar and musical composition". One of his pupils was Francis Hopkinson considered by musicologists in the United States to be their first native composer.

Bremner published all varieties of the best music of the period. His music was particularly neatly engraved and printed on good strong paper, a collector's treasure today. Bremner was the purchaser in 1762 of the famous *Fitzwilliam Virginal Book* which he bought at the sale of Pepusch's library for ten guineas and presented to Lord Fitzwilliam.

When Bremner died the whole of his stock, plates and copyrights were bought by John Preston and Son who issued a catalogue of their purchase in 1790, in which they stated that "Bremner's Catalogue was not only the most extensive but the most valuable list of works ever exhibited in this Kingdom."

In 1778 Robert Bremner published John Reid's *Sett of Marches for Two Clarinets, Hautboys, or German Flutes, Two Horns and a Bassoon.* It was a typical eighteenth century ensemble of popular wind instruments. The form of the marches is in the Harmoniemusik tradition—two brief sections each repeated, typical of eighteenth century marches which shared this binary plan with a good deal of the dance music of the day. John Reid inscribed this set

of marches to Lady Amherst, wife of Lord Jeffrey Amherst, who was Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General in the American colonies, 1761-64. Reid's music was probably played at Lady Amherst's fashionable entertainments. Sir Frederick Haldimand in his diaries preferred card-playing to her concerts:

> Spent the evening at Lord Amherst's where there was a concert and a crowd and several persons grumbled that there was no card-playing . . . went to Mrs. Robertson's where there were many pretty women . . . won two guineas . . . "

In 1781 Bremner published another *Sett of Minuets and Marches* composed by John Reid, this time inscribed to Lady Catherine Murray. Copies were printed and sold in Bremner's London shop on the Strand. Originals can be seen at the British Museum.

When John Preston took over the whole of Bremner's operation he continued to publish Reid's music—*Twelve Marches composed by General Reid arranged for a full Band of Wind Instruments by the celebrated Mr. Winter.* "The celebrated Mr. Winter" was Peter von Winter (1754-1825) a German violinist and composer who in 1776 had become musical director of the court theatre at Mannheim. When the court removed from Mannheim to Munich, Winter followed and in 1798 he was made Court Capellmeister, a post which he retained until his death, and where he was treated with great consideration, receiving several times leave of absence for two or three years. Thus, Winter was frequently in London, most notably from 1803-05, at the Haymarket Theatre where several of his operas were premièred. One opera *Colmal* had inspiration from the Ossian poem, *Comala.* No doubt Reid met Winter at the Haymarket Theatre where he frequently attended performances, perhaps even volunteering to play flute in the orchestra, and where he collapsed suddenly to death in 1807 at the age of eighty-six.

A recent arranger of Reid's marches is Sir Michael Tilmouth who has made two selections from *The 1775 Collection of Marches and Minuets* arranging the scores with forty-three band parts. Tilmouth's manuscripts are at the Reid Music Library, University of Edinburgh where he has been Reid Professor of Music since 1970.

In North America, in 1807, the year of Reid's death, almost as though to commemorate Reid's contributions to martial music, Timothy Olmstead (1759-1848) compiled *Martial Music Albany 1807.* It is not surprising that several of Reid's marches are in this collection as Reid was resident in Albany both in the barracks and in domestic life after his marriage to Susannah Alexander in 1762. As Timothy Olmstead was a fifer, usually a boy's occupation, and later a member of a regimental band, it is likely he was acquainted with Reid as a regimental flute player. Raoul Camus, an authority on regimental music at the time of the American Revolution, believes that "despite its late date, Olmstead's *Martial Music, Albany 1807,* preserves music performed by British bands and later by American bands of music during the revolution."

The regimental marches composed by John Reid (see *Nova Scotia Historical Quarterly,* June 1979, "General John Reid, Part I") set him firmly in the early music history of North America. His music manuscripts are documentary evidence of the regimental band sounds heard during the colonial wars as the various regiments participated in battles, military advances and retreats, garrison parades, ceremonies of occasion in church and government, and in the fashionable drawing rooms of society. Dr. Helmut Kallman in his *History of Music in Canada* states, "Without doubt the regimental band was the first great musical contribution of Britain to Canada. If it had not been for the bands the formation of orchestral societies in nineteenth century Canada would have been delayed by decades or, in many towns, altogether. People

in the garrison towns enjoyed a great advantage over the country dwellers in being able to listen to the bands stationed with the British regiments."

As the Black Watch was sometimes stationed in Halifax using the Garrison Church of St. Paul's and the parade grounds in front of the barracks, early Haligonians would have heard Reid's marches and probably Reid himself playing flute or fife. In Halifax musical instruments were advertised as early as 1752. Later German flutes, violins and books of Scots tunes were imported along with accessories such as "reeds for oboes, clarinets and bassoons, harpsichord strings and fiddle bridges". In St. John a shipment of music from Edinburgh was advertised "violins with or without cases, military and common fifes and Aeolian harps as well as the most fashionable music from Scotland."

Wilfred Mellers, Department of Music, University of York, England, in his *Music in a New Land* claims that regimental band music became the first secular music of North America and that "the march rhythms were retained to become one of the essential ingredients of the American folk art which is jazz." In time the genteel European musical tradition of the eighteenth century gave way to the energeric American march which discovered its master in John Philip Sousa. Sousa said that his marches were "music for the feet instead of the head" and "that a march should make a man with a wooden leg step out."

That Reid was aware of the changes coming in the styles of music is evident in the Codicil to his Will, 4 March 1806.

> After the decease of my daughter Susanna Robertson, she dying without issue, I have left all my property in the Funds, or in Great Britain to the College of Edinburgh, where I had my education; and as I leave all my music books particularly those of my own compos-

ition to the Professor of Music in that College, it is my wish that in every year after his appointment, he will cause a concert of music to be performed on the 13th of February being my birthday, in which shall be introduced one solo for German flute, hautboi or clarinet, also one march, and one minuet with accompaniments by a select band in order to shew the state of music about the middle of the last century . . . "

Reid Memorial Concerts began in 1841 and have been held almost without a break to the present day. A most distinguished Royal Jubilee Concert was conducted by Sir Michael Tilmouth 16 February 1978 when the Reid Orchestra presented "Music by Kings, Princes and Gentlemen" including compositions by General John Reid. Reid's manuscripts and publications, preserved in the Reid Music Library, Alison House, Nicolson Square, University of Edinburgh include the following titles:

Reid, General John. *Six Solos/For a German Flute or Violin/with a Thorough Bass for the/Harpsichord.* Inscribed to the countess of Aielsbury/ By I. R. Esqr. (i.e. John Reid). A Member of the Temple of Apollo. J. Oswald, London. [1756]

Reid, General John. *A second Set of Six Solos For a German Flute or Violin with a Thorough Bass for the Harpsichord.* Inscribed to the Countess of Aielsbury By I. R. Esqr. A Member of the Temple of Apollo. Wm. Randall, London, [c. 1770.]

Reid, General John. *Six/ Solos for a German Flute,/ Hautboy or Violin/ with a Thorough Bass for the/ Harpsichord/Being a second edition.* H. Wright, London, [c. 1795.]

Reid, General John. [*Minuets from Six Solos for a German Flute or Violin,* Solos I, IV and VI.] MS. score, copy [flute w. figured bass.] The other Minuets on verso may also be by Reid.

Reid, General John. A set of minuets and marches inscribed to the Rt. Honourable Lady Catherine Murray by I. R. Esqr., London. Printed and sold by R. Bremner in the Strand. [Score.] Positive Photostat, British Museum, London, [original R. Bremner, 1781.]

Reid, General John. *Twelve Marches/composed/by General Reid,/Arranged for a full Band of/Wind Instruments/by the celebrated/Mr. Winter* [etc.] 7 copies [6 bound, 1 with separate parts] Preston, London, [c. 1780.]

Reid, General John. [*A set of marches for two clarinets, hautboys, or German flutes, two horns, and a bassoon:* inscribed to Lady Amherst by I. R. (i.e., John Reid) Esqr., etc] Bremner, London, 1778.

Reid, General John. *Marches and Minuets.* 14 orchestral parts. MS. copy from photostats. [Edinburgh, 1954.] Contents: *March for the 76th Regiment; Lord Macdonald's Highlanders; March for the 70th Regiment, General Tyron's; Minuet No. 5; Atholl House.*

Reid, General John. *Two marches and a quodlibet* [Arranged by Michael Tilmouth from the 1775 Collection of Marches and Minuets.] Score and 43 parts. MS. copies, Edinburgh. Parts 8 8 6 8/2 2 2 2/2 2 0.+ *Timp.*

Reid's most noteworthy and lasting influence has been in higher education in music. Although there were professorships of music at Oxford (1626), Cambridge (1648) and Dublin (1764) music theory in Scottish universities was outside the liberal arts. This neglect was the shadow of the old puritanic objections to music since the Scottish universities were, and still are, within the Presbyterian fold. The change came in 1839 when 68,000 pounds became available under the will of General John Reid.

The first professor of music (1839-1841) nominated by General Reid's trustees was John Thomson from Leipzig. Despite the indifference of the University, Thomson tried to fulfill the aims of the founder and gave the first Reid Concert on the 12 February 1841. On this occasion a choir of over one hundred and thirty voices was engaged which performed works by Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, and Mendelsshon under the baton of Professor Thomson. For many years choral performances were a feature of the annual Reid Concert. When John Donaldson was Reid Professor of Music, the choral features were dropped in favour of orchestral, instrumental and vocal items.

Donaldson had been a music teacher in Glasgow before he came to Edinburgh where for twenty years he practised law. The *Directory of Edinburgh* 1845-6 lists him as "Advocate and Professor of Theory of Music in the University." Although not one of his predecessors had actually lectured about music at the University, Donaldson was determined to do so. When he endeavoured to obtain a classroom, so many obstacles were thrown in his path that he appealed to the Patrons of the University who assigned him a room and agreed to 250 pounds being spent on necessary alterations. When this was done Donaldson was told by the University Senate that he would be expected to cover the cost out of his own salary of 300 pounds. Donaldson, who was every inch a lawyer, refused to allow any mal-administration of the Reid Trust.

In 1849, although there were two hundred students enrolled in the music classes, the Senate still delayed implementing the will of General Reid. The result was that the magistrates and council of the city of Edinburgh, as Patrons of the University, instituted an action against the Senate which resulted in a lengthy litigation (1851-1855), ending in the Senate being ordered to acquire a site, build a music building, increase the professor's salary, provide

an organ, furnish an annual sum for the purchase of instruments and reimburse the Patrons and Professors for the sums already spent by them on concerts and classes. Although the worry and anxiety over the litigation brought Donaldson, "this valiant fighter to his grave in 1865," he was the first to place the University's Chair of Music on a workable basis. After a long struggle his classroom, now the beautiful refurbished Reid Concert Hall began to rise like a white Temple of Apollo in the musical quadrangle, Park Place.

When Sir Hubert Oakley was Reid Professor (1865-1890) he made good use of Reid Concert Hall with its fine accoustics. In 1869 the Halle orchestra was engaged and large works by international composers became popular. The annual Reid Concert developed into a three-day festival, a forerunner of the prestigious Edinburgh International Festival of today.

During Donaldson's regime as Reid Professor he had made a start lecturing regularly about the science of sound and theory of music. It was under Frederick Niecks' professorship (1891-1914) that the music curriculum was widened to embrace every phase and practice of music. Niecks wrote an influential paper *Musical Education and Culture* and founded the Musical Education Society. It was owing to Niecks and the Scottish Musical Society that a Faculty of Music and the conferring of Degrees in Music were finally instituted in 1893.

For many years Reid's music, both manuscript and printed, lay in obscurity except for certain selections played at the annual memorial concert. But a greater musician than Reid, Sir Donald Francis Tovey, Reid professor (1914-1940), wrote,

> I've made a discovery . . . the real works of General Reid, six *quite good* sonatas for German flute or hautboy or violin. They contain all the tunes so vilely arranged by illustrious predecessors who literally

> weren't half so good as that jolly old boy . . . He is a very competent 18th century chamber musician and would have been excellently qualified to hold the chair he founded . . . "

Again, in programme notes, Sir Donald says,

> Reid would not have appreciated the flute's partial transposition to that upper octave . . . To the 18th century music lovers the soul of the flute resided in its gentle lower register.

Tovey's famous *Essays in Musical Analysis* were written as programme notes for his concerts where he featured the Reid Orchestra which he created after the First World War and which gave prestigious performances regularly until cessation during World War II.

In the postwar era Sidney Thomas Mayhow Newman, a lecturer in music at Durham University and well known for his broadcasts as pianist and conductor, was appointed Reid Professor, a post held from 1941 to 1970. In a period of expansion his successors Kenneth Leighton (1970-) and Sir Michael Tilmouth (1971-), each have a chair of music conjointly. In celebration of the Queen's Silver Jubilee Leighton conducted the *Strings of the Reid Orchestra* in a programme of British string music including his own *Concerto for Strings*. Sir Michael Tilmouth conducted the Reid Memorial Concert in a programme of "Music by Kings, Princes and Gentlemen", including works by Henry VIII, The Prince of Venosa, Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, the Earl of Kelly, the Archduke Rudolph and General Reid.

During the academic year the Faculty of Music presents about fifty prestigious public concerts, half of which are held in the intimacy of the Reid concert Hall with its deep stage and seating capacity of less than five hundred. The long list of illustrious and scholarly

musicians who have graced the Reid Professorship with their talents and musical projects, undertaken during their term of office, has amply justified John Reid's foresight in making his bequest.

The difficulties encountered in bringing to a finality the last Will and Testament of John Reid (see bibliography) were complicated by the wording of the *Will, 19 April 1803* and the *Codicil, 4 March 1806,* and also by the fact that John Reid's real and personal properties were divided among three countries—Britain, the United States and Canada. His instructions for his British properties were—

> "To collect and receive so much thereof as shall consist of money; by sale or otherwise to convert the residue into money; and out of the monies to pay his debts, funeral expenses and pecuniary legacies; and to place out and invest the residue in Government securities within England or in the Parliamentary Funds of England at interest . . . to pay the interest, dividends and annual produce thereof into the proper hands of my daughter, Susanna Robertson . . . into her hands only for and during her natural life . . . to the intent that the same may be for the sole and separate use of my daughter and may not be subject to the debts, control, disposition or engagement of the said John Stark Robertson, her present husband . . . It is my wish and desire that the said John Stark Robertson shall not inherit or possess any part of my personal property."

In respect to Reid's real and personal property in the United States his Will reveals that during his long years in North America his marriage in 1762 to Susannah Alexander (b. 13 October, 1736, d. 27 September, 1777) had made him very much a part of the wealthy and influential Alexander family. It should be noted that by the time of

his death in 1807 his longevity had caused him to outlive his wife and all his in-laws of his own generation. His American properties therefore are bequeathed "in common tenacy" among the children of the next generation, thus keeping intact large estates along the Hudson River in New York and New Jersey, like the restored historic place *Livingston manor.* Land papers in the United States (see bibliography) list several tracts of land which John Reid owned in common with his brothers-in-law, William, Earl of Sterling, who married Sarah Livingston; Peter Van Brugh Livingston; John Stevens and Walter Rutherford, (husbands of his wife's sisters Mary, Elizabeth and Catherine). It was Reid's nephew, John Rutherford (Walter and Catherine's son), who acted as Reid's agent in the settlement of his properties in the United States.

John Reid inherited his properties in Canada from his cousin, Colonel John Small, who in the era of land speculation after the peace treaty of 1763 had purchased land both in the United States and Canada. Like Reid, John Small lost his holdings in Vermont but he retained his purchased properties in Nova Scotia. In addition Colonel Small had acquired land through the grants system. In 1783 a grant of 105,000 acres was held in trust by him for distribution to the soldiers of the 84th Regiment, disbanded April 1784. The area selected by the provincial government for the grant took in the valleys of the Nine Mile River and Kennetcook River as well as the coastline of Cobequid Bay. Colonel Small was the only senior officer who remained in this area for any length of time and "he took for himself a grant on the shores of Minas Basin. Here he erected an appropriately large house which he named 'Selmah'. Here were living some six hundred people who had come primarily from Scotland." For the next six years Colonel Small lived at Selmah and gave out deeds conveying title of lands entrusted to him for the men under his command.

With the renewal of the threat of war with France following the Revolution of 1789, John Small was called back to England in 1790. Before his departure, he appointed an agent to look after his affairs in Nova Scotia. Confusion about land grants resulted and was further complicated by a fire at his mansion "Selmah" which destroyed records.

In 1793 Colonel John Small was appointed Governor of the Channel Island of Gurnsey and first-in-command of its defences. At the same time his cousin, John Reid, had raised his own 95th Regiment which was assigned to the defence of the Channel Island of Jersey. John Small was seized in the Guernsey Theatre with an illness which resulted in his death 17 March 1796. Many of the respected inhabitants of Guernsey went into mourning and the theatre was closed for a week. His will dated 13 January 1794 contained bequests to friends and relatives including John Reid to whom he bequeathed "my lands in Nova Scotia", namely two estates "Amherstford" in the valley of the Kennetcook River and "Selmah" in the valley of the Shubenacadie.

John Reid and his daughter Susanna and her husband John Stark Robertson were among the executors of the estate of Colonel John Small, along with Small's nephew, Patrick Small. Unusual conditions to the wills of both cousins, John Reid and John Small, complicated the disposal of properties in Nova Scotia. Both men hoped that "baronies" would eventually be established perpetuating their Scottish homes and families. Colonel John Small offered to adopt Patrick Small as his son and sole inheritor if he would take the name of Douglas and establish a manorial barony named "Dirnanean, after his home in Perthshire;" and John Reid's land would pass to his daughter Susanna if she had a child who would take the name of "Reid" and establish a barony called "Straloch".

Neither of the young people appeared willing to take in these peculiar assignments from relatives whom they probably considered relics from another age. Patrick Small, said to have become short of money, sold his properties and returned to London where he is reputed to have become a successful merchant. He left behind his wife by a Micmac marriage, a son Patrick and two daughters, Nancy and Charlotte. Charlotte had an enduring marriage with David Thompson, the noted explorer and surveyor for the North West Fur Company. Nancy married John MacDonald of Garth, the Nor-wester in charge of the Prairies (Saskatchewan) Department—both energetic men of enterprise and expedition who would have won the approval of John Small and John Reid.

During John Reid's approximately ten years of absentee ownership from the lands of Nova Scotia which he had inherited in 1796 from John Small he made no attempt to sell the properties, always hoping that his daughter would "have issue", producing the grandson, the male heir in direct descent to whom his total inheritance could be bequeathed.

It was not to be so. Susanna died childless. No records exist of children being born of Susanna and John Stark Robertson. In one American genealogical source Susanna is reported to have married a second time, "to a great botanist" but his precise name is obscure and no children are recorded. In the event of no direct heir, the total sum from Reid's properties was to be bequeathed to the University of Edinburgh where, Reid says, "I spent the happiest years of my life."

At Reid's death in 1807 the residual of his estate amounted to 52,114 pounds. When his daughter died in Paris in 1838, the trustees of Reid's will, George Kinloch, Edward Marjoribanks and Sir Edmund Antrobus at once decided they could not take the responsibility of parting

with the estate without an order of chancery. They, therefore, paid the money into chancery and the residency estate was declared then to amount to 73,590 pounds, of which about 68,000 pounds became available to the University of Edinburgh to found the Faculty of Music.

It appears that some contribution to the final sum came from the sale of lands in Nova Scotia which Reid had inherited from his cousin Colonel John Small. In 1806 a feverish activity began, probably brought on by some crisis in Reid's failing health. On 4 March 1806 Reid put his final signature to the codicil of his will detailing the disposal of his personal effects and reinforcing his wish to convert all his properties into monetary funds. On 14 March 1806 a letter signed by Sir John Wentworth, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, instructed Charles Morris, Chief Surveyor of Lands, "to admeafure and lay out" certain tracts of land in the county of Hantz unto Angus Macdonald and Alexander Fraser," acting executors of the last will of the late Major-General Small "for the sole intent and purpose expressed in his last will and to be applied and disposed of as therein directed." A series of land sales began in 1806 which totalled about 6,000 acres including "Selmah" and Amherstford". It appears that these sales raised about 2,000 pounds. Whether Reid inherited other properties in Nova Scotia from Colonel Small is uncertain.

John Reid died in the Haymarket Theatre in London on 6 February 1807. He recommended to his executors "to have me decently buried in the vault under St. Margaret's Church, Westminster near the late Doctor Erick Saunders who was my intimate friend and physician for a great many years from whom I received constant marks of civility and kindness I can never forget."

Other excerpts from Reid's Will and Codicil reveal insights into his character shaped by rich and warm human relationships and some pertinent comments about the times in which he lived:

"I wish to inform my executors that I have made it a constant rule not to be in debt to any man."

"In addition to the legacies which I have left my executors, I give to George Kinloch, my gold watch; to Edward Marjoribanks a pair of silver mounted pistols; to Alexander Bruce I give an old Highland pistol indented with silver, also three swords."

"I give to Governor Franklin (William, son of Benjamin Franklin and last Royal Governor of New Jersey) the following articles—a print of the late Lord Amherst, framed and glazed; and two small busts in oval frames of General Melville and myself by Tassie (a Scottish gem engraver 1735-1799). I also give to Governor Franklin a painting of the lower falls of a river named Otter Creek, which empties itself into Lake Champlain, where I was possessed of an extensive valuable tract of country of which I was deprived immediately before the rebellion in America which that unfortunate and ill-conducted war put it out of my power to recover . . . Also to Governor Franklin I give three drawings by Miss Jane Reid, framed and glazed and also all the books and pamphlets which may be found in my possession at the time of my death, having already given the rest of my books to Colonel Jenkinson."

"I give to Major General Amherst, Governor of Upnor Castle, in addition to several donations he has received from me, the further sum of 100 pounds as a mark of respect which I bear to the memory of the deceased Lord Amherst who . . . honoured me with marks of his friendship and favour."

In addition to a handsome personal income Reid left to his daughter "a portrait of her mother, and portraits also of her grandfather and grandmother. I also

give to my daughter two rings, one with the initial letters of her mother's name in a cypher composed of diamonds, and the other a hair ring having her mother's name engraved on the inside of the ring."

The most valuable gift of all, however was made to the University of Edinburgh which included Reid's collection of eighteenth century music now enjoying a universal revival in popularity. It makes one wonder who now is playing John Reid's melodious flute.

Genealogy
The Descendants of David Fairweather of West River and River John, Pictou County

GORDON HALIBURTON

The Fairweather family of River John is an example of a typical 19th Century rural Nova Scotian family of the "yeoman" class. They had no aristocratic pretensions in either the old or new worlds, and indeed material and social successes were very inferior goals, in their estimation, to spiritual and intellectual attainments. Their interest to the social historian lies in their readiness to marry out of the strictly Scottish **milieu** in which they had been bred and to become part of the Nova Scotian melting pot. Nova Scotia has sometimes seemed to be more of a mosiac of national groups than a melting pot, as witness the strong imprint of the original settlers in so many areas: the Germans in Lunenburg, the Planters in Kings, Yorkshiremen in Cumberland and of course Scots in Pictou. Yet overall there has been a great deal of blending to blurr the original distinctions.

David Fairweather must have come to Nova Scotia about 1810. He was a native of Kirriemuir in Forfarshire, and the name Fairweather is common through all that county. The name is probably derived from the Norse **faarvedder,** meaning "sheep-breeder. However there is also a fabled explanation of the name, that three brothers

"of the tribe of Morrev", came into the region from somewhere in the North, and assumed the name from the Bible verse Job 37:22 "Fair weather cometh out of the North".

Documentation on David Fairweather's life is largely missing, but he was a man of numerous skills including cabinet making, carpentry, stonecutting and most especially erecting and running a water mill, which he did on the West River. Close to the mill-pond he built a handsome stone cottage out of huge blocks of pink and grey granite. Here, presumably, he took his bride, Janet Ross, daughter of Rev. Duncan Ross, at the time of their marriage in 1824.

The Rev. Duncan Ross was one of the pioneer Scottish ministers in Pictou county, and belonged, as did Dr. MacGregor, to the strict Anti-Burgher branch of Presbyterian suceeders from the state Church of Scotland. By his marriage to Isabell, the daughter of Samuel Creelman, Jr., of Upper Stewiacke he had connected himself to an already numerous family group in the Province, and through his own fifteen children he founded a clan of his own. Janet, who married David Fairweather, was his seventh child, and carried on in her own family the stern and pietistic precepts of the Anti-Burgher faith.

Around the year 1840 the Fairweathers moved to the Mountain Road in the River John District. Here he may have set up another mill. Here, at any rate, he came into intimate contact with the "Foreign Protestants" who had arrived on the North Shore of Nova Scotia before the *Hector* sailed in with the first Scots, and the subsequent story of his family illustrates the fusion which took place between the Calvinists from Scotland and the (former) Lutherans from Montbéliard.

Gerald Byers has shown in a previous issue of this journal how prolific and numerous were the descendants of the settlers who moved from Lunenburg to Tatamagouche, using only one example, John David Langille. For several generations they married mainly amongst themselves (in those early days there were few alternatives) and within sixty years there was a flourishing population of Perrins, Langilles, Tattries, Matatalls, Bigneys, Mingoes and Joudrys, so intertwined

in their relationships that the task of untangling them has daunted several generations of researchers. Gerald Byers has given us, by his patient and steady research, a great deal of enlightenment.

Following the early period came the time when more and more Scots penetrated the communities founded by the Montbéliard group. They lived happily together, and in some cases intermarriage took place. However, on the part of some of the Scots there appears to have been some resentment at the active role of the Montbéliard folk in community and church activities. We have the example of the split in Salem Church at River John based on this as well as other factors.

Salem Church traces its origins to the coming of the Montbéliard pioneers and the services were inaugurated and led successfully by George Patriquin, John George Langille, and Christopher Perrin. The Rev. John Mitchell took up residence in River John in 1808 and was accepted as pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. James Waddell in 1841, and it was from this time on that a group, originally adhering to the Church of Scotland, began to draw away from full participation in the life of the original church, which was fully of the Anti-Burgher persuasion. As the Rev. G. L. Lawson remarked: "To a large extent those coming later attended the ministrations of Mr. Waddell without formal union with his congregation. Two elements in the church at this time afforded a foundation for separation, the predominant influence of the Swiss and French people, and the dissension of those who favored the liquor traffic."

So it was that when Mr. Waddell resigned it seemed a good time for setting up a new congregation of the Church of Scotland, and St. George's Church was built by them and opened in 1862. The Rev. H. B. MacKay, on beginning his pastorate at Salem Church in 1861 (the name Salem was actually not adopted until the present church building was built in 1870) found the five elders of his congregation to be John George Langille, Ephraim Langille, David Langille, George Tattrie and James Lauder.

It would be easy to make too much of the split amongst the Presbyterians of River John; the same thing was happening all over the county as clergymen of the Church of Scotland appeared at last in Nova Scotia. However it is certainly clear that at River John the Montbéliard community was the dominant element in the Anti-Burgher majority and was resented by some Scots as a result.

The Fairweathers were Scots who, for religious or other reasons, became very close to the Montbéliard community. The family record which followed shows this clearly enough.

THE DESCENDANTS OF DAVID FAIRWEATHER AND JANET ROSS

David Fairweather (1789-1879) married in 1824 Janet Ross (1807-1887). They had eleven living children. The genealogical record of their descendants is:

1. CATHERINE ("Kitty") FAIRWEATHER b. 27 Aug. 1829 married (1850) John Tattrie of River John, son of Louis Tattrie and Eleanor Patriquin. John Tattrie (1821-1907) was a prosperous farmer on the shore at Marshville. His large home was shared for many years with his parents-in-law and unmarried sisters-in-law. Some of their children did not survive long enough to be recorded.
   (1) Mary Tattrie b. 3 August 1852; d. April, 1943, at Beechwood, N.J. She went as a girl to New England to find employment, probably going first to her aunt, Margaret Fairweather (see below). she married Soreno Austin ("Bill") Clossen (1853-1929) from Maine. they lived at Marlboro, Massachusetts.
      (1a) Eugene Clossen b. 14 Sept. 1875 married 1895 Emma Lord Russell (1873-1940) daughter of John Russell, a sea-captain of Marblehead, Mass. Eugene Clossen was a Master Plumber. He was prominent in the Free Masons.
      (1b) Earle Russell Clossen b. 2 Aug. 1897, d. 28 Aug. 1958, married 1922 Marcia Good Davis (b. 1898) dau. of Myron Davis Jr.,

M.D., and his wife Cora May Good of Worcester, Mass. Earle Clossen served in World War I, studied at the University of Caen (France), at Clark, and obtained his M.A. from Lafayette. He served as headmaster of Keystone Academy (Pennsylvania) and then of Admiral Farragut Academy in New Jersey. He was recalled to active duty in 1940 and during WWII Major Clossen served as General Staff officer at Governor's Island, N.Y., and in London, in Germany, and in Japan. He retired from the army in 1948 and taught at American University in Washington, D.C. He then achieved an old ambition and was ordained a priest in the American Episcopal Church. He served as curate at St. Paul's, K Street, in Washington; because of ill health he retired to Florida but there founded two new parishes. He became very ill and died en route to Walter Reed Hospital and is buried in the Arlington National Cemetery. Issue.

(2a) Earle **Clifford** Clossen, d. very young.

(2) Elizabeth ("Lizzie") Tattrie b. 7 March 1856; d. January 1943. She married c. 1877 Alonzo B. Creelman, (1847-1914), son of Samuel Creelman and Grizell Ellis who lived at Seafoam, near River John.

(1a) Ethel Mae Creelman b. 1877 married George Anderson. Lived in River John.

(1b) Milton Anderson

(2b) Jean Anderson

(3b) Ola Anderson

(4b) Luther Anderson

(2a) Leander Francis Creelman b. 1879; d. 1958. He married Jessie Chisholm of Brule. Lived in River John, no issue.

(3a) Estelle Mabel Creelman b. 1882; d. 1907. She married Andrew Millar Kennedy and they lived in River John.

(1b) Earl Kennedy went to British Columbia and died there unm.

(2b) Vernon Kennedy left River John and his family never heard of him again.

(4a) Calvin Lester Creelman b. 1887; d. 1963. He married Elizabeth Evelyn Langille (1902-1972) at Trail, B.C., on 6 July, 1920. He was a Carpenter there. In 1938 they moved to a small farm in Matsqui, B.C. and in 1952 retired to Mission, B.C.

(1b) Earl Francis Creelman b. 1921 m. Laura —— Works in construction in Lethbridge.

(2b) Elizabeth Janetta Creelman b. 1923 m. John Thompson in Vancouver. later moved to Three Hills, Alberta, and now in Toronto. Issue.

(3b) Lester Weir Creelman b. 1924 m. Norah Swanton in Mission. They moved to Barnaby, B.C. He works with Dominion Construction as a construction superintendent in the Vancouver area. Issue.

(4b) Eileen Margaret Creelman b. 1925; m. Arthur Barker, div. m. (2) Ross Earlywine. Issue.

(5b) Ronald Leon Creelman b. 1928; m. (in England) Lilian Anderson. They now live in Richmond, B.C. and he is Supervisor of the Electric Department of the Vancouver International Airport. Issue.

(6b) Eugene Langille Creelman b. 1931; m. Vera Stanley. They lived in Vancouver and Gene graduated from U.B.C. in Electrical Engineering. He has worked for DuPont in Kingston, Montreal and Ajax, Ontario. They live in Whitby. Issue.

(7b) Gerald Ira Creelman b. 1934; m. Doreen Keyes. He is a steel fabricator and at present manages a business at Salmon Arm. B.C. Issue.

(8b) Patricia Anne Creelman b. 1937; m. William Planidin and lives in Mission, B.C. Issue.

(5a) Aubrey Clayton Creelman b. 24 Nov. 1893; d. 17 May 1971. Married Anna Beatrice Heighton of River John. They lived in Trail, B.C. and retired to California.

(1b) Estelle Marie Creelman b. 29 Jan. 1921; d. 22 Jan. 1962, unm.

(3) Lewis Tattrie b. 1858; d. 8 Feb. 1859.

(4) Hector MacKay Tattrie b. 9 August 1862; d. 6 March 1939. He was a farmer, and an Elder in Salem Church; served as a municipal councillor for his area of Pictou County. Married (7 Dec. 1892) Henrietta Frances Langille, daughter of Amos Williams Langille and his wife Mary Ann MacBain of Earltown.

(1a) Amos Clifford Tattrie b. 13 Sept. 1893. Farmer, an Elder in Salem church, active in the local Co-operative movement. Trained for farming at the (newly-founded) Nova Scotian Agricultural College, Truro. Married. (1922) Annie F. MacLeod (1896-1959)

(1b) Harold Lorne Tattrie b. 1 March 1924; d. 6 June 1948.

(2b) Helen Mary Tattrie b. 1 June 1926

(3b) Annie Frances Tattrie b. 26 Jan. 1926

(4b) Lloyd George Tattrie b. 19 Dec. 1936

(5b) Clifford Hector Tattrie b. 10 May 1938

(2a) Annie Katherine Tattrie b. 20 April 1895; d. 7 April 1923. A graduate of Dalhousie University and a schoolteacher.

(3a) Jean Tattrie b. 13 April 1897; d. 20 Jan. 1977. A graduate of Dalhousie in Science, schoolteacher and librarian. Married E. D. Haliburton (1927)

(1b) Gordon MacKay Haliburton b. 28 March, 1928

(2b) John Douglas Haliburton b. 19 Oct. 1929

(3b) Thomas Henry Haliburton b. 31 Dec. 1930

(4b) Richard Webster Haliburton b. 1 May 1932

(5b) Charles Edward Haliburton b. 23 April 1938

(5) George Philip Tattrie b. 23 July 1869; d. 9 March 1927. Educated for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church at Dalhousie (B.A. 1894) and Pine Hill, he was ordained at Rock Lake, Manitoba, in 1896. He held pastorates in the West, but returned to study and in 1905 was granted the B.D. by princeton Theological Seminary. He served in various eastern churches, and from July 1921 until his death was pastor at O'Leary, P.E.I. He married (1) Mabel Sutherland (no issue) and after her death (2) Helen Simpson.

(1a) George Lawson Gordon Tattrie b. 8 Sept. 1923; educated in Michigan and graduated from Wayne University, Detroit, in Civil Engineering. Married Janice McCauley in 1948.

(1b) Cynthia Margaret Tattrie b. April 1951

(2b) Sharon Louise Tattrie b. March, 1953

(3b) Nancy Lynn Tattrie b. 1956

(4b) Patricia Ann Tattrie b 1966

(b) Amy Beth Tattrie b. 1966

(6) Laura Ellen Tattrie b. 16 March 1872; d. 7 June 1959. Married Alexander Baxter Langille (1867-1952) son of Isaac Langille and Elizabeth Douglas of Marshville, River John. Baxter inherited his father's farm; they lived on it until retirement.

(1a) Clifford Douglas Langille b. 21 May 1893; d. Oct. 1964. Farmed the homestead. Married Emma Johnson.

(1b) Lyndon Raymond Langille b. 13 Sept. 1925

(2b) Douglas Arnold Langille b. 9 Sept. 1926

(3b) Merle Johnson Langille b. 3 Aug. 1931; d. 1938

(2a) Hazel Elizabeth Langille b. 12 Feb. 1895; married Carl Langille of Marshville. They farmed there. No issue.

(3a) Ralph Tattrie Langille b. 2 Oct. 1901; d. 20 Dec. 1971. A farmer at Marshville, Elder in Salem Church, Municipal Councillor etc. Unm.

(4a) Rita Mary Langille, a twin to Ralph. Trained as a nurse at the Boston City Hospital. Married Millard Fillmore McGrath. Div. No issue. Spent her working life in the U.S.A.,much of it with the U.S. Army and then the Veterans' Administration. Retired to River John 1965.

2. ISABELLA ROSS FAIRWEATHER was born 27 March 1827; d. 1912. She married Isaac Langille, sixth son of J. James Langille (1773-1861) and Agnes Patriquin of the Brook Settlement (or Mill Vale), River John. Isaac was a farmer, and an Elder of Salem Church.

(1) James David Langille b. 29 Oct. 1849; d. 17 Feb. 1933. Married (1) Jessie Murray, (2) Bessie Sutherland (no issue).

(1a) Ernest Langille
(2a) Edith Langille
(3a) Ethel Langille
(4a) Herbert Langille
(5a) Victor Langille

(2) Maria Margaret Langille b. 26 March 1853; d. 13 Feb. 1934. Married Alexander Langille.

(3) Catherine Jane Langille b. 26 Feb. 1855; d. 1 July 1939. Married 24 Dec. 1881 Ernest Clark of Durham (West River).

(4) Eliza Ann Graham Langille b. 22 March 1857; d. . Married 21 Dec. 1887 Edgar Prey.

(5) Ebenezer Ross Langille b. 27 March 1859; d. 23 June 1941. Married Evangeline Edmonston.

(6) Sarah Eveline Lowe Langille b. 23 Sept. 1863; d. 2 January 1931. Married Howard Gould.

(7) Isaac **Theodore** Langille b. 13 Aug. 1865; d. 7 Aug. 1939. Married Minnie Dunphy. he was a farmer in the River John area.

(1a) Clara Langille b. 1895; d. 1975. Married Luther Morrison. They lived on the Brook Road.
(1b) Elmer Morrison
(2b) Ruth Morrison
(2a) Rilda Langille married Jack MacPhee. They live in Ottawa.
(3a) Theodosia Langille married Stewart Langille

(8) Bruce Stirling Langille b. 9 Sept. 1867; d. 4 Sept. 1957. Married Effie Vanetta.
(1a) Alexander Sidman Langille b. 4 March 1892; d. 1 June 1973. Married 30 August 1916 Annie Langille. He was a farmer on the Brook Road, River John.
(1b) Stirling Joseph Langille b. 24 Jan. 1918.
(2b) Arthur Sidman Langille b. 30 Oct. 1919
(3b) Clara Annie Langille b. 19 Sept. 1921
(4b) Ivy Vanetta Langille b. 21 April 1925
(5b) Everette Glen Langille b. 2 May 1928
(2a) Isaac Ross Langille b. 23 Nov. 1893; d. 10 May 1964. Married Catherine Langille. They lived at various times in Trenton, Pictou and River John.
(1b) Virginia Belle Langille b. 9 May 1915
(2b) Katherine Lillian Langille b. 12 Feb. 1917
(3b) Eben Archibald Langille b. 29 April 1920
(4b) Elroy Bertram Langille b. 14 Oct. 1922
(5b) Muriel May Langille b. 21 April 1925
(6b) Ronald Ross Langille b. 29 Sept. 1935
(3a) Calvin Ashford Langille b. 10 July 1896 d. 17 Oct. 1960. Married Edith Burgess. Lived on the Brook Road, River John.
(1b) Walter Bruce Langille b. 29 July 1917
(2b) Effie May Langille b. 9 August 1919
(3b) Anna Lucinda Langille b. 12 Feb. 1922

(4b) Carrie Isabella Langille b. 15 Dec. 1923; d. 1929
(5b) Charles Redmond Langille b. 1 March 1927; d.
(6b) Calvin Ashford Langille b. 16 May 1929

(4a) Sarah Isabella Langille b. 7 Nov. 1898. Married Bertram Fraser
(1b) Roberta May Fraser b. 29 Nov. 1923
(2b) William Bruce Fraser b. 19 Aril 1928

(5a) Bruce Lawson Langille b. 10 March 1901; d. 1911

(9) Abram Ashford Langille b. 9 July 1869 d. 16 Dec. 1933. Married Clara Freie. Lived in Chicago
(1a) Elwood Langille
(2a) Elroy Langille

(10) George Halaburton Langille b. 14 Nov. 1872 d. 8 Feb. 1942. Married Anna .

3. Magdalene "Medley" Fairweather b. West River 29 Dec. 1832; d. unm. 21 July 1884. She went to the United States where she worked for wealthy families as a nurse or governess for their children. She accumulated a bit of money, and when she died left a Trust Fund of $300.00 to be used (at the rate of $50.00 per annum) to educate her nephew George P. Tattrie for the Presbyterian Ministry. In the event that he failed to go into the Ministry at any time the remainder was to go to the Foreign Mission Board of the Church. In the event, as noted above, George fulfilled the family's ambitions and became a minister.
4. David Fairweather b. 19 January, 1835; d. Married on Christmas Day, 1856, Agnes Langille, (1832-) the youngest daughter of J. James Langille of Mill Vale (or Brook Settlement). They moved to Moncton, N.B. Issue
(1) Ellen Fairweather b. c. 1857
(2) James David Fairweather b. c. 1862
5. Elizabeth Fairweather b. 20 January 1837; d. 27 March, 1876. Married David Langille of Louisville, son of David son of Louis Langille, one of the first settlers of that area.
(1) Bayne Langille b. 27 Oct. 1857; d. May 1930. Married at River John 1880 Robina Black.

(1a) Ross Langille b. 31 Dec. 1886 d. 28 Dec. 1939 Married 1909 Ruth Porter.
(1b) Ruth Langille b. 16 Sept. 1910
(2b) David Langille b. 22 Oct. 1912
(3b) Robina Langille b. 20 June 1916
(4b) Helen Langille b. 22 May 1922
(5b) Ross Langille b. 13 Aug. 1923
(2a) Stanley Langille b. 1 July 1890; d. Married Esther Ruth Hartling.
(1b) Lois Langille
(2b) Robina Langille
(3b) Stanley Langille
(4b) Bayne Langille
(3a) Helen Langille b. 1 July 1894; d. Married Russell Weeks
(1b)
(2b)
(4a) Norman Langille b. 23 Aug. 1897
(5a) Kenneth Langille b. 6 Nov. 1899 Married Ruth York
(6a) Catherine Langille b. 7 May 1905 Married Delisle
(2) Amelia Mary Langille b. 3 August 1959; d. Oct. 1941. married Allan Weir

(2) Amelia Mary Langille b. 3 Aug. 1959; d. Oct. 1941. Married Allan Weir
(1a) Hilda Weir
(2a) Rosetta Weir
(3) Catherine Anne Langille b. 11 Aug. 1861 d. Sept. 1936. Married Mark Green. No issue.
(4) Jemima Charlotte Langille b. 18 January 1865; d. May, 1946 Unm.
(5) Ross Bernard Langille b. 25 June 1868; d. April, 1936. Married
(1a) Edward Francis Langille b. June, 1892; d. 1966
(2a) Percy Raymond Langille b. Oct. 1894; d. 1977. Married Elsie B. Way
(1b) Richard Alan Langille b. Sept. 1921; d. 7 Sept. 1921
(2b) Ellen Norma Langille b. 3 Oct. 1922
(3b) Walter Stanley Langille

(3a) Charles Leslie Langille b. Jan. 1897; d. 1901
(4a) Lois Janet Langille b. July 1900; d Oct. 1900.
(5a) Alice May Langille b. Dec. 1903. Married Joseph Charles Martin
(1b) Alfred Joseph Martin

(6) David Fairweather Langille b. 28 Feb. 1871; d. Oct. 1932 Married Inez Davidson (1870-1923) He farmed at Louisville, River John
(1a) Allan Wesley Langille b. Oct. 1898; d. Dec. 1965. Married Eva Mingo.
(1b) Elizabeth Langille
(2b) Malcolm Langille
(2a) Dorothea Ernestine Langille b. 30 March 1900 Married Ernest Eugene Vasselin
(1b) Gwendolyn Ethel Vasselin b. 14 Dec. 1930
(2b) Mildred Anna Vasselin b. 28 Feb. 1933
(3a) Greta Mildred Langille b. 10 March 1902. Taught school for many years at Tatamagouche. She has helped immeasurably with assembling this genealogy. Mattied Warren Bell.
(4a) Malcolm Lester Langille b. 23 Feb. 1904. Married Mae MacDonald
(1b) Kenneth Langille
(5a) Ardith Gertrude Langille b. 13 January 1906. Married Leonard Roy.
(1b) James Roy
(2b) David Roy
(6a) Janet Elizabeth Langille b. 24 Oct. 1907. Married Kenneth Booth
(1b) Arnold Malcolm Booth b. 5 May, 1930
(2b) Gilbert Kenneth Booth b. 8 Feb. 1932
(3b) Donald James Booth b. 17 July 1935
(4b) Ronald Gordon Booth b. 6 Nov. 1941
(7a) Elta Aileen Langille b. 27 Jan. 1912; died 9 April 1938. Married Malcolm MacKenzie. MacKenzie
(1b) Gerald MacKenzie

6. Margaret Fairweather b. December, 1838 m. Alfred Baker in Massachusetts.
    (1a) Lillian Baker, a librarian, lived at Cambridge, Mass.
7. Janet Fairweather b. 15 January 1841; d. 12 Sept. 1867 unm.
8. Duncan Fairweather b. 20 Sept. 1842; d. April 1843
9. Mary Ann Fairweather b. 18 May, 1844; d. 3 May 1865 Unmarried
10. Georgina Jane b. 27 May 1846; d. 6 Aug. 1871 unmarried.
11. Jemima Charlotte b. 23 June 1848; d. 29 May 1866. Unmarried

Note: the tombstones for Mary Ann and Jemima do not agree with these dates from the family Bible.

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Fairweather Family Bible
Isaac Langille Family Bible (Mrs. Bertram Fraser, River John)

Personal Letters
Mrs. F. G. Goldbach, Maryland
Mrs. Lester Creelman, British Columbia
Mrs. A. L. Creelman, California
Mrs. Greta Bell, Tatamagouche

Interviews
Mr. G. L. G. Tattrie, Wyandotte, Michigan
Mr. Amos Tattrie, River John
Mrs. Greta Bell, Tatamagouche
Mrs. Bertram Fraser, River John
Mrs. Jessie Gillis, West River
Mrs. Carl Langille, River John
Mr. Gerald Byers, Truro
Mrs. Luther Morrison, River John

Contributors

BERTHA JANE CAMPBELL was born in her grandmother's house on Victoria Street in Springhill, Nova Scotia where she still resides. After high school in Springhill she attended Cumberland County Academy in Amherst and the Provincial Normal College in Truro. She attended summer school at Dalhousie and took courses from Mount Allison. She has had numerous articles published in the local newspapers, written plays and poetry.

LILAH BIRD SMITH was born at Port Hood Island in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. She attended school there and Wolfville High School, then entered the nursing profession.

Mrs. Bird has retired from nursing and is living in Wolfville, pursuing hobbies of painting, music, crafts and researching family history.

JOHN H. HARTLEN was born at Waverley, Nova Scotia in 1940. he was educated at Queen Elizabeth High School and Dalhousie University, Halifax. At Dalhousie, he

completed a Bachelor of Commerce Degree and was awarded a Diploma in Public Administration.

Mr. Hartlen has worked extensively in statistical research and computers administration.

His interest in researching "When Waverley Wished For Gold" stems from personal experience: he is the Waverley resident whose illness in February, 1976 was diagnosed as chronic arsenic poisoning, which led to the discovery of other arsenic related illnesses in his family and at Waverley and elsewhere, and to the Provincial Arsenic Task Force investigation of causes of arsenic groundwater contamination.

Mr. Hartlen lives with his family at Waverley.

THELMA REID LOWER was born and educated in Victoria, British Columbia and was granted a Bachelor of Education from the University of British Columbia.

She is a prominent figure in both poetry and music circles, and has received honors in both fields. She has written articles which have appeared in Canada Music Journal, Encyclopedia of Music and Playboard. Many of her poems have appeared in Fiddlehead Magazine and a collection of her poems has appeared in book form.

She received a Koerner Foundation grant to prepare a Canadian Anthology of poetry, co-edited with Fred Cogswell and a Canada Council grant to research music history in Canada.

Mrs. lower is archivist-historian of the Vancouver Bach Choir and a member of the Vancouver Historical Society.

She is a former teacher of Canadian literature and creative writing and is now completely occupied with writing.

GORDON HALIBURTON was born and brought up near Wolfville, Nova Scotia, in the Annapolis Valley. He studied at Acadia University, Edinburgh, and Dalhousie, and taught school for some years before going as a teacher to West Africa. While in Sierra Leone he was intrigued to discover that Nova Scotia was held very dear, because the founders of Freetown were black settlers from Nova Scotia. They arrived in Sierra Leone from Halifax in early 1792.

Because of his interest in the history of Africa, Gordon Haliburton undertook advanced study at the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London, and received his Ph.D. in 1966.

He then taught at the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. In 1977 he returned home and in the year 1977-78 held the Killam Senior Fellowship in the Department of History and Centre for African Studies of Dalhousie University.

Book Reviews

LORNA INNESS

Jim Bennet's Verse
Paperback, Published October 1979
Petheric Press $4.95

This slim volume (its pages are unnumbered), is the first published collection of some of the verses for which Halifax-born radio and television personality, Jim Bennet has become noted.

Most of the verses have been aired or published before but now observations about lobster pots and laundry, politicians and Sable's oil have been compressed within bright yellow covers. (Quite apart from the quality of the verse, and the cost accounting of book printing and publishing, it seems a golden opportunity to brighten the book with some satirical sketches to accompany the writing has been missed.)

However, parodies and satirical verse should be able to stand on their own, a feat these manage successfully, even though some of the incidents which prompted the verses in the first place have receded into ancient history.

The style is Bennet at his breezy and irreverent best, ("If you want to write Grand Opera, you'll have to have the proper . . .") occasionally contrived but generally flowing as free as any of Nova Scotia's uncounted Salmon Rivers flowing down to the sea. And, after all, who said Gilbert and Sullivan were perfect?

While Bennet is noted for his tongue-in-cheek cut and thrust, especially where political issues are concerned, the slick quality masks a pool of good old Down East sentimentality, rather like the shale or whatever it is covering a pool of that good old Sable Island Oil.

There is, behind all the fun and froth, a great deal of "heart" in some of these verses.

A number of new titles from Lancelot Press were received as this Quarterly was being published. Although not received in time for review, they are mentioned briefly here for the benefit of readers.

Courage Below, White Wings Above, True tales of the sea by Francis W. Grant whose grandfather was a Master Mariner and whose father was a skipper of coasting schooners. Mr. Grant, who has been writing stories about the sea since his retirement from business in 1969, served with the R.C.A.F. during World War II and has worked as a telegraph operator in Alberta, and in his family's general store in Wallace. This 16-page paperback contains 20 sea stories. $3.95.

A Magnificent Faith, by Dr. John N. Gladstone, is a collection of sermons by the minister of Yorkminister Park Baptist Church, Toronto. 111 pages. Paperback, $3.95

About Pictonians, by James M. Cameron, a 162-page paperback by the noted Pictou County historian and author of About New Glasgow, Pictou County's History and Political Pictonians (1767-1967). This book contains stories about educationists, entertainers and countless other personalities who have left their mark on Pictou County. 162 pages, $4.95.

Bluenose Spitfires, by Arthur Thurston, is an account of the lives of five R.C.A.F. pilots with Nova Scotian backgrounds who became heroes during World War II. Paperback $3.50.

The Blueberry Connection, By Beatrice Ross Buszek
211 pages, paperback, spiral-bound, illustrated, published October 1979
Published by Beatrice Buszek, Cranberrie Cottage, Granville Centre, N.S. $6.75

This is a sequel to the earlier, and very successful, The Cranberry Connection which has been distributed extensively throughout Canada and in the United States. A portion of the book was reprinted by the Readers Digest.

This hymn in praise of blueberries and their use has won kudos for Dr. Buszek from the Nova Scotia Blueberry Growers Association, and although just published, is proving popular with readers.

The book is a mixture of recipes and blueberry lore whipped up in the kitchen of Dr. Buszak's remodelled old cottage overlooking a bog at Granville in the Annapolis Valley. It was that view which led, in part, to the Cranberry Connection.

The recipes take the blueberry enthusiast through the day from breakfast to bed-time snack and feature such tried and true favourites as blueberry scones and muffins along with some lesser known dishes such as baked fish with blueberry wine or blueberry soup.

The book is dedicated to "Nova Scotians in exile". Whether in exile or not, readers (and not only Nova Scotians) will look forward to the next blueberry season.

Coast of Many Faces, by Ulli Steltzer and Catherine Kerr, 212 pages, hardcover, illustrated, published October 1979 Douglas and McIntyre, Vancouver, $25.95 to December 31, 1979, $29.95 thereafter.

This book uses the technique of blending black and white photographs with portions of tape recordings as text, a style similar to that used in Portrait of Lunenburg County by Peter Barss.

The use of taped material to produce a book is growing in popularity and is a tribute to the development of oral history. Alan Anderson is one writer who has used this technique successfully.

In Coast of Many Faces, the more than 200 photos attempted to cover as many of the varied aspects of British Columbia's coastal life as possible within the covers of one book. Accompanying the pictures are extracts of taped interviews in which people have recorded portions of history, thoughts and impressions.

The authors are generous in their tribute to the many people who helped them: "For our work we relied on the expertise of coast people every person we met was important to our vision and understanding. We were invited generously into homes and places of work, and we recorded both community activity and individual expression, for each face and each story gave us a fuller picture of coast living. Convinced that coast people speak best for themselves, we drew the text for this book from their words."

British Columbia is divided into eight sections for the purpose of this book: the mouth of the Nass River, the north and central coasts of the mainland, from Kingcome Inlet to Johnstone Strait, the lower and upper west coasts of Vancouver Island, the north of Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands.

The book is a skilful blending of photos and portraits and text and both make an even contribution to this study of people in a particular region and their way of life. There is a wonderfully candid quality about some of the photos of people, the kind of effortless appearance that gives little hint of the time and skill involved. The natural quality suggests that the author and photographer were accepted by the subjects of their interviews to an unusual degree.

The text is rich in the feeling it gives of what is important to the people interviewed, not bland observations calculated to please an interviewer, but observations about the things that really matter:

Take, for example, Charlie Johnson, a logging camp employee at Owikeno, who is shown watching his sister can a salmon he has caught: "Most all our men work at Kilbella, logging. Only twenty minutes by boat. When you work in Vancouver you sit in an office, you look at shops—at concrete. We get a little bit more different scenery here, more things to do, more activity. But sometimes we go visiting there and in Bella Bella. That's where I hope to meet a woman sometime in my life. Here, 'most all of us are relations . . ."

Or, Lucy Short, a beadworker at J Kyuquot: "My father delivered all ten of us; the five oldest died when they were only a few months old, or at birth . . . My dream has been to build a house; a summer house, on the abandoned reserve of my mother's people. There is much for our children to learn. They already know how to respect nature, know the dangers and what animals to watch for, they know how to eat. But it is easier to teach them when you are out there by yourselves. You wouldn't believe it,

but Kyuquot feels crowded when all the white fishermen move into their houses during the fishing season, bringing along their friends. Then during the winter months it gets quiet again . . ."

Ulli Steltzer has photographed the famous, such as Adlai Stevenson and Robert Oppenheimer, and migrant workers and Indians in the southwestern United States and Indian artists of the northwest coast. She lives in Vancouver.

Catherine Kerr, born in Vancouver, has travelled and worked in many parts of British Colunbia. During a two-year period, she visited remote areas of the province gathering material for this book.

Seasons of Canada, By Val Clery
Hardcover, illustrated, published October 1979
Houselow Press $14.95

There are many "coffee table" books which celebrate in colour photographs on glossy pages the beauty and variety of Canada. This one crosses the country season by season, with text by Val Clery and the photographs of Bill Brooks.

As Clery observes, setting the tone for the wnole book: "Seasons, rather then clocks and calenders, are what really shape our lives. Minute and second hands and dates on a chart may help us with the petty business of measuring our days and weeks and months, but it is the state of the weather that manipulates our moods and modifies our deeds . . ."

Beginning with spring, the reader is carried across the country in imagination, the vivid quality of the pictures touching here and there chords of remembered association. A particularly striking photo shows houses and jetties on a tiny point of land on a Newfoundland shore with icebergs brought south by the Labrador current riding in an adjacent bay, towering over the hills as the hills tower over the houses.

As far as Nova Scotia is concerned, Halifax is represented by a photo of the Old Town Clock and the downtown section below it; a first-rate shot of lobster boats and fish sheds in Neil's Harbour; a snow scene showing a stretch of highway which could be about anywhere in the province; a notably undistinguished picture of wooded hills along the Cabot Trail; a refreshingly different view of Peggy's Cove, taken from farther down the shore of St. Margaret's Bay, looking back at the village and a rather nice, misty shore scene along the North River, Cape Breton.

There is, however, a good proportion of Atlantic Provinces' photos compared to some of the "all-Canada" books now on the market.

An especially striking photo in the winter section is the one which shows a railway crossing sign standing in splendid snowy isolation on a lonely stretch of Prairie.

This is a second venture on the part of Clery-Brooks, who produced the text and photos for Canada in Colour, published by Hounslow several years ago. Clery, founding editor of Books in Canada, has also produced two artistic gems—Doors and Windows—and the text for a Day in the Woods, an OWL Magazine nature publication.

Bill Brooks, for five years photo editor for McClelland and Stewart Ltd., has been associated, both behind the camera lens and in the production end, with such first-rate books as The Mill and The Colour of Ontario.

More Than Patriotism, Canada at War 1914-1918,
By Kathryn Bindon
192 pages, illustrated, hardcover, published October 1979
Thomas Nelson & Sons (Canada) Ltd. $12.95

More Than Patriotism is the third in the Canada's Heritage in Pictures series edited by Dr. Donald Swainson, professor of history at Queen's University. The two earlier volumes were Macdonald of Kingston: First Prime MInister, by Donald Swainson with a preface by the Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, and Mackenzie King: Man of Mission, by William Teatero.

First of all, the book is basically a photograph album containing some truly remarkable pictures of Canada's fighting men at home and abroad and of the home front in World War I. Most of the photographs were obtained from the Public Archives of Canada, while a few came from the Canadian War Museum and the Queen's University Archives. The untold wealth of such material, paintings and sketches as well as photographs, is tapped only occasionally by writers and editors and for that reason a book of this nature is doubly welcome.

The book follows more or less chronologically the involvement of Canadians in the war, brief captions accompanying the photographs. One aim of the books in this series is to prompt the reader to read elsewhere and bibliography of suggested further reading is included. In addition, it is observed that: All of these works are complemented by an original source that is generally available: the contemporary newspaper. Almost any issue of a major Canadian paper will reveal a number of aspects of the dramatic changes that Canadians experienced during the period 1914-18, and it is worth a Saturday afternoon at the library to enlarge one's perception of the variety of experiences the First World War represented."

The book explores, again briefly, the political background to Canada's role in the conflict with particular reference to the conscription crisis of 1917. In his preface, Dr. Swainson observes that: "We learn much by studying World War I." (He has already made the point that many contemporary Canadians are not aware of the extent of Canada's participation in the Great War.) "A government that was really representative of only one of our two historic language groups," he continues, "bound Canada to policies and commitments that were not acceptable to the entire nation. The resultant conflict threatened the very existence of this country . . . "

The book documents as well the social history of the war covering everything from training with cavalry and horses on the Exhibition Grounds at Toronto, to life in the trenches; from the establishment of hospital units in the field to the evolution of the R.C.A.F., from the use of both horses and armoured vehicles in action to scandals on the home front.

Professor Bindon's book succeeds in serving as a graphic reminder of a traumatic event in Canadian history and in kindling an interest in reading further about the subject.

"All Aboard!", By Barbara O'Kelly and Beverley Allison
95 pages, paperback, illustrated black and white and colour, published September 1979,
OWL Magazine with Greey de Pencier Books, Toronto, $6.95

This book is a rather unique offering for the International Year of the Child. It is sub-titled "A cross-Canada adventure" and sets out to produce a varied picture of Canada, the nation and its people, as seen through the eyes of a 10-year-old girl.

Of necessity the book has been written, filmed and produced by adults, dozens of them taking a whole summer to travel across the country from Newfoundland to British Columbia. The young girl who portrayed the heroine of the story contributed ideas of her own to the making of the book. For Kristin Paterson, it was a summer job in a million. For Kate Reynolds, the central figure in the story, it was a dream come true, a chance to see at ground level a country she had crossed many times by plane.

The plot outlined is simple enough. A young girl left at her grandmother's in a small coastal village in Newfoundland for the summer by her father (her mother has been dead for some years), gets permission to go home to Vancouver all by herself by train.

For the purposes of the plot the limitations of the actual tracks have been overcome in part by including the voyage by ferry from Newfoundland to North Sydney and working in references to, for example, Prince Edward Island and Louisbourg, places a cross-Canada traveller would not normally visit without a major detour.

There are stopovers along the route to go sightseeing in central Canadian cities or to visit with a friend and her family in Saskatchewan and obtain a glimpse of prairie life. If there is an obvious omission in the book, it is the absence of a section dealing with the north, but, again, it would have been difficult to work naturally into a story which is concerned with that narrow strip within a hundred or so miles of the United States border where the majority of Canadians live.

VIA Rail Canada co-operated extensively with the "cast and crew" in the preparation of the book, as did CN Hotels, Tilden Rent-a-Car, along with the Canadian Kodak Limited and Winterio. As the publishers point out, this was a costly book to make but the results are certainly striking.

The first printing of the English edition was 40,000 copies and a French version, with text adapted for young Francophones by Robert Scully and others, was published simultaneously by Les Editions Heritage, Montreal, and entitled En Voiture.

"All Aboard!" was written and photographed by Barbara O'Kelly and Beverley Allison and the high quality of the photography is one of the striking things about the book. Nor does the appeal lie entirely in Magnificent colour scenes of the rockies and spectacular countryside. Much of the book's impact is in the expressions of Kate and her travelling companions, photos remarkable for their candid, unposed natural quality.

In addition to what it tells young readers about Canada and Canadians, the book is also a study in self-reliance and initiative. One wonders how many young Canadians, 10 years old or thereabouts, will be entreating their parents to let them undertake train journeys across the country during the next and future summers.

Library of Parliament Canada, By Kenneth Binks, Q.C., M.P.
64 pages, hardcover, illustrated, published October 1979
KCB Publications Inc., 19 Daly Avenue, Ottawa, K1N 6E1 $12.95

No collection of pictures of our country's capital would be complete without at least one showing the Gothic dome of the Library of Parliament looking out over the river and the city. By any standards, it is an imposing structure and that is without even considering the priceless contents.

Kenneth Binks, who, as a young man, once spent two years working in the Library, has written this, comparatively brief account of the development of Parliamentary libraries which led to the present one which rose Pheonix-like from the ashes of its predecessor.

"As it stands today," writes Binks, "the Library of Parliament is the Library of the Fathers of Confederation. Not only they, but all our great statesmen since, have been at home in the Library. Every important figure since 1876 has worked there . . ."

The present Library building was officially opened in February of 1876, but not completely stocked and in full use until 1877.

It is interesting, too, that the first woman to work in the Library was the widow of Archibald Lampman who "worked there after his death and died there at her desk."

The book contains some remarkable historic photographs and a large number of colour exterior and interior shots by W. J. L. Gibbons, A.M.P.A. The interior pictures, explore architectural details of the main reading room presided over by the graceful white statue of a youthful Queen Victoria. There are photos showing details of carvings, marble busts, coats-of-arms, as well as the stacks of priceless volumes.

KCB Publications Inc. has selected 25 scenes from the book and made them available either as colour slides or colour prints and the last page in the book contains details and an order form.