

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

REPORT OF
**Board of Trustees of the Public
Archives of Nova Scotia**

For the year ended 31st December, 1933

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE



HALIFAX, N. S.
MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND MINES
KING'S PRINTER

1934

Report of Board of Trustees of the Public Archives

For the year 1933.

To His Honour,

THE HONOURABLE WALTER HAROLD COVERT,

Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

May it Please Your Honour:

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Provincial Archivist to the Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, for the year 1933, together with a statement of receipts and expenditures for that period.

Respectfully submitted,

ANGUS L. MACDONALD,

Premier.

Board of Trustees

OF PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

His Honour The Honourable W. H. Covert, K. C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

The Honourable Joseph A. Chisholm,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

The Honourable Angus L. Macdonald, B.A., LL.B., S.J.D.,
Premier and Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia.

Col. Gordon S. Harrington, LL.B., K.C.
Leader of the Opposition of Nova Scotia.

Carleton W. Stanley, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
President of Dalhousie University.

B. Eaton Paterson, Esquire, Halifax, N. S.,
President of the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

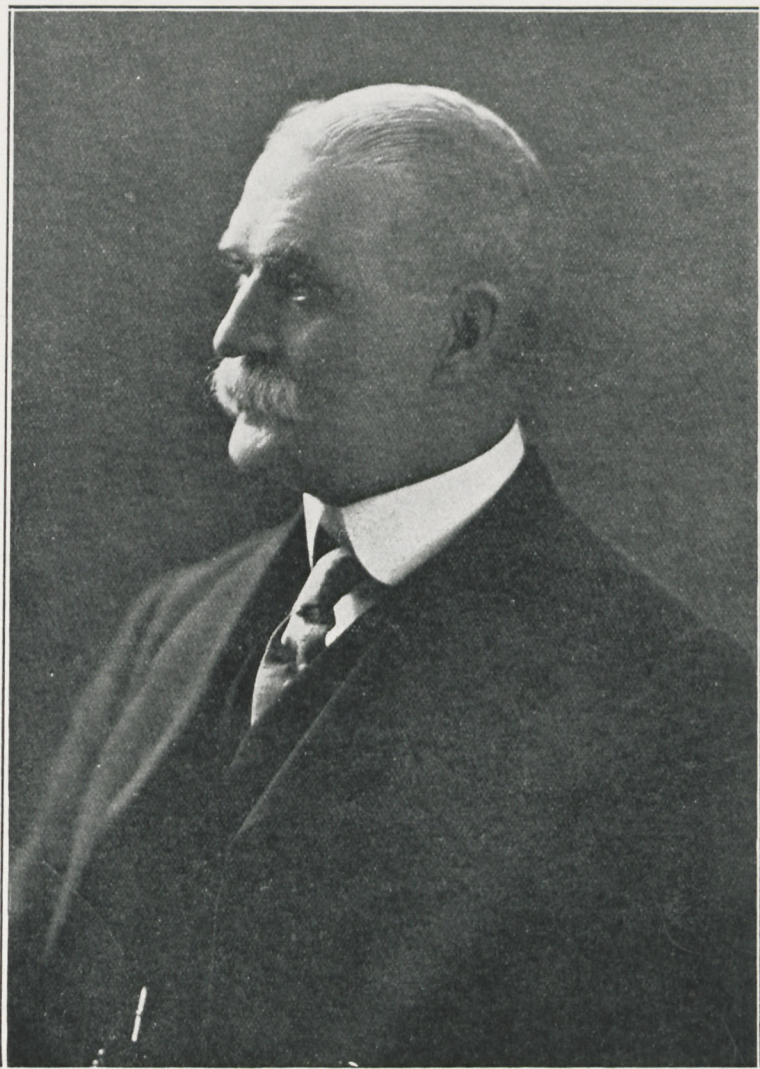
William H. Chase, Esquire, (Died during the year).
Wolfville, King's County, N. S.

John Clarence Webster, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
Shediac, N. B.

Arthur George Doughty, C.M.G., F.R.S.C., M.A., D.Litt.,
Dominion Archivist, Ottawa.

Professor D. C. Harvey, M.A., F.R.S.C.,
Archivist.

Miss Winifred McFatridge,
Secretary.



THE LATE W. H. CHASE, ESQ.

"The Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia in annual meeting assembled desire to express their sense of the great loss that they have experienced in the death of Mr. W. H. Chase; and at the same time to record their deep appreciation of the wise generosity and discerning public spirit that prompted him to donate this institution to his native province for the preservation of its ancient records, the reception of its pictures and muniments and the illumination of its historic past."

Minute of the Board of Trustees, January 10, 1934.

Report of Public Archives of Nova Scotia FOR THE YEAR 1933.

To The Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia:

Gentlemen:

The year 1933 has been one of steady progress in the cleaning, sorting and classification of archival material, and in the use of this material by serious students of history. The documents that have been transferred to the manuscript room during the year have been classified in nine series, as follows:—Correspondence of the Secretaries of State for Canada and the Provinces; Lieutenant-Governors' correspondence; manuscript Acts of the Legislature; Roads and Bridges; County Court and Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Halifax; Militia records; Returns of marriage licenses and death certificates; and the Chipman collection.

The correspondence of the Secretaries of State, from 1867 to 1905, has been arranged chronologically in 32 portfolio volumes. It comprises miscellaneous despatches from Ottawa to the lieutenant-governors of Nova Scotia, mostly of a formal or routine character, though some of the earlier despatches are of much interest, particularly those which deal with the organization of the new Dominion and the establishment of official contacts between the Dominion government and the government of Nova Scotia. One example may be noted, that of the channel through which official correspondence was to flow. Immediately after Confederation two Secretaries of State were created by order-in-council, one for Canada and one for the Provinces. On July 3, 1867, Hon. Hector L. Langevin was gazetted as Secretary of State of Canada, and Hon. Adams G. Archibald as Secretary of State for the Provinces. These two officers worked side by side for six years, until Confederation was complete and the services of the latter were no longer necessary. In the meantime a department had been created for the Secretary of State of Canada by statute, 31 Vic. cap. XLII, and he was given control of Indian affairs and ordnance lands, in addition to his ordinary duties. In 1873, these additional duties were taken over by a new department, the Department of Interior, 36 Vic. cap. IV. As this relieved the Secretary of State of many cares, he took over the work of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, and the latter office was abolished by section 14 of the act that created the Department of Interior, although its authority and functions had never been confirmed or defined by statute.

The Lieutenant-Governors' correspondence consists of 15 letter-books and 45 portfolio volumes. The letter-books contain copies of their formal correspondence with Canada through either the Secretary of State for the Province or the Secretary of State of Canada, and copies of local and general correspondence. The portfolio volumes comprise miscellaneous correspondence, chiefly local, from officials of their governments or private citizens, but also formal letters from governors of the other provinces. Some of this correspondence in the years immediately after Confederation is quite informative as to the excited state of public opinion in Nova Scotia and the attitude of the Province towards Canada. As not all the enclosures are found with the covering letters, these vital links of the story have to be sought elsewhere; but the collection is valuable as a guide to the landmarks in our history subsequent to Confederation.

The Acts of the Legislature in manuscript form, 1758-1855, have been arranged chronologically in 46 portfolio volumes. It is true that the statutes of Nova Scotia have been revised and printed from time to time, and that many of these acts may be found in the various editions of the statutes; but this is not true of all, as revised statutes do not include acts that have expired. It is therefore of some advantage to the historian to be able to read the full text of an act that has been printed by title only in any reasonably accessible edition of the statutes of the Province. In addition to these manuscript acts we have many rejected bills, reports and resolutions of the Assembly that are being sorted and will be referred to in a future report.

The papers dealing with roads and bridges cover the period 1782-1891, and fill 111 portfolio volumes. They consist of correspondence, instructions to commissioners, surveyors' plans and accounts, workmen's bills, warrants, vouchers, and miscellaneous documents. Many of these documents, particularly the resolutions authorizing expenditure, have been printed in the journals of the assembly; but the surveyors' plans, the projects of opening new roads or building new bridges are of great interest and historical value to the localities concerned, and cannot be found elsewhere in such detail.

A county court for Halifax was organized in December, 1749, and continued to sit at regular intervals during the next two years. In March, 1752, it was superseded by the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county of Halifax. Such miscellaneous papers of these courts as had been preserved have been arranged chronologically in 20 portfolio volumes. These papers, together with the two record books of the County Court and Inferior Court of Common Pleas (Vols. 486 and 487), covering the period January 1750 to June 1756, enable the curious to get a clearer view of our first Haligonians than can be got from any other single set of papers extant.

Such papers and records of the Nova Scotia militia as are in the Archives have been arranged in 12 portfolio volumes, according to regiments, as follows: Militia Staff Office, 1781-1858; Annapolis, 1794-1848; Cape Breton, 1823-1864; Colchester, 1795-1849; Cumberland, 1781-1849; Halifax, 1797-1849; Hants, 1794-1849; King's 1793-1849; Lunenburg, 1794-1849; Pictou, 1795-1849; Queen's, 1795-1849;

Shelburne and Yarmouth, 1795-1849; Sydney (Antigonish and Guysborough), 1796-1849.

In addition to these loose papers there are eight bound books, one containing militia lists for the Province as a whole, the others being account books or muster rolls of individual regiments or companies.

There are in the Archives a number of records of marriages and deaths in the second half of the 19th century. These have been arranged chronologically and by counties. They comprise 78 portfolio volumes, returns of death certificates, 1867 to 1877, and 45 portfolio volumes, returns of marriage licenses throughout Nova Scotia, 1864-1875. Besides these returns from the different counties there are four manuscript volumes which record the issue of marriage licenses between 1852 and 1862, as follows: Church of England in Halifax, 1852-62; Church of England outside Halifax, 1852-59; Dissenters, Halifax, 1852-62; and Dissenters outside Halifax, 1852-55.

Though it is known that provincial concern for vital statistics was not very great during the 19th century, the fact that these incomplete returns exist seems to indicate that others may yet be found to fill the gaps and to provide a basis for comparison with our records of the twentieth century.

The Chipman collection, to which I referred in last year's report, has been sorted and arranged in 39 portfolio volumes. It comprises minutes of the Quarter Sessions of King's County, 1760-1812; miscellaneous court papers, 1760-1879; Dyke papers, 1777-1845; and several volumes of private business papers. Broadly speaking, this collection contains material for a connected and more or less complete history of King's county as an administrative unit.

Apart from these nine series and the collections previously reported, with the exception of the papers of the Supreme Court, the Court of Vice-Admiralty and the Court of Chancery, such papers as remain to be sorted are very miscellaneous and of indifferent value; but all have to be examined whether important or not. Three *ad hoc* assistants are at work on these and are gradually reducing them to order. The number of legal papers was increased during the year by the transfer of fifteen boxes from the Court House. Many of these were in bad condition and some of them had been partly destroyed by fire; but, as the latter are too old to have a bearing on any current legal case, the loss, if any, is to the historian alone; and to a very specialized historian indeed:

Among the more notable additions to the archives proper during the past year are seventeen volumes of the official correspondence of the Deputy Postmaster General for the Province of Nova Scotia prior to Confederation. These 17 letter-books, recently transferred from the office of Mr. W. S. Fultz, District Superintendent of Postal Service at Halifax, when added to the Post Office papers reported last year, complete our files between 1842 and 1860. The earlier letter-books seem to have been destroyed in the interests of "efficiency" rather than of history.

The Archives has also been fortunate in receiving from Mr. E. S. Robinson, Librarian of the Vancouver Public Library, nine volumes of Nova Scotian newspapers which were formerly preserved by the late Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.

To the working library of the Archives the Ryerson Press of Toronto very generously presented nine volumes of their publications on Canadian History and art.

To the picture gallery of the Archives Hon. E. N. Rhodes donated an excellent portrait in oils of John Merrick, "architect" of the Province House. In numerous other ways Mr. Rhodes has demonstrated his persistent interest in the work of this institution.

Through the good offices of the late Dr. MacMechan two valuable pictures were added to the MacMechan Marine Collection just before his lamented death: the "Forest King" presented by Senator W. H. Dennis and the "Malta" by Dr. K. G. T. Webster.

Miss Sheila Stewart, Ottawa, presented twenty uniformly mounted engravings of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick from Bartlett's "Canadian Scenery", which have been arranged in a showcase and form one of the most attractive exhibits in the building.

These and other donations, as listed in appendix A of this report, show a cumulative interest in the Archives on the part of many people widely scattered over the continent.

Within the Archives creative and preservative work has steadily proceeded. Mr. MacLaren has made progress in repairing and binding books, pamphlets, maps and newspapers; and Miss Ells has in preparation a calendar of all documents between 1802 and 1815. Miss Stewart had completed a bibliography of the Akins Library which has been printed and is now being distributed. She resigned during the year and Miss Marion E. Gilroy, B.A. (Acadia), M.A. (Toronto), has been appointed to catalogue the nascent modern library and to assist in the general work of the manuscript room. Miss Eileen Odevaine also resigned at the end of May after two and a half years of efficient service as secretary to this Board and general assistant to the Archivist. She has been succeeded by Miss Winifred McFatridge. Mr. Martell, who has been appointed I.O.D.E. scholar for two years and is now pursuing his studies of Nova Scotian History in London, had completed a catalogue of the land papers up to 1810 before his departure for England.

Practically all members of the permanent staff have been able, by working overtime, to add something to the knowledge of Nova Scotian history through articles in reputable periodicals or papers before learned societies. These articles have appeared in the **Dalhousie Review**, the **Canadian Bar Review**, the **Canadian Historical Review**, the **Report of the Canadian Historical Association** and the **Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada**, as well as in the local press. Papers have been read before the Canadian Historical Association and the Nova Scotia Historical Society. Thus, the two fold work of classifying material for students and the publication of material by students has gone hand in hand.

It is gratifying, also, to be able to report that serious students of history, as distinct from genealogists, have used the archives to an increasing extent throughout the year. These students have come from Boston, New York, Buffalo, Winnipeg, Toronto, and Kingston, as well as from the educational centres of Nova Scotia. Many visitors, including the Summer School students, have been shown through the building, and numerous enquiries in person or by mail have been answered as far as the resources of the Archives permitted.

Last year I added as an appendix to my general report a list of newspapers then in the building. As this was found extremely useful, I have decided to continue the experiment. This year, appendix B consists of four early descriptions of Nova Scotia that have not hitherto been published. The first is by Charles Morris, surveyor general, and Richard Bulkeley, provincial secretary. It gives an informative account of Nova Scotia in 1763, at the peak of the New England migration, and a picture of the Province between Morris's report of 1761, which was published in a report of the Public Archives of Canada in 1904, and the census of 1767, which was published with comments in the **Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society**, Volume VII. The second is an official report of 1773 and was made in response to a series of specific questions asked of all colonial governors by Lord Dartmouth. It is therefore an authoritative account of Nova Scotia on the eve of the American Revolution. The third was written progressively by Isaac Deschamps and completed in 1782. He had played no small part in the development of the Province during the preceding thirty years, and because of his intimate contacts with provincial life he was able to give details not otherwise recorded. There are two manuscripts of this report in the Archives, one original and incomplete, the other a copy from the Brown manuscripts in the British Museum. These have been collated so as to give the fullest and clearest account that could be pieced together. His sketch enables the reader to see Nova Scotia as it was just before the Loyalist migration; and it should be read with Col. Robert Morse's report of 1784, which was published by the Public Archives of Canada in 1884. The fourth is a journal of Lt. W. Booth of the Engineers, on a tour of inspection with General Campbell during July and August 1785. It is among the manuscripts in the Akins Library and has been read before the Nova Scotia Historical Society, but not hitherto published. It is valuable for its racy descriptions of men and things in the Maritime Provinces at that date.

All four of these pen sketches are but samples of the many interesting documents that lie in manuscript form in the Archives. It is desirable that more and more of these should be published from time to time.

A statement of receipts and expenditures for the calendar year 1933 will be found below.

Respectfully submitted,

D. C. HARVEY,
Archivist.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures

RECEIPTS

Balance in bank forward, December 31, 1932	\$ 467.54
Balance cash on hand " " "	25.00
Government of Nova Scotia	17,000.00
	\$17,492.54

EXPENDITURE

Archives Building Account	\$00,000.00
Furnishing and Equipment	1,801.62
Maintenance of Building	658.94
Salaries	10,830.00
Temporary Salaries	2,120.00
Office Sundries	153.85
Transfer and Express	58.14
Library and Manuscript Room	1,118.41
Bindery	402.44
Sundry Expenses	57.75
Purchases, Archival Material	59.44
	\$17,260.59
Balance in bank and cash on hand, December 31, 1933	231.95
	\$17,492.54 \$17,492.54

For and on behalf of

Board of Trustees of Public Archives of Nova Scotia

D. C. HARVEY,
Archivist

WINIFRED McFATRIDGE,
Secretary

I have audited the records of receipts and disbursements of the Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia for the year ended December 31, 1933, and certify that the within statement is true and correct, and that the balance \$231.95 shown as on hand and in the bank has been verified.

G. WALLACE DICKSON, C.A.,
Auditor.

Halifax, N. S., January 4, 1934.

APPENDIX A

Donors and Donations

I.

BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, HALIFAX, N. S.

The Bank of Nova Scotia, 1832-1932.

BARNSTEAD, ARTHUR S., ESQ., HALIFAX, N. S.

Copy from the records of the College of Arms, London, re Armorial Achievement of Nova Scotia, granted by Charles I in 1625.

BURPEE, LAWRENCE J., ESQ., F.R.S.C., OTTAWA.

More Half Hours or A second and enlarged edition of "Fragments and Verses" by J. A. Richey.

Builders of Nova Scotia by Sir John G. Bourinot.

Atlas of Ancient Geography by Samuel Butler.

The Bubbles of Canada by the author of "Sam Slick."

Seventy Years of New Brunswick Life by William T. Baird.

History of Trinity Church, St. John, N.B., 1791-1891, by

Rev. Canon Brigstocke, D.D.

Belcher's Interest Tables, 1832.

Sansum's Interest and Exchange Table, 1863.

CHASE, DR. LALIA B., WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Halifax Morning Post, June 16, 1846.

The Press, Philadelphia, October 14, 1873.

National Republican, Washington, October 15, 1873.

Montreal Daily Witness, October 7, 1874.

The Presbyterian Witness and Evangelical Advocate for January 17, May 30, June 27, 1874, and August 21, 1875.

Weekly Review, Presbyterian Record, London, July 24, 1875.

CHISHOLM, CHIEF JUSTICE, HALIFAX, N.S.

Official Programme, Reception to the Earl of Bessborough, Governor General of Canada, at Halifax, April 4, 1931. Lunch-eon menu. Table Seating Plan.

A Little Sketch of My Life by James D. Gillis.

An original letter from Hon. A. MacKenzie, Prime Minister of Canada, to Hon. Senator Miller.

Letters of Congratulation to Hon. Sir James Aikins, K.C., on fiftieth anniversary of his call to the Bar.

A monograph of St. Paul's Cemetery by George Mullane.

Addresses at unveiling of Memorial Tablet on 150th Anniversary of the Assembly of Nova Scotia.

Halifax and Its Business 1876.

Catalogue of Records of American vessels captured by British men-of-war and privateers.

Nova Scotia's Right to Live by Hon. F. B. McCurdy.

COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE AND PUBLICITY OF THE RESTORATION FUND.

Sketches of the Church of England in Canada:

Our Church in the Maritimes.

Our Church in Quebec.

Our Church in Ontario.

Our Church in Rupert's Land.

Our Church in British Columbia.

The Lost Endowments.

(Published by the Church of England in Canada, The Church House, 704 Jarvis Street, Toronto).

CRAWFORD, J. W. ESQ., MONCTON, N. B.

A History of the United States of America by Rev. Charles A. Goodrich, in which the historical events are brought down to the year 1827.

CROWE, JUDGE WALTER, SYDNEY, N. S.

Publication Number 1 of the Cape Breton Historical Society.

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS, QUEBEC.

Statistical Year Book of Quebec, 1932.

DOANE, FRANK A., ESQ., TRURO, N. S.

The Old Meeting House, Barrington, Nova Scotia, 1765-1930, by Frank A. Doane.

Coronation Ode, The Crown Deferred, by Lydia Agnes Edwards For Canada and the Old Flag, by Rev. Edwin H. Burgess.

Mount Allison Record, Memorial Library Number, November 1926.

In Memoriam, An Address on the Life and Work of the late King Edward VII, as delivered by Rev. David Hickey at a United Memorial Service in St. Andrew's Church, Pictou, N. S., May 20, 1910.

Halifax, An Old City with a Brand New Future.

Souvenir, "Old Home Week", Grand Mira, C.B., September 1916.

The Church and Modern Socialism, an essay by Rev. D. V. Warner, M.A., Rector of Christ Church, Shelburne, N. S.

Diamond Jubilee Papers read at the Celebration of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the opening of the United Church, Shubenacadie, N. S.

The A. C. Mike (College of Agriculture), Graduation Issue, April 1928.

The Address of the Hon. John Thorn to the Free and Enlightened Electors of Splashville Centre.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, OTTAWA.

The Canada Year Book 1933.

ESTATE LATE J. PLIMSOLL EDWARDS, PER ARTHUR W. EDWARDS, ESQ.

Cash Book (Acadian Charcoal Iron Company, Limited, 1857-67).

Ledger 1857.

Produce Book 1852-57

Rough Minutes (Council of Administration 1876-7)

Invoice Book (Steel Company of Canada 1874)

EXECUTIVE OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada.
Volumes XXI to XXVI, 1927-33.

FERGUSON, W. M., ESQ., TRURO, N. S.

Proceedings of Colchester quarter sessions, 1800-35.

FRANCIS, T. H., ESQ., HALIFAX, N. S.

The Occasional Magazine, Vol I, No. 2, May 1895.

Nesbitts Weekly, Vol. I, No. 1, May 3, 1895, and other
miscellaneous papers and programmes.

FRANCIS, MRS. T. H., HALIFAX, N. S.

The Times (Halifax) Vol. III, January 5, 1836, to December
27, 1836.

The Morning Chronicle, Vol. X, January 1, 1853, to December
29, 1853.

Historical Record of the 42nd Regiment of Foot.

Knight's Gallery of the Arts, Vol. II.

GANONG, W. F. DR., NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Crucial Maps in the Early Cartography and Place-nomenclature
of the Atlantic Coast of Canada, IV, by W. F. Ganong.

HARVEY, PROF. D. C., HALIFAX, N. S.

The Canadian Forum, Vols. XII and XIII.

Autobiography of Benjamin Russell.

Responsible Government in Canada by Rosa W. Langstone.

HENRY, MISS LOLA, HALIFAX, N. S.

Commission of William A. Henry as Solicitor General of Nova
Scotia.

Commission of William A. Henry as Executive Councillor
of Nova Scotia.

Commission of Hon. William A. Henry as Puisne Judge of
the Supreme Court of Canada.

HEPBURN, MISS E. M., HALIFAX, N. S.

Iceland, Greenland and the Faroe Islands by James Nicol.

The Edinburgh Review, or Critical Journal for November
1814 to February 1815. Vol. XXIV.

HERBERT, A. G., ESQ., ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S.

McAlpine's Nova Scotia Directory, 1890-97.

HISTORICAL PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION, TORONTO.

Nova Scotia Blue Book and Encyclopedia; historical review by Hon. Benjamin Russell, biographical sketches by James Cogswell.

KELLEY, EDGAR E., ESQ., HALIFAX, N. S.

Magic of Melody by John Murray Gibbon.

Canadian Railway Development by Norman Thompson and Major J. H. Edgar.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932.

Journals of the Continental Congress 1774-89. Volumes XXVIII and XXIX.

Records of the Virginia Company of London, Volume III, 1607-22.

LIVINGSTONE, W. A., ESQ., ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S.

Miscellaneous records of the inferior court of common pleas for Kings County, 1764-65.

Oaths of allegiance taken by a number of aliens in Nova Scotia 1859-60.

Commission of Chief Justice Brenton Haliburton as Vice President of the Court of Marriage and Divorce.

Draft grant of land to William Tobin and others on the Windsor Road.

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, LYNN, MASS.

The Registers of the Lynn Historical Society from 1897 to 1930 complete.

MACMECHAN, DR. ARCHIBALD, HALIFAX, N. S.

Sailing Ships, Their history and development. Part I. Historical Notes by G. S. Laird Clowes.

MILNER, DR. W. C., TORONTO, ONT.

Early History of Dorchester and other parts of New Brunswick by W. C. Milner.

MORSE, DR. WM. INGLIS, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Militia Records of Annapolis County, 1811-54.

MOSHER, L. WELDON, ESQ., HALIFAX, N. S.

The Old Dutch Church by L. Weldon Mosher.

MUNRO, DR. H. F., HALIFAX, N. S.

Journal of Education 1866-73; 1887-1916; 1920-25.

Education Reports, 1888-1930.

Halifax City School Reports 1866-99.

Proceedings of the Dedication of the New York State Education Building, 1912.

Steyer's Educational Directory 1878.

Documentary History Education Upper Canada Vols. 23, 24, 25, 27 and 28.

Helen Keller Souvenir Volume.

Songs and Ballads from Nova Scotia, Collected by Helen Creighton.

MURRAY, R. H., ESQ., DARTMOUTH, N. S.

The Justice of the Peace and County Township Officer in the province of Nova Scotia, by John George Marshall, Esq., late Chief Justice of the Courts of Common Pleas, and President of the Sessions in the Island of Cape Breton.

MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION, LONDON, ENGLAND.

A Report on the Museums and Art Galleries of British Africa by Sir Henry A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S., and S. F. Markham, M.A., B. Litt., together with

A Report on the Museums of Malta, Cyprus and Gibraltar, by Alderman Chas. Squire and D. W. Herdman to the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, NEWPORT, R. I.

Bulletin of the Newport Historical Society, July, 1933. No. 88.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

Letter-Books and Order-Book of Admiral Lord Rodney 1780-82 in two volumes.

NICKERSON, E. R., ESQ., HALIFAX, N. S.

A Brief History of the Order of the Sons of Temperance by R. Alder Temple.

Journal of Proceedings of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America.

Year Books of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia, 1891, 1900, 1902, 1906-09, 1911-21.

NOVA SCOTIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, HALIFAX, N. S.

Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, Vols. 2-5, and 7-21.

PAGE, W. W., ESQ., HALIFAX, N. S.

Copy of a plan of Amherst Township, December 4, 1764, with notes of a later date.

PATERSON, B. E., ESQ., HALIFAX, N. S.

Tercentenary souvenir number of the Montreal Standard.

PATTERSON, JUDGE GEORGE, NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

List of passengers on the "Hector" prepared by Squire William Mackay, who with four of his children emigrated on this ship. He fixes the total number at 189, and the date of landing at Pictou, September 15, 1773.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA, OTTAWA.

Report of the Public Archives of Canada for the year 1932.
Documents Relating to Currency, Exchange and Finance in

Nova Scotia, with prefatory documents, 1675-1758, selected by Adam Shortt, completed with an introduction by V. K. Johnston, and revised and edited by Gustave Lanctot.

ROBINSON, EDGAR S., ESQ., LIBRARIAN VANCOUVER PUBLIC LIBRARY, VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Novascotian, Jan. 2, 1840-Dec. 31, 1840.

" " July 13, 1857-Dec. 27, 1858.

" " Jan. 3, 1859-Dec. 26, 1859.

" " Jan. 2, 1860-Dec. 23, 1861.

The Witness, May 16, 1857-Dec. 25, 1858.

The Morning Chronicle, Jan. 27, 1857-Oct. 13, 1857.

The Acadian Recorder, May 9, 1857-Dec. 25, 1858.

" " " Jan. 7, 1860-Dec. 28, 1861.

The Colonial Standard (Pictou), Nov. 4, 1884-Dec. 29, 1885

The Pictou News, Oct. 10, 1884-Sept. 11, 1885.

ROY, M. PIERRE-GEORGES, F.R.S.C., ARCHIVISTE, QUEBEC
Rapport de L'Archiviste de la Province de Quebec pour 1928-29; 1929-30; 1930-31; 1931-32.

RYERSON PRESS, TORONTO, ONT., PER DONALD M. SOLANDT, ESQ.

Our Dominion, edited by Dr. Lorne Pierce.

Our Great Ones, edited by J. McLaren and M. Denison.

Builders of the West, edited by F. W. Howay.

British Columbia; Making of a Province by F. W. Howay.

Canadian Landscape Painters by A. H. Robson.

Zimmermann's Captain Cook, edited by F. W. Howay.

The Dixon-Meares Controversy, edited by F. W. Howay.

Fifty Years in Western Canada—Memoirs of Rev. A. G. Morice O.M.I.

Backwoodswoman, by Isabel Skelton.

SAWTELLE, WILLIAM OTIS, ESQ., ISLEFORD, MAINE.

Mount Desert—Champlain to Bernard.

Mount Desert—The Story of Saint Sauveur.

Sir Francis Bernard and His Grant of Mount Desert.

Thomas Pownall Colonial Governor and Some of his Activities in the American Colonies.

Acadia: The Pre-Loyalist Migration and the Philadelphia Plantation.

Acadia National Park: Random Notes on the Significance of the Name.

Maine's Historic Trails and Waterways.

(The above were all written by the donor).

SMITH, C. E., ESQ., HALIFAX, N. S.

I. O. F. Minute Book, January 9, 1913, to October 14, 1920.

SMITH, HARLAN I., ESQ., OTTAWA, ONT.

Catalogue of Motion Picture Films, National Museum of Canada, W. H. Collins, Acting Director.

SMITH, DR. M. A. B., DARTMOUTH, N. S.

- Miscellaneous records of St. George's Society:
Typewritten copy of original constitution, February 25, 1786.
Roll Book of the Society beginning 1870; also containing past Presidents from 1838-79 and list of life members 1848-75.
Minute Book of St. George's Society, 1844-57.
Roll Book 1838-51.
Book of Dues 1849-70.
Book of Dues 1858-80.
Roll Book from 1870-1905, and printed constitution.
Minute Book from 1872-91.
Minute Book 1877-93.
Minute Book 1891-1912.
File of correspondence 1926-29.
File of miscellaneous correspondence 1924-30.
Bundle of miscellaneous programmes, sermons and records of other societies.
A Sketch of St. George's Society of New York.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

- Louisbourg Journals 1745, edited by Louis Effingham de Forest, M.A., J.D.

STORY, D. A., ESQ., WESTMOUNT, QUEBEC.

- Extracts from a Diary of some voyages on the Nova Scotian barque **Lady Vere de Vere** in the North Atlantic in 1874 by D. A. Story.
Original diary as above in two volumes.

TORY, DR. H. M., OTTAWA, CANADA.

- The Indians of Canada by Diamond Jenness.
The American Aborigines, A collection of papers by ten authors assembled and edited by Diamond Jenness.

TUPPER, GEORGE T., ESQ., BEAR RIVER, N. S.

- History of Switzerland, 1832.
The English Mercurie, July 23, 1588.
The Newes, Number 52, July 6, 1665.
13 volumes Journals of Assembly of Nova Scotia between 1881 and 1894.

VICKERY, EDGAR J., ESQ., HALIFAX, N. S.

- Kempville, Nova Scotia, by Albert Gayton.

WALCOTT, W. M., ESQ., HALIFAX, N. S.

- The Course of Conformitie, As it Hath proceeded, Is concluded, Should be refused. Printed in the year 1622.
Princes in the Colonies or The Blue-Nose King and His Daughter, by Sarah Minns Haley.
May of MacNab's Island.

WEBSTER, DR. J. C., SHEDIAC, N. B.

Chignecto Dry Dock, An Undescribed French Dock-like
Structure on the La Coupe river.

The Life of Joseph Frederick Wallet Desbarres.

(Both the above were written by the donor).

WEBSTER, DR. K. G. T., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Uniformes de L'Infanterie Francoise Suivant le Reglement
Arrete par le Roy le Avril 1767.

WILLIS, MISS MARY, HALIFAX, N. S.

Picturesque Canada in thirty-six volumes, edited by Principal
Grant, Queen's University.

WILSON, HON. CAIRINE, OTTAWA.

The Diverting History of A Loyalist Town by Grace Helen
Mowat.

II.

Pictures and Muniments

ACKHURST, J. S., ESQ., HALIFAX, N. S.

Certificate of two shares of the capital stock in the Canadian Bioscope Company, Limited.

CHASE, DR. LALIA B., WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Group Photograph, The First Meeting of the Presbyterian Union Committee, Montreal, September 28, 1870.

Group Photograph, First General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, June 15, 1875.

DENNIS, SENATOR W. H., HALIFAX, N. S.

Oil painting of the full rigged ship **Forest King** built at Windsor by Bennett Smith.

DUSTAN, R. J., ESQ., MONTREAL, P. Q.

Photograph of the barque **Gazelle**, last square rigged ship on the Pictou register.

HARRIS, R. V., ESQ., K. C., HALIFAX, N. S.

Map of Louisburg, 1746, showing the re-naming of the streets during the occupation of the New Englanders.

A Royal Proclamation, 1849, dealing with the distribution of naval prizes.

JAMES, T. C., CAPT., 83rd H. R., HALIFAX, N. S.

Picture: Officers of the Halifax Battalion in Camp in Winnipeg, 1885.

JONES, COL. C. H. L., LIVERPOOL, N. S.

Photograph: Brig **Boston** and Brig **Halifax** coming up Halifax Harbour, July 31, 1849.

KING, DONALD A., ESQ., HALIFAX, N. S.

The private seal of the Postmaster at Halifax prior to Confederation.

KINNEAR, MISS A. M., OTTAWA, CANADA.

Photostat copies of papers concerning the Mosher family.

NICKERSON, GILBERT, ESQ., SHAG HARBOUR, N. S.

Leaves carved from the wood of various ships that had been wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia.

OGILVIE, MRS. PAUL, OTTAWA, CANADA.

Pictures: two pictures cut from the Illustrated London News, May 19, 1855.

OUTHIT, J. FRANK, ESQ., KENTVILLE, N. S.

A composite group photograph of the Anti-Confederates in the Legislative Council and Assembly of Nova Scotia, 1867.

PATERSON, B. E., ESQ., HALIFAX, N. S.

Three historical illustrations of Quebec.

RHODES, HON. E. N., OTTAWA, CANADA.

Portrait in oils of John Merrick, architect of Province House, Halifax, N. S.

RITCHIE, MRS. W. B. A., HALIFAX, N. S.

A small landscape in oils.

The Madonna of the Chair, oil painting.

Water colour portrait of Charles James Stewart at age of five years.

Portrait in oils of Mrs. Stewart.

Portrait in oils of Courtier in brown coat of Charles II period.

Portrait in oils of a Lady.

Portrait in oils of a Courtier of Charles II period in flowered waistcoat.

Pastoral scene in oils.

Portrait in oils of John Fraser.

Oil painting of "The Three Graces."

Portrait in oils of James Stewart.

Portrait in oils of Colonel Stewart.

SMITH, GEORGE DE BLOIS, ESQ., HALIFAX, N. S.

Plan of the Cabins of the Steamship **City of Boston**.

Four notes of exchange 1813 and 1822.

A Clock made in Halifax by John McCulloch, and exhibited at the London Exhibition of 1851.

SORENSEN, MRS. C. H., HULL, ENGLAND.

Picture: Water colour, Kicking Horse Pass by Forshaw Day.

STEWART, MISS SHEILA I., OTTAWA, CANADA.

Twenty uniformly mounted engravings from W. H. Bartlett's "Canadian Scenery."

STORY, H. P., ESQ., HALIFAX, N. S.

Engraving of Halifax from the Eastern Battery.

A whale's tooth brought from the South Seas by J. B. Coleman, son of Seth Coleman, one of the original Nantucket whalers at Dartmouth, N. S.

TUPPER, GEORGE T., ESQ., BEAR RIVER, N. S.

Photograph, House of Assembly, Nova Scotia, 1895.

WAINWRIGHT, E. P., ESQ., and PROF. H. R. THEAKSTON, HALIFAX, N. S.

Three photographs: 85th colours.

85th memorial at Passchendaele Ridge, Belgium.

Description of memorial.

WEBSTER, DR. K. G. T., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Oil painting of the full rigged ship **Malta** built by Bennett Smith at Windsor, N. S.

WILLIS, MISS MARY, HALIFAX, N. S.

Oil painting, seascape by James Wilson Carmichael.

APPENDIX B

Early Descriptions of Nova Scotia

I.

State and Condition of the Province of Nova Scotia
together with some observations &c 29th October 1763—

In order to comprehend more distinctly the state and circumstances of this Province, it will be proper to take into Consideration the separate Condition of each County in regard to the Inhabitants, and the means by which they are supported; The distribution of Justice—The Militia &c., and then observe what may be requisite for the permanency of their Establishment.

But, it is first necessary to premise what inseparably relates to the whole, and on the well being of which, the success of all means applied for the advancement of the Province must depend; which is the Fund by which the Civil Government is paid and supported, and the method and measures used for the encouragement of Labour and Industry in the different branches of Agriculture and Fishery and tending to the promotion of Commerce and then the ability of the Government to preserve those Engagements entered into with individuals, by which the Public Credit is supported.

The Support of the Civil Establishment is on an annual Grant from Parliament—a very few Officers excepted, who are paid out of the Province funds raised by the General Assembly by laying Duties on Wines and Spirituous Liquors for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Fishery, in giving Bounties and Premiums for the Improvement and Produce of the Lands—and Catching and Curing of Fish—part of this Fund was likewise applied to Erecting a Light house and other public Buildings.

It will now be necessary to show the Present state of the Funds—from their Insufficiency to discharge the several sums become due—To the Husbandman, Fisherman and Artificer and likewise from the Methods taken towards discharging those several Demands of Public Debts.

The State of the Province Debts as Settled by a Committee of both Houses the 31st of May, 1763.

An Act laying a Duty on all licens'd persons to be employed in making and Repairing Roads as the Lieutenant

Governor should direct, by which the Sum of £1143-18-10 was received, and by account exhibited he had expended £2141-5-11 by which a Debt is incurred of

£ 997-7-1

Borrowed by Virtue of another act of assembly which bears Interest - - - - -	£ 5351
Still due for Bounties to 1762, Contingencies of the Light house and other Contingencies of Government thus stated—	
Bounties to 1st June 1762 - - - -	£ 2300
For Contingencies for the Light House	500
For the Work house - - - -	500
other Contingencies of Government -	200
	£ 3500
Public Debt - - - - -	£ 9848-7-1

Due for the Bounties for the present year for Contingencies of Light-work house and other Contingencies.

By this account it appears that the Province is Indebted more than £ 10,000 pounds and the Funds to Discharge the same being 1st The Tax upon Licenced persons—and 2dly an Impost and Excise on Rum and other spirituous Liquors whose annual produce don't Exceed (charges of Collection deducted) more than £ 2000, would therefore take Five years to discharge the present Debt—was there no other Debts, but as the Bounties are still continued and Contingencies of Course will arise it must consequently take a longer Time.

The Merchants in Consequence of the Governments Engagements have intrusted their Goods and Merchandise to the Persons who have a right to these Bounties—and who in expectation of being paid—have run in debt. As a Stoppage of payment has been made for this Twelve Months past—all Business is at a stand. The credit of the Farmer and Fisherman lost, Lawsuits increasing and Distress and Ruin succeeding.

The State of the Case is This—The Merchant purchases his Goods in England on Credit, suppose at Twelve months—after which he pays Interest if he does not remit in due time—and the Interest becomes a growing Debt—so that if he cannot himself receive a Recompence for his long Credit he must in the end be a loser both of money and credit—and thus it is that the Merchants of Halifax having intrusted their Effects into the hands of the Farmer and Fisherman in expectation of their bounty money for Remittance to discharge their Debts, and being deprived thereof by the Stoppage in payment of the Bounties—are now paying Interest at home for this sum of £ 10,000. Is it to be wondered at then that they are uneasy. The late Lieut. Governor proposed to lay a Tax upon the Inhabitants to discharge this Debt. This would have been manifest Injustice because the Bounties are due to the Inhabitants of the Towns on the sea Coasts only, those in the Bay of Fundy being not entitled to a shilling—besides they are really incapable of paying any Tax—and this step would have depopulated the Country—all the present remedy—as the Debt cannot be discharged is to keep up the Credit of the Province.

In the first place the Debt for the Roads may be discharged by a continuance of the Tax upon licensed persons at least for one year

more. This Act expires this Session if not renewed. The other remedy is by an Act of Assembly to empower the Treasurer to issue notes or Certificates for all the Bounties and other Debts due from the Province—transferable and bearing Interest at the rate of £ 6 p Cent, and renewable from year to year till the principal be discharged.

The payment of Interest will be satisfactory to the Merchant because it indemnifies him—and pays him for his credit in a proportionable equivalent to what he pays himself—and then the Government will never want Credit on her Funds. These transferable certificates like Bank Bills—will have a Considerable Effect on Trade—and Serve as a Medium and will not be carried out of the Province as specie is now.

Of the Regulations of Townships. Upon application of the settlers from New England for Townships to General Lawrence among other promises to induce them to come this was not the least prevalent that they should be intitled to the same privileges they enjoyed in the other Colonies—and in particular that of being constructed in Townships—and having officers chosen by the respective Towns—to regulate their own affairs—this would be very essential to establish peace and good order among them and promote their welfare. This power may be confirmed by act of Assembly, and may consist in making each Township a Body Corporate to sue and be sued, to choose by the Freeholders a President and Six other assistants, to manage in their behalf the prudential affairs of their Township a Town Clerk, Treasurer Assessors Constables and such other Officers as each Town are obliged to have by the Laws already made. Their power ought to be confined to the maintenance of the Poor—to the making and repairing Town-roads and such parts of a Country-road as go thro their district, Bridges, &c to the building of places of Public Worship and maintenance of the Clergy—agreeable to the present Laws. The good effects of such an Act will soon be perceived and many applications to Government now made will soon cease.

Of the Circumstances of the several Townships—and what may be necessary further to promote their Increase.

County of Annapolis. In this County are only two Townships—to wit Annapolis and Granville. Annapolis has about Sixty Families and Granville Eighty. Most of these Inhabitants have large Stocks of Cattle at least 1500 head of Horned Cattle were wintered over by them the last year, but they suffered much for want of bread, the Inhabitants being reduced to the necessity of eating the Grain they had reserved for seed—which will reduce them to necessity this year also unless they can obtain some small supply. It is conjectured about 500 bushells Corn will be sufficient for that end—and could they be supplied with 200 Bushells of Wheat for seed early in the Spring those two Townships would subsist without further Assistance and be able to pay the next year for such advances.

A Court of Common pleas has been erected consisting of four Judges; two are since dead and two wanting to supply their places.

A Commission of Sewers for Repairing and Amending the Dykes in the Township of Granville is much wanted,—Two Justices have been nominated for Granville but not yet Commissioned. The Township of Granville have none to Represent them in General Assembly. The proprietors of Annapolis and Granville have not yet a Grant of their Lands, a List for that end has been settled by a Committee of Council and approved of. Something is necessary to be done for the public Roads thro these Townships. Fifty pounds has been voted in Council Twenty of which has been paid. The Remainder laid out before Winter would be very useful.

Kings County. In this County are Four Townships, Cornwallis, Horton, Falmouth and Newport. Cornwallis has about 100 Families, Horton about 120 Families, Falmouth 70 Families and Newport 60 Families. The Inhabitants of this County have large stocks of Cattle there being near 3000 head of Horned Cattle besides Sheep and Horses. The Droughts and Vermin for these two last years have prevented their raising a sufficient Quantity of Bread-Corn, and want of seed in the spring has contributed to their Distress—1000 Bushells Corn would be sufficient to supply the most Indigent—and if 600 Bushells of wheat could be sent them in the spring for seed, it is highly probable they would hereafter subsist of themselves, as the Inhabitants of this County have Dyked and inclosed in large quantities of the Marsh Grounds which are now fit for the cultivation, it is to be feared they will lye uncultivated next year—unless seed be provided for them. A Militia is settled in this County—Courts of Justice have been established in this County—Some altercations are subsisting among the Inhabitants upon account of their Rights and Shares and many are without Titles to their Lands. Should a Committee of Council be sent to this County this Fall those matters might amicably be decided—and peace and content restored among them.

Onslow and Truro. Within the Basin of Minas on that Branch of it called Cobequid Basin are the two townships of Truro and Onslow—Onslow has about 50 Families. These are the most Indigent as well as most Indolent people in the colony. Several Families suffered very severely last winter—and some were famished. If they are not relieved this winter there will be great danger of their Starving or quitting the Colony. They have but a small proportion of Stock to the other Inhabitants in the province. Very few people of any Substance among them—500 Bushells of Corn will be scarce sufficient to keep them from starving. If 100 Bushells of wheat for seed were sent them early in the spring, it would in a great measure alter their Circumstances.

Truro has about 60 Families these are Irish Protestants most from New England a very Industrious set of people have large stocks—and tho they have been settled but two years will this year raise Grain sufficient for their support except a very few Families, none of these Settlers have yet had any Grants of their Land—about Fifteen families of other Settlers—protestants from Ireland are settled on the North Side of Cobequid Basin. These are Industrious

and doing extreme well considering they had neither money nor Stock—some little assistance they want from the Government. Justices have been appointed and Militia settled in these Townships.

Cumberland. Sackville, and Saint Johns River. Their circumstances will be known from their several Representatives.

Queens County. In this County are comprehended the Townships of Liverpool, Barrington and Yarmouth; Liverpool has about 100 Families, more than one half Fishermen. The others are Farmers, but get the principal part of their Substance from Lumber—such as Boards, staves, shingles and clapboards, and they have no cleared Land. They were in great distress last year especially in the months of February, March and April, till the Fish struck in. They have been more Successfull this year in their Fishery than in the last year, but it is much to be feared that the poor will be in want this year also. They have a few cattle or other Stock—Barrington has about 50 Families. These are mostly whalemens and Fishermen from Nantucket and Cape Cod in New England. There are but few persons of ability among them, and the want of craft for fishing keeps them poor and necessitous. They suffered extremely the last winter and it is probable will this Winter unless relieved. Yarmouth has also about 50 Families few among them of ability, are in the same situation as Barrington.

About one Thousand bushells of Indian Corn may be sufficient to supply these three Townships in their *distress*. To be stored in Halifax and issued to Each of the Towns according to their distress.

A Militia is established at Liverpool but not yet at Barrington and Yarmouth. Justices have been nominated for this County but not yet commissioned. This is much wanting as well as a probate Office.

County of Lunenburg. Consists of three Towns, Lunenburg Chester and Dublin—has 300 Families, have been settled at a great Expence to the Government. Receive Annually £ 1000 in Bounties, and are able to subsist without any further assistance. This [Lunenburg] is the Shire Town, has Courts and Militia established.

Chester has about 30 Families, but small Improvement subsist chiefly by Fishing and getting Lumber. They will stand in need of some small assistance—a Justice of the Peace is wanting to decide their Small Debts and other Disputes.

Dublin has about 30 Families mostly protestants from Ireland. They have been settled only since last winter, are very Industrious, but poore having no Stock nor clear improveable Lands. They have caught Fish sufficient for their Support, but are in want of Bread Corn. A Justice of the Peace is wanting here also.

The Granting a Charter of Incorporation to the Town of Halifax, being the seat of Government in this Province, according to the Form granted to New-York will greatly contribute to Cement and Harmonize the Inhabitants, promote Good order and regularity—and its Trade and Merchandize and consequently the wealth of the Inhabitants.

A Memorandum of Grain which may be wanted for Bread Corn and for seed.

Indian Corn		Seed Corn	
	Bushels		Bushels
Kings County	1000	Kings County	600
The Sea Coasts	1000	Annapolis County	200
Annapolis County	500	Truro and Onslow	100
Truro and Onslow	500		900

3000 @ 4/- £ 600—wheat—

100 bushels @ 5/- £ 25.

If the Province will by any means furnish a Loan for the purchase of so much corn, it will in all probability putt these Townships above any future want.

All which is submitted,

CHAS. MORRIS, Chf. Survr.

RICH BULKELEY, Secy. of the Province

P.A.N.S., Vol. 222, doc. 12.

P.A.N.S., Vol. 284, doc. 16. Transcripts of the Brown Collection in the British Museum.

STATE OF THE SETTLEMENTS IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

1763

TOWNS	No. of Families	Marshland Acres	Cleared up Land Acres	Woodland Acres	Total Acres
Halifax	500	..	150	99,850	100,000
Lawrencetown	3	..	500	19,500	20,000
Chester	30	..	30	99,970	100,000
Lunenburg	300	..	6,000	134,000	140,000
New Dublin	50	..	200	99,800	100,000
Liverpool	100	..	100	99,900	100,000
Barrington	50	..	500	99,500	100,000
Yarmouth	50	10,000	200	89,800	100,000
Annapolis	60	1,600	1,400	97,000	100,000
Granville	50	1,500	1,000	97,500	100,000
Cornwallis	128	3,000	2,000	95,000	100,000
Horton	154	5,000	3,000	92,000	100,000
Falmouth	80	2,500	3,000	95,500	101,000
Newport	65	1,000	600	98,400	100,000
Truro	60	1,500	100	98,400	100,000
Onslow	52	1,400	100	98,500	100,000
Cumberland	35	18,800	600	81,400	100,800
Sackville	30	12,000	200	87,800	100,000
Amherst	..	15,000	300	84,700	100,000
Total	1,797	73,300	19,980	1,768,520	1,861,800

II.

Report of the Present State and Condition of His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia.

1773

1. *The Situation, the nature of the Country, Soil & Climate, Latitudes & Longitudes of the most considerable Places:*

Nova Scotia is situated between 65:36 and 60:59 of Longitude West, and between 43:26 & 47:57 of Latitude North.

That part which Borders on the Sea is in general broke into Hills & Rocky Vales Stretching from Canceau to Cape Sable, in some parts of which the Land is fit for Cultivation, but further from the Coast the Soil becomes better, the Land Rises into Hills of Gradual Ascent, abounding with Brooks & Rivulets, there's considerable Quantities of Rich Marsh lands & the adjoining Uplands are fertile. The Country in many Places Produces variety of Timber such as White & Yellow Pine, Elm, Beach, & Yellow Berch & Maple and in some parts good Oak for Plank & Pine for Masts.

The Soil when Opened to the Sun naturally produces good Grass & by Cultivation may be made fit for Grain, Meadow & Excellent Pasture. The Rivers produce abundance of Fish particularly Salmon.

The Air is serene & healthy, except on the Coast in some of the Summer Months, which at that time is subject to Fogs, but they Produce no unhealthy Effects.

The greatest Summer Heat here is about 80 & the greatest Cold is about 0.10 by Farenheits Thermometer.

This climate is not subject to Epidemical diseases, & the Ague is not known here. The fine Weather attending the Autumn continues frequently untill December & something longer & the days of the severest cold seldom exceed five or six.

The Latitudes & Longitudes of the most remarkable places are as follows:

	Latitude	Longitude
Cape Sable	43:26	65:36
Canceau	45:18	60:57
Head of the Bay des Chaleurs	47:57	66:20
Isle of Sable; the most Southern part	44:-	60:-
The most Western part	--	60:34:10
Cape Sambro	44:32	63:20:
Three Miles to the Southward of this Cape lies the Island on which the Light House is erected.		
Halifax	44:42	63:30:35
Annapolis Royal	44:50:15	65:30:
Cape Mispech at the Mouth of St. Johns River	45:16:40	65:36
Fort Cumberland at the Head of the Bay of Fundy	45:49:50	64:7:

The foregoing Latitudes & Longitudes are taken from the Astronomical Observations of Mr. Desbarres who has been employed by the Lords of the Admiralty to take a Survey of the Coast of this Province. The Longitudes are reckon'd from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

2. *Of the Boundaries & Extent.*

The Boundaries & extent are described and determined by the Kings Commission under the Great Seal to His Governor.

3. *Of the Size & Extent of the Province, the number of Acres cultivated the Title by which the Inhabitants hold their Lands.*

Nova Scotia by computation contains about 22,212,000 Acres, of which 5,431,493 have been granted to Inhabitants & others, & of that Quantity 150,000 Acres is under actual cultivation,—in Grain, Corn, Meadow & Grazing land, above an half of the whole may be brought under cultivation & improvement & the remainder may be supposed to consist of Lakes, broken Lands, barren Heaths, &c. &c.

The Fishing banks extend all along the Southern Coast of this Province.

The Inhabitants hold their Lands by Grant from the King.

4. *Of Rivers.*

The Principal Rivers are those of St. John & Mirmichi, the former on the North side the Bay of Fundy; & the latter in the Gulf of the River St. Lawrence.

The Lands on St. John's River are for the most part very Fertile & fit for Cultivation; they afford the best kind of Timber in this Province it is Navigable for Vessels of 100 Tons burthen, near 70 Miles, except in dry Seasons; from the Source of this River to its discharge in the Bay of Fundy the distance is about 350 Miles; Measuring by the several Courses of the River.

The River Mirmichi is Navigable for Vessels of the same burthen as far as 60 Miles from its Mouth, the bordering Lands are fit for Farming & afford good Timber & the River abounds with Salmon & Cod Fish.

Besides these there are the Rivers of Annapolis, LaHeve, St. Mary, Petitcoudiac & others of less consideration which are full of Fish & are bordered with good Lands.

5. *Of Harbours, depth of Water & Anchorage.*

The principal Harbours are, that of Halifax, and to the Eastward of it, Ship Harbour, Country Harbour, Whitehead Harbour & the Harbour of Canceau. To the Westward are St. Margaret's Bay, Mahon Bay, LaHeve, Port Medway, Liverpool, Port Rosway, & Cape Negro; within the Bay of Fundy are Passmaquody, Annapolis, & St. John's; On the north east coast are Pictou, Chediac & Mirmichi.

The depth of Water & Anchorage in these Rivers have been very exactly ascertained by Mr. Desbarres; whose Surveys are not yet Published.

6. *Of the Government.*

The Governor and the Members of the Council are appointed by the King; with them the Representatives of the People—enact Laws which are finally approved or disallowed by the King. The Constitution of Government is, as nearly as may be similar to that of England and the Laws; as far as the difference of circumstances are alike to the English.

7, 8, 9 & 10. *Of The Trade, Shipping, Imports from Great Britain and Exports to it, Trade with foreign Plantations, methods used to prevent Illicit Trade.*

A Trade is carried on from Nova Scotia to Great Britain & Ireland, The Southern parts of Europe, Africa, Azores & the West Indies, & to the several Colonies on the Continent of America. The Vessells are chiefly own'd in Great Britain, & the Colonies, there being but few Vessells, & those only small, own'd in Nova Scotia.

In 1772 The Imports into Nova Scotia were as follows:

From Great Britain & Ireland the Is- lands of Jersey & Guernsey	Vessels	Tons	Men	Cargoes & their value.
				Salt, Cordage, Netts, Wol- len & Linnen Drapery Hats, Ironmongery, Haberdashery Milinary, refined Sugar, Beer & other European & East India Articles to the amount of £30.000
From the Southern parts of Europe, Af- rica the Azores & West Indies	9	485	55	Salt, Rum, Molosses & Brown Sugar to the amount £ 2.000
From the several Colonies	110	3996	460	Naval Stores Beef & Pork Bread & Flour, Meal, Corn, Salt, Candles, Iron, Rice, Molosses, Tobacco, Muscovada Sugar, Rum, Wine, Pease & Beans, Coffee & other Articles to the amount of £ 31.000.

Total of Vessells, Tons 138 6656 698 £ 63.000
Men & Imports

In the Year 1772 The Exports from Nova Scotia were as follows:

	Vessells	Tons	Men	Cargoes & Value
To Great Britain & Ireland, the Islands of Jersey & Guernsey	14	1890	141	Fish Oil, Lumber, Furs, & other Articles £13.750.
To the Southern parts of Europe Africa the Azores & West Indies.	17	1025	117	Fish, Oil & Lumber to the amount of £ 13.615.
To the several Colonies	134	4807	606	Oil, Fish, Mooseskins, small Furs, Beaver, Feathers, Grindstones, Rum & other Articles to the amount of £ 26.000.
Total of Vessells, tons Men & Exports	165	7722	864	£ 53.365

By the foregoing account a Ballance of near £ 10,000 appears against the Trade of Nova Scotia but the Remittances by Bills of Exchange, will more than make up that Deficiency, & when we consider that numbers of Setlers, are annually coming into the Province, we must allow some part of the Imports to be on their account, for the purpose of making Settlements, & for which no remittance is to be made as no debt is incurred by such Importation, but rather an increase of property Accumulated in the Province, which must lay a foundation for a more extensive trade in Time to come. And Altho but few Vessells are at present own'd in the Province, there is a considerable & increasing Boat fishery—which is a Nursery for Seamen, & the great advantages arising from the Situation of the Banks so near the whole coast of Nova Scotia must in time draw thither the intire Cod Fishery of North America.

The Revenue Officers & armed Vessells under the Officer commanding His Majesty's Squadron here sufficiently suppress & prevent an illicit Trade.

11. *Of the Natural produce & staple Commodities & Value exported, Manufactures.*

The Commodities of this country such as Fish, Oil, Lumber, Furs, &ca., are mentioned in the foregoing Article. there is no other Manufactory here than Linnen Cloth, which is made in some parts of the Country by Farming People & mostly for their own use.

12. *Of Mines.*

The Mines in this country are Copper, Iron & Coals of the Latter there is an Abundance.

13 & 14. *Of The Inhabitants.*

The Number of Inhabitants by computing from the last accounts may amount to about 17,000 exclusive of the French Acadians who may amount to 1300. An Exact account is now taking, by which the increase or decrease may be ascertained; but it was not thought proper to delay this Report untill that account cou'd be obtained—the Number of Blacks don't exceed 20.

15. *Of the Militia.*

The Militia amounts to about 3,000 & are under Regulations established by the Laws of the Province.

16. *Of Forts of Places of Defence.*

The Places formerly fortified here were Annapolis, Fort Cumberland and Fort Frederick on St. John's River; but His Majesty having thought it unnecessary that those Posts should be any longer maintained the Troops were withdrawn & the Works are now in ruin.

17 & 18. *Of The Indians.*

The Indians amount by account lately taken to 865, since the French have been expell'd from the Neighbourhood of this Province they have become quiet & at present are well disposed.

As the Neighbouring Indians belong to New England & to the Province of Quebec, it is unnecessary to make mention of them in this Report.

19 & 20. *Of The Revenues & their appropriation, & Ordinary & Extraordinary Expences of Government.*

The Revenues arising from Duties of Impost & Excise on spirituous Liquors, Wines, &c. amount annually to about £ 2,500

Of which is applied to pay off the Interest of the Province Debt	1,269
Salaries of Officers of Government Monies Voted by The General Assembly & Contingent Expences about	870
The particulars are as follows Vizt:	
To the two Judges of the supreme Court £ 100 each	200
To the Treasurer of the Province, for himself, his Clerk, Office Rent	160
To the Clerk of the Council in General Assembly	60
For the Expences of the Council in General Assembly, about	30
For the Expences of the House of Assembly Including an Allowance to the Speaker	115 2 6
For Firewood & Stationary for the Supreme Court	10

For Stationary for the Secretary's Office	20
“ “ for Treasurers Office	10
“ “ for the Office of the Surveyor of Lands ..	10
For printing for Government and the General Assembly	60
For the Coroners of the several Counties, about	15
For the keeper of the House of Assembly	10
For the keeper of the Court House	10
For Provisions for the Goal, about	20
For Contingencies to be accounted for, about	100
Beside an Allowance pr Cent to the Collectors & other incidental charges.	
There is also a Revenue arising on houses licensed for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors amounting annually to about	288 0 0
And a duty on Wheel Carriages in Halifax amounting annually to about	30
which are both appropriated to the making and Repairing of Roads.	
Also a duty on Shipping for the Maintainance of the Light House which Yielded the last Year only	120 7 6

21. *Of Establishments Civil & Military, the Authority by which they are held, their Value, how appointed, & the Persons at present Possessing them.*

The only Establishment here is Civil on which are the following Persons.

Assistant Justices in the supreme Court, Charles Morris & Isaac Deschamps

Clerk of the Supreme Court, George Henry Monk

Provost Marshall, John Fenton

Clerk of the Council in General Assembly, Richard Bulkeley.

Treasurer, Benjamin Green

Speaker of the House of Assembly, William Nesbitt.

Clerk “ “ “ “ “ Isaac Deschamps.

The foregoing Persons are all provided for as in the 19th & 20th except the Provost Marshal & Register of Private Deeds who are paid by Fees; and they are all appointed by The Governor except the Provost Marshall—The Speaker of The House of Assembly & Clerk.

Yearly income of the Fees to the Register about £ 25

“ “ of the Provost Marshall about £ 80

Courts of Law:

There are in every County Courts of Law, called inferior Courts of Common Pleas whence appeals are made to the Supreme Court. The Justices of these Courts have no other Provision than what arises from the Fees assign'd to them on the few Causes which come before them.

Court of Chancery—Masters—Charles Morris
 Richard Bulkeley
 Register James Burrow

The Suitors in this Court have been so poor, that the Masters have given their Attendance & trouble for nothing; & the Register's income is very precarious & inconsiderable, there is no other provision for the Officers than by Fees which are the same as in the High Court of Chancery.

Probate Office of Wills:

Surrogate, William Nesbitt	{ each about £ 10
Register, Charles Morris Junr.	
	annually from Fees.

Other Employments Commissioner of Escheats & Forfeitures,
 Richard Bulkeley
 Surveyor Works.....Richard Bulkeley

There is no Salary or Emolument of any kind annex'd to either of these Employments.

No mention has been made of the Isle of Breton as Capn. Hollands account of that Island is already before the Lords of Trade. The Number of Inhabitants there amount to upwards of 800.

N.B. The Figures prefixed to the Articles in the preceding Report refer to the several Heads of enquiry into the State & Condition of this Province.

P.A.N.S. Vol. 222, doc. 46.

III.

SKETCH OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

1782

[By Isaac Deschamps]

A Sketch of the province of nova Scotia and Chiefly of
Such parts as are Settled.

The County of Hants which begins at the distance of thirty miles from Halifax, consists of the Townships of Windsor, Falmouth and Newport, which are Settled, and of several other Valuable Tracts unsettled, the road from Halifax runs part of the way between the Townships of Windsor and Newport, and has Settlements on it at certain distances, this County is about seventy miles Square.

Windsor has on its northwest boundary the River Avon, formerly call'd by the Indians Pigiguit and on its north East boundary the River St. Croix (So-call'd by the accadians) the Avon is navigable as far as Fort Edward for vessells of four hundred Tons, and two miles higher for vessels of Sixty Tons.

The River St. Croix runs into the Avon, and has its source from Lakes and Springs about 7 miles from its Entrance, where it is cross'd by a Bridge on the road leading to Windsor, it is navigable for vessels of 60 Tons three miles, and for large boats seven miles.

The Rivers Kenetcoot and Coemiguen (So call'd by the indians) run thro the Township of Newport, and Empty themselves into the Avon, on these Rivers are flourishing settlements and fine fertile Land.

a River call'd by the indians Cacaguet, divides the Township of Falmouth & Horton, this River Empties itself into the Avon, and is a small shoal river, but has fine medow land on its banks.

Part of the County of Halifax.

A wide River runs also into Mines Bason call'd by the indians Cobequit it has a shoal bank in the middle, & on Each side a Channel navigable forty miles for vessels of Sixty tons.

There are few families settled on this River between its Entrance and the Township of Londonderry which is a settlement about thirty miles up the River on its north Side.

next to it is Onslow.

and on the South Side is Truro thro which runs the River call'd by the indians Shebbenaccadie, navigable for boats to within nine miles of Fort Sackville.

Londonderry and Truro are settled by north Irish, some Scotch, and the descendants of north Irish, who had settled at a place Calld Nutfield in New Hampshire. Onslow is chiefly settled by new England families; these Townships have considerable tracts of marsh lands, some of which are dyked in.

from Onslow it is about 25 miles to Tatmagouche and from thence seven leagues to the Island St. John.

From Truro it is about 40 miles to Pictou.

Tatmagouche and Pictou are on the North East Coast of the province and settlements are begun at both of them, but the present troubles in America prevent their increase.

Government has given the name of Colchester to Cobequit, that of Southampton to Tatmagouche and that of Tinmouth to Pictou.

Kings County comprehends the lands on the south west and the south side of the Bason of Mines, into which a number of Rivers and Creeks run, four of which have their source in the Township of Cornwallis, viz:

The River Pereau near the promontory or cape Calld cape porcupine, vulgarly Blowmedown, from the Gusts which blow from it when the Wind is west and south west. It is a small River not navigable for vessells of any Burthen. Next is the river Habitant navigable for vessells of about 40 tons a little way up. Next is the river Canard, navigable for vessells of 160 tons 3 or 4 miles up. Next is the river now Calld Cornwallis river navigable for vessells of 100 tons 4 or 5 miles up, but for vessells of 50 tons 8 or 10 miles.

Note. The Several Names to those three first Rivers were given them by the accadian Inhabitants, who formerly settled that part of the Country and they Still retain them.

The river Habitant in July and august affords abundance of a Fish Calld Shad. but a far better Fish than that which is Calld by that name in England.

and there are in Mines Bason, very fine Cod Fish, Haddock, Bass and Flatfish of different kinds.

There are settlements on all those Rivers, on the banks of which there are quantities of Fine land, which from being in many parts swamps and morasses have been rendered by the oose or mud of the Rivers very rich and when dyked in are fit for tillage and will raise great quantities of grain.

On the South side of Cornwallis river is the Township of Horton thro which runs also a fine river Calld Salmon river, which abounds in Salmon & Trout, in June, July & august.

This County Extends also along the Annapolis Road till it meets the County of Annapolis to within 36 miles of the Fort.

several settlements are upon this road which by being intersected by Several Brooks and small rivers afford great quantities of fine meadow land.

The County of Annapolis which joins to Kings County Consists of five Townships viz:

Wilmot on the road to Annapolis. Situate on the banks of Annapolis river, navigable for canoes or flat boats of any Size to within 20 miles of Horton, it is chiefly settled by north Irish and new England people.

The land on the banks of this river is very fertile, either for tillage or as meadow.

Granville on the North Side of the same river Extends to Annapolis Bason, and is 30 miles in length, its back boundary is the bay of Fundy, a fine Township with a quantity of marsh & meadow land. was settled at first Chiefly by people from new England, but of late years some families from England, Ireland and Scotland have purchased lands there.

Annapolis on the South Side Extends also to the Bason, and about 10 miles from said Bason is the antient Fort and Town of Annapolis Royal.

The River is navigable for Ships of any Burthen to the Fort, for vessells of 100 tons 15 miles, and the Tide flows upwards of 30 miles from the Bason.

Monckton partly on the Bason of Annapolis & partly on St. Marys Bay, has few families who Came from new England, it Consists of woodland and Salt marsh.

Clare is on St. Mary's Bay, has about 40 families of accadians, and a few families from new England. it Consists also of woodland and Salt marsh.

The County of Cumberland comprehends the lands at the head of the Bay of Fundy on the Bason Called Chignetou by the indians, and Beaubassin by the French and on the rivers which run into it.

The Townships which are settled are Cumberland on the rivers au Lac, Mezequesh and La planche, which are Navigable 3 or 4 miles up for vessells of 50 tons.

This Township Extends across to the Bay verte on the north East Coast of the province.

Sackville on Chignetou Bason and the river Tintamare, and the North Side of the River au Lac.

The Tintamare is navigable 3 or 4 miles up for Small vessells.

Settled at first by people from new England, but some Yorkshire Families have of late years purchased lands there.

Amherst on Chignetou Basin & the south side of the River Laplanche, & on the rivers Napan & Macan. the Navigation of these two rivers last mentioned is rather difficult from the Several Shoals in them.

It is settled chiefly by people from the north of Ireland, with some new England families and Yorkshire families, which latter have purchased lands there of late years.

In this County there are also the rivers Memramcoot, Pitcoudiac & Chepodie, (so Calld by the indians) and which have settlements on them. Consisting of accadians, americans and Yorkshire families.

on pitcoudiac River is a Township calld Hillsborough.

on Chepodie a Township Calld Hopewell.

they are navigable 4 or 5 miles. Vessels bound up these rivers commonly anchor first in a channel which runs through a bay at the back of Grindstone Island. This bay and rivers are almost dry at low water and vessels then lie on the mud.

Part of the lands on Chepodie river were granted to some Gentlemen resident at Philadelphia and to General Haldimand and Mr. Hugh Wallace of New York, who have Expended a Considerable sum of money in order to introduce settlers. But their Endeavors faild for want of Industrious people.

On the South Side of Chignitou Bason is the River Hebert (so calld by the Accadians) it is navigable for Boats to its head 12 miles, and from thence by land tis 24 miles to mines Bason where a Ferry is Established [at Partridge Island] to Windsor, distance thirty miles.

This is the road Travellers take in going from Halifax to Cumberland. It is 19 miles from the head of the River Hebert to Cumberland.

on the River Hebert is Francklin manor settled by fine Yorkshire families and also a Tract of land granted to Mr. Desbarres, Col. Barron & others. Mr. Desbarres' land which is at the entrance of the river is partly settled by accadians.

The County of Sunbury on the River St. John the North Shore of the Bay of Fundy Consists of two Townships Calld Wilmot and Maugerville on said River, which is navigable for vessells of 50 tons 60 miles, and for Boats upwards of 200 miles, and by this route people frequently go to Quebec. On its banks is a great quantity of Fertile land which is Kept so by the overflowing of the River at high freshets which sometimes happen in april or September.

a fine level country begins at about 30 miles from the Entrance [of the river] and abounds with fine timber of almost Every Kind. Many ships masts of 28 inches diameter have been Cut there.

The tide flows in this river 80 or 90 miles up.

Salmon Bass and Sturgeon are there in great plenty.

The river near the Fort becoming narrow at once causes a fall at Certain times of the Tide like that at London Bridge.

The settlements are Composed chiefly of americans from the Massachusetts & Conecticut.

Passamaquoddy. The next port or Harbor is Calld Passamaquoddy an indian Name and at its Entrance is a large island Granted to a number of Gentlemen of Liverpool in Lancashire who gave it the name of Campobello, they Expended a Considerable sum of money in order to form a settlement. But their Endeavors faild for want of industrious people.

There are on some other islands in the Bay several settlements composed of people from Massachusetts Bay who live by fishing and hunting.

the river St. Croix which runs into this Harbor is the boundary of Nova Scotia.

Queens County. The settlement next to that of Clare on the south side of the Bay of Fundy is Calld Argyle, where a few Scotch and accadians reside.

next is Yarmouth settled by new England people.

Then Barrington within the island Calld Cape Sable, this latter place is chiefly settled by Quakers from Nantucket.

Plenty of Fish and Wild fowl along the whole coast of Nova Scotia. But the Fishery Especially may be carried on with Success from St. Mary's Bay Eastward.

To the eastward of Cape Sable is port Rasoir (so calld by the French) it is a settlement begun by north Irish.

In port Rosignol now Calld Liverpool is a settlement chiefly by new England people.

In Laheve Harbor is a Township Calld new Dublin, which was some years ago inhabited by a few north Irish families who left it and now in other parts of the Harbor there are several German Families in a prosperous way.

County of Lunenburg. next is Merliguesh Bay (an indian name) in which is the Township of Lunenburg. well settled by a number of Industrious Germans.

in Mahone Bay, Laheve & Liverpool several ships have been loaded for England with Timber and boards.

Chester in this Bay is settled by a few new England families & others.

From hence to Windsor is a road, the distance 25 miles.

Blanford in St. Margaretts Bay is settled by a few west Country Fishermen.

Part of the County of Halifax at large. Lawrence Town a few miles to the Eastward of Halifax was granted to several Gentlemen of that place & others, who have tenants there and along the Coast in the Several harbors are some small Settlements of accadians who bring quantities of Firewood to Halifax.

Canso forty leagues to the Eastward of Halifax, is a Comodious place for Carrying on Fishery as is the Harbor of St. Peter, at the west end of the island Cape Breton.

There are a few settlements at Mirrimichi, Richidabouctou and Ristigouche, which are on the North East Coast of the province, composed of accadians and some few Europeans, who Carry on a valuable salmon Fishery.

at Pictou there are a few Scotch families and at Tatmagouche a few Germans.

all these settlements have been repeatedly plundered by American privateers which prevents their increase.

There are in the province about 100 accadian families who have taken the oath of allegiance. some of which are settled on Harbors to the Eastward of Halifax, others On St. Mary's Bay & On the rivers

Pitcoudiac & memramcoot near the Bay of Fundy, some at Annapolis and some on the peninsula of Halifax and on the road to Fort Sackville.

The Chief resort of the indian Tribe calld mickmacks, is on the Eastern Shore between Halifax and Cape Breton. between Cumberland County & the North East Coast of the province towards the Bay des Chaleurs, about the heads of the rivers which run thro the Townships in Kings County, and the County of Hants. between Cape Sable and Annapolis Royal their numbers are computed to be Upwards of 300 fighting men.

The Indian Tribe Calld Marecheits inhabit chiefly the river St. John, & passamaquoddy they are Computed to be about 140 fighting men & much Superior in Every degree to the Mickmacks.

The unhappy troubles in America have very much prevented the Encrease of inhabitants in Nova Scotia, & the want of men as Labourers is Severely felt.

There are a number of Inhabitants settled on the road leading from Halifax to Windsor and Annapolis Royal, who by clearing the wood have made very good farms, as the land from the distance of about 12 miles from Halifax proves in general when Cleared, very fit for tillage or grass land. these people raise of Wheat about sufficient for their subsistence, But of potatoes and Turnips they raise sufficient for themselves, & quantities to sell.

The township of Windsor has of inhabitants about 600—of which there are at least 130 men capable to bear arms—Horses 140—Oxen 200—Cows 400—young cattle 300—sheep 1000—of cleared land fit for tillage or pasture at least 2000 acres; marshland, Dyked 2000 acres—undyked 500 acres:—Newport 900 inhabitants—150 men—Horses 300—Oxen 100—Cows 400—young cattle 600—sheep 700—cleared upland 1500 acres—marsh dyked 700—undyked 500:—Falmouth 280 Inhabitants—60 men—Horses 80—Oxen 200—Cows 300—Men 60—young cattle 500—sheep 1200—cleared upland 2000 acres—marsh dyked 800—undyked 400:—Cornwallis 1200 inhabitants—Horses 200—Oxen 300—Cows 600—Men 250—young cattle 1000—Sheep 1500—cleared upland 4000 acres—marsh dyked 1000—undyked 600:—Horton 1000 Inhabitants—men 180—Horses 200—oxen 300—cows 500—cleared upland 2400 acres—marsh dyked 2000, undyked 2000. The other districts of Cumberland, Annapolis Royal, Cobequit, and the sea coasts raise great quantities of Cattle for sale, and grain sufficient for their subsistence—the high price of labour in the country prevents the Inhabitants from being able to raise such quantities of wheat and Rye as well as other grain, as they Could Otherwise, but they raise sufficient in general for the Use of the Inhabitants—and a Scarcity having happen'd at Halifax the last winter 1781. there was brought to it from Horton Cornwallis and Windsor, upwards of 60 tons wte of flour—and great quantities of Hay, and Oats, and left the inhabitants a sufficiency—a peace would make great odds in this particular.

An ordinary labourer receives wages at the rate of £ 30 to £ 35 a year—besides his maintainance, and when they are hired by the day they require from 5 to 6 s wages.

the wheat weighs from 58 to 60 lb. pr Bushel

Rye “ “ 50 to 54 lb.

Barley “ “ 50

Oats “ “ 35 to 42 lb.

the quantity of wheat sown on an acre of marsh land is $1\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel it yields from 20 to 25 Bushls pr acre.

Barley Seed—2 Bushls and Yields 25 Bushls pr acre.

Oats “ 3 39 to 40

Pease “ $1\frac{1}{2}$ 12 to 15

Rye “ 2 25

Upland wheat 2 Bushls produce 16 pr acre to 20

Barley 2 “ “ 20

Oats 3 “ “ 25 to 30

Pease 2 “ “ 12 to 15

Rye 2 “ “ 15 to 20

there are forts at Windsor, Annapolis, Cumberland and St. Johns River—and a Barrack stockaded round at Cornwallis—Fort Edward at Windsor has Barracks to contain conveniently 200 men.

that at Annapolis in its present state 100 men.

that at Cumberland “ “ “ 300 “

that at St. Johns River named Fort Howe 100 men.

& there are Barracks inclosed in a stockade at Cornwallis to hold about 50.

It would be rather inconvenient to quarter troops among the Inhabitants unless in the summer season when they could lay in barns, as the houses are small and the people in general have large families.

It is computed that in the province there are of men capable to bear arms about 2500. But greatly scattered in the different Settlements. Halifax has about 600.

	Men	Cleared up land	Marsh Dykes	undyked
Cobequit	150	4000	2000	1000
Cumberland				
3 townships	500	6000	3000	5000
Annapolis Royal				
2 townships	200	4000	2000	2000
and Lunenburg	400	8000		
the sea coast				

P.A.N.S. Vol. 221, doc. 69.

Transcript from Brown Collection P.A.N.S. Vol 284, doc. 6.

IV.

JOURNAL ON A TOUR, WITH GENL. CAMPBELL
IN JULY & AUGUST 1785

JOURNAL

Halifax
July 21st
1785

General Campbell, Colonel Yorke, Captain Addinbrooke, Major Gordon and Myself, prepared to go in the Brig Maria, for Shelburne, but after having sail'd down to the Beach at Cornwallis's Island, and waited there till the 23rd, without the Wind in our favor, the General was pleased to order the Ship back again to Halifax, where I landed, dined, and slept.

24th The wind being somewhat favorable this day 'twas determined, at all events, to sail; orders were accordingly given for us to be on board by six oClock this Evening, but General Campbell dining wth Commodore Sawyer, Commanding the Fleet, now lying in this Harbor, prevented his joining us, till near Ten. As the weather seem'd yet unsettled, we were not to get under way before the morning.

25th The wind continuing against us for Shelburne tho' quite in our favor for stretching to the Northward, the General's intended route, after having finished his Tour to the Westward 'twas now given out that; should the wind be North, or South, on our clearing the Harbour, We were to Sail.

We clear'd the Beach by 12 oClock, and finding the wind So. Wst we altered our course for the Island of St. John's, where we arrived, by the 28th without anything remarkable on our passage, except our, **fortunately**, passing between the main land, and a Shoal of Rocks near the entrance of the Gut of Canso, **which** our Pilot, who was a Fisherman we met with on our way, declared, was "only a whale playing" on the Water, and that, for his part, he had been more than a hundred times, Fishing about the Coast, with his Boy, and Shallop, and never met with any accident, so that, **in his idea**, our, **Poor Brig**, was diminished to a Boat. We kept our Eyes, for several miles, upon this **whale**, as he term'd it, but found the appearance still the same, which confirm'd our opinion of its being, a **Breaker**.

28th This morning Captain Calbeck, the Attorney General of this Place, (1) and two Gentlemen wth him visited

(1) St. John's Island,—now called Prince Edward's Island, since the Duke of Kent had the Command of Canada, etc. 1796.

us. This is a good harbor, having in the middle of the Entrance, from 12 to 14 Fathoms Water, and not less than 8, up to Charlotte Town, the Capital of this Island. The entrance of the Harbor is 1000 Yards in width, and runs, about a mile before it opens to the Town, and three fine Rivers, Vizt: one on the left, call'd Elliot River, **that** in front, and due North, in the direction of the Entrance, is call'd Yorke River, and, by some, the North River, and **that** which runs from the Town to the Eastward, is named Hillsborough River. These Rivers are said to be full of Fish, of every kind, common to this Climate, great quantities of Oysters, are Bedded here, and Trout are found in vast abundance. There are between 60, and 70 Houses in Charlotte Town. The Governor has a small House there, and one at his Farm, situated near Fort Amherst, on the west side of the entrance of this Harbour. (2). We waited on Governor Patterson, at his Town House, and were invited to dinner.

(2) There has been a Barrack in this Fort, but no remains of it, are at present to be seen, and the Fort quite in ruins, an old french Mortar is the only piece of ordnance in this Fort or rather Redout being Square, without Flanks.

29th To day we dined with the Chief Justice; the Brigade Major **Gordon**, was not of the Party, having rode to St. Peters, to explore that part of the Country. I walk'd round the Town, and examined the Ground, on which part of the Barracks, that had been built for the Troops, Garrison'd here, in the war, are still standing, vizt: one wing of a Pile of Barracks, that were never completed, the other wing, and return, having been taken away by the Refugee's, and others, for fire wood etc. Captain Calbeck says, the part that is gone, was only Framed. There are also standing a barrack, in front, and near Patterson's Battery, a Guardhouse, an Hospital, and a Commanding officers Quarter. In the rear of the Town, has been a Field Fort, thrown up for the Inhabitants to retire to, incase of an Enemy taking possession of their Works in front. (3). This

(3) The Inhabitants set fire to it, saying twas a harbor for muskito's. Capt. Calbeck inform'd me this on my observing the Fascines burnt & also a Gun Carriage partly destroyed.

Fort is now totally in ruins, as is the Battery **above-mention'd**. The Fort consisted of 4 confined half Bastions; the whole faced, and lined with Fascines, having, on each Flank, a Gun; but the Ground, in the rear again of this Work, has too great a command, to render it a permanent Post. Patterson's Battery

consists of 9 Guns, of different Calibres, tis 30 feet, or thereabouts, above the Water, and is well situated for defending the approach to the Town, on that side.

30th Agreeably to General Campbell's orders, I examined the state of the Officers' and Soldiers' Barracks, in order to have them repaired, for the Two Companies of the 33rd Regiment expected to arrive in three weeks; the General desired that this business might be done by contract: I accordingly agreed with a Mr. Clark, master Carpenter, for the completion of those Quarters, and when done, to enclose the whole with a good Palisade forming a handsome Parade; this Estimate amounts to £ 363/7/6 H. Cy.

July 31st Dined with the Governor, and the principal Gentlemen of the Town.

August 1st Dropt down to the Governor's Farm, near the entrance of the Harbor, where we remained during this day, the wind being unfavorable for our intended voyage to Spanish River (4). The soil of St. John's

(4) In the Island of Cape Breton.

Island is good, and the Country remarkably level, the inhabitants say there are only two Hills, of any note, in it, and they lay near the centre; some Seasons the Farmers have their Grain surprisingly destroyed, by the sudden appearance of an astonishing number of a reddish kind of Mice. By way of amusement to day I made a Sketch of the Governor's Farmhouse, & Barn, and also a rough Drawing of the Town, and part of the Harbor. (5).

(5) The latter I lost, by sending by the B. Major Gordon's request to a Gent on Shore to look at.

2nd Sail'd this morning.

3rd At six oClock this afternoon we were off Cape Nord. This Cape is very steep, and Rocky, appearing to be the highest part of the Coast of Cape Breton, the soil here is loose, and Sandy, covered wth small Wood. We had a brisk Gale of wind to day.

1785
4th ✓ Arrived at Spanish River, at one oClock in the Forenoon. At the Entrance is a spacious Bay, and about 2 miles, from the mouth of the River, is a Bar of Sand, and Beach, wth a Beacon upon it, and two, or three Hutts, wth a small wharf. It is necessary to take notice, that before you arrive off this Bar, there is one on the Right hand, which is easy to be seen, tho' covered by Water at all times; you have not less than six fathoms water in the channel, between these points.

On the right, again, is another River, navigable for seven miles up. At the distance of Eight Miles, according to the opinion of some, and nine by others, is the commencement of the new settlement, **Sydney**; at this part of the River you have 7, and 8 **fathoms** Water, and **that**, close to the shore, which renders it very commodious for Shipping, during the Spring and Summer. The Town of Sydney will stand on an Isthmus of three quarters of a mile broad, and one and an half miles in length, according to ye Governor's plan—below the Ground, and immediately under the Town, is a projecting beach, that they say is designed for a **Dockyard**, or rather, that **one** is intended to be made there. This part of the River, I understand, is frozen up Four Months in the Year. The Eminence, when covered with Houses, and Inhabitants, according to their expectations will, certainly, form a beautiful appearance, as it cannot be doubted, but that they will possess many advantages, having a good soil around them, easily clear'd, together with Three Rivers, abounding wth Fish. At present there are not a dozen Families, besides the six Companies of the 33rd Regt. encamp'd and Huttet, on this new Settlement. 'tis given out, that 150 Families are daily expected. I am sorry to find that the settlers, who venture into these unknown regions do not meet with the encouragement that they, with just reason, might look for, particularly the Inhabitants of the Island of St. John who complain greatly, at not being allowed a possessional grant of any duration; but that they are totally at the disposal of the owner of the Land, so that after all their labour, and exertion to improve It, they are liable to be ordered to quit and consequently look out for another Lott: this must, and without doubt does, perceptibly, obstruct their endeavors, and in a great measure, confute the original intent **of the proprietor**. At 4 oClock We dined with Governor Debarres, at his half finished Hut, & which he says is merely Temporary; but that when the Ground shall be cleared, he means to build a good House, in one of the principal streets. We remained, off Sydney, till the 8th in the morning, when we weighed Anchor, and moved down to the Coal Mines, at the entrance of this river. We here met the Governor, who had an elegant dinner prepared for us. Before dinner the General examined the Ground and the state of the Coal Works. Great exertion has been used to clear the shafts of the water, but without complete effect. When this grand object shall be obtained, the produce must be very valuable, as the Mines appear Rich in many parts, and some of the

veins, or Strata's, tolerably good. At the usual hour for dinner, we attended, and had the pleasure of meeting the Governor, his Daughter, and two of his Sons; one of the sons is of the Council. All the principal officers were at Table. I must observe, that on the General's landing, they endeavor'd to shew him every respect in their power, due to his rank by a Salute of 15 Guns, from the Battery on the edge of the rock, above the Road, and tho' these Guns were, seemingly, served by Coal-heavers, and Blacksmiths, and fired with red-hot poker, yet, the duty was well conducted. Having dined, and drank Several Loyal Toasts, we took our leave, and were attended by the whole party to the Barge.

August 9th At 9 oClock this morning we left Spanish River, in order to extend our route to Shelburne; but the wind changing, We were obliged to alter our course, and make for the Harbor of Louisbourg, where we arrived $\frac{1}{4}$ before two on the 10th inst.

10th The Channel, into Louisbourg Harbour is a **difficult one**, by reason of the breakers and shoals in front, and had it not been for the remains of the light House on a Point of Land, on the right of the entrance, I believe our Pilot would have found it still **more so**. The light house is above half destroyed; the Fortifications of the Place, totally dismantled, and laid in ruins, having been blown up, from right to left, by Mines, constructed, for that purpose; some of the Casemates, on the Flanks of the Bastions, remain in a solid state; having been originally very firm, and well constructed. After viewing **these remains**, we went over the Ground, where Wolf's army encamped, Viz: from the Light house, on the opposite side, or entrance of the Harbour, to Green hill—the latter Post enfiladed their Works, and greatly annoyed the Town. About 2 miles in the rear of this Post, is Kennington Cove, where the main body of the British Army first landed, under a heavy fire from the French Batteries placed on the adjacent heights.

This part of the Country has now a more dismal appearance than **that** which never received the hand of the Labourer. there are not more than seven, or eight Families in the place, and its environs who live, mostly by fishing.

August 12th The Wind being fair for carrying us out of Louisbourg, we sailed about ten oClock this morning, but by the time we got 4 leagues out, We found, both a strong current, and Wind against us so that twas thought

most advisable to return; accordingly, by dinner time, we reach'd the harbour again, and remained there till the 14th.

- 14th At 11 oClock this morning, we weighed Anchor, and proceeded to Malla-Gash, alias, Lunenburg. (6)

(6) Lunenburg is Westward of Halifax.

- 15th At Eight this morning, pass'd Cape Canso.

- 18th By half past five, this afternoon, we reach'd the harbor of Lunenburg.

- 19th Went ashore this morning. The Fort upon the hill saluted the General, on landing. Colonel Jesson, a dutch Gentleman, and Collector of the Customs here, went round the Town with us. He related wonderful stories, upon matters that happened during the American War; in particular the Attack of the Town, **by five Privateers**. Mr. J. acquainted us, that he, and Mrs. J. were in bed, but hearing the alarm, he got up, and flew to his gun, which, he said, was in the back Parlour—that on seeing seven of them standing at the Corner of the Street, opposite his house, he fired, & shot a fellow, under the Ribs, and, upon his falling, they all surrounded his house:—as he had not time to reload he got hold of his sword, but finding that they still were endeavoring to break open the house, and, concluding they would certainly destroy him, he rush'd through the passage, under the fire of eight of the Rebels who were Posted at the back door—this told very well, and especially when, the retreat he made, was in order to take possession of **the Redoute, on the Hill, which**, he said, was the summit of his wishes; but on his arrival **there** he found the Guns dismounted, and thrown over the Parapet—however, he declared, that before Night came on he had them remounted, and in good order for giving the Rebels a warm reception, should they make a second attack, where he waited the whole night, wth a strong Guard of sixty Men. Mrs. J., in her turn, related what happen'd in the house, during her husband's retreat, and which proved, not a little entertaining, being delivered in her dutch accent, with, now and then, a hand placed in front of the peak of her stays, while the other was quickly drawn up to her Mouth, she went on informing us, dat da ves great tall Vellows—von vas amazingly s'dout, and had been von of de Zervants vid Mr. J.—and Zed dat he had vaited upon me often, but dat I shou'd now vait on him; and did dam and Zwear, for me to bring dem budding, and every ting dat I had in de house; so I did vait on dem de zame as Zervants,

&c, &c. Poor Mrs. J., was most undoubtedly in a dangerous situation, but We were convinced, at the conclusion of her story, that nothing further happened than the loss of their Money, Cloaths, Pudding, and Beef. Mr. Js. account was wonderful, and I believe most of us were inclined to credit what he had asserted, but upon our mentioning the affair to two of the Inhabitants, who dined on board with the General they positively deny'd the whole of It, except his retreat, which they said, was performed with the utmost precipitation, and that he was not seen for three days, having hid himself somewhere up the Country, and in the woods. Tis true that the Americans, last War, did attack the Place, as related in the beginning of this Sequel, having set fire to three houses, and burnt two Block-houses. The Land round Lunenburg makes a good appearance, having many small Farms, kept in great neatness, and to complete the Landskip, there are several Rivers, which intersect the general coup d'oeil in a beautiful manner. This harbour is not navigable for large Ships of War, as far up as the Town, but is very convenient for Merchantmen. On an Eminence, on the right of the Entrance to this harbour, there was a **Block house which** the Americans burnt, being one of those before related. There are only two Blockhouses now standing, one is situated on the Hill to the left of the Town, and the other below it on a Bank near and about 20 ft. above the Water. That on the hill forms a Square Redoute, and mounts two 12 & two 24 Pdrs, commanding the Harbour, and the Town, very advantageously. On the right of the Town, were two more Blockhouses: one of these was burnt and the Materials of the other are now lying on the Ground. There are still the remains of a Retrenchment in front of part of the Town, and joining the Blockhouse on the bank, above the Water. This Retrenchment had Platforms for three Guns, one on each flank, and one in the Centre. but as Peace seldom, or ever prolong the Parapets of Works of this nature being composed of Sods etc it is Crumbling away:—the Platforms rotten,—and the Guns are removed. Provisions at Lunenburg are pretty reasonable; but the price of labour extremely high.—Carpenters, and masons demand, and get, Seven Shillings per day for their work.—Cutters of Grass, for Hay, 3s, and Turners of d 2/6, Currency. (7)

(7) £9 sterling—£ 10 Halifax Currency.

August 20th

Left Lunenburg at a quarter past four this morning, on our way to Shelburne, where we arrived at one oClock the next day.

- 21st Shelburne. On the So Wst side of the Entrance of this Harbour is **Point Carleton**; on this Point there are Barracks for a few Companies, an Ordnance Store-keeper's house, and an Engineer's Quarter, (8) with proper storehouses for those Departments.

(8) A Mr. Wilkins is in this quarter by leave of Mr. Lawson

The General was saluted, as We past on our way to Shelburne; before their firing Commenced We were running into Harbour at the rate of seven knots an hour, but I wish to remark, that the sudden concussion, immediately becalm'd us. As soon as we brot. to an Anchor, Lt. Colonel Johnson of the 17th Regt., with Captn. Clayton, both on duty at this Post waited on the General, as did most of the principal people of the Town.

- August 22nd To day the General reviewed the 17th. Regt. on the ground, in front of their Barracks, but my duty requiring me to examine and Report the state of the officers', and soldiers' Quarters here, and to settle with the People by a Contract for doing the repairs, I could not attend, as I was desirous of getting the business done in time, in case it should be the General's pleasure to sail the next day. These Barracks are situated on the opposite side, and fronting the right of the Town, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile distance from it. They are very unfavorably placed for a speedy communication, being sometimes separated by the Ice, so as to render it impossible to reach there in Boats, or to Pass over conveniently on foot. This the Inhabitants say is a great inconvenience, and should be remedied by building others nigher The Town.—I am of opinion they are exceeding just in their observations, and that a part, at least, of the Garrison should be stationed, so as to be, momentary, at hand.

- 23rd Dined with Mr. Bruce, Collector of the Customs at this Place.—The General, Col. Johnson, Captn. Clayton, Captn. Addingbrook, and a Doctor Drummond were there. Mrs. Bruce and her Daughter, the only Ladies—In the Evening we went to take Tea with Colonel Johnson's Lady.

- 24th Signed an Agreement for Repairs of Shelburne Barracks, the Estimate £ 206 s 17 d0 exclusive of Colonel Johnson's Quarters, that are to be entirely new; the framing of which we find, but, every other material, the Contractor is to procure. The Quarters are to be well painted, and the whole finished complete for £ 221 H. Cy. I purchased a House, by order, and approbation of General Campbell, for an Hospital, for the sick of

17th Regiment, this Cost £ 21 more, so that the whole of the expence of the repairs, and purchases, &c here, amounts to £ 465 s 17 d0 H. Cy.

August 25th Having settled everything at this Place, The General ordered the Captain to get under way, for Halifax, or any other Port, should the day be too far advanced, for our reaching that Harbour. Colonel Johnson, and Captn. Clayton came on board, in order to be present with the General at Point Carleton, where he intended to Land, to review the Troops Posted there. Upon our arrival at this Point, the General was saluted from the Artillery Park, on the right of the Barracks. They had Three Artillerymen, and the whole were clean, and well dress'd. Mr. King the Deputy Storekeeper here, shew'd me the state of the stores, and applied for more room to lodge them. he mentioned a part of a store belonging to the Engineer Department, which he thought might be spared; I told him I had no objection to his taking possession of it, until we should have occasion for It: and desired he would Communicate my opinion to Lowrey, the Foreman, now on duty at Shelburne. They have a good quantity of stores here, of various sorts, that have been brought from New York, and other Places, upon the Evacuation—They have a number of shot & shells; about 6 field Pieces, or Battalion Guns, 2 Brass Howitzers, several Iron Guns of Different Calibres, lying on Skids, with 3 Iron Howitzers—The shot and shells were regularly piled, and one 12 Pounder, mounted as a signal gun. After we had been over the Ground at Point Carleton, We returned to the General's Brig, where a dinner was provided for Col. Johnson, Captn. Clayton and the two officers, doing duty at the Post.

26th The Wind springing up in our favor by two oClock in the morning, We sail'd for Halifax but the Evening coming on, by the time we reach'd La Have (a Harbour within 8 leagues of Halifax) twas thought better to go in there—this afforded us an opportunity of seeing the Place, as the General ordered the Boat to be got ready, immediately on coming to Anchor, when We went ashore, where we saw a tolerable good Farm, well stock'd with everything, but sheep, which they said, did not answer keeping. The cattle were the largest I have seen in this Country, being as big as those of England. The Farmers here were Dutchmen. They have a Battery, of Two 24 Pounders, Commanding the Harbour.

August 27th Sail'd from La Have, at sunrise with fair Wind, and very fine Weather. We arrived at Halifax, by 4 oClock

this afternoon; The General had provided us a good dinner, which I partook of. Having drank two or three Glasses of Wine, I thank'd the General for every Civility I had received, during my tour, and went ashore.

W:Booth Lt.

Engineers

Halifax Nova Scotia 1785

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