

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

For the Year ending 30 November, 1946.



HALIFAX, N. S.
KING'S PRINTER
1947

Report of Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia

For the Year 1946

To His Honour

The Honourable H. E. Kendall, M. D.

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 1946, 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 H. E. Kendall,

Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia

The Honourable Sir Joseph Chisholm, Kt.,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

The Honourable Angus L. Macdonald, B.A., LL.B., S.J.D., LL.D.

Premier of Nova Scotia

Russell Cunningham, M. L. A.,

Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly

J. C. Webster, C.M.G., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

Shediac, N. B.

Dr. A. E. Kerr,

President of Dalhousie University

Hon. Mr. Justice John Doull,

President of the Nova Scotia Historical Society

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

Archivist

Miss Winifred McFatridge,

Secretary.

Report of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia

FOR THE YEAR 1946

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

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to present my sixteenth annual report as Archivist of Nova Scotia.

The Archives has been open to the public throughout the year, Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and on Wednesday evenings, except during July, August and September, from 7.30 to 10 o'clock. For Wednesday evenings special exhibits have been arranged each month during which appropriate manuscripts and books were displayed and explained to visitors.

The number of visitors exceeded last year's record by 300, and this increase in the number of visitors was reflected in the number of books and manuscripts used by researchers. In 1946, 2501 books and 1651 volumes of manuscripts were used as compared with 2112 books and 1233 volumes of manuscripts in 1945 while 92 visitors consulted the photograph collection as compared with 43 in the previous year. Some of the increased interest in the photograph collection is due to the prospective bicentennial celebration of the founding of Halifax, which also accounts for an increased demand for all sorts of information about the past history of the city and its citizens. In fact, the Archives is no longer regarded as a storehouse of official documents alone but is expected to contain everything, no matter how trivial, that may help to reconstruct the variegated lives and activities of Haligonians and their visitors during the past two centuries. Consequently, the newspapers of bygone days, as the best source of this sort of information, have been in more constant use than the official documents throughout the past year, and will probably continue to be so used until 1949 shall have come and gone.

Among the distinguished visitors to the Archives during the past year, mention might be made of Capt. Wykeham Stanley Corn-

wallis, M. C., second Baron Cornwallis of Linton, Kent, who hopes to attend the celebrations of 1949, and Sir Hector Hetherington, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Glasgow University, who was delighted to find that the first Principal of Dalhousie College, Dr. Thomas McCulloch, was an alumnus of his university, and spent some time examining the McCulloch collection of manuscripts in the Archives.

At the end of January last year, the Archives suffered a severe loss in the sudden death of Dr. J. S. Martell, the Assistant Archivist. As his devoted service to his native province during the past ten years, both in the Archives and through his broadcasts to the schools, was widely recognized at the time in the newspapers, periodicals and resolution of the Executive of this Board, I need only add here that most of his work has been preserved through the catalogues, bulletins and previous publications of the Archives, and that three or four chapters of a study, which he had in hand on "Nova Scotia from 1815 to 1837," require only a little editing to be published posthumously by this institution. His enthusiasm for imparting knowledge of Nova Scotian history will be remembered long both by those who visited the Archives and by those who heard his broadcasts.

While looking for a successor to Dr. Martell, we secured the services of Dr. G. M. Self for the summer months, during which he and Miss Blakeley edited and prepared for publication an unfinished manuscript of the late Harry Piers, entitled "The Evolution of the Halifax Fortress, 1749-1928." This volume has been in the hands of the printer since September and, when published, will be a mine of information on the military buildings and fortifications of the city and harbour.

Miss Susan Morse, M. A., who had been working part time for the Archives during the past two years, was made a full-time member of the staff in mid-summer. Miss Morse completed her thesis on "Immigration to Nova Scotia, 1838-51" and received her M. A. degree from Dalhousie University at its May convocation.

During the summer also C. Bruce Fergusson, B. A. (Dal.), M. A. (Oxon.) was appointed Assistant Archivist, as from September first. Mr. Fergusson was Rhodes Scholar for Nova Scotia, 1935-38. In 1937 he was graduated from Oxford with Honours in History and spent the following year in post-graduate study on British Colonial History. Subsequent to his residence in Oxford he taught school for three years, was a civil service examiner in Ottawa for

three years, saw service with the Canadian Navy for a year and a half, and returned to his old position in Ottawa on obtaining his discharge from the Navy in February, 1946. Responding to the call of his native province, he has entered upon his new duties with enthusiasm and is rapidly familiarizing himself with the contents of the Archives. He has also been giving a course of lectures on contemporary history to a class of students in the Technical College.

All members of the staff have continued, when not otherwise engaged, in classifying, listing or cataloguing the vast number of documents in our care, in order that we may be able to meet the ever-increasing demand for information on the most diverse subjects. This year special attention has been paid to the extensive manuscript files of statutes and amended or rejected bills, which came before the Legislature from 1758 to 1867. Though this is dry-as-dust research, it has to be done before students can find what they need, or authoritative and comprehensive history can be written; but only those who are doing the work can realize how much time and patience it demands, or how useless this material is until it is classified and catalogued.

Appendix A contains a list of gifts to the Archives during the year 1946. Special mention should be made of a further gift of letters and autographs from Dr. William Inglis Morse, books from the estate of the late Dr. John Stewart, books and pamphlets of the late Archdeacon Vroom, and correspondence and muniments of the late Sir Malachy Daly. A large collection of miscellaneous papers of the late Premier Armstrong was also received this year but as they have not yet been sorted and filed, they have not been listed.

In Appendix B will be found a number of dates and documents illustrating the final achievement of responsible government and giving the names of those who voted for or against it. Gathered from various sources, they are published here so that those interested in the proposed centenary of next year may have the information in convenient form. Before our next meeting I hope to publish a more or less comprehensive study of the movement as a whole.

Appendix C gives a very interesting description of the southern and western townships of Nova Scotia which were not mentioned in Robinson and Rispin's account, published in my report for 1944. It was written by the Rev. James Monro, who came

to Nova Scotia in 1791, travelled over the western parts of the province as an itinerant missionary from 1794 to 1800, made his headquarters at Newport from 1800 to 1808, then settled at Antigonish, where he remained until his death in 1819. It is particularly valuable for his comments on the town of Shelburne, which question the exaggerated estimates of the Loyalist migration there and give an authentic account of its condition in 1795. It also shows that in 1795 it was believed that Lunenburg got its name "from a town of that name in Germany: the chief of the settlers being from that country." On the whole, it gives the best description of the social and economic conditions in southern and western Nova Scotia at the end of the eighteenth century that has survived.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures for the financial year ended November 30, 1946, will be found below.

Respectfully submitted,

D. C. HARVEY,
Archivist.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures

Year ended November 30, 1946

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand November 30, 1945.....	1,483.22
Government of Nova Scotia.....	18,000.00
Sales of publications and miscellaneous items.....	31.89

EXPENDITURES

Maintenance and Expenses of Building.....	\$ 1,283.86	
Furnishings and Equipment	326.46	
Salaries	14,792.63	
Temporary Salaries	1,225.65	
Office Sundries	268.90	
Transfer and Express	17.67	
Library and Manuscript Room	251.45	
Bindery Materials	72.40	
Purchases, Archival Material	12.33	
Printing Publications	750.00	
Sundry Expenses	63.10	
	\$19,064.45	
Balance on hand November 30, 1946.....	450.66	
	\$19,515.11	\$19,515.11

For and on behalf of

Board of Trustees of the 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 November 30, 1946, and certify that the within statement is true and correct, and that the balance shown as on hand and in the bank has been verified.

G. Wallace Dickson, Chartered Accountant

Halifax, N. S., December 6, 1946.

APPENDIX A**DONORS AND DONATIONS**

I**BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS****Adams, Mrs. E. D., Halifax.**

Commissions appointing John Adams 2nd Lieutenant of the 4th Halifax Regiment of Militia, May 28th, 1830, and 1st Lieutenant of the same regiment, June 30th, 1835.

American Lodge of Research, New York.

Transactions of The American Lodge of Research Free and Accepted Masons. Vol. IV, no. 2.

Archives of the Province of Quebec, Quebec.

Rapport de l'archiviste de la province de Quebec pour 1943-44.

Baker, Miss Mildred A., Bridgewater, N. S.

Final grant of the township of Lunenburg, 1784.

Bourinot, Arthur S., Esq., Ottawa.

Leather bound copy of Opinions on Questions of Parliamentary and Constitutional Procedure by J. G. Bourinot.
Lines from Deepwood by A. S. Bourinot.

Bowman, Miss, Halifax.

Five volumes Retsch's Outlines to Shakespeare, Leipsic, 1836; Romeo and Juliet, The Tempest, MacBeth, Hamlet and King Lear.

A folder of wild flowers of Nova Scotia.

Picturesque Views of the River Niger.

The Albion Gallery: an annual of the New York Albion for 1843.

Sketches in New Brunswick illustrating the operation of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, 1834-35.

British Columbia Historical Association, Victoria, B. C.

British Columbia Historical Quarterly, January, 1946, Vol. X no. 1; April, no 2. and July no. 3.

Business Historical Society, Inc., Boston, Mass.

Bulletin of the Business Historical Society, Vol. XX, nos. 1-5.

Butler, Elmer E., Esq., Newtonville, Mass.

Butlers and Kinsfolk, compiled by Elmer Ellsworth Butler.

Casket Publishing Company, Antigonish, N. S.

The Casket for 1946.

Chisholm, Sir Joseph, Halifax.

The Art of Writing History by Arthur Bryant, July 1946.

The Canadian Catholic Historical Association Report, 1944-45.

Sir Thomas Strange, C. J., by Sir Joseph Chisholm.

Canadian Poetry Magazine, Vol. IX, nos. 3 and 4; Vol. X, nos. 1 and 2.

English, Vol. VI, nos. 31-33.

Mark Twain Quarterly, Winter-Spring, 1945-46.

Curtis, F. W., Esq., Halifax.

Annual report of several departments of the City Government of Halifax, N. S., for the municipal year 1876-77.

The Sunday at Home, 1878.

Collections of Hymns by Rev. John Wesley, 1847, used in Glen Margaret Methodist Church.

Memories of James Bain Morrow by Rev. A. W. Nicolson.

Cutten, Dr. George B., Chapel Hill, N. C.

Mind, Its Origin and Goal; Speaking with Tongues; Instincts and Religion; Should Prohibition Return, by George B. Cutten.

Christian Frontiers, March 1946, containing article, The Intolerant Baptists, by George B. Cutten.

Eleven addresses of Dr. Cutten on various current topics (1929-1940).

Seven booklets on silversmiths, chiefly of New York state, six of which were written by Dr. Cutten.

Department of Education, Halifax.

Annual report of the Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia for the year ended July 31, 1945.

Catalogue of the Teachers' Central Library.

Journal of Education for 1946.

Department of Municipal Affairs, Halifax.

Plan for the Future by Nova Scotia Municipal Bureau.

Department of Planning and Development, Ontario.

Conservation in Eastern Ontario.

Dobson, Dr. Hugh, Vancouver, B. C.

Methodism in the Thirsk Circuit by J. Ward, Wesleyan minister. (Typewritten copy).

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The Canada Year Book 1946.

Doull, Hon. Mr. Justice John, Halifax.

Pine Hill Lectures 1946 by Hon. Mr. Justice Doull.

Eastern Trust Company for Estate of**The Late Mary Daly, Halifax.**

Sixty Years of Canadian Cricket by John E. Hall and Robt. O. McCulloch, 1895, in which are two chapters describing the Halifax Tournaments of 1874 and 1892.

Dominion of Canada Instructions for the Lieutenant Governor, Province of Nova Scotia, 1890.

City Atlas of Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1878.

Chiploquorgan or Life by the Camp Fire in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland by Richard Lewes Dashwood, London, 1872.

Memoranda of Proceedings connected with the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Australia, 1867.

Commissions appointing Malachy Bowes Daly Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, 1890 and 1895; and Instructions 1892.

Statutes of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and documents re appointment of M. B. Daly, K.C.M.G.

Certified true copy of letter to General Officer Commanding the troops, Halifax, from Horse Guards, War Office, 1891, regarding Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia's Guard of Honor at the opening and closing of the local legislature.

Letter of Lord Aberdeen to Malachy Daly, dated 17th December, 1895.

Letter of Lord Minto to Sir Malachy Daly, dated 18th June, 1900.

Miscellaneous correspondence of Sir Malachy Daly.

Falconer, Rev. Dr. J. W., Halifax.

A Brief History of Pine Hill Divinity Hall and the Theological Department at Mount Allison University by Rev. Dr. J. W. Falconer and Rev. Dr. W. G. Watson.

Garroway, Mrs. Charles S., Halifax.

Copy of cablegram re conclusion of the Boer War.

Gibson, Mrs. S. L., Halifax.

Real Life by W. T. Kennedy, Halifax, 1925.

Gregg, President Milton F., New Brunswick, University of, Fredericton, N. B.

Founders' Day Address by Prof. A. J. M. Smith, Ph. D., delivered at University of New Brunswick, February 19th, 1946.

Halifax, City of,

Report of Board of School Commissioners for the City of Halifax for the year ending October 31, 1945.

Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

The Canadian Collection at Harvard University, Bulletin III.

Harvey, Professor D. C., Halifax.

Queen's Quarterly, Vol. XXXII, nos. 2 and 3.

International Journal for 1946, Vol. 1.

Newsweek 1946.

Saturday Night 1946.

Macleans 1946.

Saturday Evening Post 1946.

Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, Vol. 12.

Hattie, R. M., Esq., Halifax.

The Master Plan for the City of Halifax as prepared by the Civic Planning Commission, November 16, 1945.

Hawkesworth, Mrs. G. L., Granville Ferry, N. S.

Nova Scotia in its Historical, Mercantile and Industrial Relations by Duncan Campbell, 1873.

Institute of Historical Research, London, England.

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, Vol. XX, nos. 59 and 60.

John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.

Report of the Corporation of Brown University, 1945 and 1946.

Laidlaw, Alexander, Esq., Antigonish' N. S.

Miscellaneous pamphlets, broadcasts, and leaflets published by the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University dealing with the co-operative movement, credit unions, the United Maritime fishermen, study clubs, etc.

Lanctot, Dr. G., Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa.

Photostat copies of the following:

Plan de la Banlieue du Port Royal a l'Acadie et de ses Environs

Plan de la moitie du Fort du Port Royal de l'Acadie.

Carte Generale de l'Isle Royale. Dresse sur les lieux en 1716 par M. L'Hermite Ingenieur, qui pendant les mois de **juin**, juillet, aoust et septembre 1716 en a fait tout le tour et a parcouru aussi la Brador.

Vue du Port de Louisbourg dans L'Isle Royale.

Landon, Professor Fred, London, Ont.

Western Ontario Historical Notes, Vols. I-IV.

Western Ontario History Nuggets, nos. 1-10.

Leicester, City of, Museum and Art Gallery, Leicester, England.

City of Leicester Museum and Art Gallery: 40th annual report to the City Council, April 1, 1943, to March 31, 1944 and 41st annual report to the City Council, April 1, 1944, to March 31, 1945.

Lemarchant, M. G., Esq., Montreal.

Copy of original grant of land at Wilmot to Lawrence Van Buskirk and his sons and Atkinson in 1787.

Forty-seven pages of typewritten notes on the Van Buskirk family, compiled by M. G. LeMarchant.

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions, Vol. 3, nos. 2-4; Vol. 4, no. 1.

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945.

McCurdy, Hon. F. B., P. C., Halifax.

Photostat copy of affidavit of Joshua Webster.

MacGillivray, Andrew, Esq., Halifax.

List of passengers on the "Jane" and the "Lucy" to St. John's Island in the summer of 1790.

MacKenzie, Mrs. J. A., Alma, Pictou Co., N. S.

Memoir of Norman Macleod, D. D., by Rev. Donald Macleod, 1876.

History of the Dominion of Canada by W. H. P. Clement, B. A., LL. B., 1898.

Royal Reader No. II, 1881.

Calkin's History of the Dominion of Canada, 1898.

History of the Presbyterian Church in Canada by W. Gregg, D. D., 1885.

Maclaren, G. E. G., Esq., Halifax.

The Tiny Telegram, Vol. I, no. 11, June 30, 1938.

The Great Migration by Edwin C. Guillet.

Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company, Ltd., Halifax.

The Monthly Bulletin.

Martin, J. P., Esq., Dartmouth, N. S.

A Souvenir of Historic Halifax by J. P. Martin.

A Pocket Guide Book of Historic Halifax by J. P. Martin (revised edition of the above.)

Medical Society of Nova Scotia, Halifax.

Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin.

Mitchell, G. McG., Esq., Halifax.

City Atlas of Halifax by H. W. Hopkins, 1878.

Mitchell, John H., Esq., Halifax.

"Solo" and "Sidonie" by Pierre Coalfleet (Frank Cyril Davison, born Hantsport, N. S.)

Morse, Dr. William Inglis, Cambridge, Mass.

Holographs of the following: Marquis Townshend, Prince Alfred Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Norfolk, Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, William Ewart Gladstone, John Morley, Earl of Dufferin, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Melgund (Lord Minto), Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Sir John A. MacDonald, Mr.

Justice W. R. Riddell, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Hon. Thomas Chase Casgrain, Sir James McPherson LeMoine, Sir George Stephen, Sir John Johnson, Edward Blake, Hon. George P. Graham, Hon. Peter Mitchell, Sir Hugh Allan, John Galt, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Alexander Milton Ross, Narcisse Henri Edouard Faucher de Saint-Maurice, John Fennings Taylor, Rev. Robert H. Warden, Rev. John Cook, Esther MacGregor (Marian Keith), Basil Hall, Charles W. Jefferys, Arthur G. Doughty.

Signed letters or autographs of the following: Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Lloyd George, Goldwin Smith, Robert Law, Duke of Bedford, Lord Glenelg, Lord Lisgar, T. Heath Haviland, Countess of Aberdeen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Joseph Charles Tache, William John Patterson, L. Beaudry, Sir James Monk, Sir George Arthur, Col. Guy Johnson, Louis T. Drummond, Sir William Dawson, Hon. Thomas White, Andrew Allan, David Chisholme, J. O. Hopkins, Alpheus Todd, Revd. Charles Chiniquy, Sir Robert Shore Milnes, Adams G. Archibald.

Fifty other letters, receipts and miscellaneous items.

The Chronicle, No. 247.

National Archives, Washington, D. C.

9th, 10th and 11th reports of the Archivist of the United States, 1942-43; 1943-44; and 1944-45.

4th, 5th and 6th annual reports of the Archivist of the United States as to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library; 1943, 1944 and 1944-45.

Treatment of Fire and Water Damaged Records.

Your Government's Records in the National Archives.

New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N. B.

The New Brunswick Museum annual report 1945.

New York Public Library, New York, N. Y.

Bulletin of the New York Public Library.

North, Col., Halifax, N. S.

Letter dated September 1904 with signatures of Joseph Chamberlain, Neville Chamberlain and James Hargreave.

Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Halifax.

Proceedings of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Vol. XXI, parts 1 and 2, 1942-44.

Ontario Historical Society, London, Ont.

Papers and Records of Ontario Historical Society, Vol. XXXVII, 1945.

Potter, J. L. Esq., Ottawa.

History of the Earliest Railways in Nova Scotia by Conductor W. W. Clarke.

"Canada's Weekly", August 16th, 23rd and 30th, 1946.

Preedy, H. T., Esq., Halifax.

Power of attorney from Joshua Manger to Mr. Butler on indenture of 11th August, 1780, for sale of lots on Hollis and Granville Streets.

Prescott, Miss Mary Allison, Port Williams, N. S.

Typewritten manuscript of diary of Mary Ann Norris from 1818 to 1839.

Province of Nova Scotia, Halifax.

The Statutes of Nova Scotia passed in the 10th year of the reign of H. M. King George VI.

The Royal Gazette 1945.

Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Victoria, B. C.

Commemorative Booklet, United States-Canada Boundary Treaty Centennial 1846-1946, One Hundred Years of Peace.

Provincial Medical Board, Halifax. (Per Dr. H. L. Scammell)

Minutes of Halifax Medical College, 1875--1893.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax.

A list of naval personnel residing permanently in Nova Scotia.

A list of R. C. A. F. personnel on strength as at 31st August, 1945, who declared Nova Scotia as their province of address on enlistment. showing number, name, rank, present unit, address on enlistment..

Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa.

Report of the Department of Public Archives for the year 1945.

Queen Elizabeth High School, Halifax.

Life in London by Pierce Egan, 1851.

The History and Topography of the United States of North

America by John Howard Hinton, 1850, Vol. I

The History of England written in French by Mr. Rapin de Thoyras, translated by N. Tindal, London, 1843. 3 vols., illustrated.

Quebec, Province of

Inventaire des Greffes des Notaires du Regime francais, Vols. VI and VII, by Antoine Roy.

St. Andrew's Church, Wolfville, N. S.

St. Andrew's Church, Wolfville, N. S., by Rev. G. R. McKean.

St. Joseph's University, Memramcook, N. B.

Liaisons, January-February, March-April, December 1946.

Standish, H. M., Esq., Halifax.

Letter-head of Adolf Hitler from Hitler's private desk, found after it had been looted by Americans and Russians.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Wisconsin Magazine of History, Vol. 29, nos. 3 and 4; Vol. 30, no. 1.

Stewart, Estate of the Late Dr. John, Halifax.

The Face of Scotland by H. Batsford and C. Fry.

A Dryad in Nanaimo by Audrey Brown.

The Fine Arts by G. Baldwin Brown.

A Short History of Scotland by P. Hume Brown.

A History of the Dominion of Canada by John Calkin.

Old Time Customs by John Burgess Calkin.

Far Horizons by Bliss Carman.

Account of the Russian Discoveries between Asia and America, 1804.

Cuairtear nan gleann . . . 1804-41.

Handbook of the Geography and Natural History of the province of Nova Scotia.

Nature and the Bible.

Canada's Fighting Airmen by George A. Drew.

Tales and Memories of Cromar and Canada by Donald R. Farquharson.

The Teacher's Text Book by Alexander Forrester.

The Scotland of our Fathers by Elizabeth S. Haldane.

The Siege of Lucknow by Lady Inglis.

Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Vol. X, part 3, 1900-1.

Stewart, Estate of the Late Dr. John, Halifax. (continued)

Poems of Archibald Lampman, edited by Duncan Campbell Scott.

The British Constitution by Sir Sidney Low.

The Selkirk Settlers in Real Life by R. G. MacBeth.

Out of the Wilderness by Wilson MacDonald.

A Study of the Cow Bay Beaches by D. S. McIntosh.

Under the Southern Cross by J. D. McKay (3 copies)

A Sketch Book by John MacKinnon.

Adam and Eve by L. MacLean (in Gaelic).

In Old France and New by William McLennan.

A Dictionary of the Gaelic Language by Norman Macleod.

Edinburgh, painted by John Fulleylove, described by R. Masson.

In Praise of Edinburgh edited by Rosaline Masson.

Bonnie Scotland, painted by Sutton Palmer, described by A. R. H. Moncrieff.

John Morton of Trinidad, edited by S. E. Morton.

The History of the Presbyterian Church in Cape Breton by John Murray.

Farthest North (2 vols.) by Fridtjof Nansen. (MacMillan Colonial Library).

Farthest North (2 vols.) Large size, published by Constable.

The Songs of Scotland by J. Pitman and C. Brown.

In the Gloaming by E. Ritchie.

Major General Sir Geoffrey Twining by Mary C. Ritchie.

The Book of the Native by C. G. D. Roberts.

The Land of Evangeline by C. G. D. Roberts.

Church Union and the Presbyterian Church in Canada by Ephraim Scott.

Farm-cottage, Camp and Canoe in Maritime Canada by Arthur P. Silver.

Edinburgh and its Story by Oliphant Smeaton.

Cape Breton Tales by Harry J. Smith.

The C.A.M.C. with the Canadian Corps during the Last Hundred Days of the Great War by A. E. Snell.

Kitchener and other poems by Robert J. C. Stead.

The Braemar Highlands by Elizabeth Taylor.

Shrines and Homes of Scotland by Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell.

The Teachdaire gaelach, 1829-1830.

Scottish Songs, Illustrated, by A. W. Tomlyn.

Some Common Birds of Nova Scotia by Robie W. Tufts.

Culloden: The '45 by Sir A. B. Tulloch.

Scotland, illustrated in a series of views, 2 vols. by William Beattie.

The Kerchief by Gertrude Oxley.

Scottish Song: A selection of the choicest lyrics of Scotland, compiled and arranged, with brief notes by Mary Carlyle Aitken.

The Scot of the Eighteenth Century by John Watson, D. D.

Stuart, W. H. Esq., Halifax. (On behalf of the Stanley Flying Training School).

Report of the Stanley Flying Training School which functioned from 1939-1945 under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan in affiliation with the R.C.A.F.

Talman, Dr. J. J., London, Ont.

Ontario Historical Society Newsletter, Vols. 1 and 2; Vol. 3, nos. 1 and 2.

Tanner, Mrs. Charles E., Pictou, N. S.

A portfolio of Reproductions of the Documents of Surrender.

Tobin, J. M., Esq., Halifax.

Pottery and Porcelain: a guide to Collectors.

University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

The Pacific Northwest Quarterly, Vol. 37, nos. 1-4.

Vroom, Mrs. Beatrice, Fredericton, N. B.

Charlton, John: Speeches and addresses, political, literary and religious.

John Richardson: War of 1812.

Clement, W. H. P.: The History of the Dominion of Canada, 1898.

Fernow, B. E.: Forest Conditions of Nova Scotia (Commission of Conservation) 1912.

Fiske, John: A History of the United States for Schools, 1899.

Hallam, Henry: View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, 6th edition, London 1837.

Hamilton, John R.: New Brunswick and its Scenery, 1874.

Hannay, James: History of the War of 1812, between Great Britain and the United States of America, 1901.

Hawkins, Ernest: Historical notices of the missions of the Church of England, 1845.

Hay, George U.: Canadian History Readings. (Educational review supplementary readings). Vol. I, 1900.

A History of New Brunswick for use in public schools. (Gage's 20th century series).

- Hopkins, J. Castell: The story of Canada, 1922.
Hulme, J. Edward: The Flags of the World; their history, blazonry, and associations.
Jack, D. R.: Centennial prize essay on the history of the city and county of St. John, 1883.
James, G. P. R.: Darnley; or, The Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1850.
Johnston, Arthur: Myths and Facts of the American Revolution, 1908.
Kilby, William H., comp.: Eastport and Passamaquoddy, 1888.
Knowlton, I. C.: Annals of Calais, Maine and St. Stephen, N. B. 1875.
Lee, G. Herbert: An historical sketch of the first fifty years of the Church of England in the province of New Brunswick (1783-1833).
Lucas, C. P.: The Canadian War of 1812.
Mathews, Shailer: The Spiritual interpretation of history. 4th ed. 1920.
Raymond, W. O.: History of the River St. John, A. D. 1604-1784. (Glimpses of the past).
Winslow Papers, A. D. 1776-1826.
Roberts, Charles G. D.: A History of Canada, 1897.
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25 off-prints of articles by Ganong and others from the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, New Brunswick Historical Society, etc.
Four volumes of miscellaneous correspondence, scrap-books, newspaper clippings, etc.

Wainwright, Capt. E. P., Halifax. (For The Princess Louise Fusiliers).

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Watson, Rev. W. G., Halifax.

- Reprint of the Boston Gazette, March 12, 1770.
Evening Mail, March 23, 1895.
Montreal Daily Witness, March 14, 1896.
Acadian Recorder, February 28, 1903.
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Webster, Dr. J. C., Shediac N. B.

Catalogue no. 2 of John Clarence Webster Canadiana Collection Pictorial Section, New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N. B. 1946.

Wisdom, Albert, Esq., Bedford, N. S.

New Testament translated into Micmac by Rev. S. Rand.

Wright, Dr. Esther Clark, Wolfville, N. S.

The Petitcodiac by Esther Clark Wright.

Wright, Mrs. F. F., Halifax.

Halifax Journal, March 28, 1799.

PICTURES AND MUNIMENTS

Bowman, Miss, Halifax.

Miscellaneous engravings and prints of seals.

Coombes, Mrs. Grace Holland, Halifax.

Seal of Major Samuel Holland.

Curtis, F. W., Esq., Halifax.

Framed photograph of H.M.S. "Royal Alfred", Halifax Harbour, N. S.

Framed photograph of the "Pyramus" in the H. M. Naval Yard at Halifax.

Eastern Trust Company for Estate of The Late Mary Daly, Halifax.

Framed resolution of thanks to Lt. Gov. Malachy Bowes Daly for his services in unveiling the Louisbourg Monument of the Society of Colonial Wars on June 17th, 1895. Map showing known wrecks on Sable Island, compiled from official reports by S. D. Macdonald, F. G. S., Halifax, N. S., December 1882

Falconer, Mrs. Mary J., Dutch Village Road, Halifax Co., N. S.

Framed picture of St. Andrew's Church of Sydney, N. S., and its pastors from 1850 to 1907.

Fox, President W. Sherwood, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.

Sheet from Illustrated London News for December 6, 1862, with paragraph on auriferous quartz at Laidlaw's farm in Nova Scotia, and two illustrations of that farm.

Gibson, Mrs. S. L., Halifax.

15 post-cards of scenes taken at the time of the Halifax Explosion of 1917.

Halifax, City of

Framed certificate of the Union Engine Fire Company, Perseverance Hose No. 7 for twelve years' service presented to George S. Churchill, father of the late John W. Churchill, Fire Chief (1890). Certificate by Currier and Ives.

Hills, Miss Elizabeth, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Two framed pictures of the early settlement of Parrsboro, painted on wood by an English artist.

MacDonald, Hon. Angus, L. Halifax.

Three framed prints of the Duke of York, George IV and William IV, originally presented to the Halifax Regiment of Militia by the Duke of Kent when he commanded at Halifax. These prints were given to the Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, Premier of Nova Scotia, by His Excellency the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada.

Macgillivray, Andrew, Esq., Halifax,

Framed photograph of the Tilbury Rocks, at St. Esprit, N. S. showing the offshore site of the wreck of the "Tilbury", September 25, 1757, (a ship of Admiral Holburn's line with 60 guns and 400 men).

Mitchell, John Hanlon, Esq., Halifax.

Model of "Southern Cross", barquentine, owned by W. & C. H. Mitchell, West India trade, close of 19th century.

Prescott, Miss M. A., Port Williams, N. S.

Photograph of old home of Mary Ann Norris.

Schrepfer, Fr. Luke, Monastery, N. S.

Water Colour of the former Convent at Tracadie.

Stewart, Estate of the Late Dr. John, Halifax.

Framed picture of the barque "Harriet Lievesley" on the Pictou Marine Railway.

Tanner, Mrs. Charles, Pictou, N. S.

Framed pictures of Nova Scotia Assembly in 1895 and 1915.

Thomson Miss Una, Halifax.

Seal of Sir William Young.

Webster, Dr. J. C. Shediak, N. B.

Framed photo-drawing of John Newton, 1725-1811, by Dr. Webster.

APPENDIX B

Final Stages

IN

Winning Responsible Government

The great election which preceded the winning of responsible government in Nova Scotia was held on August 5, 1847 and the General Assembly of 51 members met on Saturday, January 22nd, 1848. William Young was again elected Speaker by a vote of 28 to 22, which indicated the standing of parties in the new house and encouraged the Reform or Liberal Party to force the issue at the earliest possible moment. On Monday, January 24th, Mr. Uniacke moved the following amendment to the reply to the "Speech from the Throne":

While we are fully sensible of the importance of the various subjects submitted by Your Excellency for our consideration, we feel that in the course it may be advisable to pursue, with reference to measures so intimately connected with the interests of the people, it is essential to the satisfactory result of our deliberations on these and other matters of public concern, that Her Majesty's Executive Council should enjoy the confidence of the Country; and we consider it our humble duty respectfully to state, that the present Executive Council does not possess that confidence so essential to the promoting of the public welfare, and so necessary to insure Your Excellency the harmonious co-operation of this Assembly.

This amendment was debated until the 26th, when the House divided as follows: For the amendment, twenty-eight: Uniacke, Henry, Doyle, Young, McNab, McKenna, Homer, Howe, Comeau, Dimock, DesBarres, Huntington, Brown, McDougall, Mott, Creelman, Smyth, McDonald, Robertson, Killam, McLeod, Martell, Bourneuf, Card, Sangster, Kedy, Mignowitz, Ernst.

Against the amendment, twenty-two: Fleming, Ryder, Wier, Crowe, Moore, Taylor, Freeman, Bent, Thorne, Beckwith, Dickey, Campbell, Fulton, Snow, Whitman, Harrington, the Hon. Attorney-General, Fraser, Blackadar, Hall, Budd, the Hon. Solicitor-General.

So it passed in the affirmative.

The main address, as amended, was then put and ordered to be presented to His Excellency by the whole House. On the following day, January 27th at 1 P. M. Mr. Speaker and the House attended the Lieutenant Governor at the Government House, and he replied to the address as follows:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen:

I receive with great satisfaction this loyal and dutiful Address, and the assurance it conveys of your readiness to co-operate with me in carrying out, as far as a due regard to the circumstances and condition of the Province may permit, the suggestions which I deemed it my duty to lay before you, and, generally, in doing what may depend on us to promote the interests and prosperity of Nova-Scotia; and, with reference to the concluding paragraph of your Address, no time will be lost by me in adopting such measures as may appear to me expedient.

On January 28th at a Council at Government House the Lieutenant-Governor received the resignation of his old Council as follows:

Halifax, 28th January, 1848.

May it Please Your Excellency-

A Majority of the House of Assembly having on Wednesday last, by an Amendment to the Address in answer to Your Excellency's opening speech, declared, that the Executive Council does not possess the confidence of the country, we deem it to be our duty for preserving harmony between the Executive and the Representatives of the People, to tender to the Queen, through Your Excellency, the resignation of our offices of Executive Councillors, which we have had the honor to receive from our Sovereign.

In terminating our official intercourse with Your Excellency, we beg you to receive our acknowledgement of the kindness and courtesy you have ever manifested, and we offer to Your Excellency our sincere wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

We have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

(signed) S. B. Robie

R. D. George

J. W. Johnston

E. M. Dodd

M. B. Almon

To His Excellency

Lieut. General, Sir John Harvey.

(Mr. Lewis M. Wilkins, who was absent at Windsor, had resigned from there on January 27th.)

To these communications the Lieutenant Governor made the following reply:

Government House
January 28, 1848
2½ P. M.

Honorable Gentlemen:

It is an act alike of Justice to you and of relief to my feelings to express to you, on the occasion of your retirement from your position as my confidential advisers, the high opinion which I entertain of the ability, zeal, integrity & honor with which you have discharged your delicate & important functions, & to assure you that you leave me impressed with a grateful sense of the valuable services which you have rendered to the public interests of the Province, & to myself as Her Majesty's Representatives, during the period of our official connexion.

I have the honor to remain,
Honorable Gentlemen
Your faithful & obliged
J. Harvey.

The Honorable S. B. Robie
Sir R. D. George Bart.
J. W. Johnston
E. M. Dodd
M. B. Almon
L. M. Wilkins

On February 2, 1848 the new Council met and took the oaths of office as follows:

We being chosen and admitted of Her Majesty's Executive Council do Swear that we will to the best of our judgement at all times when thereunto required freely give our advice to the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being for the good management of the public affairs of this government, that we will not directly or indirectly reveal such matters as shall be debated in Council and committed to our secrecy, but will in all things be true and faithful Councillors

So help us God!

James B. Uniacke
Mich. Tobin
Hugh Bell
Joseph Howe
James McNab

W. F. DesBarres
Ht. Huntington

Geo: R: Young

Halifax 2nd
February 1848.

We do solemnly swear that as members of Her Majesty's Executive Council for this Province we will to the best of our skill and judgement administer due and impartial justice in all Cases that may come before us.

So help us God!

James B. Uniacke
Mich^l. Tobin

W. F. DesBarres
Ht. Huntington

Joseph Howe
James McNab

Geo: R: Young

Halifax 2nd
February 1848.

Though Lawrence O'Connor Doyle was a member of the first Cabinet, his signature does not appear on either of these documents with those of the other members, and Hugh Bell's name appears only on the first; but the place for their signature is clearly indicated on the original document.

MEMBERS RETURNED BY THE SHERIFFS (Election 1847)

County	of	Halifax	Joseph Howe, Henry Y. Mott
"	"	Colchester	Samuel Creelman
"	"	Pictou	George R. Young, Andrew Robertson
"	"	Cumberland	Stephen Fulton, Robert McG. Dickey
"	"	Hants	William Card, John McDougall
"	"	Kings	John C. Hall, Daniel Moore
"	"	Annapolis	Hon. James W. Johnston, Attorney General
"	"	Digby	Francis Bourneuf
"	"	Yarmouth	Herbert Huntington
"	"	Shelburne	Gilbert McKenna
"	"	Queen's	Snow P. Freeman, John Campbell
"	"	Lunenburg	George Ernst, Henry Mignowitz
"	"	Sydney	William A. Henry, James McLeod
"	"	Guysborough	William F. DesBarres, Hugh McDonald
"	"	Cape-Breton	James B. Uniacke
"	"	Richmond	Charles F. Harrington
"	"	Inverness	William Young, Peter Smyth
Township	of	Halifax	James McNab, Lawrence O'C. Doyle
"	"	Truro	William Fleming
"	"	Onslow	John Crowe
"	"	Londonderry	John Wier
"	"	Pictou	Henry Blackadar
"	"	Amherst	William W. Bent
"	"	Windsor	James D. Fraser
"	"	Newport	Ichabod Dimock
"	"	Falmouth	James Sangster
"	"	Cornwallis	Mayhew Beckwith
"	"	Horton	Edward L. Brown
"	"	Granville	Stephen S. Thorne
"	"	Annapolis	Alfred Whitman
"	"	Digby	Charles Budd
"	"	Clare	Anselm F. Comeau
"	"	Yarmouth	Thomas Killam
"	"	Argyle	John Ryder
"	"	Shelburne	Joshua Snow
"	"	Barrington	John W. Homer
"	"	Liverpool	William B. Taylor
"	"	Lunenburg	John Kedy
"	"	Sydney	Hon. Edmund M. Dodd, Solicitor General
"	"	Arichat	Henry Martell

APPENDIX C

(MSS History and description and state of the Southern and Western Townships of Nova Scotia in 1795 by Rev James Monro, late of Antigonish.

Lunenburg so called from a Town of (that) name in Germany; The chief of the Settlers being from that Country; They began to settle here in the year 1753. The (y) speak the High Dutch and likely to continue the Language as divine Service is performed in that tongue both in the Lutheran and Calvinist Churches which is the best mean to preserve the Language they could have fallen upon tho possibly not designed for that purpose but because they best understood it and it being familiar to them. The Town of Lunenburg itself, is but a smal place about 73 Dwelling Houses. The Town is nearly a square about a quarter of a mile long, and something less the other way. lying about north-east to South East in Streets crossing others at right Angles along the Head of the Harbour which is but indifferent the Houses are commodious enough but not elegant. There are three places of worship in this small town near to one another - the Church of England, the Dutch Calvinists, and the Lutherans. And are all supplied with Ministers. (The) Minister of the Church of England is paid from (Home?) as the other Clergy of that description are. But the other two are supported by their people by a Voulontary subscription. The Lutherans are the most numerous, next to them the Calvinists. The Dutch Calvinists cleave to Calvins Doctrine or in other words the Doctrines of the and are of the same (perswasion) with the Church of Scotland or the Doctrines contained in the westminster confession of Faith larger and shorter catachisms tho they do not treat of them in the same order in their form of Sound words. They have also three orders of Church officers Ministers, Elders and Deacons. However the Church in Lunenburg wc I apprehend is agreeable to the Churches of that description in germany differs a little from the Church of Scotland in Dispensing the Lords Supper They dispense at four times in the year, but give no tokens of admission so that the Minister in (command?) does not know who is to communicate till he or she comes foreward to partake. But great pains are taken with the young people previous thereto, to have them well instructed in the Doctrines contained in their Catachisms, which they must have upon their minds and are obliged to attend upon their Minister for that purpose for some time. In entering upon the Solemnity there is a Discourse suitable to the occasion preached upon the Saturday, and upon the Sabbath a Sermon answering the End of

the Day. Then the Minis(ter) reads the form appointed to be read at the time (and) which contains warnings to such and Such (Cha)racters not to come foreward as it would add to their guilt, and of course heighten their condemnation and on the other hand encourages those whom they think have ought to come. This Form as to matter may be said exactly to correspond with what the Ministers of the Church of scotland according to their Directory deliever previous to their Dispensing The Elements only the Dutch differ in this in that the Clergy are obliged to read this Form while the Ministers of the Church of Scotland are left at discretion to deliver themselves agreeable to their Directory. While this Form and Consecration prayer is read the people stand in a decent and considerable Solemn manner Then when this done the Minister proceeds to dispense the Elements he himself communicating first. There is a table upon which the Elements are placed what stands in the area before the pulpit And the people come foreward in a regular orderly manner And receive all standing. 1. The minister. 2. The Elders. 3. The Deacons. 4. The old men. 5. The men of middle age. 6. The young men. 7. Then the old women and so on as was observed with the men the young unmarried women coming last. This order they carefully observe coming in a decent manner coming upon one side of the table till there may be about twelve or sixteen at a time standing round the table. The minister serving them with the bread out of his own hand speaking a few words to each as he sees their case requires. Then he gives the cup in like manner, and when the first hath received the cup then he retires, so the Second in order And while they are retiring others are coming on the other side of the table so that after the First table they all know their place so well that there is a constant coming and retiring till the whole are served, and that in a most regular and comely manner without ever being desired all the while they are communicating which was I suppose about 3 quarters of an Hour the congregation were singing Hymns suited to the Service so that the whole Congregation were employed. So if that the manner tho different from the Church of Scotland was orderly and agreeable. And the whole gone about with considerable solemnity. A few might not retire with such gravity as others or as might quite answer such a solemn Service yet this is the case less or more in every Society upon the same occasion. There would have been 100 communicating. They have also a particular order as to the Sitting in the Church. The women sit all below. No men sit below save the Deacons and Elders. The Elders on one side of the pulpit, and the Deacons on the other. The other men all sit in the galleries. And what is further to be observed the young unmarried people are in one

side of the Church. The Married in the other. There are an Hundred and forty three families belonging to this congregation scattered here and there. There are more families than these belong to the Lutheran Church, and about seventy to the Church of England. Tho I am not certain as to the exact number of families either in the Lutheran Church or the Church of England tho I am not far from the truth. These three are the only Denominations that are in the township no dobt partly owing to the language. But more so to the aversion they have to these runners that drive thro the country seducing the weak credilious, and ignorant. For which they are to be highly commended. Had others behaved so they would not have got such footing in the country.

Tho the Town of Lunenburg be but a small place so is not the township it is both extensive and popolous. It extends from the River Le Heve on the westward and extends to musha mush River which will be about 20 miles and reaches considerable back in the country. And is said to contain 400 families and near three thousand Souls. There is this to be observed of Lunenburg that its not settled along any River or Bay as the most of the other Towns in the province are, but reaches back into the country, it is said to be settled 9 miles back and the further back the better the Land. These several high ridges of land that reach back and are the best land, upon these ridges they have built their Houses and these farms about them. I allow that allong the Shore these Islands or necks of land jutting out upon which are settled as well as back. And upon the whole to stand upon an Eminence which ye can come at ye will observe an agreeable irregularity, that is farms here and there and under good cultivation making an agreeable appearance indeed when vegetation puts forth its strength and nature clothes the fields with grass and grain and the pastures with Herds of cattle and flocks of sheep all which are here to be seen in abundance. The Farms as far as my eye could reach Seemed to be in good order. They have not Dyke or Marsh lands as some other Townships in the province as far as I know yet their land appears to be well suited for bearing good crops of grass. They do not raise much wheat as it doth not answer being subject to be blasted, excepting when sown with barley which they sometime do and then it answers better whether the Barley be a repeller to keep of (f) the Mildew or whether its serves for a Brush to clean it I cannot say yet I am well assured that allowing there was a field of wheat entirely wheat and another field along side of it consisting of Barley and wheat mixed together that the wheat field should be blasted, while the wheat yt was sown among the Barley tho along side of it should be safe. They sow rye upon their New land. But chiefly

Barley, which they make use of for bread. The Germans are an industrious people and oconomists also for saving. They may be said to work hard and live hard and their victuals (or) way of living is something peculiar to themselves, considerably simple fare in general. They in common seem to be a heavy sort of people or phlegmatic. Have not that liveliness as some others, nor do I think they have so strong passions, or capable either of sensation of mind whether pleasant or painful as some other people are. Nor do I think that their affection is so strong even towards the tender Sex Because that they allow them to work at the hardest labour along with the men such as Hoeing, moeing, and reaping and it hath been said upon them that a man will sit in the stern of a boat smooking his pipe and let his wife row. These things would lead me to think that their affection for the tender Sex is not so strong because if it was they would not suffer them to undergo such hard labour which among the generality of people falls to the mens share. Possibly necessity might first put them to it; and custom may give it sanction and incline the women to this kind of labour which many think should fall to the strongers lot. They are commonly of a dark complexion, and a great many even of the women have but coarse features. With respect to the women no doubt must be in some measure owing to their working out of doors and at such hard labour which may give a tan both to the features and colour. They are plain and Simple in their Dress for common both men and women. Tho they be getting a little more gay than formerly there is one thing said of them that I mention with regrete and that is that some of them are immorral in their lives such as swearing, and drinking, and profaning the Sabbath. Even drinking and quarrelling upon the Sabbath after divine Service. But its what hath been a grief to others of them and means have been taken to prevent such things. They have also been charged with bringing things to sell, or to market upon Sabbath day such as butter and eggs, and give for excuse that they live at a distance. But its hoped they will see their Error; and that those who have the execution of the laws respecting these matters will be resolute and faithful in the discharge of their duty, as a little resolution and perseverance under the Blessing of God may conquer their obstinacy. Its not to be supposed that the people of this Township in general behave so not at all they are decent and Sober. And its said what hurt the morals of the people the young people especially was some settling among them after the American war. When the Germans first settled here they were much indulged by Government, had provisions clothes, and labouring utensils given them. Provisions it is said were continued with some of them for the space of seven years. Tho they might not be

all faithfully Served out by commissaries. For they seem to have much complained which is sordid, mean, base way of getting wealth and a breach of Trust when they would detain from New Settlers what Government was kind enough to bestow and they doubtless had need of but such a covetous disposition are some of those they stick at nothing and ought to be held in abhorance. The Germans are loyal subjects and stood true to Government during the time of the American war so that they in some good measure recompensed Government for their trouble. Industrious saving, loyal Subjects are excellent subjects and a great support to the constitution. In Lunenburg Town there is both a Court House and Jail. And which is to their honour they are said to settle a great part of their Matters by arbitration. The Judges are careful to advise them to settle their matters in an amicable manner which sometimes hath the desired Effect. The cases that come before the Court are but few sometimes indeed 8 or 10. At other times only two or three which is a thing greatly in their favour considering they are so very numerous and sure there cannot be a more hurtful thing either to the peace of a Society or its interest than vexatous Law Suits. Tho some are obliged to make use of the law in their own defence.

From Lunenburg 9 miles to the westward is Le Heve river, dividing Lunenburg from New Dublin. This is a considerable large River arising out of a large Lake about 16, or eighteen miles back in the woods. This river is a mile over for about 5 miles up and abounds with Salmond and Herring or alewives. The former coming in the Beging of April for common and run a little more than two months, the latter come in may and run about five weeks. The Salmond is said not to be near so plenty as they were owing people think to so many Saw mills upon the River. Now Doubt the saw dust for one thing, and the Damms for another that prevents them from getting up the River to the Lake to spawn or their catching them about the time they spawn. Whatever cause it may be owing to the salmon are not near so plenty as they were in the Rivers along the coast. And the people in general assign the above reasons for it. This River is Navigable about 10 miles for vessels of 40 Tons Burden. And vessels of about 500 may go up five miles, as the Channel is about 30 feet deep, but on the Bar only Eighteen. There is a good Harbour in the inside of the point where ships of 500 tons burden may ride safely, there being good Holding ground and free from stones. There are seven Saw Mills on this River and pretty much employed of course there a great Deal Lumber shipped down the River. The River is settled on both sides considerable way up and makes an agreeable prospect.

The Lumber is getting scarcer or is upon the decline as the Timber is getting scarcer for several reasons and people must go far back for it besides they did and of course it makes it more inconvenient, and expensive, And this is the case all over the province where I have been. The Fur trade is on the decline greatly so is the fishing said to be not only in the Rivers but along the coasts Those that fish along the coast say they do not catch them in such plenty. This may be owing to the Encrease of those that catch them who may be said yearly to increase. Tho the above may be on the Decline, yet I am certain Agriculture is on the increase, and will be improving as the Country is but New. Of course we shall increase in what is more suitable for mans support. Coming from Lunenburg to the westward, and crossing Le Heve River ye come directly into New Dublin Township.

New Dublin Township so called from Dublin in Ireland. This Township was settled in general by the Irish about the year 1762. But these leaving the Township by degrees, it came to be Settled by the Germans. There was a Town designed and lots laid out for the purpose on the South side of the River, and west side of the Harbour or upon the point facing the north as you Cross the River. But as people left these lots the Design was dropt, Tho there is a good Harbour where Vessels of considerable Burden might ly at anchor with great safety. Its true the River freses some part of the winter which makes it inconvenient. This Township extends from River Le Heve to Port Medway from North East to South west which is about 16 miles. It was taken up in different grants and one Gentleman is said to have 20,000 acres himself which is a disadvantage to it in preventing its being Settled and when Settled will be of different people who may be able to purchase of him. They are employed both in fishing and farming. They are of petit La riviere or small River which is a part of this Township live chiefly by farming having good farms and in good cultivation. The Inhabitants of this small Settlement are Irish in general. The grain seems not to grow so long or high as I have seen it in other places and the bread is darker but well tasted. The Mildew hurts the wheat, but here as well as in Lunenburg when they sow it with Barley it is safe. However it grows better here by itself than in Lunenburg. And as they sow wheat and barley together so they grind them together for bread. Oats grow well in this Township and the Barley still better. They have excellent potatoes, And good English Hay upon the cultivated fields. Cabbage grows well here much better than to the westward and still better do they grow in Lunenburg. They send them to Halifax and sell them by the Dozen at 2s - 6d or 3s and sometimes will sell at

four shillings the Dozen if they are of a good quality. The(y) Send also to the same Market Veal, Lambs, Butter, Cheese, and Poultry such as Fowls, and Geese. Also oat sand potatoe(s). Their fish are Salmond, gaspereaus, and Eels, Cod Makrel and Dog fish. The eels are taken in great plenty on the flats. The Gasperaus come in May and run about three weeks. Salmond come in the End of April and run till about the middle of June but chiefly in May. They begin to fish for cod also in the latter end of April and continue to October. The Makeral comes in the Middle of June and continues also to October, but not so constant. The Dog fish come about the Middle of August and run about two months and are excellent for oil but the fish is of no use unless for dung to the land or to give to their pigs. It will take about 600 of them to make a Barrel of oil. The Barrel sells at 6 or 7 Dollars. Two men in a season will catch as many as will amount to 20 Barrels of oil if the fish is anything good. Two men will catch about 60 Quintals of Cod fish during the Season, and the Quintal sells at twelve, thirteen sometimes fifteen shillings. The Haddock is also caught here in great plenty and is much larger in this country than in Scotland, but neither so sweet nor so fat, neither have they in them any liver for oil as in Scotland. The polluck is also caught here, much of the size of a Salmond rather larger. Scale fish such as the Haddock, and polluck sell for Seven or eight shillings the Quintal. The Inhabitants especially of petit la riviere have got good dwelling Houses, and those of them that are industrious and saving live comfortably. They have got no Glebe no place of worship, no minister of any religious perswasion, unless they go to Lunenburg. Nor have the(y) School lot, nor burrying Ground public. Some of them burry in their own land. And when any of them are interred in a neighbouring burrying ground, they survivors pay a small sum for it. When this is the case they must be in a pitiable condition in different respects as their Children and themselves in general must be very ignorant. The Number of families in this Township are 84, at 5 in the family will be 420 souls. They may be divided into the Lutheran and presbyterian perswasions. From Le Heve River to the little River 8 miles. From small river to broad cove where are about 5 or 7 families 4 miles all considerable good road. From that to port midway more than four miles indifferent road and small path. **Port Medway** is three miles over and goes up into the country I suppose six or seven miles by the eye, and is looked upon to be a good Harbour. There is However a Shoal in the east side of the Harbour that may be seen at low water. There are not many Vessels that come over here as they can have nothing to export but a little Lumber, and but few Inhabitants to by their imports were they to bring them, there

being no more than 30 families. This Settlement port midway which is equal distant from Le Heve, and Liverpool and for that reason is called port midway is said this place was settled two years after Liverpool come from the same place with the people that settled Liverpool, and were of the same religious Sentiments with them to wit Congregationalists or presbyterians or the descendants of the ancient puritans old England, but are now attached to the N.L. and Methodists at least some of them as the preachers of such Descriptions are still going about among them corrupting their minds. Yet notwithstanding its thought they would be easily brought to their former perswasion were the proper persons placed among them to instruct them in sound doctrine. The Inhabitants are in considerable good circumstances. They however live mostly by fishing to the neglect of their farms which are capable of improvement will bear grain and grass considerable well tho it is fitter for grass than grain. Wheat oats and flax grow in this Settlement. The Harvest comes in the latter end of august. From port midway ye go to Liverpool which is eight miles to the westward, bad road indeed a path only, and cumbered with Brushwood, which greatly retards the Traveler, and when dew or rain or soon after rain the road is exceedingly disagreeable, and wets the person very much, also swamps and wind falls which not only retard but mislead a traveler, or they are the occasion of losing his way, and a good deal of the road upon the South shore or side of the province is much the same.

Liverpool was settled from New England in the year 1760. They received a considerable addition to their number in the latter End of the american war. They were Congregationals in their religious principles but now of quite different principles Not four families now presbyterian. They have gone over to the N. L. and Methodists. There are two good Meeting Houses in the Town near to one another. The one wherein the Congregationalists or presbyterians worshiped, but now occupied by the N. L. The other belongs to the Methodists, newly built, and finished off at least as to the outside. Both meeting House indeed are commodious and considerably elegant Their dwelling Houses are also neat and commodious in general, and their ware Houses preferable to any in the province at least to any I have seen Their Churches, Dwelling Houses, and ware Houses are painted in common with red or yellow paint which makes them look better and more durable. Its a place of considerable trade both to and from the west Indies. They export Lumber and fish in great plenty, especially the latter. Salmond and Herring are here caught in great plenty. At an average there will be near 1500 Barrels of Salmond caught and 400 Hundred Barrels of Herring in one day. Besides Cod fish

which they catch upon the Banks. Besides what fish the Merchants purchase from others along shore and send them to the west Indies for which in return they have Mollasses, sugar Rum and Salt. Their trade for such a small place is considerable as appears from the number of square rigged Vessels to the amount of 25 well employed, making so many trips to the west Indies in one year. They are much employed in trade and live chiefly by that means, yet they are charged with being much given to smuggling to the great hurt of the revenue, and fair dealer and doth little or no good to the consumer and often leaves those as poor in the End as it found them at the Beginning, and ought by all means to be checked. Its a pity that a place flourishing in trade should take such steps, sure they cannot be looked upon either to be good subjects or citizens when they trample upon the laws of their country especially when they are not oppressive. In the Township of Liverpool there are about 300 families consisting as was said chiefly of N. L. and Methodists the former being more numerous, and as for presbyterians there are scarcely four families But such changes are common in the Land for these 12, or 14 years past for as the country hath often changed Masters so have the subjects changed their religious oppinions. And may be said to change their Gods for things that are no(t) Gods The form of the town is a rectangle one leg (?) stretching from North to south the other from East to west making the south the angular point. The number of families in the town are The Harbour is good and ().

From Liverpool to **Broad river** 8 miles But tho this river is termed broad its far from being so but only in comparison with some other small stream of water its to be observed that in this country, every small stream of water is called a River which scarce deserves the name, From broad river to **portmatcon** 2 miles a small settlement consisting of 18 families scattered about. This place was settled at first from Ireland, and the land not being good they left it at least some did: But what hurt this small settlement most was an accident that befel the Heads of families. The Heads of Six families going for provisions for their families in a boat returning home the men perished and the provisions lost. and left none of the male kind behind older than fourteen this I had from those of that age there this sure could not help being a very great hurt to the place especially in a new and small settlement at a considerable distance from others. There was a design in the End of the American war of making it a considerable Settlement and for this purpose the Kings Vessels brought some Thousands who erected small huts to shelter them during the winter and carried them off in the Spring and landed them to the east ward in other

parts of the province so that they could not be said to have settled in it and the reason was the place did not suit them. However those that did stay were unfortunate by reason of a fire that broke out in the woods and also reached them, and burnt them out some losing considerably, so that this place hath had its discouragements. And what will be a continual Discouragement is the badness of the land and being very stoney. And whatever time may do when the country gets more poplous I cannot say, but at present it hath no great appearance of being a large Settlement. However there are still eighteen families there, who live partly by fishing, and partly by the small farms they have and are improving as well as they can. They were originally presbyterian, but are now a little taken with lay preachers that run about imposing upon the weak and credulous. And as they have had no opportunity of hearing others its not at all to be wondered they are taken in especially when we add the assiduity, and apparent sanctity, of these runners. And for a year past they had not heard so much as one Sermon from any person whatever. They indeavour to spend the Sabbath as well as they can by meeting together upon the Sabbath and join in prayers praises and reading sermons: and it would be well if they were supplied with the ordinances in their purity as they seem to be desirous and behaved very decently that day they had Sermons and also appeared to be thankful. They had a school House and School Master there which is of service to their Children. From portmatoon to **port Jolly** to the west ward is said to be six miles considerably good road tho no more than a path. In this small Settlement there are 10 Families of the Presbyterian perswasion in general. They also live mostly by fishing. They have indeed small farms we is an help to their living, and would be still more so could they or would they pay more attention to them for the fishing. But the fishing is a great hindrance to the improvement of their land here as well as in other places. However they are getting into better circumstances, and have got several cows so that they have plenty of milk, butters potatoe and fish by which means they make a shift to live. They came here very poor. Port Jolly a mile wide In what at certain times of the year are killed a great number of wild Ducks, and geese From port Jolly to **port La Bear** three Miles still going westward small path and much cumbered with brush wood which retards, and wets the Traveller either in dew or rain. There are 10 families also in this settlement as in the former and generally of the same religious perswasion. And live in the same manner and by the same means, and settled at the same time in the End of the american war and both settlements are mostly scotch. - From port La Bear which is not quite so broad as port Jolly, ye come to **Sable River** which is

five miles no road nor paths nor any marked out and is an entire Barren scarce any timber but underwood. Scar(c)e is it fit for pasture Huckle Berrie Bushes and Brakens are its chief growth, and which serve to entangle the traveller. On Sable River there are scattered here and there 47 families mostly of presbyterian religion. Those nigh the shore live mostly by fishing, those up the River intirely by farming, and Lumber. There are two saw mills up the river which produce a good deal of Lumber. Some of those are in considerable circumstances. From Sable River to **Jordan River** 8 miles cut road and of a great Breadth and once in good order, but now out of repair not only by length of time but also by reason of a fire that went over it and burnt the Bridges which makes it worse than if it had not been brided, that and the brush wood growing up makes it disagreeable travelling. Upon Jordan River and Bay are 25 families mostly presbyterians who live by fishing and farming, Lumber having greatly failed. The places last mentioned such (as) port Jolly, port LaBear, Sable River, and Jordan River and Bay were Settled in the End of the American war a good many of them Being scotch people Fish caught in this River Salmond which come about the tenth of May and continue running till the tenth of June. They may be taken both before and after, but the chief run of them as mentioned above. They weigh from 9 to 13 pound at an average. They sell them to the Merchants of Shelburne who send them to the west Indies, Herrings English come in the Spring Gasperaus or ale wives come in the Middle of April and run till about the tenth of may in great abundance, and are exported to the west Indies. The Haddock runs in great plenty all summer and are caught for the peoples own use, they do not export them. They are much Bigger than they are in scotland but not of so good a quality. Dog fish runs all summer and is excellent for oil. The Skate run all summer in abundance and very large. Sturgeon 10 or 12 feet long are taken there Eels and smelts in great plenty, and Lobsters, flounders, and lump fish in great abundance. Oaters, Seals, and Beavers are to be found there. This River takes its rise in the Lake Wentworth 16 miles above the falls and runs from North to south. The river is but small till it falls into Bullers Bay and then the passage over is said to be rather more than two miles. The water up to the south westbranch is of a considerable depth and will receive a ship of 90 or 100 Guns (Tons) with ease. Vessels of 4 or 500 tons seven miles up. There were three saw Mills on this river but one only now in use as the timber Lumber hath greatly decreased, or failed. Along side of the River grow wheat, oats, Barley, Indian corn, flax and excellent potatoes. In this Neighbourhood are Rabbits in great plenty so that in one Season by one per-

son 700 hath been taken, and 400 by another. The Red fox is said to be plenty there, and some black foxes have also been taken. Are to be found here the Mouse (Moose), Carribou, Martins, porcupines, Bears, wild cats, Minks, brown Squirles and Muskrats. The timber that grow along this river and its vicinity is oak, ash, mapple, black white and yellow birch, pine, fir, spruce, Hemlock, Heck-metack or the juniper here resembling the spruce its leaves or sprigs fall of(f) in winter and is said to be of an hard nature when Seasoned that it will pierce a board, and is excellent for ship trennels (?) The Birds here are the Bald Eagles, Hawks of different kinds, So also owls of different kinds, partridges, pigeons, Doves, Ducks and wild geese, crows, Ravens Jean (?) Birds, Black birds, Robins, wood peckers, blue yellow and Humming Birds, cranes, swallows, whipperwils, plovers, snipes of different kinds. The cuckcow is found in this country but not so strong as in Scotland. Besides there are many other small Birds in the country.

Shelburne. From Jordon river to Shelburne westerly 6 miles good road. This Town began to be settled 4th May 1783 or 12 years ago after the american war and that on account of it they living in the States yet being attached to the King of Great Britains person and Government of course averse to the Measures caried on by the other Inhabitants looking upon them as rebels. Thought it adviseable to leave the States whom they looked upon in actual rebellion. They met with Encouragement from the British Government to Settle Here and accordingly sailed for this place now called Shelburne after Lord Shelburne then Secretary of State. So there sailed from New York thirty six Sail of square rigged Vessels which landed at this place May 1783 and brought as many as drew 7656 Rationes. The same year came also two lesser fleets both from N. York the one in July and the other in October but what came in them I am uncertain at least as to each of them yet what came in them two with the first fleet together amounted to as many as drew 10 Thousand rationes, of consequence as many souls. However it is said Government was imposed upon as some was so wicked as to give in more than really was in their family. And if this was the case as we have reason to believe it to be so then we cannot be certain as to the number of Souls, moreover as there some that received no provisions. However the Town in its most populous state might be said to amount about twelve Thousand. I know that they have been said to be much more in number yet they have been over rated. I have made all the enquiry I could upon the spot and the nearest I could come at is about the number above mentioned, neither much above or below what I have specified, so that I conclude there would have

been nearly 12 Thousand. This large collony the largest I suppose that ever came into the province at one time began to form a large Town to accommodate themselves in and some of them having plenty of money Began to build large and elegant Houses, and veigh with one another laid out a vast of Money upon building, Mason and carpenter work being exceeding High, a day. While the(y) did not duly and rightly consider what way they should live in a future day, or from sources they should draw their future subsistance. They no doubt thought it would become the mart of nations because alongside the Best of Harbours. Its true the Harbour is exceed good yet something more is to be considered, and taken into the account than a good Harbour in the building a large Town and Elegant Houses. The Inhabitants of the Town may buy their imports in some measure. But what way can they pay them There must be some visible way of getting money and a Back country to afford provisions that the town may need and to buy their Imports, and to make proper returns. Therefore it would have been necessary to have considered the quality of the lands in the neighbourhood of this large Town they were to raise whether good farms could be made of them or not True their being covered with timber they could not so well judge of the quality of the land yet even by the timber itself people may in some measure come to know the nature of the Soil and the timber in neither side of the Town or to the North W of it would give ground to suppose thot the land was rich. True it may be urged that Hallifax is well supported tho the land nigh it is still worse. But it hath several advantages Shelburne wants. It hath the Seat of Government the Dockyards the Navy and army station there and tho the Townships be considerable distance off yet the roads are now considerable good and people pour in provisions in a manner from all quarters. Liverpool indeed raises no grain But hath a good fishery and a greater advantage in Lumber and great trade at the same time not near so numerous as those of Shelburne then nor even now. I grant that they might have prospects there that might have induced to be at so much expence that the Seat of Government might one day be removed to it. But people ought to consider well before they lay out much money and calculate their profits rather below, than above probabilities and not to calculate upon a large scale lest they should be disappointed. I grant that the pieces of land that have been cultivated, and the Gardens they have made; have produced amazingly well. I have seen excellent wheat, oats and grass. But these spots took a great deal of labour before they came to bear, and more so than could be laid out upon large farms, as the generality of farms could not afford it. Nor doth appear to me that good farms contiguous to one another

can be had near the town or any great prospect of a thick settled country about the Town which would have justified them in being at such expence in building at first. No doubt they had great dependance upon the fishery. But then it was a matter untried, And should have been so before such dependance could be had No doubt some of them veighed with one another in building such good Houses. But upon the whole, and to make the best of it was a rash step, a measure without forecast. and what is a confirmation of it. Some of those who had been at great expence in building went off leaving their Houses unfinished, so that there was scarce a vessel that went out of the Harbor to the States for awhile, but carried some of them away that the Town in a short time was deprived of its Inhabitants in a great measure. The numbers being greatly reduced. So that from nearly 12 Thousand Souls they are reduced to less than two Thousand. In the last Edition of Guthrie's Grammar printed 1794, they are rated at 9000 but its a very great Mistake. for should I rate them 1600 I should not number them too low, supposing the number of families now in town to be 150 which number they do not exceed and at an average 5 to a family will amount only to seven Hundred and fifty, so that there appear to be rashness in both respects especially when we consider that some of them did not better themselves by their going away. And is an admonition and warning to others to be cautious in their proceedings. However the Town now wears a gloomy aspect to a stranger to see so many waste Houses laid waste neither by sword pestilence or wild Beasts nor by famine in the land. But wholly in a manner by rashness, want of forecast or resolution The Town However hath not decreased any these 3 years past rather increased or now upon the mending hand And tho a good many worthy citizens might leave the Town and might have been of great service to it had they staid; yet there were many that went away that their leaving it was of great advantage to the place. But let us come to those who remained who in general are an industrious sober set of people and some genteel people live in a decent manner, and live Sociable. The Gentlemen in the Town dine together in a decent genteel manner upon Beef and Mutton the produce of the place upon good provisions, in fulness without superfluity, and cheerfulness without levity, and a hearty glass without intemperance. They now know their sources or line of Business, and follow it with care attention and diligence, and each in their Sphere make a decent living. and the town appears to be in a thriving way, and is visibly this year past. The Town they laid out lies a long the East side of the Harbour from north to south, in the form of an oblong square. The length laid out 2 miles the breadth rather more than a mile. The number of the

Streets from north to South Eleven and the Streets, from west to East sixteen crossing other at right angles. The Two streets running from North to South next to the Harbour are those that are now Inhabited. The number of Houses presently occupied are about . . . Lying waste are about . . . In the Town are good gardens full of garden stuff. Roots, such as Turnip, carrot, parsenup ,onions, and cabbage but the cabbage do not answer well by reason of grub or maggot that cuts them off at the root. Sallads as lattice, Beets, parcely, Raddish. There are cucumbers, pumpkins, squashes, Mush, and watermellons Berries such as goose Berries, raseberries and currants in the greatest abundance I ever saw and of the best quality peace and Beans of different kinds are found there. Also Apples and Pears already with the best of red Cherries. And tho the land about the town be stoney and of a but poor soil light and spungy and sometimes Sandy and gravelish yet when taken pains with produce good crops both of grain and grass such as wheat, oats, and some Indian corn But agriculture is not their main Business. Trade and the fishery seem to engross the most of their attention. And their two greatest resources, for subsistence.

Their exports are chiefly if not altogether fish and lumber. The latter gets scarce; but the former increases, no doubt from more hands being employed in it and also their knowing better the places where to find them and no doubt being more expert in their Bussiness by long practice. These two articles they export to the west Indies. And their Returns from the west Indies are Rum; Mollasses sugar and Salt; and dry goods from Britain and sometimes from Hallifax; they import corn and sometimes flour from the States, and sometimes flour from Canada; as to meat whether beef or small meat they supply themselves. Square rigged vessels belonging to the Town are 6. or 8. Fishing and coasting vessels are about. There were two excellent vessels launched here this Summer 95, the one 280 Tons burden the other near as much. There is an excellent Harbour indeed. It hath two passages to it the East and West. The western passage is shoal having no more than nine feet deep at high water. But the East passage can scar(c)e be equalled on the continent. It hath from eight to five fathom water clear up to the Town which is between four and five Leagues from the mouth of the Harbour. It is safe from any wind especially above Carleton point. There is an Island called McNutts Island about $7\frac{1}{2}$ Miles circumference which lies between the passages aforesaid, and Serves to keep off the sea and southerly winds from hurting vessels so that they may ly at anchor with the greatest safety, every part of the Harbour being good holding ground There is However a Shoal about two miles from carlton point

upon the west Side of the Harbour about half a mile long lying from south to north which makes it necessary to steer north and by east which course will carry you up to the Town free of all danger and anchor opposite to the Town in 3 fathom water. Vessels coming in from the westward in the night time are to bring the Light House to bear about north, and north west Because of a Shoal that lies west Southwest three miles distant from the Light House .The Shoal goes by the name of Gig. There is a rock called the Bell rock about three miles east and South to the Light and may be seen above water in the day time coming from the Eastward; after making the light House coming past the ragged Islands bring the light to bear west and by north steering directly foreward and you enter the Harbour with safety leaving the Light House upon the Lard board. Keep the Island side of the passage. In the winter Season the Harbour freezes considerable ways down.

Upon McNutts Island aforesaid is now built an excellent Light House which is not exceeded nor even equalled on the continent of america It is built upon a solid rock. Its height from the surface of the water to the foundation is seventy five feet, from the foundation to the top is 92 feet making in all 165 in height. Its form is octogon or eight sided figure about 10 feet each square at the bottom or base gradually decreasing to the top, built of Stone in the Strongest manner. Hath two lights. The upper and lower. The Lower hath three Lamps, the upper 9 all properly placed so that the whole of them shall face the windows. In each Lamp there are twelve lights, so that the whole make 12 Lamps, and 144 lights. And from its great Height from the surface of the water and the window lights kept clean and the lamps well trimmed gives an excellent light which hath been seen at the distance of Seven yea even at the distance of ten Leagues off. It appears to be well kept which every thing of the kind ought to be seeing so much depends upon them. The property and lives of men which a well kept Light House hath and may be the means of Saving. It spends in a year near 7 Tons of oil if not seven Ton altogether. It was first lighted 7th September 1792. Latitude observed(?) at the Light 43 degree. . 42'. 30". North variation west 13 degree . 30'. and Longitude from west Greenwich 65 degree. 0' 8". The Number of Families in the Town and Township taken from the assessors List for the poor and county Tax 1794 are said to be 431. And as to their religious perswasions are of the Church of England, presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists. The Church of England have an elegant Church well finished, and in a decent manner. The presbyterians have no meeting House as yet. They worship in a dwelling House fitted for the purpose. Neither have the Methodists or Baptists Houses to worship in that were built

for the purpose The Church of England people and the Church of Scotland or presbyterians have decent burrying grounds well fenced in. The presbyterians have not a Minister at present tho. deserving one. And the Church of England Clergyman is mostly supported from Home as the others of that description are. He hath also from the people. There are not many young people that are grown up to men and women but numbers of Healthy well looking Children below fifteen. And are schooled and its hoped that they will be of service to the Town being naturally attached to the place of their nativity, and will be acquainted with all the resources from which any advantage can be made. There are Barricks built upon the west side of the Harbour and opposite to the Town which will contain nearly 200 men. There is a small fort on a point of land upon the east side of the Harbour and hard by the Town upon which a few guns are mounted. There is a small river that falls into Shelburne Harbour wherein Salmond and Herring are caught. The Number of waste Houses in the Town make it wear a gloomy aspect especially to strangers, but its hope it will recover again as it hath in some measure begun to do already as hath been said.

To the westward of Shelburne about 10 or 12 Miles is **Clyde river** where Salmond, Herrings, and some other kinds of fish are caught and upon which there are a few Settlers who make out to live by farming and fishing. And begun to live better. There were a good many settled here about the time Shelburne was settled but some have gone off from it as they did in other places. The generality of these few that remain are Scotch, and presbyterian in their religious Sentiments. However the Methodists have got in among the others and have a small Meeting House built upon the east side of the River near the mouth of the River. To the westward of Clyde River 16 miles lies Barrington wc was settled from the States about the years 1760 or 1762. They were then of the Congregational perswasions but have now turned N. L. and Methodists as Liverpool not four families now Presbyterian so generally have that people foresaken the good old way wherein their fathers walked, and commonly contended for the faith once delivered to the Saints left their native country and encountered many hardships for the truths Sake, which they have parted with shamefully to follow a set of illiterate ignorant enthusiastical, I may say worthless set of men. Men erroneous in their principles, and irregular in their practices, and shows the woful consequence of ignorance and the want of proper teachers.

The Number of families in Barrington Township are about 200, and life chiefly by the fishery and loading trade. They also have a considerable Harbour which may admit a small ship of

such as frigate The road from Clyde to Barrinton is bad and cannot be travelled with a Horse. From Barrinton to the Northwest is Argyle Township. This Township was partly settled from the States. Others of the ancient Acadians or French who settled here to the amount of about 70 Families and are of the roman Catholic Religion. They have a Romish Chapple but no Priest at present. The others in general are N. L. And have a small meeting House built some years ago. For their preachers. Those from the States seemed to a litle (?) that way from their originally settling there from a Speaker of that cast of the Name of frost. There are a few Scotch families that are not of their perswasion but are presbyterian. The number of families in all amount to about 200. The Land is generally good but much intersected with Rivers and lakes so that the Settlement is much scattered lying along the rivers, lakes, and shore. However the farms are middling well improved in some places and the people live chiefly by farming tho some of them may employ themselves by fishing.

These two Townships last mentioned ly to the southward of the road leading from Shelburne to the **Tuscate River**. The Distance between Shelburne and the Tuscate is 40 Miles thro the woods and No dwelling Houses on the road but one. A person of the Name of Hamilton, who lives on a branch of the Clyde 14 miles from Shelburne and 26 from the Tuscate. There is none other Family nor likely to be as the land seems in general to be poor. Its continued forest, and yet of no great importance it being mostly soft wood. On the Tuscate River is a small Settlement of 28 families from the States in the End of the american war. And are Church of England, and Presbyterians, not stiff or rigid either way and would accept of a Minister either from the former or latter. This River abounds with Salmond, Shade, and Herrings or ale wives. and its chiefly by the fishery they live the land being poor where they have built. However the land up the river is considerably good its said. How far the river reaches or where it takes its rise I am uncertain as none of the Inhabitants had been that lenth tho they had followed its course for several days. In that case we have reason to believe its being a considerable long river. They talk of building a Bridge over it towards the falls or a little from the mouth of the river. A vessel of 100 Tons may come up the river to the Settlement.

From the Tuscate ye come to **Yarmouth Township** which hath already been taken notice of in this memorandum. and needs not here be repeated From Yarmouth ye come to the French Settlement or township of Clare which hath also been taken notice of. And then to **Sissiboo** which hath also been mentioned. The road

from Yarthmouth to Salmond River which is upon the south end of the Township of Clare is exceeding bad even for one on foot, as there is no road not even a path and much worse for an Horse ye can scarce ride at all excepting sometimes when ye can get upon the Beach and but very indifferent then. And there is what makes it still wor(s)e and more difficult or passing at all saving at low water and that is several small rivers which can only be rode at low water but then can be easily passed. The road could be made shorter and better by a great deal in carrying above the lakes but is shamefully neglected. The distance at present is said to be 15 Miles a days journey in its present situation after ye come into the Township of Clare the roads are better being cut but in the South end of the Township (mary?). And after ye pass Sissiboo still better tho it cannot be said to be good, but when compared with road immediately mentioned.

The Township of Digby begins at Sissiboo about eighteen Miles from the Town of Digby, a few settlers all the way. The land appears tolerably good and the timber commonly hardwood. There is a marsh along the Head of St Marys Bay in this Township which nearly amounts to 1000 acres we will be of great service to the people in the way of raising stock. The Town of Digby so called from Admiral Digby, is a small Town upon the west End of Anapolis Bason a little from the Gut. The Town plot was laid out in six streets running from north to south and about ten running from east to west crossing other at right angles and forming the town into an oblong square, someth more than a mile long and a quarter of a mile Broad. There is little more than one Street presently occupied that next to the Harbour. There are only at present in the Town 68 Families whereas formerly there were more, they as well as others that had settled after the american war, soon left the country, or shifted to other places: However Digby begins to recover and to increase in inhabitants and in better circumstances knowing their resources, and pushing forward in that line. They came and settled there 1783, in the End of the american war about the same time Shelburne was settled and for the same reasons left the states that they did. However tho they came from the states a good many of them are scotch people. The Sod about the Town is a thin sandy and in some places a gravelish soil. Good for raising Indian Corn and potatoes they sow wheat and oats but they do not answer so well as the two former. The Soil not being calculate for them. To the west ward of the Town some distance the land gets better, and in process of time may become a good Settlement as it is cappable of improvement. In the Town already cherries and peaches grow with small fruit, and come to perfection. This place is good for the

fishery which they turn out to the best advantage. There is a late improvement they have made in smoaking their Herring before they export and find a readier and better market for them on that account. And there are already 4 or 5 smoak Houses. and after smoaking them, they pack them up in small Keggs. The greatest number these contain is 300, but others will not be above the half of that number. It depends upon the Size of this kind of fish, in some measure. these they sell at 8s but in the west Indies well fetch as much more There are said to be 10 Saw mills in the neighbourhood of this Township which prepare Lumber for a foreign Market. They have begun to extract the Essence of Spruce to make spruce Beer which they find to be advantagious, and send it to the west Indies. Lumber and fish are their two particular articles of export What they export to the west Indies will appear from the Cargo shipped aboard The Brigg Georg belonging to Rutherford and Nash in Company. 1794. For Jamaica.

	S	£
40 Hh ds Cod fish 320 Quintals	13½	216.00.0
49. Hds. scalefish 392Do.	8½	166.12.0
50 Barrels large Herrings	17½	43.15.0
22 Do. Do.	15	16.10.0
15 Do. Do.	13	9.15.0
70 Kegs of red or smoaked Her	8	28.00.0
33 Barrels Beef	54	89.00.0
6000 Bricks	20	6.00.0
4243 Hds Staves	50	10.12.3
7750 Shingles	10	3.17.6
4394 scantling	40	8.15.8¼
16712 feet boards	45	37.12.0
8796 Birch plank	45	35.12.3
7010 feet spruce and pine Do.	45	64. 2.6
28 ½ Barrels of oil	45	16. 9.6
78 spars		33.15.5¾
12 firkins Butter		14. 4.0
10 Cheeses		2. 0.0
66 Knees	1½	4.19.0
22 Bushels of potatoes	1½	1.13.0
1 Ton of ash Timber		9.00.0
30 Kegs of Sounds and tongues Cod		3.05.0
		<hr/>
		813.11.2

These what the generally export to the west Indies and have in return west Indies goods such as Rum, Sugar Mollass and salt. There are two Brigs belonging to the Town and six lesser Vessels.

The Harbour is good but exposed to an easterly storm and in that case retires to a cove to the westward where they are safe. In this Township there about 270 Families. Who are chiefly if not altogether of the Church of England and presbyterian They Have a Church of the Church of England at which the presbyterians attend, but still are attached to their former principles and wish to have one of their own perswasion. They of this Town do not suffer Methodists or New Light teachers to come to speak in that Town or give them any encouragement There is a small fort erecting at the North or Northeast end of the Town, on which there are already two Eighteen pounders and three of lesser weight mounted. They have begun to manufacture their wearing apparel both linen and wollen, and have got a fulling Mill, and fuller who hath more bussiness than he can overtake and appear to do his work considerably well There is also a Glebe and school lot. Tho no advantage is yet reaped from either, they being wild land. But going to be surveyed. They nearly if not altogether raise their bread and wearing apparel. And a man may live as cheap there as in any part of the country or indeed in any country. Beef sells for common at 20s the Hundred pork at 30s the Hundred and Mutton at 3 pence the pound. And a man may have as much fish as will dine his family for 2 or three pence, which certainly is cheap living Coming to the eastward ye have **Clemens TownShip** along the South side of Bason Annapolis. This hath been already described. Upon the North side of the Bason ye have **Granville Township**. Beginning at the Gut Annapolis and stretching eastward 28 miles. This Township as many others was settled from New England about the year 60 and 61. and were of the congregational perswasion and had both Minister and meeting House. But he left them and they are now broke to pieces by N. L. and Methodists. However they have a Clergyman of the Church of England who lives among them. There are three Churches in this Township at which he ministers by turns. He hath a glebe but no House as yet. Two of these Churches were built for purpose but one of them was formerly the Presbyterian Meeting House There is also a small meeting House built for the New Lights, where they speak at times. There are about 200 Families amounting to about a thousand Souls. And are of the following perswasions, Church, and some still of the presbyterian perswasion tho they attend the Church. There are also New Lights, Methodists and some Quakers. This Township is pleasantly situate lying along Annapolis Bason and river on the South, and an High Mountain on the North all along. It also appears to be well improved, and some of the Farmers in good circumstances. There is a good deal of Marsh upon the side of the Bason and river. There is in a body 1000 Acres. Besides

pieces in other places They have also orchards and make good cyder. Next to Granville comes Wilmot Township and next to that Alesford both of which I know little about as I only passed along. Only that they are thinly settled and that the land is there sandy, and barren along the road, but a little farer to the North or nearer the mountain is said to be good land. Next to Alesford Township comes Cornwallis.

Cornwallis so called from the Governor of that name was settled about the year 60 and 61 along with other townships, and appears to be the best Township in the province, excellent farms and in good order, wealthy farmers and good Houses, and agreeably situated, built in common upon Several ridges of High land stretching from west to east nearly. They raise good crops of grain and grass. Wheat, Indian corn, oats etc. They raise more Indian corn than the other townships at present, and have good orchards from which they have plenty of fruit and the best of Cyder. They have also good dyke land. There are 1200 acres of dyke land in one Body within what is called the grand dyke, and about 500 upon Habitant River, these of good quality. The Township is extensive and in different divisions. The number of Families are nearly as follows 267. And they of the Annexed religious perswasions, presbyterian 120. Church of England 35. N. L. 60. Methodist 12. Baptist 15 families, and families doubtful or uncertain of what religious perswasion they are of 25. And in all 267. Places for public worship. Presbyterian place of worship very commodious and elegant building well finished. A small place of worship for the Church of England and a smaller still for the New light. The people of the presbyterian, and Church of England are supplied in Ministers. The former is supported by the people, the latter from home as the other clergy men of that description in the province are. The presbyterian Clergyman hath a Glebe, so hath the other also, and both have a considerable good support. There is a small Town on the south east point of the Township upon the river side, and an Harbour for small Vessels.