

REPORT

of the

Board of Trustees of the Public

Archives of Nova Scotia

For the Year 1968



HALIFAX, N. S.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

For the year 1968

To His Honour

The Honourable Victor deB. Oland, V.D.,

Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia

May it please Your Honour:

I have the honour to submit the report of the Provincial Archivist to the Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia for the year 1968, together with a statement of receipts and disbursements for the period April 1st, 1968, to March 31st, 1969.

Respectfully submitted,

G. I. SMITH

Premier

Board of Trustees

Public Archives of Nova Scotia

Honourable Victor deB. Oland, V.D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia

Honourable A. H. MacKinnon,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

Honourable G. I. Smith, Q.C.,
Premier of Nova Scotia

Mr. Gerald A. Regan,
Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly

Henry D. Hicks, B.Sc., B.C.L., M.A., D.Ed., LL.D.,
President of Dalhousie University

Honourable L. D. Currie,
President, Nova Scotia Historical Society

Dr. C. Bruce Fergusson
Provincial Archivist

Miss Winifred McFatridge
Secretary

Report of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia

For the Year 1968

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

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to present the annual report of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia for the year 1968.

When the Archives Building was officially opened on January 14, 1931, a Halifax editor declared that Mr. W. H. Chase, whose vision and generosity had made possible this fine edifice, had indeed provided Nova Scotia with a casket worthy of the priceless jewel of her history and traditions. It is, however, not only a repository of historical records, designed for the preservation and display of documents, newspapers, magazines, books, pictures, maps and other muniments, but also an historical laboratory devoted to the collection, preservation, examination, and use of archival materials. Since 1931, moreover, there has been a large increase in the collection of records and muniments, together with a steadily increasing use of the resources of the institution in research. Actually the amount of historical research has doubled in the last ten years, just as it had doubled in the preceding ten years. X

Accessions of manuscripts during the year include materials transferred from the Record Centre on Howe Avenue and records collected from other places. Among the files acquired from the Record Centre are papers relating to Notary Publics for the years 1908-1928, papers relating to Coroners for the same period, and records relating to S. S. *Titanic*, and to the Halifax Explosion of 1917. Seventy-eight volumes of cash books, journals and ledgers of William Stairs Son & Morrow, Ltd., of Halifax, in the period 1887-1938, were also received. Other manuscripts procured are journals and ledgers of Pickford & Black, Ltd., Halifax, records of Zwicker and Company, Lunenburg, records of the Nova Scotia Technical College, and the Minute Book of the Maritime Fat Stock Show Commission or the Maritime Winter Fair Commission for the years 1902-1908. Among the records received from the estate of the late Dr. R. V. Harris is the Minute Book of the Bedford Land Co. for the years 1909-1934. Another interesting item is a field-book of Titus Smith containing an account of his tour of part of Nova Scotia

in 1801 and a record of surveys made by him in 1829. Copies of Wentworth papers in the Leeds Public Library in England were procured. On May 3rd I motored to Caledonia, Queens County, to borrow Dr. A. C. McLeod's records of Queens County families for microfilming. On May 17th I went to New Glasgow to obtain documents from Miss Catherine Copeland, on May 18th I was in Sydney to get a photocopy of a typewritten copy of the diary and historical papers of Robert Elmsly, (1823-1903), who arrived in Sydney from Scotland in 1839 and who afterwards settled in Baddeck, and on July 5th I motored to Lunenburg to get records of Zwicker and Company.

In the course of the year a considerable variety of printed matter was acquired by donation or purchase. For instance, the late Dr. R. V. Harris of Halifax presented annual reports of the Halifax Industrial School for the years 1871, 1873-74, 1878-81, 1883-85, 1888-90, 1892, 1894-99, 1902-05, 1908-11, 1916, 1921, 1926-29 and 1931-38; Mrs. J. A. MacAskill, of Glace Bay, donated a number of old textbooks which were used in the schools of Nova Scotia, annual reports of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Glace Bay, and miscellaneous newspapers; and the American Bureau of Shipping in Halifax presented twenty-two volumes of Lloyd's Register for the years 1946-63 as well as other volumes relating to shipping. During the year, moreover, the library received 263 books, 144 pamphlets, and 381 periodicals. It now contains 22,821 books and 7,147 pamphlets—a total of 29,968 books and pamphlets.

Further additions have been made to the collection of microfilms. Indeed, the largest number of reels so far obtained in one year was acquired in 1968. During the year 772 reels of positive microfilm and 182 reels of negative microfilm were added to the collection.

548 of these 954 reels of microfilm contain photographs of records in the registries of deeds and probate in Halifax. 16 are records of churches, including St. Luke's Anglican Church, Annapolis Royal; St. Mary's Anglican Church, Aylesford, (1817-1932); St. John's Presbyterian Church, Belfast, Prince Edward Island, (1823-1849); Trinity Anglican Church, Digby, (1809-1950); Christ Church, Guysborough, (1786-1940); Zion Congregational Church, and Zion United Church, Liverpool, (1796-1968); Lutheran Church, Lunenburg, (1770-1884); United Church, Shelburne; St. John's Anglican Church, Westphal (1889-1968); St. Peter's Anglican Church, Weymouth, and Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Yarmouth, (1813-1967). Others contain biographical or miscellaneous information.

Three hundred and six reels, obtained during the year, comprising 172 reels of positives and 134 reels of negatives, contain reproductions of newspapers. These include *The Acadian Recorder*

for 1867, *The British Colonist* for 1859-60, 1864-66, and 1871, *The Colonial Standard* for 1877-78, *The Eastern Chronicle* for 1873-78, 1883-96, 1915-18, 1942, and 1945, *The Free Lance* for 1906-07, *The Morning Chronicle* for 1861, 1920, and 1928-32, *The Halifax Herald* for 1929-31 and 1940, *The Halifax Mail* for 1930-31, 1933-34, and 1948, *The Liverpool Advance* for 1920-37, the *Middleton Outlook* for 1900-68, *The Sunday Leader* for 1921-1926, the *Truro Daily News* for 1933, the *Bridgetown Weekly Monitor* for 1876-1916, *The Chronicle-Herald* for November 1967 to September 1968, and *The Mail-Star* for November 1967 to October 1968.

Another item is a microfilm of the Lady Rockingham correspondence concerning Governor Wentworth's appointment. It was obtained from the Sheffield City Library in England. Moreover, seven reels of Inglis papers were purchased this year — three of those being papers of Bishop Charles Inglis and the others being papers of Bishop John Inglis.

Additions have also been made to the collection of newspapers. Current issues were received of *The Advance*, *The Canso Breeze*, *The Cape Breton Highlander*, *The Cape Breton Post*, *The Casket*, *The Coast Guard*, *The Dartmouth Free Press*, *The Digby Courier*, *The Evening News*, *Forward*, *The Free Lance*, *The Halifax Suburban Mirror*, *The Hants Journal*, *The Light Herald*, *The Maritime Co-operator*, *Progress Enterprise*, *The Register*, *The Truro Daily News*, and *The Vanguard*. Moreover, on May 3rd and July 5th I motored to Liverpool to get files of *The Advance*. Also received during the year were *The Evening News* for 1954-58 and 1960-64 and *The Free Lance* for 1954-64.

Forty maps were acquired in 1968. One of those is Church's New Provincial map of the Dominion of Canada of 1867. A site plan of Fort Ogilvie (1942) was also received.

Two hundred and sixteen pictures were obtained during the year. These include 46 of the Wild Flowers of Nova Scotia by Maria Morris (Mrs. Miller), a painting of the Martello Tower in Point Pleasant Park, and a picture of Titus Smith. Paintings of Digby Gut and Cape Split by H. J. de Forest were also received. I motored to Windsor to get them.

Other muniments which might be mentioned are five pieces of Nova Scotian silver (four spoons and sugar tongs) which were presented by Mrs. Edith Mulhall Achilles of New York, and a Yukon Alpine Centennial Expedition medal.

As usual, topical and special displays were exhibited. One was made up of nineteenth century Nova Scotian scenes. Others depicted the 60th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Lunenburg, coaching days, and the *Bluenose*.

Several meetings were held in the Archives Building in 1968. The members of the Nova Scotia Centre of the Poetry Society forgathered in it on April 18th and the members of the Halifax Coin Club held one of its sessions in it on September 4th. Members of the executive of the Canadian Club met there on April 10th and members of the executive of the Nova Scotia Historical Society did so on April 7th and November 6th.

There were one hundred and ten conducted tours of the building in 1968. In addition to more than three thousand registered visitors, 4,509 persons were assisted in the use of 8,017 books, 5,076 manuscripts, 2,485 newspapers, 3,576 microfilms, 882 maps, and 800 photographs.

The Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories, which is a joint project of the Public Archives of Canada and the Humanities Research Council of Canada, was published in 1968. Information about the collections of manuscripts in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia was provided for this volume.

Several articles of furniture and equipment were procured during the year. These include three microfilm readers and three tables.

Changes in staff during the year resulted in the hiring of Miss Annie E. McKay as Librarian and in the assignment of Mrs. W. A. Bernard and Miss Virginia Lewis as Research Assistants.

During the year I attended a variety of meetings and gave a number of addresses. I was present at a meeting of the Criteria Committee of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada in Ottawa on March 15th. At a dinner meeting of the Pictou Board of Trade on March 19th I delivered an address on the value of history. At a pre-travel training session in the Halifax Y.W.C.A. on April 9th I spoke on the history of Canada. On April 18th I discussed the diary of Simeon Perkins at a meeting of the Nova Scotia Centre of the Poetry Society in the Archives Building; on May 2nd I participated in a panel discussion on assistance to Nova Scotia museums at a conference of Nova Scotia museums; and on May 14th I gave a talk on names, nicknames, symbols, and ceremonies in Shubenacadie before members of the East Hants Historical Society.

Miss Phyllis Blakeley's papers on William Alexander Henry and Jonathan McCully were published in volume 36 of the Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society. My paper on Sir Adams G. Archibald, another Nova Scotia Father of Confederation, appeared in the same volume.

The Diary of Simeon Perkins 1797-1803, which was edited with an introduction and notes by me for the Champlain Society appeared early in 1968. Articles written by me include "A Glimpse of 1885" which was published in *Saskatchewan History*, XXI, No. 1, Winter, 1968, "The Halifax Explosion", which was printed in the *Journal of Education*, volume 17, no. 3, February 1968, and "The Sesqui-centennial of the First Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada", which appeared in *The Dalhousie Review*, Summer, 1968.

The book on the place-names and the places of Nova Scotia, which was undertaken as a project connected with the centennial of Confederation, is expected to be available within a few weeks.

Appendix A is a list of donors for the year 1968.

Appendix B is Robert Hale's Journal of an Expedition to Nova Scotia in 1731.

Appendix C is a letter from Lieutenant-Governor Charles Hastings Doyle to Lord Monck, February 13, 1868, concerning the political situation in Nova Scotia one hundred years ago.

A statement of the receipts and disbursements for the financial year ending March 31, 1969, will be found below.

Respectfully submitted,

C. BRUCE FERGUSON

Provincial Archivist.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year ended March 31, 1969

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand, April 1, 1968	8,795.90
Government of Nova Scotia	87,000.00
Sales of publications	873.73

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	74,122.36	
Furnishing and Equipment	4,565.06	
Printing	7,828.63	
Microfilming	3,217.83	
Maintenance & Expenses of Bldg.	1,043.40	
Office Supplies	1,688.39	
Library and Manuscript Room	1,606.34	
Bindery	280.87	
Purchases, Archival Material	646.40	
Transfer and Express	223.02	
Sundry Expenses	193.69	
	<u>\$95,415.99</u>	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1969	1,253.64	
	<u>\$96,669.63</u>	<u>\$96,669.63</u>

For and on behalf of

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES
OF NOVA SCOTIA

C. Bruce Fergusson, Provincial Archivist

Winifred McFatridge, Secretary

Auditors' Report

We have audited the records of Receipts and Disbursements of the Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia for the year ended March 31, 1969, and have obtained all the information and explanations that we required.

We hereby certify that the above statement is a true and correct summary of the receipts and disbursements for the said year, and that the balance shown as on hand and in the bank has been verified.

H. H. Veno & Company
Chartered Accountants.

Halifax, N. S.
April 8, 1969.

APPENDIX A

- Achilles, Mrs. Edith Mulhall, New York, N. Y.
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
American Bureau of Shipping, Halifax, N. S.
Archives of Quebec, Quebec.
Armstrong, Mr. William, Halifax, N. S.
Arnold, Mrs. Gerald F., Windsor Junction, N. S.
Arsenault, Mr. F. J., Fredericton, N. B.
Association of Provincial Land Surveyors of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.
Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, Halifax, N. S.
Baden-Powell, Mr. R., M.L.A., Digby, N. S.
Balcom, Col. S. R., Halifax, N. S.
Baker, Mrs. R. M., Sr., Dryden, N. Y.
Banks, Mr. H. R., Halifax, N. S.
Barrow, Mr. W. J., Research Laboratory, Richmond, Va.
Bates, Mr. George T., Halifax, N. S.
Beairisto, Mr. Harold K., Vernon, B. C.
Beer, Mr. Henry R., Corner Brook, Nfld.
Beaudry, Mr. G. V., New York, N. Y.
Bishop, Mr. Allison, Truro, N. S.
Black, Miss G. F., Toronto, Ont.
Blakeley, Miss Phyllis, Halifax, N. S.
Blakeley, Miss Shirley, Halifax, N. S.
Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, Halifax, N. S.
Board of School Commissioners, Halifax, N. S.
Boland, Miss Eileen, Halifax, N. S.
Boltz, Mr. Nelson, Spryfield, N. S.
Bowman, Miss, Halifax, N. S.
Brooks, Mr. C. B., Truro, N. S.
Bruce, Miss Marjorie M., Shelburne, N. S.
Brundige, Fire Chief G. H., Halifax, N. S.
Brown, Mr. H. R., Pugwash, N. S.
Burt, Mr. Martin, East Hartford, Conn.
Calver, Mrs. J. V., Sydney, N. S.
Cameron, Mrs. George A., Halifax, N. S.
Cameron, Mr. James M., Ottawa.
Cameron, Miss Mary, Halifax, N. S.
Campbell, Mr. P. MacKenzie, Sydney, N. S.
Canada Council, Ottawa.
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Halifax, N. S.
Canadian Church Historical Society, Toronto.
Canadian Federation of University Women, Sudbury, Ont.
Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa.
Chesley, Miss E. Lucy, Bridgetown, N. S.
Collins, Mr. Lewis W., Halifax, N. S.
Commercial News, Halifax, N. S.
Copeland, Miss Catherine, New Glasgow, N. S.
Cossette, Mrs. E. Putman, Moonachie, N. J.
Craigie, Mrs. E. G., Vancouver, B. C.

Crawford, Prof. D. P., Sackville, N. B.
Creighton, Mr. Norman, Hantsport, N. S.
Cuthbertson, Mrs. Arnold, Sackville, N. B.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S.
Dartmouth Heritage Museum, Dartmouth, N. S.
Dawson, Mrs. C. A., Port Whitby, Ont.
Dawson, Mrs. K. L., Halifax, N. S.
Department of Education, Halifax, N. S.
Department of Fisheries, Halifax, N. S.
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Halifax,
N. S.
Department of Labour, Halifax, N. S.
Department of Lands and Forests, Halifax, N. S.
Department of Mines, Halifax, N. S.
Department of Municipal Affairs, Halifax, N. S.
Department of Provincial Secretary, Halifax, N. S.
Department of Public Welfare, Halifax, N. S.
Department of Trade and Industry, Halifax, N. S.
Derengoski, Mrs. W. A., Halifax, N. S.
Disher, Mr. Arthur L., Ottawa.
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.
Doull, Hon. John, Halifax, N. S.
Eaton, Mr. W. L., Upper Canard, N. S.
Edwards, Miss Muriel, Halifax, N. S.
Egan, Misses Mary and Mildred E., Halifax, N. S.
Farnsworth, Mr. Percival W., Vancouver, B. C.
Fergusson, Dr. C. Bruce, Halifax, N. S.
Fillmore, Mr. Roscoe A., Centreville, N. S.
Fisher, Mr. R. J., Halifax, N. S.
Fisher, Mr. William A., Halifax, N. S.
Forbes, Mr. Ernest R., Kingston, Ont.
Gavel, Mr. E. V., Halifax, N. S.
Gibson, Rev. Allen M., Chester, N. S.
Gillis, Mr. S., New Waterford, N. S.
Glenbow Foundation, Calgary, Alberta.
Goddard, Mrs. Hazel F., Dartmouth, N. S.
Government of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B.
Government of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.
Grant, Mrs. Eric McN., Halifax, N. S.
Grant, Mr. F. W., Wallace, N. S.
Green, Mrs. Roselle, Halifax, N. S.
Guildford, Mrs. D. A., Halifax, N. S.
Halifax, City of
Halifax Coin Club, Halifax, N. S.
Halifax Mail-Star, Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton, Mr. Paul T., Dartmouth, N. S.
Hamond, Mrs. Mary, Portchester, Hants, England.
Hankinson, Mrs. J. B., Halifax, N. S.
Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton,
N. B.
Harris, Estate of the late Dr. R. V., Halifax, N. S.

Henry, Miss Alison, Halifax, N. S.
Henry, Dr. Lola, Halifax, N. S.
Inglis, Mr. J. Alex., Liverpool, N. S.
Inglis, Mr. R. E., Halifax, N. S.
Institute of Historical Research, London, England.
Institute of Public Affairs, Halifax, N. S.
Johnson, Miss C. Belle, Maccan, N. S.
Jones, Mr. H. R. St. C., Halifax, N. S.
Jones, Hon. W. S. K., Halifax, N. S.
Lane, Mr. F. A., Lunenburg, N. S.
Langille, Mr. Loran, Mahone Bay, N. S.
Leary, Mr. Thomas P., Omaha, Nebraska.
LeBlanc, Mr. Stan, Truro, N. S.
Leger, Mr. P. A., Armdale, N. S.
Legislative Library, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Legislative Library, Halifax, N. S.
Lindenbusch, Mr. John H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Logan, Mr. Robert A., Duluth, Minn.
Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MacAskill, Mr. J. A., Glace Bay, N. S.
McClearn, Mr. R. E., Liverpool, N. S.
McClure, Mr. W. Raymond, West Roxbury, Mass.
MacDonald, Mr. Robert, Glace Bay, N. S.
MacDonald, Mr. R. C., Catalone Gut, Louisbourg, N. S.
McDormand, Dr. Thomas B., Saint John, N. B.
McEwan, Mrs. C. M., Toronto.
McGivern, Rev. James Sabine, S. J., Toronto.
MacKay, Mr. H. K., Department of Education, Halifax, N. S.
MacKenzie, Mr. H. D., Truro, N. S.
McKeough, Dr. T. J., Halifax, N. S.
MacKinnon, Miss Jean Morris, Amherst, N. S.
McLearn, Miss Edna, Elmsdale, N. S.
MacLennan, Miss E. A. Electa, Halifax, N. S.
MacLeod, Mr. Bert, Sydney, N. S.
MacLeod, Mr. Hector, Liverpool, N. S.
Mabey, Mr. Ernest, Truro, N. S.
Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine.
Manuge, Mr. Robert W., Halifax, N. S.
Marble, Prof. A. E., Antigonish, N. S.
Maritime Command, Dept. of National Defence, Halifax, N. S.
Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co., Ltd., Halifax, N. S.
Marks, Mr. Ralph, Dartmouth, N. S.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.
Medical Society of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.
Meuse, Mrs. J. R., Halifax, N. S.
Miller, Mr. G. P., Halifax, N. S.
Minard, Mr. M. J., Paris, France.
Mombourquette, Mrs. Ronald, Dartmouth, N. S.
Mosher, Estate of the late Miss Effie, Windsor, N. S.
Mullock, Mr. Vernon P., Halifax, N. S.
Municipality of the County of Halifax, Halifax, N. S.

- Municipality of the County of Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N. S.
Municipality of the District of Lunenburg, Lunenburg, N. S.
Municipality of East Hants, Shubenacadie, N. S.
Munroe, Mr. George, Halifax, N. S.
National Harbours Board, Halifax, N. S.
National Parole Board, Ottawa.
Nauss, Mrs. Frank, Chester, N. S.
Newfoundland Archives, St. John's, Newfoundland.
New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N. B.
New York Historical Society, New York .
New York Public Library, New York.
New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing, Truro, N. S.
Nova Scotia Farm Products Association, Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia Light and Power Co., Ltd., Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia Provincial Library, Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia Teachers' Union, Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia Voluntary Planning Board, Halifax, N. S.
Ontario Historical Society, Waterloo, Ont.
Parker, Mr. S. M., Truro, N. S.
Patterson, Hon. Frank H., Q.C., Truro, N. S.
Pettys, Miss Angeline, Portland, Maine.
Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.
Public Service Commission, Halifax, N. S.
Putman, Mr. James M., Vancouver, B. C.
Quinn, Mrs. Edythe, Wolfville, N. S.
Ridge, Mr. A. D., Edmonton, Alberta.
Robertson, Mrs. Donald, Shelburne, N. S.
Rockwell, Mr. Charles N., Centreville, Kings Co., N. S.
Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal.
Ryan, Mrs. Martha, Windsor, N. S.
Sanford, Mr. Jack M., East Aurora, N. Y.
Saskatchewan Archives Board, Saskatoon, Sask.
Seaman Cross, Ltd., Halifax, N. S.
Sinclair, Rev. D. M., D. D., Halifax, N. S.
Smiley, Mrs. B. G., Beaverbank, N. S.
Smyth, Mrs. C. M., Windsor, N. S.
Society of American Archivists, Madison, Wis.
Stairs, Wm., Son and Morrow, Halifax, N. S.
Stanfield, Hon. Robert L., Ottawa.
Starr, Miss Sally, Wolfville, N. S.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Steacy, Mr. Richard H., Toronto, Ont.
Steeves, Mr. Wm. A., Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.
Stocking, Mrs. Iola L., Boise, Idaho.
Street, Mr. T. G., Q.C., Ottawa.
Sutherland, Mr. J. R. H., New Glasgow, N. S.
Sutherland, Mrs. Ruth R., Westlock, Alberta.
Thomas, Mr. C. E., Halifax, N. S.

Thurlow, Mrs. C. W., Lunenburg, N. S.

Turner, Mr. Allan R., Regina, Sask.

Uniacke, Mr. Jeremy, London, England.

Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities, Halifax, N. S.

United Church of Canada, Toronto.

Vernon, Mr. John, Warrington, Lancashire, England.

Voluntary Economic Planning Board, Halifax, N. S.

Wade, Miss Constance E., Halifax, N. S.

Wainwright, Major E. P., Halifax, N. S.

Wright, Capt. David, Dartmouth, N. S.

Zwicker, Mr. F. Homer, Lunenburg, N. S.

APPENDIX B

Robert Hale, Junior, who wrote the following account of Nova Scotia in 1731, was born on February 12, 1702/3. He belonged to Beverley, Massachusetts. At about the age of fifteen or sixteen he was employed to keep the grammar school in that community, and in 1721 he was graduated at Harvard College. Then he studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Manning of Ipswich, and about 1723 he engaged in medical practice. He was active in local affairs, being surveyor, selectman, assessor, town clerk and treasurer, Justice of the Peace, collector of excise and chairman of the school committee. For thirteen years he represented the town in the General Court. In 1731 he made a voyage to Nova Scotia. In 1745 he was a colonel in command of a regiment in the expedition against Louisbourg, and after the siege he enclosed a piece of ground at Louisbourg for cultivation which became known as Colonel Hale's Garden. In 1747 he was a commissioner to New York to discuss measures for the general defence. In 1755 he was commissioned to negotiate with New Hampshire for aid for an expedition against the French and for the reduction of Crown Point, and he carried out that assignment with skill. In 1761 he was sheriff of Essex County. He died in 1767 after a lingering illness in his sixty-fifth year.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA
HALIFAX, N. S.

APPENDIX B

I

ROBERT HALE'S JOURNAL OF AN
EXPEDITION TO NOVA SCOTIA, 1731

June, Thursday 17, 9 A. M.

. . . . Wee set sail (Govr. Cosby & his men on Board us) with ye wind at E. which is in no ways fair for us, wee got out without ye Bay, about two Leagues, & ye wind dy'd away, but there is little or no Swell, I'm not Sick, only my Head akes all the day thro some remains of my indisposition.

12 A. M.

Wee Saw 2 or 3 whales about 2 miles distance. When you bear N. & by E. from Frederick's fort (as you come from ye E.) you first discover it.

E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. from Monhegan is the nearest Course for Annapolis— (or I'm informed) When wee past by ye Fort to come out they hoisted their Flag but Saluted us not with any Guns, as they did with 4 at our Entrance in return to a Volley of Small Arms discharg'd by Capt. Bradstreets men—

4 P. M.

Saw a large Whale about 2 Leagues S. of us;

8 P. M.

Wee saw but one or two vessels in ye Bay today & those at a very great Distance.

Friday 18, 6 A.M.

It is been very calm ever since 9 yesterday morning except a small breeze about an hour at N. & by W.—fair weather still but looks likely to rain—

This morning wee saw abundance of sharks, whales, sunfish, and other strange fish on every side of us—

Monhegin lyes about N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. & wee candiscover ye passage between the Islands, it is about ye distance of 3 Leagues.

Wee try'd for Fish yesterday & caught none, but today wee took 2 Cod, 2 Haddock & a Mackarel.

1 P. M.

The wind sprung at S. W. a pleasant Gale. I find my illness increases, I could not sleep last night but very little & have no Appetite today & I fell feverish I have too large & quick pu (lse)

5 P. M.

The Distance from Monhegin Island to Mount Desart is about twenty Leagues and thence to Annapolis about 35 more. E. & by N. from Monhegin (Monhegan) makes Mintinicus (Matinicus) Rock, distance from Mintinicus (Matinicus) Island about one League N. W. & N. from Monhegin about 6 lgs.

Wee got up to it about 5 a Clock & from it cou'd just Discern Mount Desart bearing about E. N. E. from us at the Distance of about 14 Lgs.

8 P. M.

Our Pilott tells us that there is a high Large Rock lyes about 5 Leagues S. & S. E. off from Mount Desart but as tis now Night & wee as yet 5 or 6 Lgs from it wee shall not see it I hope nor feel it Neither—

Wind is now at S. W. our Course at Present N. N. E. & the weather continues fair.

I feel something better this Evening but can eat nothing yet, & am very weak.

This Morning it being very Calm wee Spy'd the Fin of a Whale a head of us out of water (& supposing it to be a Rose Fish) ran forward to see it, he swimming very slowly and our vessel having gone way ahead, wee soon came up with him, and one of ye hands took a Pole & Struck him on his Back but the twirle of his tail just miss'd the stem of the vessel about a foot—We had a fair view of him, he was about 20 feet long & had very large white spots on his Back (that look'd like sores) one of them near 2 feet over.

June, Sat. 19, 3 A. M.

Wee came up with Mount Desart Rock & went about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the S. E. of it—(our Course now is E) tho suppose the currents setting against us was the Reason wee came up with it no Sooner—To day wee took 14 Mackarel.

Wee saw no sail today & but 2 yesterday & those at a very great Distance—

June, Sat. 19, 3 P. M.

Wee lost sight of Mount Desart and so are now out of Sight of all Land.

7 P. M.

Discovered Grand Menand a large Island of 4 or 5 Lgs. long & about 4 or 5 miles Broad—about N. W. from us.

8 P. M.

The wind is all gone down, but no very great swell. I am Something better today than yesterday at my stomach & since night eat Some Victuals with some relief but my head has ak'd all day & continues to do so. The wind has been to day from S. S. W. to N. W. variable wee suppose our selves now to be about 20 Lgs. distant from Annapolis. Fair weather still.

June, Sab. 20, 3 A.M.

There has been but little wind all night yet wee just now made Land as the Light appeared, & it proves to be the lower end of Long Island (Upon our Starboard).

4 A. M.

The wind begins to freshen, is pretty fair & Tide & Flood makes up

7 A. M.

The wind freshens still, wee hawl in with the shore & make Grand Passage 10 lgs. below Annapolis Gut—then keeping along the Shore within a quarter of a Mile, wee make

10 A. M.

Petit Passage, 3 Lgs. Farthur and after that Gulliver's Hole 3 Lgs. farther; now the wind is all gone and the Tide makes down so that wee expect to lose much ground—a Sloop is about a Lgue ahead of us which 5 hours agoe but just within our ken.

I'm informed by many who have been up this Bay of Fundy (which begins from Mount Desart, which makes it on one Side & Cape Sables on ye other which is 60 lgs over, as I'm told—that ye Tide Ebbs & Flows in ye Bottom of it at or above Checnecto 16 or 18 Fathoms—& that one Tide of Flood will carry a vessel up as much as two tides of Ebb will bring her down.

1 P. M.

Nothwithstanding what is Said of the Strong Currents, bad Storms & c., I See no ground for exaggerating them—It is now (as we Suppose) near or quite half Ebb & wee have but very little wind, yet wee Stem the Tide; & as to Storms, there are never any here comparable with what are with us. For wee are now on the S.E. side of two Bays about 3 Lgs. below Annapolis Gut & can see no land to the N. W. yet, the Rocks (as we can plainly see being within $1\frac{1}{2}$

Gunshot of the Shore, having 12 Fathoms water) the Rocks, I say, are not white by the Ablutions made by Storms as with us, but as black above Highwater mark as by the Side of a deep Fresh water Brook & to the very top of high water mark, as full of Rockweed as they can Thrust—the Banks where there are no rocks against them (tho in Some places they are such, very high and steep) are not washed at all, and the Rocks are in few places bare of Earth above 3 or 4 feet above common highwater mark, so that how Strong so ever ye winds are there are certainly never any very great Seas—but as to the Currents, I'm not so well qualify'd to Judge as yet, nor as to the great Ebbing & flowing, nor the Fogs to which I've been told the Bay of Fundy is very Subject.

4 P. M.

An Indian on shore seeing us pass by—He came off in his Canoe to us, with his Squaw, 2 Papouses & Dogg, as he was wretchedly poor, we gave him 3 or 4 Biskets, a little Tobacco & pipes.

6. P. M.

Wee got up to the Gutt & just after our Entrance 2 Frenchmen came on Board us, one of whom had wooden Shoes on, the first that (to my remembrance) I ever Saw—

9 P. M.

Wee got up to the Upper part of the Bason & dropp'd anchor it being high water & Calm.

June, Monday 21, 4 A. M.

The Govr got on Board a Boat belonging to the Fort & went up, it being but about 3 Lgs.

The Land on each Side of the Annapolis Gut is exceeding high, so yt looks to be but about 2 Gunshots over, altho it be more than a mile—the Land is all full of low Shrubby Trees & looks as tho not one had ever been cut down here Since the Creation. On the Starboard Side at the Entrance is a Small Beach where the French dry ye Fish wc they catch here about, & upon it a Small Cross, they being allow'd the free Exercise of their Religion, tho. Subjects to the K. of Gr. Brittain, about 5 miles below the Fort is an Island on the Starboard call'd Goat Island just above wc Gen. Nicholson's Fleet Anchor'd, the Channel hereabouts is narrow, & Shoal at low water & for a mile or two both above & below & runs about E. & West about a mile above this Island on ye Larboard is a Small Village of French pple containing about a dozen houses, about which the Land is cleared at Some distance & is ye first of that sort which you see; it is pretty low there but very high all round. From hence you first discover ye Fort which lyes about E. S. E. A little above this village about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile are 8 or 9 Houses

more, opposite to which Gen. Nicholson Landed upon the Marsh—and from hence the Course to ye Fort is N.E. by E. & S. S. W. & by W.—from hence to ye Fort on each side of ye river are small villages (if I may so call them) at Small intervals of about 4, 5 or 6 Houses in a Village, inhabited by French pple, for no English live here but such as live in or near the Fort.

I'm Informed the French are settled also for 30 miles up ye River above the Fort—

About 9 a Clock wee got up & Landed and spent ye rest of the forenoon in taking out ye Govrs Goods. Then I went up & waited upon Gen. Phillips & the Govr went & show'd mee his garden, tables & c. I din'd with the Govr. It rain'd so hard all this afternoon that I cou'd not go out & I lodg'd in ye Fort at Night—

June, Tuesday 22, A. M.

This morning is Foggy which is the first Fog I have Discover'd since I came from New Castle.

9 A. M.

I took my Leave of Gov. Cosby who was pleased very generously to give me £ for all my time & trouble—and to my men 20s/. to drink his Health. I had no time to take any Survey of the Fort &c. so say nothing of it—

10 A. M.

The wind being S. W. (we is almost against us) we weight anchor to go down the River—

Yesterday one of the Drummers at the Fort, was buried at whose interment (as is ye Custom) 12 men fir'd 3 volleys—

Today a soldier was whipt 20 Lashes for getting drunk last Sabbath There are now 3 Schooners & 6 sloops in ye Harbour.

A Sloop & a Schooner are here loaden from the wreck at Seal Islands, per order & on Acct. (as tis said) of Gen. Phillips

4 P. M.

It being calm & ye Tide Spent, we came to Anchor in ye Season—Fair weather— no Fog—(Two Leagues I'm Inform'd of from ye Gut to Cape Anne, ye Course is W. S. W. The Current Gets E. S. E. & W. S. W. above long Island, & Below N. & S.)

6 P. M.

Wee went a shore & I seeing some Fir Trees endeavor'd to get the Balsom which is pretty plenty but the knats & Muskettoes being very plenty also, I was soon forc'd to give over; as I was going

down, I saw 2 Speckled Snakes or like Adders upon the Beach, such as I never saw before, which I killed.

The water where we Anchor upon trial wee find to Ebb & flow 20 feet & 8 Inches & no more—

June, Wednesday 23, A. M.

This morning wee took (as wee lay at Anchor) 3 Haddock, & one Cod—

Last night it was very foggy all night

11 A. M.

It being near high water & a Small breeze of wind springing up (the night against us) wee weigh'd Anchor & Set Sail for Checnecto which is computed from hence about 30 Leagues, i. e. Meskquesh, ye Chief Village.

1 P. M.

Was got out of Gut & then the wind dy'd away Calm

10 P. M.

A Small Breese of wind Sprung up which lasted about an hour; wee being then 1½ Lgues N. W. from ye Gut—then Calm & Foggy again.

June, Thir. 1 P. M.

It being about Highwater we are now near the shore about 9 leagues above the Gut, for it has been in a manner Calm all the Time so yt we've gone but little more than the Tide has carried us—At this place is a small pebblestone Beech on the S. End of which stands a Cross & about a mile beyond Red Rocky Cliffs at least 40 feet perpendicular—but now the wind springing up at W. N. W. wee hawl off the shore & bend our Course for Checnecto which wee suppose lyes 21 Leagues N. E. from us. But as the tide of Ebb makes down wee don't gain much ground, the wind being Gentle.

NB

The Course from the Gut to Checnecto is N. E. & by E. From Annapolis to Isle of Holt is about 12 Leagues. Wee leave this upon the Starboard as wee go to Checnecto but as you go to Menis upon the Larboard.

E. N. E. from Isle of Holt lyes a Ledge of Rocks upon the N. Side of the Bay, 2 Leagues distant from the N. Shore & one League Long.—All along Annapolis Shore from Long Island we is 12 Leagues below ye Gut to this place, the Land is very high & the Shore very bold so as you may go within a quarter of a Mile Safely—

11 P. M.

Wee are now almost abreast of Cape Checnecto we lyes about 4 or 5 miles N. & by W. from Isle of Holt—& going Something too near & the wind Slackning wee were by Tide of Flood (Still making up) almost sucked in between them, the Indraught being into Menis Bay. There is now an Appearance of the Aurora Borealis, at N. N. W.

June, Fri. 25, 1 A.M.

The wind now Springs up a pleasant Gale at S. & by W. The Weather fair, wee pass by Cape Checnecto ye N. Point of which has Rocks lying off for about a mile about 2 Leagues above this is a high reddish Cliff at least 60 Feet almost opposite for which upon the N. Shore is a Cape at about 3 Lgs distance called Cape Arroshia (Enrage) we arriv'd here about Sunrise or 4 h. & ½ A. M.

8

Wee past by the Coal Banks & a little farther come to the place where the Coal is taken in we is about 5 Lgs below. The Water here (tho 15 Fathom deep) is as thick of Mudd & Clay as in the Pond of a Brickyard—from Shore to Shore here is but about 3 or 4 Miles & yet you can see no Land a head of you, the River runs so far & so Strait.

June, Thir. 1 P. M.

Wee Endeavoured to bring our Vessel from ye Road to ye Wharff, but ye Channel being Narrow wee ran aground & then threw out our Ballast.

June, Sat. 26, 1 A. M.

Then made a 2d attempt to gain ye Wharff, but gott aground a Boats Length from it

2 P. M.

Wee got our vessel in to ye Wharff & took our Cask out of the Hold, & Capt. Foresythe's Hands went to Landing & put in as much Coal as wee tho't our Schooner wou'd float with, &c.

June, Sab. 27, 2½ A. M.

It being the highest Tide we cou'd expect we hawl'd off into ye Creek but when ye Tide went out wee had like to have oversett, because she lay on ye Side of ye Bank.

The Coal which they dig about 7 miles below of Place, they bring hither in 2 Lighters & thro' up in to Cribs which they have made

in the Edge of the Marsh, close to which they have cut down ye Sodd or Marsh so as to make a Wharff and so low that a Vessel can go in a little before highwater.

The Persons now Concerned in this Affair are Maj. Henry Cope of Annapolis, Capt. Alex. Forsyth, Mr. John Liddel and Mr. John Carnes of Boston. They have a permission from Govr Phillips at Annapolis & began to dig last April—Only 2 Vessels have loaded here before us—

This Creek is the nearest place to transport the Coal to where a Vessel may ride or lay safely all weathers, for tis dry half a Mile below the wharff at low water.

Coal has been dug here this 30 years but they always us'd to take it up below high water Mark, but now they dig it out of the Cliff near an 100 feet above.

I could not find yt water flows at Checnecto above 8 or 10 fathoms at most wc is about 50 or 60 feet—

Capt. Belcher of Boston formerly caus'd coal to be dug here & brought to this very place where ye wharfe now stands & a large quantity of it lyes here now which was sett on fire (being mix'd with much dirt) about 3 weeks agoe & the fire is not out yet.

They Suppose this Mine of Coal reaches to that at Spanish River, it being but a few Leagues a crop of land from one to the other.

One Man will dig many Chaldron of this Coal in a day. They have a House at this Creek which they call Stanwell Hall & the Creek is call'd Gran'choggin—

No other House is within 2 Leagues of it—

They have a Sergeant (who is also impowered as a Collector for the Port of Granchoggin) & 6 Soldiers from Annapolis; they imploy besides about 10 or 12 Frenchmen, besides the men who go in the Lighters. There is abundance of Muskettoes here, so that in a Calm hot day, is almost impossible to live especially among the Trees.

There is no Such thing as an Oak, Walnut or Chesnut Tree in these parts and the Land so poor that no other Trees grow to be above a foot or foot & half over, & very few so large. Spruce & Birch is the chief of ye Wood, which the Land is covered with—& whr there are no Marshes the people don't pretend to Settle.

All the whole Bay above Cape Checnecto is called by yt name & the little Villages of 3 or 4 or half a Score Families, have other Denominations.

This Bay seems to mee to be as (Subject to Strong winds as Near Annapolis) it is to Calms, for besides that the shores are washed higher & that the people build all their Houses low, with large Timber & Sharp Roofs (not one house being 10 feet to the Eves)

you see an abundance of Places, spots of Land of phaps 2 or 3 Acres in a Spot which have not a Tree standing only perhaps here & there a trunk of a large tree, 10, 15 or 20 feet high but the Ground all covered with trees blown up by the Roots & Multitudes of young trees 10 or 15 feet high all of near an heighth.

1 P. M.

I took my Boat with 2 hands designing to go about 2 Leagues up the River to the nearest French Houses, (my Pilott being an Interpreter) but as I had got about ye middle of ye Bay the Fogg came in very thick, & wee row'd an hour and half before wee saw Land & then we discover'd it on the opposite Shore about 3 Leagues above our vessel. Soon after wee got on the Fogg clear'd us and wee Saw near our Boat an Indian Wigwam on the Beach & at about 2 Miles distance a Small Village of 3 or 4 French Houses called Worshcock & lyes up Tantamar River to which wee went & the French entertained us with much civility & courtesy & when we came away one man would needs accompany us to our Boat & conduct a nearer way over the Marshes than that by which wee came, when we came to our Boat (which wee left at highwater), wee found her again near $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, but as the Shore was all descending, Muddy & very Soft & Slippery, with our Guides help we made a Shift to Launch here, and it being by this time young Flood, wee put away for Meshegueshe, a small village about 2 Leagues further up the River tho indeed it is the largest in this Bay, but as it was now dark wee were obliged to keep in with the shore lest wee shou'd miss the Crick up which wee were to go about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the Town; but the wind blowing very hard & right upon the Shore, wee were put to much difficulty & once got upon a Rocky flat a considerable distance where wee had like to have stove our Boats to pieces, but at length wee espied the Creek & thrust our Boat in & soon had Smooth Water & about wee got up to the Town, to the House of one William Sears the Tavern keeper who let us in & gott water to wash our legs & feet (bedaubed with Clay in coming ashore) & other Refreshments.

June, Mond. 28, 5 A. M.

I rose & after Breakfast walk'd to see the Place & divert myself— There are but about 15 or 20 Houses in this village tho it be the largest in the Bay besides 2 Mass Houses or Churches on one of which they hang a Flagg Morning & Evening for Prayers, to the other the Priest goes once a day only, Habited like a Fool in Petticoats, with a Man after him with a Bell in one Hand ringing at every door and a lighted candle & Lanthorn in the other.

3 P. M.

We had designed now to go down to our Vessel but the blowing very hard at S. W. wee were Oblig'd to quit our purpose till next High water for tis impossible to go against the Tide.

I went to see an Indian trader named Pierre Ameau who lately came from St. John's in Canada River with Furs & Seals Skins, they go up this River till they came to a Carrying place of about 10 miles over & then they are in that River, so that tis not half so far to N.foundland that way as to go all by water.

When I came to inquire into the Price of things, I found their Manner is to give no more (or Scarce so much) for our Goods as they cost in Boston, so that all the Advance our Traders can make is upon their Goods.

All this Province are oblig'd by Proclamation of Gen. Phillips to take Massachusetts Bills in Payment except where it is otherwise agreed between Buyer & Seller. But tis no Profit to our Traders nor theirs to take any Money except Just for Change & Money is the worst Commodity a Man can have here—for as our Traders Sell as cheap or cheaper than they Buy, it will be but loss to take money to bring away & the pple here don't care to take it because in ye 1st place our Traders will not take it of them for ye aforewrited reason; 2d the Indians with whom they trade will not take for all the Furs &c. which they get will Scarce pay for what Cloathing they want &c. that they take up when they deliver their Furs.

June, Mond. 28 P. M.

3. They have no Taxes to pay & 4th, They trade but little amongst themselves everyone raising himself wh he wants except what they have in Exchange from ye Traders & as a proof that they are govern'd by this Maxim I need only say that when I came to pay my Reckoning at ye Tavern ye Landlord had but 5 d in Money tho he is one of the wealthiest in the place. This night we lodg'd at Sear's again & at Supper were regaled with Bonyclabber, Soop, Sallet, roast shad & Bread & Butter, & today wee din'd with Mr. Ameau at his Brother's upon roast Mutton & for Sauce a Sallet mix'd with Bonyclabber Sweetened with Molasses—Just about Bedtime wee were Surpris'd to See Some of ye Family on their Knees paying yr Devotions to ye Almighty & others near them talking, & Smoaking, &c., this they do all of them (mentally but not Orally) every night & Morning, not altogether, but now one & then another & Sometimes 2 or 3 together, but not in Conjunction one with the other.

The Women here differ as much in yr Cloathing (besides wearing of Wooden Shoes) from those in New Engl. as they do in Features & Complexions which darkens by living in the Smoak in ye Summer to defend themselves against ye Muskettoes & in ye Winter against ye Cold. They have but one room in yr Hóuse, besides a Cockloft Cellar & Sometimes a Closet—their Bedrooms are made Something after ye Manner of a Sailor's Cabbin, but boarded all around about ye bigness of ye Bed except one little hole on the foreside just big eno to crawl into, before which is a Curtain drawn & a Step to get into it, there Stands a Chest. They have not above

2 or 3 Chairs in a house & those wooden ones bottom & all—I Saw but 2 Mugs among all ye French & ye lip of one of ym was broken above 2 Inches. When they treat you with Strong drink, they bring it in a large Bason & give you a Porringer to dip it with—the Gait of ys pple is very different from ye English for the women Step (or rather Straddle) further at a Step than ye Men. The Women Cloath's are good Eno' but they look as if they were pitched on with pitchforks & very often yr Stockings are down about their heels—

Capt. Blinn of Boston who has been a trader in Nova Scotia this many years died about a month agoe at Meshquesh & lyes Buried on the plain below the Town, not far from ye Pool where he us'd to lay his Sloop.

June, Tues. 29, 3½ A. M.

Wee rose & went down to our Boat & made the best off our way to our Vessel, but the wind being against us it was past 8 A Clock before wee got down, where when wee came wee found our Vessel loaded.

3 P. M.

Wee endeavour'd to hawl off our Vessel intending to go out this Tide in doing which we ran aground 4 times Sometimes on one Side of the Creek and Sometimes on the other, however at last we got her into the Road but the Wind blowing half a Storm right against us, wee dropp'd Anchor—the wind still increased with Thunder, Rain & extensive Lightning.

10 P. M.

& blew most violently so yt wee took in water over our Side—about 10 a Clock I saw wt the sailors call a Corprisant on the head of our Foremast & before 12 the Storm was pretty well over.

Jun, Wed. 30, 5 A. M.

It being high water wee weighed Anchor the Wind at W. N. W. but in about an hour & half it Shifted about to S. W. (where it has blown hard almost continually ever Since wee gott within Cape Checknecto (except a few hours this Morning) however we gott down halfway between Cape Arroshia (Enrage)

1 P. M.

& Grindstone Island, about 5 Leagues below Granchoggin & here wee drop'd Anchor about ¾ of a Mile from ye Shore. Wee hoisted Anchor & Sail the wind at S. W. a Strong Gale & our due Course W. S. W. It looks like foul weather, ye Clouds blacken & gather thick at the W. The Sunsets in a Cloud. The wind grows Stronger

Still & tho it be now low Water & Tide of Flood & wind both against us wee can't Anchor, but must busk it from Side to Side of Bay till Highwater in ye Morning.

July, Thir. 1, 5 A. M.

The wind holds still at S. W. right against us but it being now Highwater, wee are in hopes to gain Something—the sky is over cast still. Wee are now on ye N. Shore opposite to ye River Pome (Apple River) we is about a League above ye N. point of Cape Checnecto.

July, Thurs. 1, 12 A. M.

It being now low water & the wind dying away & it setting in very thick of Fogg, wee drop'd Anchor in about 26 Fathoms Water on ye N. Shore, opposite to Cape Checnecto.

6 P. M.

To have ye Advantage of ye Ebbing Tide wee weighed Anchor, little or no wind.

8 P. M.

It comes up thick of Fogg & Stark Calm.

July, Fri. 2, 2 A. M.

The wind comes up at S. W. the Fogg continues thick

5 A. M.

The wind blows a brisk Gale at S. W. & W. we is directly against us & ye Fogg is so thick that wee can't see Scarce 6 rods before us.

9 A. M.

The Fogg clears away & wee discover Isle of Holt about 3 Leagues E. N. E. of us. Wind Still at S. W. & by W. blows hard & a great Head Sea which breaks over our Bows—Tis now so Cold yt wee can't be upon Deck (tho its Fair Weather) without our Great Coats over our other Cloaths. . . .

APPENDIX C

Lieutenant-Governor Charles Hastings Doyle to Lord Monck,

Confidential, February 13, 1868

The introduction into the House of Assembly by the Attorney General of the Resolutions of which I submitted a copy to your Lordship a few days ago, and the avowed intention of the Govt. to send a Delegation to England to urge upon H. M. Govt. the justice and advisability of repealing the provisions of the B. N. A. Act of 1867, as far as they concern Nova Scotia, under it, I think, desirable that I should frankly communicate with your Lordship on the present state of affairs and of public feeling in this Province.

I shall perhaps succeed best in placing your Lordship in a position to form an opinion on the subject if I briefly recapitulate the leading political events which have occurred since my assumption of the Govt. in October last; altho' many of them must be already well known to Y. L. from other sources.

The General Election of 18 Sept; which returned 18 Antis and only one Confederate to the Ottawa Parliament, resulted in the return of 36 Antis and only two Confederates to the Local House of Assembly. One of the latter was Mr. Blanchard the then Attorney General & leader of the Govt. who, immediately after the Elections, placed his resignation in the Lt. Govrs. hands, which, however, Sir Fenwick Williams, being then on the eve of his own departure, declined to accept—My first act on assuming the Govt. was to formally accept the resignation of that Ministry—and I sent for Honble. R. McHeffey, M.L.C. who undertook to form a Ministry.

Before Mr. McHeffey finally submitted to me the list of his proposed Ministry a "Caucus" of Members & Supporters of the Govt. was held in Halifax—at which, I believe, the constitution of the Ministry, their future policy, and the general state of the Country was very freely discussed.

On the final formation of the Govt. Mr. Annand, who holds the office of Treasurer & who, having failed to secure a seat at the last Election was appointed a Legislative Councillor, was declared to be the Leader—Mr. Wilkins, the Attorney-General leading the Govt. in the House of Assembly and Mr. McHeffey being merely a member of the Govt. without office—

The Attorney General & Commissioner of Crown Lands were returned without opposition, but Mr. Vail, the Provincial Secretary had to stand a contest in Digby—He was, however, returned by a large majority. The Attorney General at the declaration of the poll in Pictou, made a rather violent speech; stating his conviction of the illegality of the B. N. A. Act, and pledging the Govt. to adopt all available means for securing the repeal of the obnoxious Statute — Your Lordship will remember that, after the very decisive results

of the Elections in September, the opinion was very commonly held that the Anti Confederate party wch he satisfied with having thus "taken vengeance" on their opponents, and would accept the situation and endeavour to make the best terms they could for the benefit of their Province — The line taken by most of the Nova Scotian members at Ottawa upset this theory, but still many people did not believe that matters would really be pushed to extremities until this speech of the Attorney General clearly defined the course of the Govt. It was of course to be expected that an agitation would be got up through the Country, to back the Govt. in carrying out their intention—and this accordingly has been done.

The first meeting on the subject was held in Dartmouth, a suburb of Halifax & was attended by Mr. Howe who had just returned from Ottawa — a few days after another meeting was held in Halifax at which Mr. Howe again spoke and made use of the following expressions "."; and what then? Meetings have subsequently been held and are still being held in various parts of the Province at which resolutions are passed denouncing Confederation—advertising its repeal — and in many cases urging the Nova Scotian members not to attend the next Session at Ottawa.

The Govt. being thus pledged to advocate repeal, it was by many expected that they would propose to me to make some reference to, or endorsement of this policy in my Speech at the opening of the Session — I thought that it was better policy to let it be known that I should not consent to the insertion of any paragraph to that effect. Altho' fully aware of the hopelessness of forming another Administration (the opposition numbering only two) should any disagreement arise between myself & my present advisers. L. Y. is already aware of the success that in this instance attended me.

On the first day of the Session the Attorney General laid on the table the Resolutions above referred to — they have since been under discussion by the House. Mr. Blanchard & Mr. Pineo, who compose "Her Majesty's Opposition," have both spoken at length against the Resolutions and the former has introduced some counter Resolutions of which I enclose a copy. It is needless that I should criticize the language or the logical reasoning of either of these documents — but I may perhaps be allowed to intimate that the reputation of the Attorney-General as a lawyer or a man of practical commonsense does not stand very high in the Community.

There can be of course no doubt but that the Attorney-General's Resolution will pass by a large majority — and that the Govt. will send a Delegation to England to urge their news — in fact Mr. Howe leaves this by the steamer tomorrow—not exactly on an official capacity at present but to prepare the way for the Delegation that is to follow. It is announced that it is the wish of the H. of Assembly to postpone all Legislation till the return of the

Delegates with the answer of H. M. Govt. and to adjourn for this purpose for two or 3 months.

Your Lordship is well aware of the extreme difficulty of estimating the depth and the reality of public feeling on any political subject in these Colonies. The absence of any healthy public opinion — the virulence & recklessness of the Press — and the sudden changes that take place in men's views, render it peculiarly dangerous to hazard any prophecy as to the future. We have an instance in late events in N. B. of the rapidity with which a change is sometimes brought about—even then the feeling has been deeply felt and the conviction honestly held, for at the general election in 65 the majority agn Confederation was enormous while in 12 months later, as decided a vote was given the other way.

The difficulty of forming an opinion here is much enhanced by the action & as I might more properly say the inaction of the Confederate party — Whether it is in pursuance of a predetermined policy or whether it is owing to carelessness or (as their opponents allege) to weakness of their cause, I do not now enquire but since my assumption of the Govt. in October last, no meeting has been held & no word ever spoken in public in favour of Confederation.

The energy & I may say the ability, of the Press has been more conspicuous, on the side of the Repeal — though latterly the Confederation Newspapers have shewn more vigour.

Your Lordship is, no doubt, aware that the New Tariff has done much to increase the opposition to Confederation and I think it right to state that however much or little reason there may be for any such opinion being held yet there seems to be a very wide-spread belief among people of both sides of politics there was a decided indication during the last session of a feeling among the majority at Ottawa not to consult the interests of Nova Scotian; but, instead of doing so, of a wish to punish her for the hostile attitude she has assumed.

It can hardly be supposed that Canadian statesmen can have harboured any such feeling — but, rightly or wrongly, the impression that they do so has gained currency in the Province.

I am inclined to believe that there is truth in the often repeated assertions of the Confederate party that a majority of the wealth and intellect of the Country is on their side — but I have no doubt whatever that if the Country was polled now on the question a *very large* numerical majority could be found on the Anti Confederate side — and, moreover, that the feelings of a great portion of that majority are very hostile and intensely bitter against Canada and strongly in favour of Repeal — some of them in favour of "Repeal at all hazard."

I cannot help thinking there is cause for anxiety as regards the public feeling of this Province — I feel assured that disloyalty

does not exist to any extent — The Canvass previous to the last Election was a very warm one — Those who were opposed to Confederation represented that the measure was fraught with every imaginable evil and they charged those who contributed to carry it into effect with being Traitors who had sold this Country of Canada and deprived the inhabitants of all political rights and occasionally in the heat of the contest an opinion could be expressed by some of them that annexation to the U. S. would be preferable. Notwithstanding this, however, I believe that no such sentiment was really entertained, for when advantages could be taken of such expression by their adversaries to charge the party with disloyalty, they repudiated it as a slander upon them.

Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces has again been slightly hinted at, as affording to this Province a position preferable to the one which she now occupies.

(Enclosure in a letter from Lord Monck to Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Doyle, Confidential, February 22, 1868 — Lieutenant-Governor's Correspondence from Secretary of State.)