

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

For the Year 1970



HALIFAX, N. S.

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

For the Year 1970

To His Honour

The Honourable Victor deB. Oland, E.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 1970, together with a statement of receipts and disbursements for the period April 1st, 1970, to March 31st, 1971.

Respectfully submitted,

GERALD A. REGAN

Premier

Board of Trustees

Public Archives of Nova Scotia

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

Honourable Gerald A. Regan,
Premier of Nova Scotia

Honourable A. H. MacKinnon,
Chief Justice of Nova Scotia

Mr. John M. Buchanan,
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

Mr. P. C. Henley, Q.C.,
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 1970

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 1970.

As our collections of archival materials continue to grow and the trend in the number of researchers continues to rise, increasing demands are made upon our space and upon our facilities. With a view to accommodating new acquisitions of records, storage space has been obtained at Burnside Industrial Park for newspapers which have been microfilmed and some of those newspapers were transferred to Dartmouth in December. Only for a short time will the difficulty be tided over by this means. But it is expected that other newspapers may shortly be moved to Dartmouth in order to make available for other purposes a certain amount of space in the Archives Building.

At present consideration is being given to the possibility of providing more space for the Reading Room for Newspapers, perhaps by moving it to the southern end of the ground floor of the Archives Building. If adopted, this proposal would free an area for additional tables and chairs for researchers, while at the same time requiring the removal of some displays and the rearrangement of others. For the time being the Reading Room for newspapers has desks or tables for fourteen persons.

The Reading Room on the third floor for persons using manuscripts, books, pamphlets, maps, and photographs now has desks for twenty-four persons. There are at present four microfilm readers on the ground floor and two microfilm readers on the third floor.

Furnishing and equipment acquired during the year included a case for maps, three cabinets for microfilm, two filing cabinets, six tables and six chairs. In addition, a reader-printer for microfilm has been ordered. It will be useful not only for reading microfilm but for making readable prints from the microfilm.

In March, Miss Virginia Lewis resigned from the position of Research Assistant, and in May, Mrs. W. A. Bernard, who had resigned in December 1969, was reassigned as a Research Assistant. Garry Shutlak was also hired as a Research Assistant in May.

On the last week-end in March damage was done by condensation of steam not only to the ceilings, the walls, and the furniture of the third storey, but also to twenty pictures. Evidently a valve had been inadvertently shut off in the equipment being used by a contractor engaged in a project for Dalhousie University.

On account of this damage the ceiling and the walls of the third storey are now being repainted. Other improvements include new windows which were installed on the first and third storeys.

Among the governmental records acquired during the year were papers of the House of Assembly for 1965 and correspondence of the Department of Agriculture for 1964. Information relating to the registration of the first 200 motor vehicles for the years 1907-1912 was also received.

Additions have been made to our collections of municipal records. During the year 282 items of minutes, proceedings, or annual reports for 1970 were received from eighteen municipalities, including the towns of Antigonish, Bridgetown, Bridgewater, Digby, Kentville, Lunenburg, Middleton, New Glasgow, New Waterford, Shelburne, Stellarton, Sydney Mines, and Windsor; the cities of Dartmouth, Halifax and Sydney; and the municipal Councils of Chester, East Hants, Halifax County, Kings County, Queens County, and Yarmouth County. The minutes of the meetings of the Board of Health for the years 1899-1906 were also acquired.

Accessions of the records of clubs and societies include the minutes of the Halifax Teachers Union from October 1945 to November 1950 and from June 1957 to May 1964; the minutes of meetings of the

Women's Canadian Club of Halifax for the period 1939-1959, excepting 1952; and the Minute Book of the Wanderers' Club of Halifax from 1933 to 1939. The Minute Book of the Colchester County Liberal Club for 1922-23 was also obtained.

A considerable amount of genealogical material was acquired. It includes accounts of the Archibald, Blenkhorn, Crichton, Eaton, Gouthro, MacKay, Mann, Porter, Potter, Taylor and Weiser families, as well as a brochure dealing with the founders of Frenchvale and their descendants and copies of inscriptions on gravestones in Annapolis County, North Cumberland, Fort Point Cemetery, LaHave, and Knox Cemetery, Dublin Shore. Useful for genealogy and other purposes are the registers from the schools throughout the Province which are now being collected.

Our collection of business records also continues to grow. Day-books and ledgers for a Baddeck business in the years 1871, 1883-84, and 1888-90, five volumes of accounts of Josiah Rudolf of Rudolf's Cove or Upper LaHave for the years 1820 to 1858, and a daybook of a Habitant business for 1853-89 were procured. The minute book and register of shares of the Maple Leaf Telephone Company of Pictou County were also among our accessions.

Other acquisitions include the letter-books of Thomas Cantley of New Glasgow for the years 1903-1911, the papers of Abbie Lane, papers of H. B. Jefferson and photocopies of letters of Joshua Mauger in the Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society.

Shipping records and books about shipping were also acquired. These included the log of the *Minie J. Heckman* for 1900-1902, two volumes of records of ships at Wallace for 1840-63, and *The Days of the Ships* by Frank H. Patterson.

Local history is also represented in a variety of volumes. Such books and pamphlets include "A History of Baddeck Bridge—Now and Then", "A History of Nass's Point", "The Streets of Wolfville", a copy of Rev. Jacob W. Cox's "A History of the Congregational Church of Cornwallis", and "A History of Trinity United Church, Victoria, Cumberland County."

During the year the library received 313 books, 117 pamphlets, 198 periodicals (673 items), and 23 titles (217 items) of miscellaneous matter.

Our collection of microfilm increased very considerably in 1970, with the acquisition of about 1,059 rolls. Approximately 1,000 of those rolls contain reproductions of records in several registries of deeds and probate. Ten rolls contain biographical material, fifteen contain material relating to churches, twelve contain material about places, and twenty-two contain miscellaneous matter.

The records of churches on microfilm, acquired in 1970, include the following:

Trinity-St. Stephen's United Church, 1840-1970

Minutes of Presbytery, Halifax and Lunenburg, Presbyterian Church, 1906-53

St. Mary's Basilica, Halifax, 1960-69

Ingonish Methodist Church, 1874-1920

Minutes of Session, Kennetcook Presbyterian Church, 1829-1969

New Dublin and Conquerall Presbyterian Churches, 1906-53

St. Margaret's Bay Anglican Church, 1834-57

Scotsburn and Salt Springs Presbyterian Churches, 1840-1960

Upper Stewiacke United (and Presbyterian) Church, 1872-1969

Vestry minutes of St. John's Anglican Church, Wolfville, 1945-1970

Two hundred and ninety-two rolls, comprising 156 rolls of positive and 136 rolls of negative microfilm, contain reproductions of newspapers. These include *The Acadian Recorder* for 1833-1930; *Cape Breton Post*, January-December 1969; *The Chronicle-Herald*, November 1969-October 1970; *Commercial News*, March 1921-December 1969; *The Diocesan Times*, January 1946-February 1948; *The Graphic*, September-October 1905; *Halifax Journal*, January-December, 1795; *The Liverpool Advance*, January 1886-December 1957; *The Mail-Star*, December 1969-October 1970; *New Glasgow Evening News*, January-December 1969; *The Wesleyan*, July 1, 1912-December 1925; *Yarmouth Daily News*, October 1896-November 1899; *Yarmouth Globe*, January 1909-December 1909; *Yarmouth Herald*, January 1875-April 1913; *Yarmouth Light*, June 1890-December 1891; *Yarmouth Telegraph*, December 1831-October 1832; *Yarmouth Times*, February 1883-December 1918; and *Yarmouth Tribune*, August 1857-1883.

Our collection of newspapers also continues to expand. Current issues of the following were received in 1970:

The Advance
The Advertiser
Amherst Daily News
The Bridgewater Bulletin
The Cape Breton Highlander
The Cape Breton Post
The Casket
Cornwallis Ensign
The Dartmouth Free Press
The Digby Courier
The Evening News
Forward
The Greenwood Argus
Halifax Suburban Mirror
The Hants Journal
The Light-Herald
The Maritime Co-operator
The Monitor
The Parrsboro Record
Le Petit Courrier
The Pictou Advocate
Progress Enterprise
The Register
The Spectator
The Springhill Record
Trident
The Truro Weekly News
Twin Cities Review
The Vanguard
The Valley Outlook

In addition, *The Yarmouth Tribune* for February 26, 1868 to November 3, 1868 and *The Shelburne Coast Guard* for October 1969 to May 1970 were received.

Fifty maps were acquired during the year. These include a chart of Halifax Harbour surveyed by Charles Morris and engraved by Thomas Jefferys, a plan of Louisbourg and its harbour in 1745 as published by Thomas Jefferys in 1757, copies of twenty historical maps of Eastern Canada which were presented by George T. Bates of Halifax, and ten nautical charts and one sheet of coastal views by J. F. W. DesBarres which were presented by J. W. Moir of Chester, Nova Scotia.

Approximately 750 pictures were obtained in 1970. Among these were A View of the Landing of the New England Forces in the Expedition against Cape Breton in 1745 and pictures of ships serviced by the Nova Scotia Light and Power Co., Ltd. during World War II.

In addition to the rather permanent exhibition of pictures, there have been several displays of pictures or maps of special or topical interest. One of those was a group of twenty historical maps of Eastern Canada.

Several meetings were held in the Archives Building during the year. Members of the Haliburton Society met in it on January 14th and members of the Nova Scotia Historical Society met in it on March 6th. The Executive of the Nova Scotia Historical Society held a meeting in it on August 6th and the Executive of the Canadian Club of Halifax held a meeting in it on November 25th.

There were 75 conducted tours of the building in 1970. In addition to 4,379 registered visitors, 5,251 persons were assisted in the use of 9,662 books, 8,321 manuscripts, 2,230 newspapers, 4,424 microfilms, 1,371 maps, and 1,781 pictures.

During the year I attended a number of meetings and gave a number of addresses. On January 14th I spoke about the Public Archives of Nova Scotia at a meeting of the Haliburton Club and on March 1-3 was in Ottawa at a conference of governmental archivists. I dealt with *The Halifax Gazette*, the first Canadian newspaper, on C.J.C.H. Television on March 24th, with the writings and paintings of Dr. John A. Lanigan on C.B.H. Television on June 19th, and with Lord Nelson and Trafalgar on the same station on October 21st. On February 11th I motored to New Glasgow to examine, select, and collect papers and books of the late Senator Thomas Cantley, and on October 27th I discussed Sir William Alexander and Nova Scotia at the 24th annual meeting of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association.

Miss Phyllis Blakeley's booklet entitled *Two Remarkable Giants*, an account of the lives of Anna Swan and Angus McAskill, was published in 1970. My articles, "Ambrose F. Church, Map-Maker," "Ambrose F. Church and His Maps," "George Isham Parkyns," "Maritime Union," and "Pre-Revolutionary Settlements in Nova Scotia" appeared in *The Dalhousie Review*, Winter, 1969-70, the *Journal of Education*,

vol. 19, no. 4, June 1970, the *Journal of Education*, vol. 19, no. 2, March 1970, *Queen's Quarterly*, Summer 1970, and Vol. 37 of the Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, respectively.

The Archives Building was open in 1970 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday, inclusive, and on Wednesday evenings from 7.30 to 10, from January 1st to May 31st; from 8.30 to 4.30, Monday to Friday, inclusive, from June 1st to September 30th; and again from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday to Friday, inclusive, and Wednesday evenings from 7.30 to 10, from October 1st to December 31st, excepting statutory holidays. Since the Killam Library at Dalhousie University is open till 11 p.m. six days per week and to 6 p.m. on Saturday, there seems to be some demand to have the Archives Building open for the same hours. It may be noted that the Public Archives of Canada is open 24 hours per day, with limited supervision from 5 p.m. to 9 a.m. and that in Saskatchewan the Archives Buildings are open in the evening by appointment, with limited supervision, on a basis that has not been entirely satisfactory. There is no doubt that it would be a convenience for university students in the Halifax area and for visiting students if arrangements could be made to have the Archives Building open for more hours per week. This is a matter which has been discussed briefly on other occasions.

Another matter of policy, which is now on a discretionary basis, might be settled more satisfactorily in a formal way. It has to do with the preservation and the use of public records. When should such records be transferred to the Archives Building? When should they be available to researchers? I understand that the Public Archives of Canada normally makes records of this sort available after thirty years and that it may make certain records of this sort available sooner if the concurrence of the department is obtained. It would certainly make procedures more consistent and, to that extent at least, more satisfactory, if times were more or less set for the transfer and the accessibility of public records.

There is a need for cleaning and restoring at least fifteen of the paintings in the Archives Building. J. J. Patrickson & Son, Limited, of London, England, and Gustave Klimann of Boston do such work, I understand, for about \$250-\$300 per painting. Patrickson & Son, Limited, have already cleaned and restored paintings at Mount Uniacke. In order to preserve our historical paintings, it would seem to be ad-

visible to adopt a sort of five-year plan by means of which three paintings per year could be renovated. A private individual in London, England, has offered to pay the charges of Patrickson & Son, Limited, for restoring one of our paintings.

A description of our collections of manuscripts was included in The Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories, which was published in 1968. It would be a convenience for students, professors, historians, and others, however, if we prepared our own catalogue, and this catalogue is now being compiled.

The never ending operations in collecting, sorting, classifying, indexing and calendaring continue. It takes considerable time to calendar such collections as the E. N. Rhodes Papers of more than 77,000 items or the Sir Frederick Borden Papers of approximately 100,000 items, for it is necessary not only to sort and classify the documents, but also to make abstracts or summaries of them. When completed, the calendars of these collections will be very useful finding aids. It is hoped that one of these calendars will be completed or nearly completed by the end of the year and that the other will be completed soon afterwards.

Appendix A is a list of donors for the year 1970.

Appendix B is the address of His Majesty's Council and the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia to the Prince Regent in 1819 in regard to the Convention of 1818 with the United States.

Appendix C is a letter from Sir Charles Tupper to G. Fred Pearson dated January 4, 1910. It appears that by addressing it to Mr. G. Fred Pearson as Hon. G. Fred Pearson, Sir Charles Tupper thought that his correspondent was Hon. B. F. Pearson, who was the father of G. Fred Pearson.

A statement of the receipts and disbursements for the financial year ending March 31, 1971, will be found below.

Respectfully submitted,

C. BRUCE FERGUSON
Provincial Archivist

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year ended March 31, 1971

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand April 1, 1970		\$ 5,899.85
Government of Nova Scotia	\$103,980.00	
Sales of publications, etc.	2,845.72	106,825.72

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	88,826.84	
Printing	2,018.40	
Furnishing and Equipment	6,411.77	
Microfilming	2,373.21	
Maintenance & Expenses of Building ..	1,087.55	
Office Supplies	2,258.57	
Library and Manuscript Room	1,651.58	
Bindery	142.57	
Purchases, Archival Material	1,609.67	
Transfer and Express	2,858.73	
Sundry Expenses	1,203.94	
	<u>110,442.83</u>	
Balance on Hand, March 31, 1971	2,282.74	
	<u>\$112,725.57</u>	<u>\$112,725.57</u>

For and on behalf of

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF
NOVA SCOTIAC. 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, 1971, 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 AccountantsHalifax, N. S.
April 13, 1971.

APPENDIX A

Adams, Miss Nellie O., Halifax, N. S.
Anderson, Mr. G. D., Halifax, N. S.
Antigonish Review, Antigonish, N. S.
Archibald, Miss Anne, Halifax, N. S.
Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors, Inc., Halifax, N. S.
Atlantic Development Board, Ottawa, Ont.
Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, Halifax, N. S.
Banks, Mr. H. R., Barrington, N. S.
Barkhouse, Mr. Murry E., Chester, N. S.
Bates, Mr. George, Halifax, N. S.
Bell, Mr. Hugh B., Halifax, N. S.
Betts, Dr. E. A., Halifax, N. S.
Blakeley, Miss Phyllis R., Halifax, N. S.
Blakeley, Miss Shirley, Halifax, N. S.
Blakeney, Mr. Ray, Dartmouth, N. S.
Blenkhorn, Mr. C. W., Rolling Hills, California
Boltz, Mr. Nelson C., Halifax, N. S.
Bonar, Dr. James C., Montreal, P. Q.
Bowman, Mrs. C. M., Halifax, N. S.
Boyce, Mr. Donald B., Issaquah, Washington
Boyd, Mrs. Alex., Tenecape, Hants Co., N. S.
Bridgewater Town Clerk, Bridgewater, N. S.
Brodie, Mr. Kenneth, Glace Bay, N. S.
Brookfield, Mr. E. S., Halifax, N. S.
Brown, Mr. H. R., Pugwash, N. S.
Burchell, Estate of the late Hon. C. J., Halifax, N. S.
Burghardt, Mr. Jacob J., Center Ossipee, N. H., U.S.A.
Burns, Miss Eileen, Halifax, N. S.
Business Archives Council of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.
Caldwell, Mrs. E. L., Milford Station, N. S.
Calver, Mrs. J. V., Sydney, N. S.
Canada Council, Ottawa, Ont.
Canadian Red Cross Society, Halifax, N. S.
Carr, Professor Harold M., Waltham, Mass.
Casket Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., Antigonish, N. S.
Chisholm, Mr. Angus W., Halifax, N. S.
Chisholm, Mrs. R. E., Liverpool, N. S.
Chronicle-Herald and Mail-Star, Halifax, N. S.
City Hall, Halifax, N. S.

Clements, Mrs. Robert N., Toronto, Ont.
Collie, Miss M. Marion, Halifax, N. S.
Collier, Mrs. Colin C., Sydney, N. S.
Commercial News, Halifax, N. S.
Copeland, Miss Catherine, New Glasgow, N. S.
Cossette, Mrs. E. Putnam, Moonachie, New Jersey
Craig, Mrs. E. G., Vancouver, B. C.
Creighton, Miss Edith M., Halifax, N. S.
Creighton, Dr. Helen, Dartmouth, N. S.
Crowell, Dr. Harvey E., Halifax, N. S.
Cuthbert, Mrs. Percy M., Halifax, N. S.
Daley, Mr. L. F., Q.C., Halifax, N. S.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S.
Dartmouth Heritage Museum, Dartmouth, N. S.
Dawson, Dr. K. L., Halifax, N. S.
Department of Agriculture and Marketing, Halifax, N. S.
Department of Education, Halifax, N. S.
Department of Fisheries, Halifax, N. S.
Department of Labour, Halifax, N. S.
Department of Lands and Forests, Halifax, N. S.
Department of Public Welfare, Halifax, N. S.
Derengoski, Mrs. W. A., Halifax, N. S.
Dexter, Mrs. Janetta, Hampton, Annapolis Co., N. S.
Dunlop, Mr. Douglas M., New Glasgow, N. S.
Eaton, Mr. E. L., Upper Canard, N. S.
Edwards, Miss Muriel, Halifax, N. S.
Ferguson, Mr. T. Howard, Halifax, N. S.
Fergusson, Dr. C. B., Halifax, N. S.
Fitzgerald, Mrs. M. D., Halifax, N. S.
Forbes, Mr. Ernest, Kingston, Ont.
Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints,
Salt Lake City, Utah
Gesner, Mr. & Mrs. John W., Bedford, N. S.
Gibson, Mrs. S. L., Halifax, N. S.
Gignilliat, Mrs. T. H., Savannah, Georgia
Glenbow Alberta Institute, Calgary, Alberta
Goddard, Mrs. Hazel Firth, Dartmouth, N. S.
Government of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.
Grant, Mr. F. W., Wallace, N. S.
Gucker, Mrs. Philip, Wolfville, N. S.
Gustafson, Mrs. William, Upper Rawdon, Hants Co., N. S.

Halifax Board of Trade, Halifax, N. S.
Halifax-Dartmouth Commission, Halifax, N. S.
Hambleton, Mrs. Margaret, Halifax, N. S.
Hancock, Mr. Glen, Halifax, N. S.
Hardy, Miss Laura, Granville Ferry, N. S.
Hayden, Mrs. W. T., Halifax, N. S.
Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.
Huguenot Society of Canada, Hamilton, Ont.
Industrial Development Bank, Ottawa, Ont.
Indian Eskimo Association of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
Inglis, Judge R. E., Halifax, N. S.
Innes of Learney, Sir Thomas, Edinburgh, Scotland
Institute of Historical Research, London, England
Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S.
Kent, Miss Olga M., Miami, Florida
King, Miss Elinor N., Halifax, N. S.
Kirkconnell, Dr. Watson, Wolfville, N. S.
Lanigan, Father John J., Halifax, N. S.
Legislative Library, Fredericton, N. B.
Lewis, Miss Grace S., Yarmouth, N. S.
Logan, Mr. Robert A., Duluth, Minn.
Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MacCharles, Mr. Malcolm D., Pictou, N. S.
McClearn, Mr. R. E., Liverpool, N. S.
MacDonald, Mr. John M., Port Hood, N. S.
MacIntyre, Dr. T. M., Nappan, N. S.
MacKay, Mr. H. Keith, Halifax, N. S.
MacKenzie, Professor A. A., Antigonish, N. S.
MacLean, Mr. C. R., Halifax, N. S.
MacMillan, Mr. Bruce E., Kentville, N. S.
Mann, Mrs. Frederick G., Sydney, N. S.
Marble, Mr. A. E., Timberlea, Halifax Co., N. S.
Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co., Ltd., Halifax, N. S.
Maritime Union Study, Fredericton, N. B.
Marshall, Professor Mortimer V., Wolfville, N. S.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.
Masson, Mrs. Charles, Halifax, N. S.
Medical Society of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.
Meek, Mr. T. L., Wolfville, N. S.
Miller, Mr. Roscoe R., Toronto, Ont.
Mingo, Mrs. E. W., Halifax, N. S.

Mining Association of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
Ministere des Affaires Culturelles, Quebec
Mitchell, Mr. John R., Boulderwood, Halifax, N. S.
Moir, Mr. J. W., Chester, N. S.
Morris, Sergeant and Mrs. Richard T., Seattle, Washington
Morris, Mrs. William, Camden, Maine
Mullane, Mrs. John C., Halifax, N. S.
Municipality of the County of Annapolis, Annapolis Royal, N. S.
Municipality of East Hants, Shubenacadie, N. S.
Municipality of the County of Halifax, Halifax, N. S.
Municipality of the District of Lunenburg, Lunenburg, N. S.
Municipality of the District of Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N. S.
National Historic Sites Services, Ottawa, Ont.
Neily, Mrs. Reginald B., Middleton, N. S.
New York Historical Society, New York, N. Y.
Nickerson, Mrs. J. S., Truro, N. S.
Nicks, Mr. Frank, Halifax, N. S.
Nightingale, Mrs. Laura A., Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia Institute of Science, Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia Land Surveyors, Inc., Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia Light & Power Co., Ltd., Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia Research Foundation, Dartmouth, N. S.
Nova Scotia School Athletic Association, Fredericton, N. B.
Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, N. S.
Oland, Lieutenant-Governor Victor deB., Halifax, N. S.
Ontario Historical Society, Toronto, Ont.
Parker, Mrs. Helen, Baddeck, N. S.
Patterson, Hon. Frank H., Truro, N. S.
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, N. S.
Pitcairn, Mr. Brian, Dartmouth, N. S.
Port of Halifax Commission, Halifax, N. S.
Porter, Mr. Winston P., Deerfield, Ill.
Potter, Mr. Leland W., Berwick, N. S.
Prince, Mr. W. S., Kentville, N. S.
Provincial Secretary, Halifax, N. S.
Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.
Public Service Commission, Halifax, N. S.
Robertson, Mrs. William H., Victoria, B. C.
Russell, Dr. J. Almus, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania
Saskatchewan Archives Board, Regina, Sask.

Saskatchewan Archives Board, Saskatoon, Sask.
Scotian Pen Guild, Dartmouth, N. S.
Scottish National Dictionary Association, Edinburgh, Scotland
Simpson, Mr. Raymond, Halifax, N. S.
Skinner, Miss K. W., Halifax, N. S.
Smiley, Mrs. B. G., Beaverbank, N. S.
Smith, Capt. Frank C., LaHave, Lunenburg Co., N. S.
Smith, Mrs. Roscoe, Pleasant River, Queens Co., N. S.
Society of American Archivists, Baltimore, Maryland
Somers, Dr. Hugh J., Halifax, N. S.
Speller, Mrs. Gordon, Hopewell, N. S.
Spry, Mrs. Graham, Ottawa, Ont.
Standish, Mr. H. M., Halifax, N. S.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Stayner, Mr. C. S., Halifax, N. S.
Stephen, Mrs. John, Dartmouth, N. S.
Stewart, Dr. C. B., Halifax, N. S.
Sweeney, Mr. R. Mingo, Montreal, P.Q.
Taylor, Mrs. W. B., Edmonton, Alberta
Thierman, Miss Lois, Swift Current, Sask.
Tillotson, Professor J. G., Wolfville, N. S.
Tizzard, Rev. A. M., Oxford, N. S.
Trident, H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, N. S.
Tully, Mr. D. J., Halifax, N. S.
Tupper, Miss Dorothy J., Toronto, Ont.
United Church of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.
Vermont Historical Society, Burlington, Vermont
Vickery, Mr. E. J., Yarmouth, N. S.
Wainwright, Rev. Kennedy B., Porter's Lake, Halifax Co., N. S.
Wallace, Mr. Percy, Dartmouth, N. S.
Wambolt, Miss M. Grace, Halifax, N. S.
Webb, Mrs. J. Harris, Westchester, Cumberland Co., N. S.
Wheeler, Mr. Joseph L., Benson, Vermont
White, Mr. W. T., Halifax, N. S.

APPENDIX B

(Agreed to by the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia
on April 13, 1819.)

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES

PRINCE REGENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT-BRITAIN AND IRELAND

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL AND
THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF HIS MAJESTY'S PROVINCE OF
NOVA-SCOTIA, IN THEIR SEVERAL LEGISLATIVE CAPACI-
TIES, NOW SITTING IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT HALIFAX.

May it Please Your ROYAL HIGHNESS:

THE Council and House of Assembly beg leave humbly to approach Your Royal Highness, with expressions of those sentiments of loyalty and affectionate attachment, which it has ever been the pride of His Majesty's Subjects in British America, on every occasion, to manifest for the Person and Government of our Venerable and Beloved Sovereign, and every Branch of His Illustrious Family.

FEELING, as we do, in common with all the rest of His Majesty's Subjects in North-America, the distressing prospects that the late Convention with the United States of America opens to our views, we owe it as a duty to those we Represent, humbly to approach Your Royal Highness — not with a disposition to murmur or complain against any exercise of the Sovereign Power by Your Royal Highness — but, as dutiful and obedient Subjects, humbly to entreat Your Royal Highness to turn Your Royal Attention to the particular and interesting situation of all His Majesty's faithful Subjects in British America.

ON behalf of the People we Represent, we can, with confidence, appeal to every Department of His Majesty's Government for our character — We do not trouble His Majesty's Ministers with discontented representations; faction or sedition meet no encouragement in this Province; and we feel happy in acknowledging to Your Royal Highness, that we have no complaints against the Administration of our Government — Every thing is honorably and fairly conducted, so as to promote, as far as possible, our happiness and prosperity.

We are not a People whose crimes have compelled them to fly from the Government of the Mother Country; a large part of our population consists of men who came to this Province to seek an Asylum, where they could be protected in their allegiance to their King and Country; for the professions and practice of which they were persecuted in those Colonies which now compose the United States — The residue of our population consists of men, or their descendants, who, giving a preference to this Province, have found in it a happy abode.

Since the Revolution in America we have constantly viewed the Government of the United States in all its forms, with jealousy and apprehension; and although we know there are many virtuous and good people in that country, yet, when we reflect, that a Democratic faction, giving way to the influence of those Revolutionary principles which have so long disturbed the peace of the world, lately had the power to involve all the good and virtuous people of that country in the horrors of war — a war which their Government, without even a shadow of pretence, suddenly declared against His Majesty, for the avowed purpose of possessing British America by force; during this trying time, we feel an honest pride in reflecting, that the Colonists of all descriptions stood firm in their allegiance, and rallied round their respective Governments with alacrity and zeal to resist, and abide the event.

ON the return of Peace, we hoped the disasters, and inglorious termination of a war so unjustly entered into, would have calmed that restless spirit, which has so long disturbed the peace of the Country; but in these hopes we are sadly disappointed, and view with serious apprehensions, an insatiable ambition generally prevailing, accompanied with a total disregard for those principles which have been hitherto held sacred by civilized nations. The manner in which they lately possessed themselves of the Floridas, and the horrid circumstances which attended a transaction that outraged every sense of justice and humanity, naturally produced strong sensations amongst us, who are separated only by an imaginary line from such a people; these feelings are increased, when we find that the voice of the just and good people of that country, although powerfully raised in the councils of their nation against this horrid transaction, was exerted in vain; and when, to this we add that every art is still used in that country to keep alive a spirit of hostility against every thing British — that fortifications are erecting at every point of their frontiers, and most extensive inland

navigations and military roads constructing for the obvious purposes of entering into British America with rapidity and ease; when we see every exertion making to fortify their sea-coast, and to create a powerful naval and military force, we humbly submit to Your Royal Highness, whether the Inhabitants of British America have not just and serious cause for apprehension that pacific professions do not accord with this system of policy. While we were suffering under such just and well-founded apprehensions, we received the distressing intelligence, that a Convention was concluded with the United States, which allowed the people of that country to participate in the most valuable appendages of the British Sovereignty in America. Under such circumstances, we felt it as an imperious duty no longer to remain silent; and in the early part of this Session a joint Committee of both Houses was formed for the express purpose of taking our present situation into consideration. That Committee have agreed to a Report, which, with the Appendix, and Papers annexed, we humbly beg leave to lay before Your Royal Highness, and humbly to entreat Your Royal Highness to take the same into your early and serious consideration.

ALL that we desire is, that restrictions and regulations totally inapplicable to our present situation may be laid aside; and in this time of peace the powerful aid of the Mother Country may be brought to our assistance to fortify and strengthen our frontier; to form easy communication between the Provinces, by inland navigation and roads; and that the vast emigration to the United States may, by wise and judicious regulations, be stopped and directed to British America. By such measures, His Majesty's faithful subjects would have ample scope to avail themselves of the innumerable natural advantages with which the God of the Universe has blessed the vast territory comprehended within the limits of British America. Under wise and judicious regulations, we would soon rise to a power and strength that would appal any enemy who might meditate an attack upon us. Attachment to the Mother Country is treasured in every breast; and our offspring are trained from their infancy to feel the same pride and glory that we do in calling ourselves British Subjects. Should we be so happy as to draw towards us an increased attention and powerful aid of the Mother Country in this most favourable time to lay a firm foundation for our future greatness, old as many of us are, we feel animated with the hope, that we shall yet live to see British America expand her powerful energies, and become in the Western World such a firm prop to her Venerable Parent, that her bitterest enemies shall despair at seeing the

splendour of British power surrounding them, in defiance of every effort on their part to ruin and degrade her.

SURROUNDED as we are at present with gloomy and unfavourable prospects, we derive some consolation when we reflect that our nearest neighbours in the United States still preserve some of the proud and just spirit of their British Ancestors, although the feelings which a most unjust war on their part had given rise to, were not yet allayed, they could not help rejoicing with us, when they saw the Despotic Tyrant, who had so long triumphed in the world, overthrown by the powerful arm of Great-Britain, guided and directed by the wisdom of Your Royal Highness, nor could they, as the descendants of Britons, refrain from participating in the splendid triumphs which elevated the Crown of the United Kingdom to a rank of Glory and Renown, such as no other nation ever attained.

As the senior British Government in the North-American Colonies, we feel it our duty, on this most important occasion, to call the attention of all the Inhabitants of British America to our present situation; and to invite them to unite with us — not in factious or seditious murmurings, but in a respectful, dutiful, and becoming deportment, such as to entitle us to the confidence and assistance of the Mother Country; and should we be so fortunate as to obtain what we ardently desire, the youthful energies of such a vast empire, firmly united to the power of the Parent State, would soon see Britannia ruling the Fresh Water Seas of America, with the same justice that she now rules the Ocean.

UNDER all the anxiety which present circumstances create, we humbly offer our case for the favourable consideration of Your Royal Highness; feeling a well founded hope, that a share of that generous and magnanimous Aid which Your Royal Highness so lately extended to a suffering world, will not be refused to your faithful subjects in British America. When we reflect, that our Venerable and Beloved Sovereign founded and established all the Governments in the North-American British Colonies, and that under his paternal care they have grown to their present state, and have never failed, on every occasion, to manifest their loyalty and gratitude, we cannot permit ourselves to suppose, that Your Royal Highness will consider us a burthen, or that the policy of our Parent Government will deem it necessary to continue us Bound by Restrictions, which retard our growth and prosperity. We know Your Royal Highness is ever attentive to

all the just representations of His Majesty's Subjects; and we feel confident that your enlightened mind, and those royal exalted sentiments of benevolence and generosity, which have so justly entitled you to pre-eminent consideration by all the civilized world, will lead you to a Gracious Attention to our Case.

Which, with all Humility, we Humbly pray Your Royal Highness to Favour and Support.

APPENDIX C

THE MOUNT,

BEXLEY HEATH,

KENT.

4th January 1910.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of 27th September last, which has at last reached me here, asking my opinion of the recently published "Speeches and Public Letters of Joseph Howe" I have no hesitation in congratulating the Chronicle Publishing Company upon the manner in which they have discharged an imperative duty.

I will not be expected to endorse everything contained in that work, but all will agree in the opinion that it was imperatively demanded that the life of Nova Scotia's greatest orator who had long filled a prominent position in the public affairs of his native Province should be duly placed on record.

Mr. Howe not only possessed great oratorical attainments but also a richly-stored mind which rendered him a very effective and attractive speaker. He had the good fortune to live at a time when the transition from autocracy to democracy afforded a fine field for the exercise of his great ability, rapidly placed him in the front rank of public men, and made him a tribune of the people. His great speeches at Southampton and later at Detroit are master-specimens of rhetoric.

Unfortunately for him he could bear no rival near the throne and overrated his undoubtedly great influence. But for that, who can doubt that he and Mr. Johnstone could not only have held power but given Nova Scotia much needed legislation from 1844-1863, which period was largely barren of result.

His quarrel with the Baptists in 1843 and the Roman Catholics in 1857 and opposition to confederation in 1865 were the mistakes of his otherwise great career.

When his government was overthrown in 1863 and I succeeded him as Provincial Secretary in handing over the office he magnanimously said: "If you ever find that I can be of use to our country do not hesitate to call upon me." I thanked him and when D'Arcy McGee came to Halifax to lecture on confederation I called upon Mr. Howe and asked him to second a vote of thanks to Mr. McGee Johnstone would move. He kindly complied and the reader of his Life will find in the two volumes nothing more eloquent or more effective.

When I had organized the convention at Prince Edward Island for the Union of the Maritime Provinces I wrote to Mr. Howe saying the Government wished him to form one of the Delegation and when he declined I took the leaders of his party in the Assembly and Legislative Council, Messrs. Archibald and McCully in his place. Archibald was for 10 years Governor of Nova Scotia and McCully became a senator and afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court. Had Mr. Howe accepted I would have been equally loyal to him.

Unfortunately when Mr. Howe returned he found the Bankers and Merchants, my most influential friends, in revolt against confederation and that with the unpopularity I had incurred by making free schools supported by direct taxation the country could be carried against me. The temptation to down his old opponent was too strong, and he yielded.

When after a disastrous defeat I was sent by the Canadian Government to oppose his mission to England. I called upon him and he returned my visit. I told him that I expected him to do all in his power to accomplish the object of his mission, but when it failed, as I was satisfied it must, I thought he ought to know my position. I showed him a copy of a letter I had written to Sir John Macdonald declining to accept the Office of Chairman of the Intercolonial Railway Commission retaining my seat in the House of Commons. That I intended to devote my life to agitating Nova Scotia, determined as I was never to accept office until I had the Province at my back, but as he had carried the Province when he found himself powerless to disturb the Act of Union if he would use the great majority he had to make the best of Union I would support him as warmly as I had over opposed him, and in the interests of Nova Scotia I thought he ought not to hesitate what course to pursue. Mr. Howe and I discussed this important subject at length and he said nothing to which any one could take exception, but I could see that he appreciated the gravity of the situation and would never consent to annexation.

Finally, he accepted the concessions of the Canadian Government, became a Member of the Administration and placed himself in the hands of his constituents. Many of his former colleagues attacked him with unwonted fury, even when stricken down by a severe illness.

I sent a circular letter to the leading Conservatives in the County of Hants and they saved the election. Two days before the polling I visited Mr. Howe and assured him that if he was defeated I would resign my seat in Cumberland where he would be returned by acclamation.

In July 1870 at the request of Sir John Macdonald backed by the personal assurance of a large number of the representatives of N. S. I entered the Government and at the General Election of 1872 Mr. Howe and I carried the Province, not a single Anti-confederate being elected. But, alas! he had never recovered his health. When Sir Hastings Doyle's term of office as Governor of Nova Scotia expired I requested Sir John to appoint Mr. Howe as his successor. He was much gratified and at a luncheon which he gave to the Nova Scotian members his last words to them were: "Boys, I wish you to stand by Tupper as he has stood by me." Had he been able to attend the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences I do not doubt that his valuable life and vigor would have been preserved and his fine abilities would have been a great ornament to the Parliament of Canada for many years.

Yours faithfully

Charles Tupper

Hon. G. F. Pearson