

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

For the Year 1971



HALIFAX, N. S.

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA**

For the Year 1971

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 1971, together with a statement of receipts and disbursements for the period April 1st, to March 31st, 1972.

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

C. Bruce Fergusson
Provincial Archivist

Miss Winifred McFatridge
Secretary

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES**of****NOVA SCOTIA****For the Year 1971**

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 1971.

A brief review may suffice to set developments in perspective, disclose recent trends in archival institutions, and indicate some of the ways by means of which new responsibilities may be met. The longest continuous archival organization in Canada had its inception in the establishment of the Record Commission of Nova Scotia in 1857. The Record Commissioner, who was appointed in that year, was the first archivist of Nova Scotia. A statute of considerable significance in the control and the custody of archives in this Province was enacted seven years later — in 1864 — when the books, papers, and records of all public offices, provincial and county, were vested in Her Majesty the Queen and her successors. Efforts to examine, preserve, and arrange the records of the Province, “either for reference or publication,” begun in a more specific way in 1857, had beneficial results. But a lack of suitable space and other factors constituted a severe handicap. Eventually, early in 1929, the announcement was made that money was to be given by a benefactor for the purpose of erecting a suitable archives building, and it was asserted that Nova Scotia was to have the first provincial archives building in Canada. Its formal opening on January 14, 1931, was an important event.

Dr. Thomas B. Akins had been Record Commissioner or first archivist of Nova Scotia from 1857 to his death in 1891. For the next eight years the care of the records was entrusted to two governmental employees, in turn, Francis S. Beamish from 1891 to 1895 and Edwin C. Fairbanks from 1895 to 1899. Then responsibility for the records was given to Harry Piers, who was not only Curator of the Provincial Museum, but also Deputy Keeper of the Records, from 1899 to 1931. On August 3, 1931, shortly after the Archives Building was formally opened, Dr. D. C. Harvey was appointed as the second full-time Archivist of the Province. Subsequently he was succeeded by Dr. C. B. Fergusson.

Since the opening of the Archives Building in 1931 there have been noteworthy developments. For the first time, and for the time being, a zealous and competent staff had adequate space in which to assimilate and make accessible a large amount of material. In recent years, moreover, acquisitions of public and private records have greatly exceeded in volume those of earlier periods. Inquiries are increasing in number, and correspondence is increasing in volume. The annual registered attendance of researchers increased by 379% from 1,939 in 1950 to 7,360 in 1971.

As time passed the need for additional space again appeared. In 1961 the basement of the building was finished, and in 1962 it began to be used to accommodate the bindery, as well as newspapers and pictures, and to be a receiving room for new accessions of archival material. Within a few more years the Board of Trustees again took into consideration the need for more space, and early in 1966 the Deputy Minister of Public Works offered suggestions for an addition to the Archives Building. Subsequently the matter was considered by a committee and pending more permanent arrangements it was decided to obtain storage space in a building at Burnside Industrial Park. To that building newspapers which had already been reproduced on microfilm were transferred in 1970 and 1971.

The Archives Building contains a variety of equipment. We have a microfilm camera, a reader-printer for microfilm, and six microfilm readers. We also have a photocopier. Other equipment includes desks, tables, chairs, cases for maps, filing cabinets, steel shelves, bookcases, showcases, typewriters, and an adding machine. During 1971 the reader-printer, six small tables, six chairs, and several filing cabinets were procured.

Several improvements were made during the year. New windows were installed in the second storey; better lighting was provided in certain areas; a curb was made to prevent water from flowing into the basement; and some painting was done. In addition, a model of the ship *William D. Lawrence* was repaired.

It was agreed that arrangements would be made to have the Archives Building open on evenings and week-ends. To assist in initiating these arrangements, it was decided to hire a Research Assistant, as well as three part-time, hourly paid students. Miss Lois Yorke was assigned as a Research Assistant.

There have been sizable and significant acquisitions of manuscripts and records during the year. A large collection of papers of the Supreme Court,

the County Court, and the Divorce Court, for the period 1870-1927, was transferred from the Court House to the Archives Building, and it is now being sorted and catalogued. From Cape Breton County I obtained a journal of the Bridgeport mine for 1829-1830 and day books, ledgers, time books, and letter-books of Old Bridgeport Mines for the years 1869-1908. From Cape Breton County I also obtained considerable material relating to the mining of coal in Sydney Mines from 1861 to 1969. From Pictou County I acquired the log of an unidentified ship from 1874-1875, the log of the Lunenburg schooner *Viola* for 1889-1890, the log of the barque *Innerwick*, built at River John by James Kitchen, for 1893-1894, and a book of insurance protests for the period 1888-1906. Among other items received was the Orderly Book of Captain Kimball's Company of the 12th Battalion of the Nova Scotia Militia, of Barrington, for the years 1813-1831; an account of travels in Cape Breton in the autumn of 1877; additional papers of the White family; and the diaries of Edward J. Ross, son of Captain William Ross, of New Ross, for the years 1835, 1837-1839, 1841, 1868-1872, 1874, 1881-1882, 1884-1887, and 1890-1891, as well as some of his correspondence and other papers.

Additions continue to be made to our collections of municipal records. During the year 229 items of minutes and reports or minutes and proceedings for 1970 and 1971 were received from 21 municipalities, including the cities of Dartmouth and Sydney, the towns of Bridgetown, Bridgewater, Kentville, Liverpool, Lunenburg, Middleton, New Glasgow, New Waterford, Shelburne, Stellarton, Sydney Mines and Windsor, and the Municipal Councils of Annapolis County, East Hants, Kings County, Lunenburg County, Pictou County, Queens County and Yarmouth County. In addition, three volumes of the original Minutes of the meetings of the Lockeport Town Council, 1907-1966, were collected.

Our collections of the records of clubs and societies also continue to expand. In 1971 such items as the following were received: Minutes and Reports of the Ladies' Committee of the Halifax Protestant Orphans' Home, 1953-1965; Treasurer's Reports of the Halifax Women's Christian Temperance Union for 1919-1957; and the Minute Book of the Frances Willard Women's Christian Temperance Union of Halifax for 1965-1968.

In addition to those items already listed, a variety of material relating to business, industry, and labour was collected in 1971. It includes the following: minutes of the Halifax District Trades and Labour Council, 1930-1960; minutes of the Shareholders of the Halifax Labour Temple Association, 1934-1948; about fifty agreements made by unions of automobiles and implement workers, carpenters and joiners, construction

workers, electrical workers, freight handlers, machine workers, miners, paper workers, seafood workers, soft drink and distillery workers, steel workers and stevedores with various companies between 1941 and 1968; The Waste Book of Joseph and Robert Kerr, of Amherst, for 1824-1825; account book and letter-books of Henry Mitchell and Frederick J. Mitchell, of Bridgeport, 1884-1909; account book of William Harris of Pictou, 1825-1844; material pertaining to trainmen, engine men, and yardmen on the Sydney and Louisbourg Railway, 1902-1930; and a pamphlet entitled "The Guildfords Story."

In the course of the year, moreover, other material of a similar nature was borrowed and reproduced on microfilm. It included some of the proceedings of the Royal Commission of 1925 on Coal; some of the proceedings of the Royal Commission of 1945-1946 on Coal; the reports of the investigation into the McGregor Mine Explosion, Stellarton; the report on the Springhill disaster; and the minutes of Conventions of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America, 1948-1970.

Genealogical matter also continues to be acquired. In 1971 we received accounts pertaining to the Allen, Archibald, Barclay, Bliss, Burgess, Cameron, Christie, Curry, Dotten, Doull, Fergusson, Fraser, Graham, Grono, Handfield, Kenty, MacAulay, McDougall, MacPhee, Munro, Murdoch, Sinclair, and Williams families, as well as copies of the inscriptions on gravestones in St. James's Cemetery at Dublin Shore and Brookside Cemetery at West Dublin, and also in Maitland and Noel, Hants County.

Another source of genealogical information is the registers of schools, which are being collected or received from the various school boards throughout the Province. Registers from about 240 schools have been received. The acquisition of registers involves the responsibility for providing evidence of birth or age of applicants for the old age pensions and of other persons. This is now another function of the institution.

During the year reproductions on microfilm of important documents and records have been procured. These include Rev. Andrew Brown's "History of North America," George Johnson's "Biography of Joseph Howe," the Alexander Johnston Papers, Loyalist Claims, and the manuscripts of Rev. Samuel Peters. In addition, photocopies of the Wentworth letters in the Peirce Papers at the Portsmouth Athenaeum and of Rev. D.L. Roth's "A History of the Lutheran Church in Nova Scotia from 1850 to 1903" have been acquired.

Steps have also been taken to borrow, reproduce on microfilm, and return other papers and records of historical interest. Among such materials acquired in this way in 1971 are the registers of about a dozen churches, as well as notes, clippings, and articles pertaining to drama in this area. The following records of churches were photographed in 1971:

Baddeck – St. John's – St. Peter's Anglican Church, 1878-1881

Cornwallis – United Church, 1819-1968

Dominion No. 6 (Donkin) – St. Luke's Presbyterian Church, 1906-1908

French Village – Anglican Church, 1857-1963

Kennetcook – Gore – United Church, Minutes, 1926-1968

Maitland – Anglican Church, 1855-1970

Merigomish – Presbyterian Church, 1815-1935

Pictou County – Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, 1801-1970

Port Morien – St. John's Presbyterian and United Church, 1868-1970

Port Morien – St. Paul's Anglican Parish, 1865-1971

Shelburne – Christ Church, 1783-1971

Wallace Circuit – Methodist Church, 1831-1927

The Public Archives of Nova Scotia is an agency for collecting as well as for receiving public records and private papers. In this regard positive action complements more passive reaction. It is evident in 1971 in the collecting of substantial acquisitions relating not only to coal, unions, churches, and municipal government, but also in the borrowing and reproducing on microfilm of other material from Pictou County pertaining to coal mining and from Queens County pertaining to business, education, genealogy, land, militia, roads, shipbuilding, and other matters.

These business records, borrowed from Queens County, included the following:

A ledger of James Taylor, Liverpool, 1794-1818

An account book of a Liverpool business, 1825-1827

A ledger of a Liverpool business, 1825-1851

A letter-book of Seely and Gough, Liverpool, 1827-1833

A ledger of a Liverpool business, 1835-1881

A ledger of a Liverpool business, 1839-1843

A ledger of a Liverpool business, 1849-1875

Among other items borrowed and photographed were the diary of William Ford, of Liverpool, for 1867-1870; the diary of John Sidney Morton, of Milton, for 1874; "Reminiscences of the Town of Liverpool" by Henry G. Farish, M.D., (1907); Historical and Genealogical notes compiled by Arthur J.

McLeod; and material pertaining to the Burnaby, Cole, McLeod, Morton, Seely, Sponagle, and Tupper families. Also included were a copy of Elisha Freeman's and Simeon Perkins's record of births, marriages, and deaths in the Township of Liverpool, 1761-1812; The Orderly Book of the Queens County Regiment of the Nova Scotia Militia, 1837-1861; Minutes of the Meetings of the Queens County Bible Society, 1818-1908; and Minutes of the Meetings of the Queens County Total Abstinence Society, 1838-1864.

Occasionally documents or records, not immediately accessible for research, and not otherwise currently obtainable, are collected or photographed, in order that they may be safeguarded for future use, at the discretion of the owner. For instance, this sort of procedure was followed in the case of "Private Memoranda of Pierce Stevens Hamilton, 1861-1878," which have since become available for research.

Figures may be cited to give an indication of the importance of our records of businesses, churches, and societies. At the end of 1971 we had records of about 220 businesses, 178 churches, and 63 societies.

Our collection of microfilm increased appreciably in 1971, with the acquisition of 836 rolls of positive and 88 rolls of negative microfilms. Over 700 rolls contain records of probate; 32 contain newspapers; 8 contain shipping registers of Lunenburg for 1840 to 1926; the others are reproductions of material pertaining to churches, places, and other miscellaneous topics. The thirty-two rolls of microfilm of newspapers are *The Cape Breton Post* for 1970, *The Chronicle-Herald* and *The Mail-Star* for January-October, 1971, and *The Annapolis Royal Spectator* for 1895-1903.

Our collection of newspapers also continues to expand. Current issues of 32 Nova Scotia newspapers were received in 1971. These were *The Advance*, *The Advertiser*, *Amherst Daily News*, *Atlantic Review*, *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 4th Estate*, *The Free Lance*, *The Greenwood Argus*, *Halifax Suburban Mirror*, *The Hants Journal*, *The Light-Herald*, *The Maritime Co-operator*, *The Micmac News*, *The Monitor*, *The Parrsboro Record*, *Le Petit Courier*, *Progress Enterprise*, *The Register*, *The Scotia Sun*, *The Spectator*, *The Springhill Record*, *Trident*, *The Truro Weekly News*, and *The Vanguard*.

During the year the library received 300 books, 134 pamphlets, and 83 periodicals, (389 items), besides 59 annual reports. In addition to these items, 229 municipal reports were acquired.

Forty-five maps were acquired for the Map Division in 1971. Among these were Meacham & Co.'s plan of New Glasgow of 1879, a plan of lots in Lunenburg, and maps of Halifax, Musquodoboit, and Chezzetcook. In addition, a number of plans pertaining to the mining of coal were procured. We have hundreds of maps in five fairly large map cases.

For the Picture Division there has been an influx of photographs and negatives, from governmental and other sources. Negatives acquired during the year number about 13,000, many of which were obtained from the Photographic Section of the Department of Trade and Industry. Acquisitions also included 248 photographs, among which are a portrait of Lady Laura Borden, a watercolour of early Shelburne, and a portrait of James Haverstock of Halifax.

Several meetings were held in the Archives Building during the year. The members of the Halifax Coin Club met in it on July 7th and the Executive of the Canadian Club of Halifax met in it on April 28th and October 6th.

There were increases in the numbers of visitors and researchers. Registered visitors numbered 8,078, and 7,360 researchers were assisted in the use of 11,972 books, 7,748 manuscripts, 2,451 newspapers, 5,751 microfilms, 1,595 maps, and 1,758 pictures.

On April 13th and 14th, 1971, I attended in Ottawa the Annual Conference of the Senior Government Archivists in Canada. At that conference the Dominion Archivist and the various Provincial Archivists exchanged views on matters of common interest and discussed procedures and techniques, as well as records management, staff, training, exhibitions, publications, and other topics.

During the year I attended other meetings and gave a number of addresses. On February 16th I discussed the subject of Fine Arts in Nova Scotia at a meeting of the Haliburton Society at the University of King's College. On March 5th I presented a paper entitled "The Establishment of the Consulate of the United States of America in Halifax" at a meeting of the Nova Scotia Historical Society. On March 30th I used the title "The Past is Prologue: Archives and History in Nova Scotia" in an address at a meeting of the Canadian Club of Halifax. I motored to Pictou on May 17th to discuss with a group of high school students their summer project in connection with the commemoration of the coming of *The Hector*. At meetings of the Lunenburg County Historical Society on May 18th and July 20th, I dealt

with the topics of archives and local historical societies and museums. I appeared on television on July 5th and December 8th to speak about Court Houses in Halifax and the Right Honourable W. S. Fielding respectively. I spoke about the history of Port Morien in Port Morien on July 23rd; about Rosebank and New Ross at the opening of Rosebank in New Ross on August 27th; and about Windsor and its historical records at a meeting of the Gyro Club in Windsor on December 14th.

My paper entitled "The Past is Prologue: Archives and History in Nova Scotia" was published in *The Nova Scotia Historical Quarterly*, of December, 1971. *Clarkson's Mission to America 1791-1792*, edited with an introduction, notes, and index by me as Publication No. 11 of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia also appeared in 1971.

HOURS

At present the Archives Building is, in general, excepting statutory holidays, open Monday to Friday, inclusive, from 8:30 a.m. to 10 p.m., Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Sunday, 1 p.m. to 10 p.m. The hours for evenings and weekends are a convenience for researchers, and the attendance at such times seems to warrant a continuation of the present schedule. The expectation is that more and more advantage will be taken of the opportunity as time passes.

We must continue and if possible increase our efforts to collect and receive manuscripts and records. A consummation devoutly to be wished is the completion of the scheduling of the records of all departments as soon as possible, so that they may be systematically and speedily transferred to the Archives Building. Having high priority in our projects inside the building is the preparation of more and more inventories of record and manuscript groups in order that the public may more easily be aware of what materials are available. We contributed descriptions of our collections of manuscripts for the *Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositors* which was issued in 1968. These descriptions must now be brought up-to-date. It is hoped to arrange for the publication, as early as practicable, in a single volume of a guide to all our collections. Our object is to promote a wider public use of our historical resources. Efforts have been made by means of newspapers, radio, television, correspondence, and direct conversation to prevent the destruction of papers of historical value and to facilitate their transfer to the Archives Building. Greater efforts should be made to promote an archives of recorded sound. Co-operation with other institutions must be fostered. Methods of extending the scope of exhibitions should be developed, and techniques for speedier retrieval of information should be adopted as soon as possible. Our finding aids now include at least 19 inventories, 33 catalogues, and 9 calendars, as well as our annual reports.

Before concluding this report I extend my sincere thanks to the staff for its active interest and continuing work in furthering the aims of the institution.

Appendix A is a list of donors for the year 1971.

Appendix B is "Extract of a Plan presented to His Majesty by the Earl of Halifax for the Settlement of His Majesty's Colony of Nova Scotia," (Appended to a letter from the Duke of Bedford to the Board of Trade, March 6, 1749).

A statement of the receipts and disbursements for the financial year ending March 31, 1972, will be found below.

Respectfully submitted,

C. BRUCE FERGUSON

Provincial Archivist

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year ended March 31, 1972

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand April 1, 1971		\$ 2,282.74
Government of Nova Scotia	\$130,760.00	
Sales of publications, etc.	2,681.76	133,441.76

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	110,244.55
Printing	621.86
Furnishings and Equipment	4,619.41
Microfilming	3,929.96
Maintenance and Expenses of building ..	1,169.63
Office Supplies	3,374.58
Library and Manuscript Room	1,970.85
Bindery	124.20

Purchases — Archival Material	2,293.20	
Transfer and Express	612.22	
Sundry Expenses	1,746.90	
	<u>\$130,707.36</u>	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1972	5,017.14	
	<u>\$135,724.50</u>	<u>\$135,724.50</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, 1972, 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 7th, 1972.

APPENDIX A

- Allen, Mrs. Clayton, Corkum's Island, Lunenburg Co., N.S.
Andreassen, Mr. John, Montreal
Archibald, Miss Bertha O., Halifax, N.S.
Armstrong, Prof. F.H., London, Ontario
Arnell, Dr. J.C., Ottawa
Association of Land Surveyors, Halifax, N.S.
Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, Halifax, N.S.
Bagnell, Miss D.C., Rothesay Bay, Auckland, New Zealand
Banks, Mrs. C.N., Halifax, N.S.
Banks Mr. H.R., Barrington, N.S.
Barclay, Dr. W.S., Vancourver, B.C.
Barclay, Mrs. William, Vancouver, B.C.
Beauroy, Professor T.M., Halifax, N.S.
Beebe, Mrs. Ralph W., Pontiac, Michigan, U.S.A.
Bell, Professor F.H., Amherst, Mass., U.S.A.
Bell, Dr. J.K., Halifax, N.S.
Blakeley, Miss Phyllis, Halifax, N.S.
Blakeley, Miss Shirley, Halifax, N.S.
Blakeney, Mr. Ray, Dartmouth, N.S.
Bliss, Mr. E.T., Halifax, N.S.
Board of School Commissioners, Halifax, N.S.
Bonar, Dr. James C., Montreal
Bond, Estate of the late Miss Grace, Halifax, N.S.
Bowman, Mrs. R.F.P., Lethbridge, Alberta
Brehaut, Estate of May (Owen)
Brodie, Mr. Kenneth, Glace Bay, N.S.
Brown, Mrs. B. Barrington, Salisbury, England
Burgess, Mr. J.C., Halifax, N.S.
Canadian Red Cross, Halifax, N.S.
Canadian Red Cross, Toronto, Ontario
Card, Miss Julia, Ellershous, Hants Co., N.S.
Carroll, Mr. Gary, Halifax, N.S.
Carter, Miss Hazel, Halifax, N.S.
Chaffey, Mrs. E.R.E., Chester, N.S.
Chard, Mr. E.J., Toronto, Ontario
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.
Chisholm, Mr. R.E., Liverpool, N.S.
Christie, Mrs. P.S., Halifax, N.S.
Christie, Mrs. R.T., Windsor, N.S.
Chymist, Mr. A.H. Lockeport, N.S.

City of Dartmouth, N.S.
City of Halifax, N.S.
Clark, Mr. Owen, Halifax, N.S.
Cook, Mrs. C.W., Bridgewater, N.S.
Cossette, Mrs. E. Putnam, Moonachie, New Jersey, U.S.A.
Cowan, Hon. Mr. Justice Gordon S., Halifax, N.S.
Crockett, Miss Helen, Hopewell, N.S.
Croucher, Mr. E., Halifax, N.S.
Crowell, Dr. Harvey E., Halifax, N.S.
Davis, Col. J.W., Montreal
DeMone, Mr. Urvan Roy, Dartmouth, N.S.
Dempster, Mrs. F.T., Spryfield, Halifax, N.S.
Densmore, Estate of the late Miss Mattie, Halifax, N.S.
Department of Agriculture, Halifax, N.S.
Department of Education, Halifax, N.S.
Department of Fisheries, Halifax, N.S.
Department of Labour, Halifax, N.S.
Department of Municipal Affairs, Halifax, N.S.
Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa
Department of Public Welfare, Halifax, N.S.
Department of Regional Economic Expansion, Halifax, N.S.
Department of Trade and Industry, Halifax, N.S.
Department of Welfare, Halifax, N.S.
Derengoski, Mrs. W.A., Halifax, N.S.
Dickson, Estate of the late Mrs. William, Ingramport, N.S.
Director of Naval History, Washington, D.C.
Doane, Mrs. H.W.L., Halifax, N.S.
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa
Doull, Commander John, Halifax, N.S.
Dutton, Mr. Wm. L., Noroton, Connecticut, U.S.A.
— Edwards, Miss Muriel, Halifax, N.S.
— Elliott, Miss Shirley, Halifax, N.S.
Fergusson, Dr. C.B., Halifax, N.S.
Fergusson, Mr. Hughes, Port Morien, N.S.
Flanagan, Mr. Thomas F., Kentville, N.S.
Forrest, Miss Nancy, Halifax, N.S.
Fox, Mrs. Edward, Halifax, N.S.
Fraser, Mr. C.H., Escondido, California, U.S.A.
Fulton, Mr. Frank R., Truro, N.S.
Genealogical Library of Latter-Day Saints, Weston, Mass., U.S.A.
Gill, Mr. F. Burnham, St. John's, Newfoundland
Goddard, Mrs. Hazel F., Dartmouth, N.S.

Government of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N.S.
Government of Quebec
Graham, Norman, Armdale, N.S.
Grant, Mr. Donald M., Halifax, N.S.
Grant, Mr. Francis W., Wallace, N.S.
Grant, Mrs. Gordon, Halifax, N.S.
Greensmith, Mr. Victor, Sydney, N.S.
Greenwood, Mr. P., Spryfield, Halifax, N.S.
Guildford, Mr. Fred M., Dartmouth, N.S.
Hackett, Mr. James, Q.C., Wolfville, N.S.
Handfield, Mr. A. Yvon, Quebec
Harper, Mrs. Hazel, Saint John, N.B.
Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.
Harris, Rev. E.G., Cole Harbor, N.S.
Hayman, Mrs. Ellen K., Balfour, Colchester Co., N.S.
Howard, Mrs. T. Palmer, Westmount, Quebec
Industrial Estates Limited, Halifax, N.S.
Ingersoll, Mrs. L.K., New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N.B.
Institute of Historical Research, London, England
Institute of Public Affairs (Dalhousie University), Halifax, N.S.
Jackson, Miss Elva E., North Sydney, N.S.
Jones, Mr. W.S.K., Halifax, N.S.
Kanisberg, Mr. Robt. A., Halifax, N.S.
Kaulback, Mrs. Robt. F., Lower Sackville, Halifax Co., N.S.
Kelly, Mrs. James F., Halifax, N.S.
Kendall, Dr. John C., California, U.S.A.
Kennedy, Mrs. Marion, Dartmouth, N.S.
Kenty, Mr. H.G., Halifax, N.S.
Kirkconnell, Dr. Watson, Wolfville, N.S.
Lane, Mr. F.A., Halifax, N.S.
Lanigan, Rev. John J., Halifax, N.S.
Lawrence, Mrs. Abbie B., Maitland, Hants Co., N.S.
Lefton, Mrs. Louis, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.
Leger, Mr. P.A., Armdale, N.S.
Leim, Mrs. A.H., Canning, N.S.
Lotz, Professor Jim, Antigonish, N.S.
Mabey, Mr. Ernest, Truro, N.S.
MacDonald, Mr. Archie, Florence, N.S.
McDonald, Rev. P.A., Dartmouth, N.S.
MacDonald, Miss Ruth, Pictou, N.S.
MacLaren, Mr. George, Halifax, N.S.
McLearn, Mr. R.E., Liverpool, N.S.

McPhail, Mrs. Marjorie, Halifax, N.S.
MacPhee, Professor E.D., Vancouver, B.C.
Mader, Mr. Murray B., Mahone Bay, N.S.
Mann, Mrs. G.F., Sydney, N.S.
March, Mr. H.A., Bridgewater, N.S.
Marsh, Mr. William, Sydney, N.S.
Marshall, Mr. J. Furber, Halifax, N.S.
Martin, Mr. H., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
Medical Society of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N.S.
Medjuck, Mr. Ralph M., Halifax, N.S.
Miles, Mr. J.R., Halifax, N.S.
Mining Association of Canada, Toronto, Ontario
Mitchell, Col. and Mrs. C.C., Halifax, N.S.
Moore, Rev. W.J., Halifax, N.S.
Muir, Dr. R. Keith, Don Mills, Ontario
Municipality of the County of Annapolis, N.S.
Municipality of the County of East Hants, N.S.
Municipality of the County of Halifax, N.S.
Municipality of the County of Kings, N.S.
Municipality of the District of Yarmouth, N.S.
Municipality of Lunenburg, Bridgewater, N.S.
Murphy, Mr. John M., Truro, N.S.
National Museum of Man, Ottawa
Naugler, Mr. H.E., Halifax, N.S.
Nearing, Mr. Joseph, Reserve, Cape Breton, N.S.
Nelson, Mrs. W.G., Victoria, B.C.
Newfoundland and Labrador Archives, St. John's Newfoundland
New York Historical Society, New York, U.S.A.
New York Public Library, New York, U.S.A.
New York State Library, Albany, N.Y.
Nixon, Mr. Arthur, Adrian, Michigan, U.S.A.
North British Society, Halifax, N.S.
Nova Scotia Athletic Federation, Halifax, N.S.
Nova Scotia Department of Lands & Forests, Education & Information
Division, Truro, N.S.
Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Halifax, N.S.
Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax, N.S.
Nova Scotia Power Commission, Halifax, N.S.
Nova Scotia Provincial Library, Halifax, N.S.
Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, N.S.
Olmstead, Mr. W.J., Halifax, N.S.

- O'Neil, Mrs. L.E., Bridgewater, N.S.
Ontario Historical Society, Waterloo, Ontario
Parry, Mrs. George, Digby, N.S.
Patterson, Judge F.H., Truro, N.S.
Pell, Mrs. W.R., Yarmouth, N.S.
Perry, Mrs. Hattie, Barrington, N.S.
Perry, Miss Ruth B., Yarmouth, N.S.
Pictou Academy Foundation, Pictou, N.S.
Pitcairn, Mr. Brian, Dartmouth, N.S.
Porter, Mr. Winston S., Deerfield, Illinois
Province of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N.S.
Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa
Queen's Printer, Halifax, N.S.
Randall, Mr. S.A., Bridgewater, N.S.
Redmond, Miss M. Constance, Halifax, N.S.
— Richter, Mrs. Sally, Toronto, Ontario *(see paper)*
Ritchie, Mrs. Alex., Dartmouth, N.S.
Ritchie, Mr. Norman, Amherst, N.S.
Robertson, Mrs. Donald, Shelburne, N.S.
Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal
Saint Mary's University, Halifax, N.S.
Sargent, Miss Vivian, Amherst, N.S.
Saskatchewan Archives Board, Saskatoon, Sask.
Scotia Pen Guild, Dartmouth, N.S.
Scotian Railroad Society, Armdale, N.S.
Shannon, Mrs. M.P., Halifax, N.S.
Sinclair, Dr. D.M., Halifax, N.S.
Slauenwhite, Mrs. K.R., Halifax, N.S.
Sloan, Mr. E.S., Jr., Greenville, South Carolina, U.S.A.
— Smiley, Mrs. B.G., Beaverbank, Halifax Co., N.S.
Smith, Mr. Alvin E., Halifax, N.S.
Smith, Mr. Frank C., LaHave, Lunenburg Co., N.S.
Stalwick, Professor Harvey, Winnipeg, Manitoba
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Taylor, Mr. Robert R., Montreal
Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.
— Thrasher, Estate of the late Forbes, Halifax, N.S.
Tizzard, Rev. Aubrey M., Oxford, N.S.
Town of Annapolis, N.S.
Town of Bridgewater, N.S.
Town of Yarmouth, N.S.
Troop, Mr. J.D. Eric, Sutton West, Ontario

- Tulloch, Mrs. R., Dartmouth, N.S.
- Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities, Halifax, N.S.
- United Church of Canada, Toronto
- University Grants Committee, Halifax, N.S.
- Vickery, Major E.J., Yarmouth, N.S.
- Walker, Mrs. B.L., Scotch Village, N.S.
- Walker, Sister Joan, Antigonish, N.S.
- Wells, Mrs. M., Las Vegas, Nevada, U.S.A.
- White, Mr. L.E., Halifax, N.S.
- ⇒ Whitmore, Mr. Charles E., Hantsport, N.S.
- Wray, Mr. John, Alliston, Ontario
- Wright, Estate of the late Mrs. Lucretia, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Zwarun, Mrs. Alexander, Dominion, N.S.

Appendix B

Extract of a Plan presented to His Majesty by
the Earl of Halifax for the Settlement of
His Majesty's Colony of Nova Scotia

(Appended to a letter from the Duke of Bedford to the
Board of Trade, March 6, 1748/9)

The uncommon Fatality that attended the French Expedition under the Command of Duke D'Anville, and the Loss of an incredible number of Men who died after they were landed in the Harbour of Chebucto, have given many People an ill Impression of the Climate of this Country which is wholly owing to false Information or a Disposition too common in Mankind of supposing Causes rather than inquiring into the real ones; for the Sickness and Mortality of these unfortunate Men were wholly owing to the Hardships they had suffer'd and Distempers they had contracted at Sea, which, in the Course of a tedious and distressful Voyage, had taken such deep Root that their Recovery could not have been expected on any Shore or in any Climate. I am inform'd by Gentlemen who have resided many years in this Country that the Climate is as Healthy as that of England, that it has no peculiar Distemper belonging to it, as it is the Misfortune of the Southern Parts of America to have, that the Inhabitants are remarkably long lived and enjoy an unusual Share of Strength and Vigour in old Age. The Winters are long and Severe but the Summer Months are generally warm and Pleasant, the Temper of the Air being much the same as that in England in the Summer Season. Tho' the Country is for the most part cover'd with Wood, the Inhabitants feel no ill Effects from Foggs, Damps & stagnated Air, which are the great Causes of Unhealthiness in many other Tracts of Land in America where the Wood has not been cleared.

The Soil in general is fertile and productive of everything necessary for the Support and Comforts of Life. In those Parts of the Country where the French Inhabitants have clear'd away the Wood and cultivate the Ground, they raise plentiful Crops of Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Hay, all kinds of Pulse & Garden Herbs, which are esteem'd remarkably Good. They likewise have Fruit of several Sorts, Apples, Cherries, Plumbs and Peaches. Lest it should be imagin'd that the small Tracts of Ground now under Cultivation are the richest and most Fertile of the Province (as indeed it is natural enough to suppose) I must add, that upon very good Information I'm assur'd that they

are not preferable to Lands in other Parts of the Province, excepting only at Minas, where a large Space of Ground is dyked in from the Sea and is reputed peculiarly Fertile on Account of its having been impregnated by the Salt Water. I am likewise assur'd that the Lands lying on the Sea Coast from the Gut of Canso to Bay Verte, where few or none of the French are settled, and stretching Backwards to Chignecto, and those in the Neighbourhood of Chebucto are reputed the richest and most improvable of any in the Province, expecting those at Minas; which I look upon as a most fortunate Circumstance, as it will be extremely expedient if any Scheme be carried into Execution for the Preservation of the Province, to fix a considerable Number of Inhabitants in those Parts of it.

The former Negligence & Inattention of both the English and French Governments (for as I have before observed there have been Revolutions in the Possession of Nova Scotia) in not Settling and Peopling a Province so situated for the Security and Extent of Dominion in North Amercia, cannot be sufficiently wonder'd at, when We reflect how abundantly Nature has supplied it with all the Necessaries of Life.—A French Author observes that each Season of the year in this Country would furnish its Inhabitants, were they as numerous as in the most peopled Parts of Europe, with a sufficient Maintenance without much Labour or Fatigue. The Rivers and Lakes abound with wild Fowl of various kind and with surprizing Quantities of Trout and other fresh water Fish. At different Seasons Salmon, Sturgeon & Herrings are taken, and, when the spawning time is begun, such Shoals of Fish come up the Rivers as, from the Description I have had of them, are scarcely credible. There is a Breed of Horses in the Country, but not so much encouraged as it would be if the Inhabitants did not use Oxen in the Draught of their Carriages and the Cultivation of their Ground. Of Sheep and horned Cattle they have a sufficient Stock, not only for their own Consumption, but that of their Neighbours at Cape Breton, who have been largely supplied.

The Woods abound with a large kind of Red Deer (which by the Description that has been given me of them, I take to be an Elk) with black and Gray Foxes, Sables, Martins, Bears and a Variety of other Animals, whose Skins and Furrs will become a very considerable article of Trade. Hares there are in great Plenty, especially in the Winter Season when they are pursued by Beasts of Prey, & at this Time of the year near the Sea Coasts Thousands of them are seen on a small Space of Ground. The Country abounds with Partridges of a larger Size than those in England, and, by the Account given me of them, much resembling Our Moor Game; at certain Seasons of the year with incredible numbers of wild Geese and Variety of Birds of other Sorts. Captain Rouse, a Gentleman well acquainted with this Province, tells Me that

in the Springtime such great Quantities of Eggs are found on the Sea Coasts that it is no difficult Matter in a Day's time to load a small Vessel with them.

Mines of Coal and Copper are said to have been discover'd, but the Difficulty of working them has discouraged the Inhabitants from the Attempt, Besides they have never seem'd very desirous of Trade and their Industry carries them no farther than the bare Support of themselves and their Families with the common Necessaries of Life. There are Quarries of Stone in many Parts of the Province and Plenty of good Marble is found at the River St. John. The Woods abound with Timber of several Kinds such as Fir, Pine, Oak, Beech, Maple, Ash &c. and where the Soil is good, as it is esteem'd to be in most parts, the Trees are large and deem'd as proper for the Use of His Majesty's Navy, as those of New England or any other part of the known World.

But the most material Article and that which in a particular Manner recommends this Country to Our Attention, is that vast and inexhaustible Quantity of Cod, Hake, Pollack, and Haddock which at all Seasons of the year may be taken on the Coasts of it, particularly on the Eastern Coast between Cape Sables and Canso. The three Principal Bays of Nova Scotia are the Bay of Fundy, Bay Verte, and that called by the French, La Baye des Chaleurs.

The Bay of Fundy which Forms the Peninsula commences at Cape St. Mary's about 17 Leagues North West of Cape Sables on the South Shore, from whence in a direct Line to the Opposite Shore on the North Side of the Bay is about 15 Leagues and thence extending north Easterly about 35 Leagues to the Island of Holt, it divides itself into two Branches, the one stretching Easterly about twenty Leagues to Menis and Cobequid, the other Northerly and by East to Chignecto and forms an Isthmus of the same Name between this Branch & the Bay of Verte which discharges itself into the Gulph of St. Laurence in about 46 Degrees of northern Latitude.

On the North Side of this Bay are several large and convenient Rivers which go far up into the Country and have their Banks well stored with Timber.

The Chief River on the Southern Side of the Bay is that of Annapolis in about 44:50, which is about 30 Leagues from Cape Sables (between which and the Town of Annapolis are several convenient Rivers & Harbours) the Entry from the Bay into the River is about a Mile long and in the narrowest part about half a Mile wide having a Steep Rocky Shore on each Side. This

Entry leads into a large Bason where a great Number of Ships may safely Anchor, it being three Leagues in Length and two in Width. On the North East Side, on the Entrance of the River Annapolis lies a small Island called Goat Island, betwixt which and the Main on the Larboard Side is the Channel for Ships going up to Annapolis, which is about two Leagues higher up.

The Fort is seated on a rising Sandy Ground on the South Side of the River on a Point form'd by the River of Annapolis and another small one called Jenny River. The lower Town lies along the first and is commanded by the Fort; The upper Town stretches in scattering Houses a Mile and half South East from the Fort on the Rising Ground betwixt the two Rivers, on the Banks of which are great Quantities of rich Meadow Land; from Goat Island to five Leagues above the Fort on both Sides are many fine Farms cultivated by about 300 French Families.

About 30 Leagues by Sea and 20 by Land East North East of Annapolis and on the same Side of the Bay lies Menis call'd by the French Les Mines from the Copper Mines which are said to be about it; its Harbour is very insecure, the Vessels which go up to the Town take Advantage of the Tide which commonly rises Six or Seven Fathom and runs up a Creek to the Town, where, when the Tide leaves them, they lye upon a Bank of Mud which stretches five or six Miles before it meets with low Water Mark. This Town is compos'd of a great Number of Houses which lye scatter'd up and down on a Rising Ground along two Creeks between which are large Tracts of Meadow Land. The French Inhabitants of this Place (which is conveniently situated for a ready Communication with the other Parts of the Province) are computed at between Six and Seven Thousand.

At the Head of this Eastermost Branch of the Bay of Fundy, commonly distinguish'd by the Name of the Bay of Minas, and about twelve Leagues North East of the said Town, lies Cobequid; It is seated on a River by which the Inhabitants have a Communication with Chibucto and by a Road thro' the Woods with the Bay of Verte and Tetamaganche on the Eastern Coast.

Chignecto is seated on the northern Branch of the Bay of Fundy at the upper End of it about 12 Leagues distant from Minas and is Inhabited by about two hundred french Families. There are large Tracts of Meadow Land about it which produce fine Crops and abound with great Store of Cattle. The Northern Side of this Branch, excepting one small River, upon which there is a Village call'd Chipotee, affords neither Harbour nor Navigable River until one comes to the River of St. John's which is North of Annapolis. This River is navigable for large Ships a considerable way up. It's Banks are well stored

with Timber of all Sorts and there is a fine Road at the Entrance of it. It divides itself into many Branches, by means whereof the Indians travel over all that part of the Country. To the Westward are several fine Harbours particularly one call'd by the French L'Etang at the Entrance of the River St. Croix which is the western Limit of this Country.

From Cape Sables north Easterly to Canso is about 100 Leagues, the Coast abounding as I have before observed, with a Multitude of large and convenient Harbours, the Chief of which Port Rosaway, la Mutton, la Heve, St. Margaret's Bay, Chebucto, les Combes & Canso.

The Harbour of Canso in 45 Degrees lyes within 3 Leagues of the Cape of the same name having three Channels leading into it from the North East and South East, by which Vessels may go in and out with any winds, an advantage particularly suited to the Conveniency of the Fishery. On the North Side of Canso Harbour is the Bay of Chedebucto, so call'd from the Harbour which lyes in the Bottom of it, and is by the English call'd Milford Haven, across the Mouth of the said Bay, which is seven Leagues over is the Gut of Canso, which separates the Continent of Nova Scotia from the Island of Cape Breton. This Passage is between three and four Leagues in Length and but a Mile and half Wide, and is a good Harbour from End to End.

From this Place to Cape des Rosiers at the Entrance of the Embouchure of the River St. Laurence in the Latitude of 49 are several large Bays Rivers and Harbours: but this Coast being little frequented by the English has not been particularly described. The Principal Bays and Harbours however are Tetamaganche in about 46 Degrees, Bay Verte a little to the northward of it, Ristigouche in 47.20: and the Bay des Chaleurs in 48 Degrees of northern Latitude, which is said to be near as large as that of Fundy, and runs up into the Country northwest as the latter does North East, & has many fine Rivers which empty themselves into it.

I now come, my Lord, to the third Head, on which I purpos'd troubling your Grace; I mean the Advantages France has enjoy'd by her Encroachments since the Cession of Nova Scotia to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in the year 1713, by the 12th Article of which it is, together with other Points stipulated, "that the Subjects of the Most Christian King shall hereafter be excluded from all kind of fishing in the said Seas, Bays and other Places on the Coasts of Nova Scotia," that is to say, on those which lye towards the East within 30 Leagues beginning from the Island commonly call'd Sable inclusively and thence stretching along towards the South West. In open Violation of this Article it is well known that for many years before

the breaking out of the last War, the French not only carried on their Fishery without Interruption within Our Limits, but used to insult the English Vessels whenever they met them; the yearly Profit they made by this Infraction of Treaty it is difficult to ascertain, as I cannot learn the exact Number of Vessels generally employ'd in their Fishery within the English Limits. Capt. Rouse, who seems better inform'd in this Point than anyone I have conversed with and who did signal Service in the late War by destroying upwards of — French Shalloops, assures Me that he has sometimes known 150 Sail of Vessels fishing within the English Limits. The Profits made by this unjustifiable Encroachment is allowed on all Hands to have been very considerable, and it must necessarily have been as advantageous to the Naval Power of France to be in Possession of this great Nursery of Seamen as it has been disadvantageous to the Naval Power of Great Britain to depriv'd of it.

The Inhabitants of Cape Breton kept a constant Correspondence with those of Nova Scotia, from whence they were supplied with Stores, Cattle & Provisions of all Sorts, and in Return the Nova Scotians receiv'd French Manufactures or their East India Commodities. This Intercourse, equally beneficial to the French and Prejudicial to the English Trade, furnish'd the Inhabitants of Cape Breton with constant Opportunities of drawing the Nova Scotians from their Allegiance to His Majesty, which they found it no difficult Matter to do, as they are all of the Roman Catholick Persuasion and have Popish Missionaries resident among them, whose Business it is to instill such Principles as may best dispose them to throw off their Subjection to the Crown of Great Britain.

That these artfull Practices had not their desir'd Effect during the late War has been in great part owing to the ill-concerted and worse executed Attempts which the French made upon Annapolis, the only Fort in that extensive Province, and indeed the only Spot in it which His Majesty can call really his own. The French Inhabitants, who were in quiet Possession of their Lands and free Exercise of their Religion, — prudently and fortunately for England determined (I mean the Chief part of them for some few I well know join'd the Enemy) to stand neuter and not to risque their all in a doubtfull Cause. They contented themselves with furnishing the French with Provisions and other Necessaries, concealing their Arms lodg'd for their Use and harbouring their Officers and Soldiers dispersed in different Places of the Country as Minas, Chignecto &c, they waited for the Event, and had Annapolis been taken, they would universally and gladly have submitted to the Yoke of France, and probably would never afterwards have been under the Subjection of the Crown of Great Britain.

But providentially Matters took a different Turn, notwithstanding the miserably weak and defenceless Condition in which the neglected Fort of Annapolis was at the beginning of the War, whose Garrison did not amount to 100 Men, and whose Walls and Ramparts were so far decayed, that instead of being Proof against an Armed Force, they were not a sufficient Fence against the Cattle of the Neighbourhood.

It is by no Means my Intention to tire your Grace with a Detail of Transactions that happend in Nova Scotia during the late War; I only mean, my Lord, to illustrate by some few Instances the imminent Danger we were in of losing, and probably for ever, the Possession of that valuable Province, and by representing the Danger We have happily escaped, demonstrate the Expediency of securing Ourselves against it for the future.

Earlier Intelligence of the Declaration of War having been sent to the French Settlements in North America than to the English or earlier Orders having been given to attack the English in Posts not tenable, than they had receiv'd to abandon them; On the 13th of May 1744, our small fishing Settlement at Canso was seiz'd by a Party of about 900 Men from Cape Breton, and the Garrison, consisting of four incompleat Companies in all about 80 Men, carried Prisoners to Louisbourg. The next Month an Attempt was made upon Annapolis by 300 Cape Sable and St. Johns Indians under the Direction of Monsieur Leutre a French Missionary Priest. Upon the Arrival of a Vessel from New England with some Militia rais'd for the Defence of Annapolis, they retir'd; but had they been reinforced with the Support they were in Expectation of from Louisbourg, they could not have faild carrying the Place. In the September following Monsieur Du Vivier appear'd before Annapolis with between seven and Eight hundred Men, Militia and Indians included; Nor could he have fail'd of Success if the Force, w^{ch} he acquainted the Garrison, when he summon'd it to capitulate, he hourly expected from Cape Breton, had arriv'd. After he had retir'd from before the Place some french Vessels laden with Cannon, Mortars and warlike Stores appear'd in the Bason of Annapolis: but soon sail'd away upon the News of Mons^r. Du Vivier having withdrawn his Troops.

The third Attempt upon the Fort of Annapolis, carried on by Monsieur Marin, who appear'd before it in May 1745, with about 900 Men, French and Indians, was put a stop to, as is suppos'd, by Orders for the Relief of Louisbourg, which was fortunately at that very time attacked by the English Forces. And the fourth was the Expedition of the unfortunate Duke D'Anville, who saild from La Rochelle in June 1746, with eleven Ships of the Line, besides Frigates, Fireships and Transports with upwards of 3000 Men; his

Orders are suppos'd to have been to retake Louisbourg and then make himself Master of Annapolis and consequently all Nova Scotia. After a tedious Voyage he did not arrive in the Harbour of Chebucto till the 10th of September, where he himself died and one half of his Forces. In order the better to secure the Reduction of Annapolis, Monsieur Ramsay with 1600 Men — chiefly from Canada arrived at Minas in the Summer of 1746, in order to act in Conjunction with the Duke D'Anville in his Design upon Annapolis. Having staid here in Expectation of the french Squadron till the End of the Summer and then despairing of its Arrival he resolv'd to march his Force back to Canada. On his Return he receiv'd Advice of the Arrival of the Duke D'Anville in Chebucto with Orders to march back towards Annapolis, which he did with only 400 of his Men: but being again disappointed of the expected Junction of Duke D'Anville's Force, and hearing the french Fleet had set sail for Europe, he marched to Menis & Afterwards to Chignecto, where he remain'd in Expectation of another French Fleet under the Command of Monsieur Jonquiere. Notwithstanding the Calamities that attended Duke D'Anville's Squadron, there still remain'd a number of Men more than sufficient for the Reduction of Annapolis, especially when join'd by the Force under Monsieur Ramsay; but whether the Preservation of it was owing to Disagreement among the French Officers or other Accidents, it was again most providentially saved.

The fifth and last Expedition against Nova Scotia, in Expectation of which Monsieur Ramsay, as I before said, remain'd at Chignecto, was happily frustrated by the Victory gain'd by His Majesty's Fleet, under the Command of Lord Anson, over the French Squadron, five ships of which under the Command of Mons^r. Jonquiere were destined to the same Purposes as the Duke D'Anville's unsuccessfull Fleet had been.

Thus it appears that there were five different Expeditions undertaken to deprive Us of the Province of Nova Scotia, and all render'd ineffectual by Accidents that could not have been foreseen or even hoped for. I hope your Grace will not think the Account I have given of them needless, as the Reflection that must naturally arise from a Consideration of them, is, that France must necessarily know the great Importance of a Territory, which she has at the Expence of so many Lives and so much Treasure endeavour'd to make herself Mistress of, and that it behoves Us to take prudential and effectual Measures for the Security of a Possession, for the Preservation of which we have been so lately and so repeatedly indebted to Providence. In a Paper I took the Liberty of laying before your Grace some time ago, I observed, that the vigorous and expensive Efforts which the French made for the Reduction of this Province are an alarming Lesson to Us to insure the

future Possession of it, and if the beneficial Consequences of such Possession have hitherto either not been fully understood or duly attended to, I may truly Affirm, that upon this Occasion, *Fas est et ab Hoste doceri*.

The only Means of preserving this Country is by a well regulated Settlement of it, and I believe your Grace will be of Opinion, that no Time should be lost in the Performance of this publick Service. It has already been too long delayed, for if it had been undertaken as it ought to have been soon after the Treaty of Utrecht, this Nation would many years ago have felt the happy Effects of it, and particularly in the late War. If it be longer neglected, it possibly never may, it probably never will be in Our Power to effect it, & I take the present Consideration to be no other than whether We shall settle or whether We shall lose the Province of Nova Scotia. I hope the Reasons I have to offer will justify my seeing the Matter in this Light. The Number of French Inhabitants in Nova Scotia who are all secretly attached to the Interests of France and wish for an Opportunity of becoming her Subjects, have increas'd from the year 1713 to the present time from 2500 to upwards of 20,000; if they increase in the same Proportion for 34 years to come, their Numbers will amount to no less than 160,000. I leave your Grace therefore to judge, whether, if the Province of Nova Scotia be not speedily settled with Protestant Subjects, the British Possession of it for the future must not wholly depend upon French Amity or French Faith. If a War breaks out, Experience convinces Us that Nova Scotia will be the French Object; unless Miracles are worked in Our Favour, the Reduction of it must be certain; and if once lost, there will be little Probability of its being ever regain'd. And here my Lord, I can't help figuring to my Self the precarious and melancholly State of His Majesty's northern Colonies, if ever deprived of Nova Scotia, which might be render'd so important a Barrier to them. France once Mistress of Canada and Nova Scotia, might at Pleasure execute her favourite Project of extending her Dominion at the Back of the English Settlements and overpower them with superior Numbers drawn from that large Continent. It is not singly my Opinion, my Lord, but of those who are best acquainted with and most concerned in the Interests of North America, that if the French had continued Masters of Cape Breton and succeeded in their Attempts upon Nova Scotia, by the Additional Strength they would have acquir'd of 5,000 Men (for that is the computed Number of fighting Men in Nova Scotia) join'd to the Tribes of Indians, who are all at their Devotion, and in a Country where their Troops would have been so well supplied with Provisions, they probably would in a year or two have overrun the Governments of New England. The Treaty of Peace puts us out of present Danger, but as Restitution of Cape Breton is to be made, a few years may enable them to renew their Projects & Experience of past Miscarriages will probably

suggest more effectual Means of Success. The People of New England sensible how necessary the Preservation of Nova Scotia is to their own and Neighbour's Safety, exerted themselves. Early in its Defence by raising and sending four Companies to the Relief of Annapolis, and without that Assistance the Place must infallibly have been lost. Independantly therefore, My Lord, of the Commercial Advantages that must arise to Great Britain from the Settling a Province so situated for Trade and so abundantly supplied by Nature with the various Materials for it, which alone are a sufficient Motive for the Execution of so beneficial a Design; Others and still more Weightly Considerations demand it, as it evidently appears that the Security of the Northern Colonies and the Preservation of His Majesty's Dominion in America are so materially concern'd in it. Having now done with the three first Heads upon which I purposed troubling your Grace, I shall now proceed to my last and give such Account of the present State and Condition of the Province as by credible Information I am enabled to do, and enumerate the Advantages that will accrue to Great Britain and to Our Colonies and Plantations in Amercia by an effectual Settlement of Nova Scotia. And in order to lay before your Grace the present State and Condition of the Province, it is necessary for Me to point out the several Regulations, how few and insufficient soever, that have been made for the Government of it since it was yielded and made over to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht.

In the year 1714 by the Sollicitations and Threats of their Countrymen at Cape Breton, the French Inhabitants engaged themselves to remove with their Families and Effects to that Place: but it having been represented, that if they were allowed to remove & carry away their Corn and Cattle, it would defeat the Settlement of that Country and be a great Addition of Strength to the French upon Cape Breton and the Term of one year stipulated by Treaty for their Removal being lapsed, Orders were sent to put a Stop thereto. Some few however did transport themselves, and those who remain'd obstinately refused taking the Oaths, unless they might be allowed an Exception in Favour of France, which would have render'd all their Engagements ineffectual. The ill Effects of this unaccountable Policy of keeping the French in Nova Scotia, without having a sufficient Force to preserve an Authority over them, were soon discover'd; for by Supplying their Neighbours at Cape Breton with Corn and fresh Provisions for their Subsistence and Skins and other Produce for Trade, as also by keeping open a Correspondence with Canada, they performed more real and signal Services, than if they had been suffer'd to remove.

In the year 1714 a Petition was presented to Her Majesty Queen Anne by the disbanded Officers and Soldiers for a Grant of certain Lands in Nova

Scotia; If due Regard had been paid to it, and if the Foundation of the necessary Settlement now propos'd had been laid by those brave Men who gain'd to their Country and to themselves so much Honour in Queen Anne's Wars, England in Point of Trade and in Point of Power would long ago have felt the happy Consequences of so good a Policy, — instead of the Constant Apprehensions we were in of losing Nova Scotia during the Course of the late War: but the ill fated Councils by which the Affairs of this Nation were at that time directed, by discountenancing a Petition so well worthy Her Majesty's Favour, and so calculated for the publick good, depriv'd Posterity of every other Benefit it must have produced, save only that of its Example; which I doubt not (if a Prospect of Success was open'd) would be readily and chearfully pursued by the Officers & private Men, lately dismiss'd His Majesty's Land and Sea Service, as it may be a Means of rescuing themselves and their Families from Distress and be in some Degree a Reward for their past Services.

After the happy Accession of His late Majesty to the Crown, frequent Representations were made from time to time of the neglected State of Nova Scotia and the Danger that was to be apprehended from the Disobedience and Rebellion of the Inhabitants and their Daily increase. In Consequence whereof, and as the first Step towards the better ordering and Governing the Province and Encouraging the Settlement of it, Colonel Philipps, who had been appointed Governor in 1718, had the year following a Commission whereby he was empower'd to chuse twelve Persons to be His Majesty's Council in the said Province; Five were to be a Quorum, to raise a Militia for the Defence of the Province and to grant Lands under a moderate Quit Rent to all Persons applying for the same. With this Commission he had likewise Instructions from His Majesty whereby he was directed to transmit a State of the Province and the Number and Qualification of the People that resided there, of what Number it might be proper to constitute an assembly and what Persons were proper and fit to be Judges, Justices or Sheriffs in order to the establishing a Civil Government, till which time he was not to enact any Laws, but to govern himself according to the Instructions given to the Governor of Virginia; he was likewise directed to encourage the French Inhabitants to swear Allegiance to His Majesty and in Case they did so within four months after Notice given them, they were to enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion, but if they thought proper to remove themselves to any other Place, he was not to permit them to carry off their Effects (the Time being lapsed) neither were they to have the Liberty of Fishing unless they took the Oaths.

He was likewise directed to enquire what Trees were proper for Masting

and to take Care that no Tree above 24 Inches Diameter at 12 Inches from the Ground, should be cut without His Majesty's Licence, to make general and particular Descriptions of the Country – to send for the Heads of the several Indian Nations and endeavour to cultivate a Friendship with them; and every white Man marrying an Indian Woman, or white Woman marrying an Indian Man of Nova Scotia, was to have ten pounds Sterling, and fifty Acres of Land free from Quit Rent for 20 years. And as an Encouragement for the Settling this Country, he was to make Grants of Land not exceeding 500 Acres to one Person in Fee Simple to Persons applying for the same, under a Quit Rent of one Shilling or three Pound of Hemp for every fifty Acres, the said Rent to commence at the End of three years: But he was not to make any Grants till 200,000 Acres had been marked out for His Majesty's Use. He had likewise Directions for inducing the Inhabitants of Newfoundland to remove themselves to Nova Scotia.

These Orders and Regulations your Grace will perceive at the first View must necessarily prove, in Great Measure, from the Nature of them, ineffectual; and especially as the Governor was tied down from granting any Land (the most material Provision) untill a Tract of 200,000 Acres had been set apart for the Crown, which, by a fatal Neglect that has often attended the Crown's Orders in that part of the World, was never complied with. But these Regulations were render'd still more ineffectual for want of being properly supported from Home with a necessary Force, and by the Execution of them having been entrusted to one who was by no Means equal to an undertaking of such Importance. As there have never been more than two or three English Families settled in this Country, the only part that has been ever executed, has been the Appointment of a Council composed of the Military Officers, whose Authority has never extended beyond Cannon Shot from their Fort. They act in a Civil or Judicial Capacity; what relates to the judicial part is referr'd to Quarterly Sessions, and on other Affairs they meet upon Summons.

The French Inhabitants being all Papists and thereby incapable of bearing any Office in the Government, it was found necessary to establish some Persons who might assist in the Execution of such Regulations as should be made with Regard to their Settlements; which being divided into Districts, Each chooses one of its Inhabitants call'd a Deputy to represent what is necessary and receive the Orders of the Council. There is also a Notary in each Settlement who is accountable for the King's dues and is the Receiver of His Majesty's Quit Rents. These Quit Rents which are paid in Fowls and Wheat do scarce amount to £15 p annum, and are the only Taxes the Inhabitants pay.

About the year 1720, some Persons tempted by the Conveniency of the Situation, settled themselves in the Harbour of Canso in order to carry on a Fishery; but not being sufficiently protected at first, their Settlements were broke up and they [were] drove off by the Indians at the Instigation of the French at Cape Breton. This Outrage of the French did not prevent several Families making a second Settlement there, who tho greatly disturbed by the French, yet carried on the Fishery to great Profit; and frequent Representations having been made of the great Consequence of this Fishery and Applications for some Defence, the Government's Attention was at length awaken'd, and a Man of War was order'd to cruize upon that Coast every year for their Protection. Four Companies of Philips's Regiment were station'd there, but for want of a regular Fortification for their Defence, for the building of which express Orders had been given here but not carried into Execution, they were carried off, as has already been mention'd, and the Settlement destroy'd by the French from Cape Breton soon after the breaking out of the War.

In the year 1728 His Majesty's former Commission and Instructions to General Philips were renew'd, and altho' the Mischief of tying him down from granting any Land until a Tract of 200,000 Acres had been laid out for His Majesty's Use, had been fatally experienced, the same destructive Provision was suffer'd to continue. And as if not sufficient, upon Application being made in the year 1730 by some Irish and Palatine Protestants to seat themselves to the Eastward of Kennebeck; the Surveyor General was restrain'd from setting out their Land untill a further Quantity of 100,000 Acres had been set apart for His Majesty's Use, which totally defeated the Design.

Many other Proposals however were afterwards made for Settlements in this Province and some very reasonable Ones: but when one traces these applications thro' their several Channels one finds them abortive, Either by being clogg'd with discouraging Terms or by the Inability of the Petitioners to bear the Expence or by the Delays of passing their Grants thro' the several Offices, while every Application to the Governor was render'd ineffectual by the abovemention'd Restriction. However in the year 1732, the Government seem'd sensible of the great Inconvenience and Mischief that had attended it, and accordingly so far receded from this Restriction that the Governor was allowed, as soon as he had marked out any Quantity of Wood-Land for the Service of the Navy, to set out an equal Quantity not fit for that Service to any Person dispos'd to settle; but the Remedy, (had it been sufficient) came too late, unless it had been attended with some further Encouragements, that might have rekindled the Zeal of those who were desirous of Settling there,

which so many discouraging Circumstances had entirely suppress'd: but no such Encouragement was given nor any Settlement made within the Province to this Day. Tho' the French Inhabitants in the year 1730 were induced to take the Oaths of Allegiance to His Majesty (but not without an Exception that they should not be oblig'd to bear Arms) yet, influenced by their Priests, they have continued to act upon the same Principles, and in their present State they cannot properly be look'd upon, or at least depended upon, as Subjects of His Majesty. The Number of French Inhabitants, as I had Occasion to mention before, are now encreas'd to upwards of 20,000; - 5000 whereof, by Colonel Mascarene's late Computation, are capable of bearing Arms. As they are all Roman Catholicks and heartily devoted to the French Interest, if they are not absolutely to be regarded as utter Enemies of His Majesty's Government, they cannot be accounted less than unprofitable Inhabitants, for their conditional Oath will not entitle them to the Confidence and Privileges of English Subjects.

Before the late War, the Indians in the Peninsula were much more numerous than at present, and are suppos'd to have amounted to 500 fighting Men: but a contagious Distemper they contracted from the French Forces at Chebucto having greatly diminish'd their Strength and reduced their Numbers to about 150 fighting Men. While the Duke D'Anville's Squadron remain'd on the Coast, the Indians constantly frequented it, carrying on a Traffick by bartering Provisions, Furs, &c. in Exchange for Cloths, Blanketts and such like Commodities by which the fatal Infection was carried among them. There is another Tribe of Indians within the Government of Nova Scotia which is esteem'd the most Warlike, but their Numbers are not computed at more than 200. They chiefly frequent the Banks of the River St. John: but have no fixed Place of Residence, moving their Habitations which consist only of a few Poles, Skins and Turf from one Quarter to another, as the different Seasons of the year & the Convenience of their Hunting require. And this indeed is the general Custom of the Indians in these Parts. They are entirely at the Discretion of their Missionary Priests, who constantly reside amongst them: but as their Numbers are so inconsiderable, a New Settlement would have nothing to apprehend from them, especially as in Time of Peace they have always lives in Amity and good Correspondence with the English Garrison.

Annapolis Royal, the only Fort belonging to this extensive Province was (as I before mention'd) in a ruinous State at the beginning of the War. Colonel Mascarene in his Letter dated October last gives the following Account of it. "The Fort is a Square with four Bastions and a Ravelin which overlooks a Battery that commands a River. The Works, made up of a loose

Sandy Earth revested with Timber, were most of them tumbling down and mouldring away, when the Enemy made the first Attempt against the Place, but during the times of the Recess of the Enemy, it has been revested with Timber and two Ravelins added, the one to cover the Gate, the other to command the Hollows and flank the Bastion most exposed on the Land Side, with the Addition likewise of two Blockhouses. The Fort is now in a tolerable Posture of Defence, tho' as the Timber soon decays and the Nature of the Soil is such, that it cannot support itself, it will continually want Repairs, till the Works are thoroughly revested with Masonry.

The present Military Establishment consists of six Companies of General Philips's Regiment, Six Companies of Auxiliaries from Boston and an independent Company of Rangers."

Having laid before your Grace a melancholly Account of the present unprofitable State of this long neglected Province, I shall now consider the national Benefit that will arise from better Regulations and a well established Settlement, and in doing this it will not be necessary for me to trespass long upon your Grace's Patience, especially as the Representation I have made throughout the Course of these Sheets of the Inconveniencies we have suffer'd, the Dangers to which we have been expos'd and the future ones We have cause to apprehend from a fatal Inattention to the Safety of this Province must necessarily have suggested many of the Advantages that must arise from better Policy and a contrary Conduct. However, it will not be amiss to pursue my Design of throwing them together, that they may all appear in one Short View.

First then, my Lord, by settling fortifying and Peopling the Province of Nova Scotia with Protestant Subjects a strong and effectual Barrier will be formed to the British Colonies in North America, the future Security and Preservation of which will probably depend upon it; for as it is indisputably clear from the Facts I have already stated, that if We do not speedily secure this Colony, a few years will put it out of the Power of Government to do it, and of Course it must become a powerfull French Settlement without the Assistance without the Trouble and without the Expence of France, the Precarious Footing upon which His Majesty's Possessions in North America will stand is plain to every common understanding, which will be at the Pains of considering what the United Force of Canada Nova Scotia and Cape Breton is like to be.

This Advantage, my Lord, and this alone would sufficiently justify, as it would infinitely over ballance the Expence necessary to the Attainment of

it; and however reduced the Finances of this Nation may be by a long and Burthensome War, however necessary the Practices of Oconomy may be, I am confident it will be the Maxim of the present, as it has been of every wise and able Administration, that Oconomy neglectfull of Security, is the most dangerous and destructive System that can be pursued.

Various are the Benefits of Trade which a Settlement of this Province would be productive of, extensive as it is, and the greatest part of it abounding with the largest Firrs and Pines of several Kinds, it is certain that England might in a few years be furnish'd from thence with an incredible Supply of Deals. His Majesty's Navy might likewise be supplied with as good Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Sparrs, &c, and Timber for other Uses as grows in any Part of America. Pitch, Tar, Rozin and Turpentine are the Produce of every part of this Province and infinite Quantities of them are to be drawn from it. Hemp and Flax may likewise be raised, Articles of no small Importance to the Trade of Great Britain. Deer Skins, Furrs and Feathers of an uncommon Variety, of which the French have hitherto had the sole Advantage, will become a considerable Branch of Trade to this Nation, which will be largely supplied with all the abovemention'd Commodities in Exchange for her Cloth and other British Manufactures.

By the propos'd Settlements Our Sugar Colonies in the West Indies may be furnish'd with Fish, Corn, Provisions and Lumber in greater Quantity and at a cheaper Rate than from Our other northern Settlements, from whence their Supplies have of late been insufficient.

But the most material Benefit, my Lord, that will attend this Settlement, is that valuable Fishery, inestimable indeed to a Maritime Power, which by means of it, will be rescued from the unjustifiable Incroachments of France and secured forever to English Subjects. This interesting and important Consideration cannot fail having its due Weight with your Grace. Experience has demonstrated that of late years France has been more attentive to her Trade and her naval Power than in former Times, and common Reason must convince Us, that if in these Points she should ever gain a Superiority over England, Our Ruin must be the inevitable Consequence of it. If therefore the Question was singly, whether the depriving France of such a Nursery of Seamen as this Fishery is allowed to be and the securing the British Possession of it would not be a sufficient Argument for the settling Nova Scotia, I scarce believe any Man living, informed of the Importance of it, would Answer in the Negative; but when I call to mind the many other Advantages, that would attend it, and that the future Security of Our Northern Colonies is so materially concerned in it, there does not a

Shadow of Doubt remain with Me but that speedy and effectual Measures will be enter'd upon for the Execution of so Salutary, so necessary a Design. And now my Lord, having done with the several Points upon which I purposed troubling your Grace, I shall take the Liberty of proposing such Methods as to Me appear best calculated for carrying the propos'd Project into Effect. I am quite new, my Lord, to a Task of this kind & therefore entirely submit them to Correction, and hope such Alterations will be made in the Plan I propose, as better Judgments and Men of more Experience in Matters of this Sort shall suggest. I have performed the Task I undertook in the best Manner I was able to do, from every Information it was in my Power to obtain, and however imperfect or incorrect the Proposals I have to offer shall appear, I still hope they may serve as a Foundation for so necessary an undertaking.

**Proposals for the Establishment of a Civil Government
and the Settlement of a Number of Protestant Subjects
in the Province of Nova Scotia**

The two first Points that naturally fall under Consideration are what Sort of Protestant Inhabitants and what Number it will be proper to settle in Nova Scotia, and in what Places within that Province it will be most expedient to fix the propos'd Settlements.

I some time ago gave your Grace my Opinion, that the Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen lately dismiss'd His Majesty's Service, are preferable to foreign Protestants or any other set of Men whatever, for an undertaking of this Sort, and with proper Encouragement I question not but a sufficient Number of them would cheerfully embark in it. These Men are of tried Loyalty and Courage, inur'd to Hardships and accustomed to Enterprizes of Difficulty and Danger. They have been familiariz'd to Subordination and Command and will be equally willing to obey and active to execute such Orders as shall be given them. Forts and Intrenchments, so necessary a part of the Design, are the Soldiers Business, and none can be so properly employ'd in these Works, as those who are experienced in them.

The Seamen, whom their former Course of Life has render'd Expert in equipping Rigging and Navigating Vessels will betake themselves to the Fishery sooner and more dextrously than those who, having never been used to the Sea, have both the Knowledge of the Sailing and fishing part to learn. For these Reasons, My Lord, I think the disbanded Soldiers and Seamen peculiarly well adapted to the Purpose; and as none can be so properly employ'd to fix the propos'd Settlement; so none will be so well able to defend it. I at the same time took the Liberty of telling Your Grace that I

thought this Method of providing for a Number of brave unfortunate Men who have risked their Lives in His Majesty's Service, would be such an Instance of Generosity, Compassion and Gratitude and such Praise, such universal Popularity must attend it, that tho' the Improvement of Nova Scotia had never been thought of before, I should not be surpriz'd if this single Consideration should induce the Government to establish a Settlement there, or in some other part of His Majesty's American Dominions.

As to the Number of People propos'd to be sent on this Occasion, it is Evident, My Lord, that the greater it is, the more Safe and considerable the New Settlement will be at its Commencement: But as the Expence will be proportionable to the Numbers, and as, in the present State of Our Publick Finances, Objection would probably be made to a Plan, which it would require a very large Sum to execute, I shall, in the Proposals I am to lay before Your Grace, have as much Regard to Oconomy, as the Nature of the Design, and the Safety of the new Settlers will admit of.

Their Numbers therefore I would fix at three Thousand, which I think would be sufficient to lay a Safe and sure Foundation of the intended Settlement, and as I propose that the Conditions of taking up Lands shall be unusually Easy, and every other Encouragement given for the Invitation of Inhabitants, I cannot doubt but their Numbers will every year greatly increase by the Accession of Foreign Protestants and British Subjects who will remove to Nova Scotia from the other American Colonies.

I would by no means have it understood, my Lord, that I take upon me to answer that the Expence to be incurr'd this year, according to the following Proposals, will be the whole this important Service may ever require. It may prove expedient for some years to cherish and extend it; and I am satisfied, that when the Importance of the Settlement is fully understood and the happy Consequences of it once felt, the Government need be at little Pains to convince the Publick that such Expence as the future Support of it may require is well consistent with the justest System of National Oconomy.

The Places within this Province, where from their advantageous Situation and the particular Description I have had of them from Gentlemen well acquainted with the Country, it appears to Me most proper to fix the new Settlers, are Chebucto, La Heve, Whitehead, Menis and Bay Verte.

I would propose to settle

At Chebucto	- 1200 Persons
At La Have	- 300
At Whitehead	- 500
At Bay Verte	- 500
At Menis	- 500
<hr/>	
In all	3000

Propos'd,

That an advertisement be, as early as possible after the Design of the Settlement is resolved upon, inserted in the Gazette, that proper Encouragement will be given to such of the Officers and private Men lately dismiss'd from His Majesty's Land Sea Service, as are willing to accept of Grants of Land, and to settle with or without Families, in the Province of Nova Scotia, not exceeding 3000 Souls.

That 50 Acres of Land will be granted in Fee Simple to every private Soldier or Seaman, free from the Payment of any Quit Rent for the Space of ten years, at the Expiration of which Term they shall pay one Shilling P Annum for every 50 Acres so granted; and that to such as have Families a further Grant of ten Acres over and above the said 50 Acres, will be made to the said private Soldier or Seaman, for every Person of which his Family shall consist, and further Grants on the like Conditions made to them as their Families shall increase, or in Proportion to their Ability to improve the same.

That 80 Acres on the like Conditions shall be granted to every Officer under the Rank of Ensign in the Land Service, and that of Lieut. in the Sea Service, and to such as have Families 15 Acres over and above the said 80 Acres for every Person of which their sd Families shall consist.

That 200 Acres on like Conditions shall be granted to every Ensign, 300 to every Lieut., 400 to every Captain, and 600 to every Officer above the Rank of Captain in the Land Service, as also the like Quantity of 400 Acres, and on the like Conditions to every Lieutenant in the Sea Service and 600 Acres to every Captain. And to such of the above mention'd Officers as have Families a further Grant of 30 Acres will be made over and above their respective Quotas, for every Person of which their Families shall consist.

That the Lands shall be parcell'd out to the Settlers as soon as possible after their Arrival in Nova Scotia and that a Civil Government will be forthwith establish'd.

That all such as are willing to accept of the above Proposals, shall with their Families be subsisted during their Passage (the Expence of which will be defrayed by the Government, consideration being had to their respective Ranks) and a further Subsistence allow'd them for 12 Months after their Arrival.

That they shall likewise be furnish'd with Arms and Ammunition, as far as shall be judg'd necessary for their Defence, with a Proper Quantity of Materials and Utensils for Husbandry, for clearing and cultivating their Lands, erecting Habitations, carrying on the Fishery and such other Purposes as shall be necessary for their Support.

That those who are desirous of engaging in the above Settlement, do transmit a List of their Names, specifying whether they have or have not Families, and, if they have Families, of what Number they consist, to Officers appointed to receive and enter the same in Books now open for that purpose at London, Plymouth and Portsmouth; and proper Notice will be given of the said Books being closed as soon as the Number of 3000 is completed or at latest on the 7th of April.

That the Transports shall be ready to receive Passengers on Board on the 10th of April and set sail on the 20th.

That, for the Benefit of the propos'd Settlement the same Number of Acres that shall be allotted to Seamen and private Soldiers, with the like Consideration of their Families, shall be granted to Carpenters, Shipwrights, Smiths, Masons, Joyners, Brickmakers, Bricklayers and all other Artificers necessary in Building or Husbandry, not being private Soldiers or Seamen.

That the same Conditions as are propos'd to those who have served in the Capacity of Ensign, shall extend to all Surgeons whether they have been in His Majesty's Service or not.

The Navy Board having contracted for six Transports of 2620 tons at the Rate of 9s. 6d. P ton P month, to bring back the two Regiments now at Cape Breton; It is propos'd that these Ships should convey 1310 of the New Settlers to Nova Scotia, which may be done at the usual Allowance for such a Voyage of two Tons P Person.

That the Navy Board be directed to contract for Eight more Transports of 3380 Tons, which at the same Rate of 2 Tons P Person will convey the remaining 1690 Persons to Nova Scotia.

That no more Hands be allowed on Board each than are necessary to navigate such Ships, and that the lower Deck Guns be taken out, for the more convenient Accommodation of the Passengers. That these Ships should remain some time at the respective Places where the Settlers are to be landed, as a Shelter and Retreat for them in Case of bad Weather or other Accidents during which time the Crews may be employ'd in providing Masts or other Timber to load them with on their Return for the Use of His Majesty's Navy.

That when the above mention'd Ships shall return, 2 or 3 small Sloops of about 80 Tons, each mounting a suitable number of Carriage and Swivel Guns, and built after the Model of the New England Country Sloops, be station'd on the Coasts with a proper Force instead of a 20 Gun Ship, that they be employ'd in cruizing from one Settlement to another for their Protection, & for transporting Soldiers from Place to Place in such Seasons as may render Marches impracticable

That such a number of larger Ships as shall be thought necessary, be station'd upon the Coast for the Protection of the Fishery, during the Summer Season, in like Manner as before the War.

That no greater Expence of Demurrage be incurr'd than what shall be judged necessary for the Conveyance of the new Settlers to their respective Destinations, and for their Shelter and Retreat on their first Arrival in Case of bad weather or other Accidents, till they can erect Hutts for their Accommodation, which in that Country will be a work of a few Days. But that their Stay on the Shores of Nova Scotia be left to the Discretion of the Governour.

That £3540 be forthwith laid out by the Government in Arms, Ammunition and sundry materials for Husbandry, Building, &c, for the Use of the Settlers according to the annexed List, which contains all the necessary Particulars estimated at the above Sum.

And tho' by a foregoing Article it has been propos'd, that these Ships should remain in the respective Harbours as a Protection and Shelter to the Settlers, yet it is further propos'd that 500 Tents be likewise furnish'd by the Ordnance to serve in Case of Sickness or other Distress, until convenient Habitations can be erected for their Reception.

That the Victualling or other Offices do provide for the subsisting 3000 Persons at 6d. p Day p Head during their Passage, which allowing for Accidents may be reasonably computed at 3 Months.

That Orders be forthwith sent to Mr. Shirley, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, to provide a Quantity of Beef, Pork, Biscuit, Flour and other proper Provisions, sufficient for the Subsistence of 3000 Persons for 12 Months at the rate of 4d a Day p Head Sterling. The whole or a necessary part thereof to be transported to Chebucto by the 15th Day of May, together with Frames for erecting Storehouses for the Reception thereof, upon its arrival — The above allowance of 4d p Day p Man is apprehended to be sufficient, considering the great Quantity of Fowl and Deer which is to be met with in the Summer and Fish that may be had at all times of the year.

That the Care of the above Provisions and the erecting Storehouses be entrusted to the Person whom His Majesty shall appoint his Governor of this Province, or the Commanding Officers of the two Regiments of Foot now at Louisbourg, which it is propos'd should be order'd to Nova Scotia before the said 15th Day of May and to form a Camp at the above mention'd Harbour of Chebucto.

That all these Ships destin'd for this Service do proceed to the said Harbour of Chebucto.

That on the Arrival of the Ships at the said Harbour, the respective Commanders do take care that 1200 of the Passengers be landed there; and that they do consult with His Majesty's Governor of that Province the best means of transporting the Remainder to the respective Destinations as soon as possible.

That Arms, Ammunition, Stores, Tents and Materials of every Assortment be landed with the said Settlers in Proportion to the Number of each Settlement and lodged in Storehouses to be forthwith erected for that Purpose, and afterwards that they be equally distributed amongst the said Settlers according to the Number of each respective Family, or in such other Manner as His Majesty's Governor of the said Province or other Officer to be appointed for that Purpose shall think proper.

That it be left to the Discretion of the Governor or Commander in Chief of the Province to fix the Settlers for each Destination either at their own Option, by Lot or otherwise.

And as an armed Force will be necessary for the Security of each Settlement, that the Governor do make such Detachments from the aforementioned two Regiments at Chebucto, as shall be thought proper for that Purpose; and that they do proceed either by Land or Sea, with the Settlers to their several Destinations.

And as it will be absolutely necessary for the further Security of each Settlement that a Block House be built, or some Works thrown up for their Defence against the Indians or other Enemy, it is propos'd that such a Quantity of Cannon as shall be thought proper by the Ordnance be furnish'd for this Purpose, as also that an Engineer at 10/P Day be sent to each of the said Settlements to direct the Works, and that a sufficient Number of the Soldiers of each Detachment be employ'd therein, as well as the making Roads from one Settlement to another under their Directions. And that in whatever Parts of the Province it shall hereafter be thought necessary to erect Forts, either to awe the French Inhabitants, or secure it from any Attacks from without, that the said Engineers, be directed to transmit Plans of such Forts as will be necessary, with an Estimate of the Expence.

That the Governor be directed as soon as the Circumstances of the Government will admit of it, to get a Law pass'd for establishing a Militia for the further Security of the Province.

That two Townships containing one hundred Thousand Acres or 12 Miles Square each, be mark'd out at Chebucto, which is intended to be the Metropolis, & therefore it will be necessary, that a sufficient Quantity of Land should be set apart in one of the said Townships, at the Discretion of the Governor, for the erecting publick Offices and Court Houses as also a House for the Governor and other Officers; and that each Township shall be allotted an equal Share of Inhabitants.

That one Township of the like Extent be also mark'd out at each of the other four Settlements and that in the laying out the said Townships, Care be had that they do take in a reasonable part of the Sea Coast.

That, within each of the said Townships there be set apart a particular Place for the building a Town to consist of such a Number of Houses as shall be sufficient for the Accommodation of the Settlers in the said Township, with a View of extending the said Town as new Inhabitants shall come. And that the Quantity of Land to be granted to each Person be laid out contiguous to each House, taking Care, however, that the said Lands do not extend in Length along the Sea Coast, but only a necessary part thereof do abut upon the Sea. That further Grants be made to the said Inhabitants as their Families or their Ability to cultivate the same shall increase. And that all new Comers have likewise Grants made to them (on the aforementioned Conditions) of Lands remaining ungranted within the said Township.

That the same Portions of Land that are propos'd to be granted to

Soldiers & Seamen dismiss'd from His Majesty's Service, be given to such of the private Men of the two Regiments to be sent to Nova Scotia, from Louisbourg, and also to those of the six Companies of General Philips's Regiment now at Annapolis as are disposed to become Settlers there, their Pay notwithstanding to be continued to them for one year after such Grant at the Expiration of which Term, they may be discharged; and that the same Portions of Land propos'd to be granted to disbanded Land Officers, be also granted to the Officers of the above six Companies.

That in all the abovemention'd Grants, or any other that may hereafter be made, it be a Rule strictly to be observed that no one Person do possess more than 1000 Acres in his own Name.

That all Grantees shall be obliged to clear and cultivate one third part of their Lands within the Space of ten years, another third part within the Space of Twenty years and the remaining third part within the Space of thirty years from the Date of their Grants, upon Pain of Forfeiture of their Right to all such Lands granted to them as are not actually under Improvement and Cultivation at the Time the Forfeiture shall be incur'd.

That the Trantees be likewise obliged to plant some part of their Lands with Hemp, which will soonest turn to their Advantage, and may likewise be receiv'd in the Discharge of such Taxes as shall be found necessary to be rais'd; And as an Encouragement for the raising Hemp, Premiums should be given, at the Discretion of the Governor, to such as shall produce the greatest Quantity in one year upon their Lands.

That a particular Spot as near the Town as possible shall be set apart for the building a Church, and 400 Acres adjacent thereto, granted in Perpetuity clear of Quit Rent for the Maintenance of a Minister and 200 for a Schoolmaster under the like Conditions as other Settlers; But as it will necessarily be some time before these Lands can be so far cultivated and improved as to afford a sufficient Support, that it should be recommended to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts, to make a suitable Allowance to a Minister and Schoolmaster at each of the above Settlements; and that it be likewise recommended to them to make Choice among others, of some French Refugeé Clergymen, who by speaking the Language will be particularly useful in converting the french Inhabitants to the Protestant Religion, and educating their Children in the Principles of it.

That reasonable Portions of Land in the said Township fit for the growing of Pines for the Use of His Majesty's Navy, be reserved for that purpose.

That altho' a regular Plan ought to be observed in the laying out the Streets and Buildings of each Town, and tho' an ingenious one for this Purpose has been offer'd by Mr. Little, it be left to the Discretion of the Governor to fix upon such Plans as he may, when upon the Spot, find best calculated for each Settlement; But that he however should be directed to observe as much Regularity as possible in this Work, and to erect a Blockhouse fenced with Palisadoes and intrench'd in the middle or in the most convenient part of each Town.

That care be taken in laying out the aforementioned Townships, or any others that may hereafter be laid out, That some part of the Lands belonging to the French Inhabitants be taken into each Township, so that the whole of their Possessions may be comprehended in so many Townships as shall be laid out, by which means they will be subjected to the Magistracy thereof, and to such Rules and Orders as may be made for the better Governing the same.

That for the effectual Execution of the present Design and the Peace, Happiness & Security of His Majesty's Subjects, a Governor be appointed whose Prudence, Integrity, Resolution & Ability may be depended upon in the Conduct of so important an Undertaking.

That he be appointed by his Commission Commander in Chief of the Province of Nova Scotia and of all His Majesty's Land Forces within the same, and that he have Power of granting Lands in His Majesty's Name under the Regulations & on the Conditions beforemention'd together with all other Powers usually given to the Governors of His Majesty's Provinces in America, & such others as may be thought peculiarly necessary in the present Case.

That he be directed to repair as soon as possible to Nova Scotia, so that he may arrive there some time before the new Settlers in order to concert such Measures as may be previously necessary.

That he be directed upon his Arrival in his Government to act in all Affairs with the Advice of such Persons as do at present compose His Majesty's Council; And that as soon as possible after the Debarkation of the new Settlers, he do constitute a Council of twelve Persons including such of those already acting in that Station as he shall judge well qualified, and that he do transmit a List of their Names for His Majesty's Approbation.

That they be a Council for Matters of State and be assisting to the Governor in all Affairs touching the King's Service.

That they do likewise act in a Legislative Capacity in like Manner as in other of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America.

That the Governor & Council or any five of them do constitute a general Court to be held twice a year and to have Jurisdiction of all Causes Real and Personal at Common Law above the Value of five Pounds, to try all criminal Cases and likewise act as a Court of Chancery for Matters of a higher Value; but not without Appeal to His Majesty where the Matter in Question does exceed three hundred Pounds Sterling.

That His Majesty do likewise appoint a Secretary of the said Province, in whose Office all Grants of Land may be registered and he may likewise be Receiver of His Majesty's Rents, Treasurer of the Province and a Member of the Council.

That the Governor do appoint skilfull Surveyors to mark out the Townships & set apart the Lands for the new Settlers and return the Surveys to the Secretary's Office.

That for Breaches of the Laws of Trade and determining Controversies concerning Salvage, Mariners, Wages and all other Maritime Affairs, there be a Court of Admiralty appointed to consist of a Judge constituted by Commission under the Seal of the high Court of Admiralty (who shall likewise be a Member of His Majesty's Council) an advocate, a Register & a Marshall, to be appointed by the Governor, with Liberty of Appeal from this Court to the high Court of Admiralty in England or to the King in Council.

That there be likewise an Assembly to be composed of Persons to be chosen by the Majority of the Freeholders of Fifty Acres of Land, two or more, as may be judg'd proper, out of each Township, by Virtue of Writs to be issued by the Governor in His Majesty's Name who is likewise to have a Power of Proroguing or dissolving them as he shall see fit.

That the Governor Council and Assembly have a Power of making and ordaining Laws under the like Regulations and Restrictions as in other Colonies, the Governor having a negative Voice and the Disposal of all publick money to be granted by them, which must likewise be in His Majesty's Name.

That no person be a Member of the Assembly who is not in Communion with some Protestant Church.

That the Governor do tender the Oaths to all Persons within His Government and that no Person who shall refuse the same be admitted a Member of the Council or Assembly, or shall serve in any Office, Civil or Military or vote in any Election.

That for the more Speedy and easy Execution of Justice, there be a Sheriff and two or more Justices appointed by the Governor in each Township, who, besides the Power of Justice, shall have Cognizance of all Suits arising within their respective Jurisdictions, Criminal and Civil under five Pounds, except only such criminal Offences as are punishable with Death. These may be called the inferiour Courts and from their Judgments appeal must lye to the General Court.

That in order to induce the french Inhabitants of this Province to submit themselves to His Majesty's Government and assist the new Settlers with Provisions and other necessities which their Circumstances at the first Settling may require, His Majesty's Governor be directed immediately upon his Arrival to issue a Declaration, setting forth, That His Majesty tho' fully sensible that the many Indulgences, which he and His Royal Predecessors have shown to the said Inhabitants in allowing them the entirely free Exercise of their Religion and the Quiet & peaceable Possessions of their Lands (neither of which the Crown of Great Britain is by Treaty requir'd to do) have not met with a Dutifull Return, but on the contrary, the said Inhabitants, so far from taking up Arms for the Defence of His Majesty's Government, which would have effectually secured it from all hostile attempts made on it during the late War, have openly abetted and privately assisted His Majesty's Enemies in their Attempts, by furnishing them with Quarters, Provisions and Intelligence and concealing their Designs from His Majesty's Governor, insomuch, that they more than once appear'd under the Walls of Annapolis Royal before the Garrison had any notice of their being within the Province, yet His Majesty being desirous of showing further Marks of His Royal Grace to the said Inhabitants, in hopes thereby to induce them to become for the future true and Loyal Subjects, is pleas'd to declare that the said Inhabitants shall continue in the free Exercise of their Religion, as far as the Laws of Great Britain and the Security of the Province shall admit of the same, as also the peaceable Possession of such Lands as are under their immediate Cultivation (Exception being had to such as have openly taken up Arms against His Majesty) Provided that the said Inhabitants do on or before the day of take the Oaths of Allegiance appointed to be taken by the Laws of this Kingdom, and likewise submit to such Rules and Orders as may hereafter be thought proper to be made for the maintaining and Supporting His Majesty's Government; and provided likewise they do give all

possible Countenance and Assistance to such Persons as His Majesty shall think proper to settle in the said Province.

Some Declaration of this Sort seems necessary to be made by the Governor, and Care should be taken in the drawing it up, that nothing therein contain'd should extend to prevent His Majesty's making such further Rules and Orders respecting the said Inhabitants as the Security of Government and their future Conduct may require.

That the Governor be directed to apprehend and bring to immediate Trial all of the said Inhabitants as shall appear to have taken up Arms against His Majesty.

That as the new Settlers after their Arrival will have Occasion for large Quantities of Corn and Cattle for their present Use, as well as for Stocking their Lands, Care be taken by the Governor, that no Corn, Cattle or Provisions of any kind be exported to any Foreign Settlement without his Leave.

That the Governor do take all possible Care to promote Inter-marriages between the French Inhabitants, the Native Indians of the Province & the new Settlers, and that such Encouragements and Rewards be given for that purpose, as shall hereafter be thought most effectual.

And as it has been represented that the French Bishop of Quebec has exercis'd Episcopal Jurisdiction within His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and excommunicated such of the French Inhabitants as have intermarried with His Majesty's Protestant Subjects, that the Governor be directed to signify to him, that however willing His Majesty may be to allow a Liberty of Conscience to His French Subjects, yet as such Excommunication will be prejudicial to the Welfare and Security of the Province and is likewise inconsistent with the Directions given by His Majesty for the better ordering the same, His Majesty expects that such Exercise of his Episcopal Authority shall cease for the future; and if any Missionary Priest, shall presume to pronounce or declare any such Excommunication within His Majesty's Province, such Missionary Priest shall be punished as the Laws of Great Britain do in that Case direct.

And as it has likewise been represented, that the said Bishop of Quebec has made application to Paul Mascarene Esqr., Commander in Chief of Nova Scotia, for Leave to visit and confirm in the said Province; that the Governor be also directed to acquaint him, that His Majesty will not admit of such

Visitation or any Act of Episcopal Jurisdiction whatever of the Church of Rome within His Majesty's Dominions.

That it be left to the Discretion of the Governor to levy such Taxes upon the French Inhabitants for the Support of Government, as Circumstances shall require, or their Behaviour deserve.

That the Governor do as soon as possible after his Arrival cause an exact Account to be taken of the Number of French Inhabitants, their Places of abode, and how many thereof are able to bear Arms, and that a Survey be likewise made of their Land now under actual improvement, specifying the Number of Acres cultivated by each Particular Person.

That he do likewise take an Account of the Number of Priests resident in each of the French Settlements with the Number of Mass-Houses or other Publick Places of Worship; and that he do transmit the said Account in order for His Majesty's Directions thereupon, and that hereafter no Popish Priests of any Order whatsoever be allow'd to officiate within the Province without a Licence from His Majesty's Governor of that Province.

That a publick Order be issued by the Governor, that no Person from the Date thereof do presume to possess themselves of any uncultivated Lands whatsoever within the said Province without Leave from (or a Grant made by) the said Governor.

That the Governor do take an exact Account of the Number of Arms and the Quantity of Ammunition belonging to the French Inhabitants, in order to determine upon such Measures as shall be consistent with the Safety of the Province.

That such of the french Inhabitants as shall from time to time embrace the Protestant Religion, shall have such Lands as they have in actual Cultivation confirm'd to them by Grants from the Governor free from the Payment of any Quit Rent for Ten years, at the Expiration of which Term they shall be put upon the same foot with Regard to Quit Rents and Taxes, and every other particular as His Majesty's other Protestant Subjects, and shall likewise have a further Grant of ten Acres on the same Conditions for each Person being a Protestant, of which their family shall consist.

That all possible Encouragement be given to the Educating of Roman Catholick Children in Protestant Schools.

That the Governor be directed as soon as possible after his Arrival in His Government to enter into a Treaty with the Indians inhabiting that Province and pursue such other Measures as may best tend to the establishing upon a lasting Foundation a Friendship and Alliance with them; For this Purpose it may be necessary, that he should carry Presents with him and give them such Encouragement & Assurances as he shall judge necessary.

That the Governor be directed to encourage Settlements and make Grants of Land within that Part of His Majesty's Province which extends North from the Peninsula to the River St. Lawrence, particularly at St. Johns on the North Side of the Bay of Fundy, for the better Cultivating a Friendship with the Indians inhabiting those Parts, & preventing the Designs of the French, and if any French are already settled or may hereafter settle themselves upon any Lands comprehended within the ancient Limits of this Country according to the Grant from King James the First to Sir William Alexander, that he do use his utmost endeavour to oblige them to remove, and assert His Majesty's Right to all the Territory comprehended within the said Limits.

These Proposals are submitted to Consideration as the Out Lines or Ground Work of what may be necessary for the due Execution of this Design, and do not contain every Regulation that will be proper to be made either for the effectual Settling or Government of this Province, a Minute Detail of which would be unnecessary in this Place, as they will be fully provided for in the Instructions which the Board of Trade shall be directed to prepare for His Majesty's Governor upon this Occasion.

[The original document is in the Record Office of
the House of Lords, London S.W. 1]