

The Public Archives of Nova Scotia

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Archives

The Public Archives of Nova Scotia

As one of the earliest settled of the provinces, and holding primacy in political affairs in this country in the introduction of representative and responsible government alike, it is fitting that Nova Scotia should have the longest continuous governmental archival institution in Canada. From its romantic age to its recent growth, Nova Scotia, rich, vivid, and colorful in tradition, has had a vibrant and fascinating history, but although Nova Scotia has been relatively rich in the wealth of its historical material, the condition of its public records and historical documents left much to be desired over long stretches of time. In early days records were kept at the seat of government in the office of the Governor or in other buildings, but for the preservation and the management of records, there was rather meagre provision. As settlement proceeded and society progressed, individuals were awakened to the romance and the colour of the unwritten history of Nova Scotia, imbued with a keen desire to investigate it, and only prevented from realizing their hopes by the difficulty in obtaining access to primary sources.

Judge George H. Monk (1748-1823) was one of these persons who hoped to write a history of the province. In 1773 "Mr. Legge" in Halifax announced his intention to write a political and natural history of Nova Scotia and he solicited suggestions and information, directing letters to be sent to him at Mrs. Blagdon's, at the corner of Turnagain Lane on the Beach, and returning thanks to those who favoured him with replies.¹ Ten years later Rev. Jacob Bailey, a loyalist clergyman, not only collected historical materials for Rev. Samuel Peters, an episcopal minister in Connecticut, and "a certain member of Parliament" in England, but he also wrote a concise account of the province and transmitted it to Dr. Peters.² In 1786, S. Hollingsworth's *An Account of the Present State of Nova Scotia*, containing a description of the situation, appearance, and extent of the province, as well as material pertaining to its geography, climate, flora, fauna, settlements, fisheries, and trade, was published in Edinburgh. A second edition of this volume, revised and enlarged, appeared a year

1 *The Nova Scotia Chronicle*, 21 December 1773 and 18 January 1774.

2 Rev. Jacob Bailey to Capt. Gallop, 6 March 1784, Jacob Bailey Papers, Letter Book, Public Archives of Nova Scotia; C. Bruce Fergusson, "T. B. Akins: A Centennial Commemoration," *Nova Scotia Historical Society Collections*, xxxi (1957), p. 101.

later. Rev. Dr. Andrew Brown, a Scottish Presbyterian Minister, who had been a student of the famous Scottish historian, William Robertson, and who came to St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, in 1787, also projected a history of Nova Scotia. He collected documents and reminiscences, communicated with historians and others in New England, and consulted records in London.

Others who projected a history of Nova Scotia included Dr. William Cochran, George Isham Parkyns, and William Sabatier. Cochran, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, became a professor at Columbia College, New York, master of the Halifax Grammar School, editor of the *Nova-Scotia Magazine*, and head of King's College, Windsor. Although he made notes and wrote memoranda, Dr. Cochran also failed to complete a history of Nova Scotia. Parkyns, an English artist and historian, who was in the United States from 1795 to 1800, proposed to prepare a history of the British Provinces of North America to be illustrated by his own sketches. He enlisted the aid of William Sabatier, a Halifax merchant and gentleman of fortune, who drafted a circular or prospectus requesting answers to a variety of questions. Parkyns completed a number of sketches of scenes in and near Halifax in 1801, but his proposed history never appeared.

All of these gentlemen, as well as others, were severely handicapped in their projects by the condition of public records and private papers, by the lack of a proper repository and by the absence of a trained custodian. There was not even a suitable place of deposit for the records of government. Those not in current use soon became an encumbrance to the offices in which they lay. For convenience some of these were removed at intervals and placed, without much consideration to their order or to their safety, in attic or basement, or in some other available space. These records were not infrequently subject to disarray and dampness, with resultant obliteration, loss or damage.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, it was evident that the state of the records of Nova Scotia was not only a deterrent to the writing of history but becoming an inconvenience in administration. In 1802, James Gautier, who was a clerk in the office of the Provincial Secretary from 1785 to 1808, Deputy Clerk of the Council from November 14, 1796, Registrar of Deeds from January 12, 1799, and Registrar or Clerk of the Court of Escheats from March 12, 1800, sorted and arranged the papers in the Provincial Secretary's Office, as well as those of the legislature and some of the courts. Late in 1805, a memorial of John Solomon, formerly Deputy Registrar of the King's Grants for Nova Scotia and Deputy Registrar of Deeds and Conveyances for the County of Halifax, stated:

Your Memorialist begs leave to represent that the Books of Records are now become very numerous and from many years use some of them are much torn and defaced, and unless they are repaired and Copied, in a few Years it will be impossible to trace the Title of many Estates in this Province,

and the Fees of Office being very inadequate to support an Office of so much importance to the Province in general, they not Amounting to more than Forty pounds a year, and after paying for Books, Stationary [sic], Fuel, and Office Rent, there can be but a very small Sum left to reward any person for doing the Business, and to pay that attention necessary to the Office; Your Memorialist therefore with great diffidence and respect beg[s] leave to Solicit your Excellency and His Majesty's Council with the House of Assembly to consider his Situation and from his long Services and being far advanced in years, with a large Family, to grant him some Yearly Allowance to make correct Copies of those which are torn and Mutilated, to enable him to repair the Books of Record and to preserve the whole of them in good order, and also to keep a Book of Record for each County for the purpose of Entering the Quarterly Returns of Deeds &c as by Law required.³

Lieutenant-Governor Wentworth supported Solomon's memorial, and the petition was presented to the House of Assembly on December 17, 1805.⁴ It was then referred to a committee which reported on January 11, 1806:

That they have on examination found the Quarterly returns forwarded by the Registers deputies in the different parts of the Province for many years past in a very confused & irregular state not having been Entered into a Book as the law directs some of the principal Books of record are also much defaced from natural decay that they ought to be repaired — & a Book provided for each County & District in order that the former quarterly returns & those that may hereafter be forwarded be regularly Entered. — Your Committee therefore recommend that the House take steps for carrying the above into effect — the preservation of the Provincial Records being in their opinion of the utmost importance.⁵

Four days later the matter was considered by the whole House,⁶ but no further step was taken until 1809 when the House of Assembly directed its clerk to make an index of the Journals and to have them properly bound.⁷

Early in 1811, Samuel Hood George, Provincial Secretary and Registrar, reported that the public records and registers of his office were "in a very ruinous and defective state" and that unless action was speedily taken to place

3 Memorial of John Solomon (received 17 December 1805), Ms. Docs., R.G. 5, Series A, v. 12, 1805-06, Public Archives of Nova Scotia.

4 *Journal and Proceedings of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia* (hereafter J.H.A.), 17 December 1805, p. 23.

5 Ms. Docs., R.G. 5, Series A, v. 12, 1805-1806, P.A.N.S.

6 *J.H.A.*, 15 January 1806, p. 71.

7 Ms. Docs., R.G. 5, Series A, v. 16, 1809, P.A.N.S.

them in a better state the public was likely to suffer much inconvenience.⁸ After Lieutenant-Governor Prevost requested the House of Assembly to take measures to provide a remedy for an evil that was highly inconvenient and prejudicial to the public interest,⁹ a committee of the House examined those records and estimated that it would cost at least £150 to put them in good condition.¹⁰ The House of Assembly, in what was perhaps the first significant attempt to repair and improve the documents, than voted that sum for binding and indexing them.¹¹ Subsequently, Sir Rupert George, Provincial Secretary from 1814 to 1848, made a catalogue of the dispatches from the Secretaries of State and the Board of Trade for the years 1759 to 1835. These spasmodic efforts were helpful but meagre, and a more systematic and more permanent management was needed.

Meanwhile new efforts had been made to write a history of Nova Scotia. Anthony Lockwood, Professor of Hydrography, and Assistant Surveyor-General of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and afterwards Surveyor-General and Receiver-General of New Brunswick, prepared a treatise on the bays and harbours of Nova Scotia. Entitled *A Brief Description of Nova Scotia*, it was published in London in 1818. A few years later Thomas Chandler Haliburton, who was to achieve fame as the creator of "Sam Slick", undertook to write a history of Nova Scotia. He had many difficulties to surmount. There was then no public library in Annapolis Royal; the seat of government was about 130 miles from his home; and the state of the records left much to be desired. He consulted as many records as he could find; he enlisted the aid of many persons; and he persevered for about seven years until the work was done and published in two volumes by Joseph Howe in 1829, under the title *An Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia*. This work, the first history of Nova Scotia worthy of the name, was a milestone in Nova Scotian letters. Despite its defects, it gave a decided impetus to interest in the history of Nova Scotia.

By aiding Haliburton in gathering material for his history, Thomas Beamish Akins not only became imbued with a keen interest in the subject but acutely aware of the condition of the records in the province. His interest was rekindled and his concern became more acute as he wrote an essay on the early history of Halifax, for which he was awarded the prize of the Halifax Mechanics' Institute in 1839. Conscious of the urgency of the need, Akins early in 1841 proposed the establishment of a repository of provincial records in a letter to the President of the Halifax Mechanics' Institute,¹² which approved

8 Ms. Docs., R.G. 1, v. 140, pp. 298-299, P.A.N.S.

9 Prevost to the Speaker and Members of the Assembly, 14 March 1811, Ms. Docs., R.G. 5, Series A, v. 17, 1811, P.A.N.S.

10 Draft of the report of the committee on the subject of public records, 1 April 1811, *ibid.*

11 Resolution of 1 April 1811, *ibid.*

12 20 February 1841, Journal of the Halifax Mechanic's Institute, P.A.N.S.

the proposal and appointed a committee to collect subscriptions for defraying initial incidental expenses. For several years the Halifax Mechanics' Institute expressed its interest in the project, without much progress being made. Eventually, however, Akins's urging prompted action. Sponsored by Joseph Howe, a leading member of the Opposition, and by Premier J. W. Johnston, the following resolution was introduced on April 30, 1857 and passed by the House of Assembly:

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be respectfully requested to cause the ancient records and documents illustrative of the history and progress of society in this province to be examined, preserved and arranged, either for reference or publication as the legislature may hereafter determine, and this house will make provision for this service.¹³

Recognized as the man for the assignment, Akins, barrister-at-law, became the first Provincial Archivist when he was appointed Record Commissioner of Nova Scotia on May 29, 1857. He held that office for 34 years until his death in 1891.

If the establishment of the Record Commission of Nova Scotia in 1857 was a significant step, a pre-Confederation statute of Nova Scotia also has a signal place in the history of public records. That statute — Chapter 24 of the *Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1864*, entitled "Of The Public Records" — declared that the "books, papers and records of all public offices, provincial and county, are hereby vested in her majesty the queen and her successors." Notwithstanding the fact that Nova Scotia still lacked an archives building while Akins was Record Commissioner, his achievement, primarily concerned with records of government prior to Confederation, was a noteworthy one. It included examining, selecting, sorting, binding, and cataloguing more than 500 folio volumes of manuscripts, which have been and still are of great use for historical research. Even without proper accommodation for the custody and use of records, Akins's work facilitated the preparation of a number of worthwhile publications. These included Beamish Murdoch's *History of Nova Scotia*, which appeared in three volumes between 1865 and 1867; Akins's *Selections from the Public Documents of Nova Scotia*, a volume of 755 pages which appeared in 1869; and Duncan Campbell's *History of Nova Scotia*, which was printed in 1873, as well as papers read at meetings of the Nova Scotia Historical Society which was founded in 1878.

Although the second full-time archivist was not appointed until forty years after the death of Dr. Akins, the responsibility for the care of the records during that interval was given to three government employees in turn. It was held by Francis Stephen Beamish from 1891 to 1895, by Edwin C. Fairbanks from

13 *J.H.A.*, 1857, p. 377.

1895 to 1899, and by Harry Piers from 1899 to 1931. In 1899 Piers assumed the custody of 508 volumes of manuscripts and 43 boxes and bundles of records. To those records and documents he added at least 323 volumes and 319 plans during his custodianship, and he also acquired a collection of photographs of historical structures and personages. In 1900 and 1908, moreover, two volumes of records, edited by Professor Archibald MacMechan, were published.

Thirty years after Piers took charge of the records, the inspiration of Premier E. N. Rhodes and the benefaction of W. H. Chase combined to meet the crying need for an archives building. The announcement was made early in 1929 that Nova Scotia was to have the first provincial archives building in Canada. Under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, which was created in 1929, arrangements were made for the construction of the building. The cornerstone was laid on August 29, 1929, and the building was formally opened on January 14, 1931. At last Nova Scotia had a building for the accomodation and the use of public records and historical documents. Steps were taken to appoint an archivist, and on August 3, 1931, Professor D. C. Harvey commenced work in that capacity. Under his direction until 1956 and under that of Dr. C. Bruce Fergusson since that time, a great deal has been done to assimilate and to make accessible a large amount of material. Some of the fruits of this development may be seen in the bulletins and publications of the institution, now numbering about 40 books and pamphlets, in the theses of graduate students, in the research and the writings of other scholars, and in the works of writers.

Many of the collections of manuscripts and records of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia are described in the *Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories* (Ottawa, 1968) and for some time a catalogue, in one volume, of all the holdings of manuscripts and documents of the institution has been in process of preparation. It is expected to be published in 1973, but the following is a brief list of the principal collections:

Executive Council: Minutes at Annapolis Royal, 1720-1749; minutes at Halifax, 1749-1916; petitions, memoranda, proclamations and recommendations, 1821-1939. 42 1/2 feet and 12 reels of microfilm.

Legislative Council: Journals, 1758-1928 (journals for 1836-1928 are printed); draft minutes, 1789-1927; petitions, reports, resolutions, and miscellaneous papers, 1760-1928. 27 feet.

Legislative Assembly: Bills, unpassed bills, petitions, reports, resolutions, minutes and journals, 1758-1928. 135 feet.

Agriculture: Local Agricultural Societies, 1819-1825 and 1841-1860; minutes of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, 1894-1958; Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board, 1939-1948; Provincial Agricultural Society, 1818-1825. 12 feet.

Education: School Papers for Annapolis County, 1811-1892; Antigonish County, 1812-1885; Cape Breton, 1803-1892; Colchester County, 1812-1880; Cumberland County, 1812-1966; Digby County, 1813-1865; Guysborough County,

1812-1855; Halifax County, 1812-1887; Halifax Grammar School, 1789-1892; Hants County, 1811-1892; Inverness County, 1833-1883; Kings County, 1809-1882; Lunenburg County, 1811-1865; Pictou County, 1811-1865; Pictou Academy, 1818-1956 (7 reels); Queens County, 1812-1886; Richmond County, 1829-1879; District of St. Mary's, 1864-1943; Shelburne County, 1811-1865; Yarmouth County, 1811-1870. 20 feet and 7 reels of microfilm. Registers of Nova Scotia College of Art, 1924-1938. 2 feet.

Fisheries: Correspondence, reports and miscellaneous papers of Roberts, Simpson and Company, 1868-1937; Royal Commission on Eastern Fisheries, 1927. 9 1/2 feet.

Land Papers: Petitions, warrants to survey, surveyor's reports, and drafts of grants, 1763-1905. 125 feet.

Lists of voters and Poll Books: Scattered lists, 1840-1971. 6 feet.

Military Records: Garrison orders, 1783-1903; militia papers, 1781-1865; correspondence of the Commanding Royal Engineer, 1762-1858. 55 feet.

Mining Papers: Applications for leases, reports, returns and correspondence, 1826-1902. 12 feet.

Post Office: Petitions, correspondence, accounts, and reports, 1817-1860. 26 feet.

Provincial Secretary: Correspondence and miscellaneous papers, 1804-1941. 75 feet.

Roads and Bridges: Warrants, expenditures, reports and miscellaneous items, 1782-1913. 38 feet.

Ships and Shipping: Logs of *Aeolus*, *A. F. Randolph*, *Annie M. Young*, *Bermuda*, *Bright Planet*, *Celia*, *Dorsair*, *Dart*, *Frank Stafford*, *Grand Turk*, *Helena*, *Humming Bird*, *Hussar*, *Innerwick*, *Lennie Burrill*, *Margaret Rait*, *Mary*, *Minie Heckman*, *Morning Light*, *Myrtle*, *Negotiation*, *Parisian*, *Pereaux*, *Plantagenet*, *Ringdove*, *Sardinian*, *Scotland*, *Stag*, *Tigris*, *Victory*, *Viola*, *Volant*. Shipping registers for Halifax, 1887-1889; Liverpool, 1840-1867; Lunenburg, 1849-1926; Maitland, 1874-1923; Pictou, 1840-1904; Port Medway, 1890; Sydney, 1787-1826 and 1829-1932; Wallace, 1840-1847; and Windsor, 1898-1919. Aylward papers, 1872-1902, consisting largely of account books, bills and receipts for cargoes and expenses; Pickford and Black shipping records, 1873-1939, with names of vessels entering and leaving Halifax; petitions, letters of protest, surveys and miscellaneous papers mainly pertaining to new registrations, 1850-1953. Shipbuilders, including biographical material, about or lists of ships built by Ezra A. Churchill, James Crowe, Shubael Dimock, and J. B. North; and lists and accounts of shipwrecks.

Local Government: Quarter Sessions—Annapolis County, 1801-1861; Colchester County, 1800-1835; Cumberland County, 1789-1870; Digby County, 1800-1847; Guysborough County, 1785-1879, including the district of St. Mary's, 1841-1877; Halifax County, 1766-1879; Hants County, 1787-1879; Kings County, 1760-1812; Lunenburg County, 1828-1879; Pictou County, 1811-1879; Yar-

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mouth County, 1789-1876. Municipal Councils—Halifax County, 1800-1909; Lunenburg County, 1880-1904; Guysborough County, district of St. Mary's, 1878-1935; Yarmouth County, ledger, 1874-1890. 16 feet.

Court Records: Supreme Court, 1754-1948, 450 feet; Halifax Inferior Court of Common Pleas, 1752-1840, 9 feet; Halifax County Court, 1876-1922, 89 feet. Lunenburg Inferior Court of Common Pleas, 1783-1849, 17 feet; Lunenburg County Court, 1875-1892, 15 feet; Queens County Court, 1817-1929, 5 feet; Court of Vice-Admiralty, 1754, 1837-1900, 156 feet; Coroner's Inquests, 1833-1901, 35 feet.

Records of the Secretary of State: Dispatches from the Board of Trade and Plantations to the Governors of Nova Scotia, 1714-1748; from the Board of Trade and Plantations and the Secretary of State to the Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of Nova Scotia, 1748-1799; from the Secretary of State to the Lieutenant-Governors of Nova Scotia, 1800-1867. 10 feet. Miscellaneous dispatches and enclosures to the Lieutenant-Governors of Nova Scotia from the Secretary of State of Canada, 1867-1953, 12 feet; Colonial Office 218, 1710-1837, 6 reels of microfilm.

Vital Statistics: Records of births—Scattered items for 1865, 1866 and 1876-77. Records of deaths—Antigonish County, 1868-1877; Cape Breton County, 1866-1867; Colchester County, 1865-1867; Cumberland County, 1864-1877; Digby County, 1864, 1866-1877; Guysborough County, 1864-1877; Halifax County, 1864-1877; Hants County, 1864-1877; Inverness County, 1864, 1866-1877; Kings County, 1864-1877; Lunenburg County, 1864-1877; Pictou County, 1864-1877; Queens County, 1866-1877; Richmond County, 1867, 1869-1877; Shelburne County, 1864-1877; Victoria County, 1864-1877; Yarmouth County, 1864-1877. Marriage Bonds—1763-1854, and 1858-1871. Marriage Licences—Church of England, outside Halifax, 1852-1859; Annapolis County, 1864-1876; Antigonish County, 1864-1875; Cape Breton County, 1864-1875; Colchester County, 1864-1875; Cumberland County, 1864-1875; Digby County, 1864-1875; Guysborough County, 1864-1875; Halifax County, 1864-1875; Hants County, 1864-1875; Inverness County, 1864-1875; Kings County, 1851, 1852, 1864-1875; Lunenburg County, 1864-1875; Pictou County, 1864-1875; Queens County, 1864-1875; Richmond County, 1864-1875; Shelburne County, 1864-1875; Victoria County, 1864-1875; and Yarmouth County, 1864-1875.

Records of Cape Breton: Bonds and Securities, 1797-1820; Militia Commissions and other Commissions, 1787-1820; Roads and bridges, 1803-1814; Vouchers and miscellaneous papers, 1783, 1791, 1797-1819; Ordinances, 1787-1820. 1 foot. Dispatches from the Secretaries of State to the Governors of Cape Breton, 1784-1820; Minutes of His Majesty's Council in Cape Breton, 1785-1820; miscellaneous papers, 1780-1841; correspondence of Governors, 1785-1793; Royal Orders in Council, instructions, parliamentary estimates, etc., 1784-1820; petitions, memorials, and appropriations for roads, 1773-1844; letters of the Provincial Secretary to officials and others in Cape Breton Island, 1820-1832. 5 feet.

Assessment Rolls and Poll Tax Lists: Amherst, 1791-1795; Annapolis, 1792; Argyle, 1791-1795; Aylesford, 1791; Chester, 1791, 1793-1795; Clements, 1791; Cornwallis, 1791-1795; Digby, 1795; Douglas, 1791; Economy, 1793, 1794-1795; Falmouth, 1791-1795; Fort Lawrence, 1792-1794; Halifax, 1791-1793, 1817, 1819, 1820, 1821-1822, 1823, 1824, 1830, 1833, 1834, 1836, 1841, 1862; Horton, 1791; Liverpool, 1792, 1794; Londonderry, 1791, 1792-1794, 1795; Lunenburg, 1793-1794, 1795; Maccan, 1791, 1794; Musquodoboit, 1791, 1793; Nappan, 1791, 1794; New Dublin, 1791, 1795; Newport, 1791-1792, 1794-1795; Onslow, 1791, 1794-1795; Queens County, 1791, 1793, 1795; Ramsheg (Wallace), 1790-1792, 1794-1795; Rawdon, 1791-1795; River Hebert, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794; River Philip, 1791, 1793-1795; Shelburne, 1791, 1792, 1794; Shubenacadie, 1795; Stewiacke River, 1795; Stewiacke, Middle, 1796; Tatamagouche, 1794-1795; Truro, 1791-1793, 1793-1795; Wilmot, 1791, 1792, 1794; Windsor, 1791-1795; Yarmouth, 1793.

County Assessments: Annapolis, 1844; Antigonish, 1865; Cape Breton, 1843-1863; Digby, 1843-1864; Guysborough, 1842-1865; Halifax, 1845-1948 (incomplete); Hants, 1842-1863; Inverness, 1842-1863; Kings, 1842-1862; Lunenburg, 1842-1862; Pictou, 1843; Queens, 1844-1863; Richmond, 1843-1862; Shelburne, 1862; Sydney, 1843-1863; Victoria, 1849-1864; Yarmouth, 1842-1862.

Census Records: Acadia, 1671, 1686, 1693; Port Royal and Mines, 1714; Ile Royale, 1752; Liverpool, 1761; Nova Scotia, 1767; Annapolis Township, 1768; Nova Scotian Townships, 1770; Granville Township, 1772; Yarmouth Township, 1773; Conway (Digby) Township, 1775; Queens County, 1787; Returns of cattle with owners' names, 1808; Cape Breton Island, 1811; Abstract for Halifax County, 1817; Sydney, Hants and Pictou Counties, 1817; Cape Breton Island, 1818; Annapolis, Bras d'Or Lake, Louisbourg, Cumberland County, Digby County, Halifax County, Liverpool, Shelburne, Yarmouth, 1827; Nova Scotia, 1838; Halifax City, Halifax County, and Kings County, 1851; Nova Scotia, 1861 and 1871.

Business Records: the papers of over 200 businesses of which the most extensive are those of Allan, James Glen (Lockeport), 1852-1873, account book and ledgers, 15 in.; Archibald, Peter McGregor and Sons (Musquodoboit), 1899-1912, daybooks of harness makers and merchants, 16 in.; Crowe, James (Old Barns), 1862-1913, accounts of a merchant and shipbuilder, 5 reels of microfilm; Crowe Lumber Company (Brooklyn), 1910-1913, letter-book, 2 reels of microfilm; Davison, Edward Doran and Sons (Bridgewater), 1787-1816, 1834, 1865-1917, lumber manufacturers' correspondence and accounts, 4 ft.; Fitzrandolph, Robert Elias (Bridgetown), 1871-1897, a cabinet maker's daybooks and ledgers, 6 ft.; Hadley, Joseph W. (Guysborough), 1848-1885, ledgers and daybooks, 14 in.; Mackintosh, James C. (Halifax), 1874-1911, a stockbroker's ledgers and account books, 4 ft.; Nova Scotia Savings, Loan and Building Society (Halifax), c. 1853-1950, account books and ledgers, 96 ft.; Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Corporation, 1861-1969, reports, ledgers and correspondence,

20 ft.; Old Bridgeport Mines (Bridgeport), 1869-1908, daybooks, accounts and letter-books, 28 in.; Robin, Jones and Whitman Ltd. (Paspebiac), 1790-1858, correspondence of fish dealers and merchants, 2 reels of microfilm; Thomson, Robert and Son (Shelburne), 1801-1871, daybook and ledgers, 20 in.; Union Marine Insurance Company (Halifax), 1838-1880, minutes of shareholders meetings, ledgers and cash books, 17 in.; Wheelock, Joseph (Bridgetown), 1829-1865, daybooks and ledgers of a merchant and Justice of the Peace, 16 in.; Zwicker and Company (Lunenburg), c. 1821-c. 1939, records and correspondence, 75 ft.

Church Records: the papers of 178 Churches and the records of various religious organizations, including the minutes of the Presbytery of Pictou Presbyterian Church, 1801-1970, 6 reels of microfilm; record book of the Baptist Young People's Union, 1895-1920, 72 reels of microfilm; records of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 72 reels of microfilm.

Societies: the papers of 63 societies of which the most extensive are those of the Canada Games, Summer 1969, 22 in.; Canadian Authors Association, Nova Scotia Branch, 1921-1970, 17 ft.; Charitable Irish Society, Halifax, 1786-1944, 20 in.; Commercial Club of Halifax, 1917-1952, 6 ft. 4 in.; Dalhousie University, 1885-1927, 8 ft.; Halifax Ladies' Musical Club, 1908-1962, 16 in.; Halifax Typographical Union, 1883-1942, 1 ft.; Massachusetts-Halifax Relief Commission, 1915-1953, 1 ft.; Nova Scotia Museum of Fine Arts, 1908-1962, 15 in.; Red Cap Snow Shoe Club, 1888-1943, 2 ft.; Red Cross, 1914-1957, 12 in.; St. George's Society, Halifax, 1786-1945, 2 ft.; University of Halifax, 1878-1881, 16 in.

Private Manuscripts: one of the largest collections of genealogical material in Canada and a massive collection of private papers of which the most extensive and important include Akins, Thomas Beamish (1809-1891), papers, letters and drafts of some of his writings, 16 in.; Armstrong, Ernest Howard (1864-1946), political and personal papers, 32 ft.; Bailey, Rev. Jacob (1748-1830), journals, correspondence and literary works, 45 in. and 1 reel of microfilm; Barclay, Thomas, papers of the St. Croix Commission and Commissions following the Treaty of Ghent, 1796-1827, 11 reels of microfilm; Bell, Winthrop P. (1884-1965), notes and correspondence, 6 ft.; Borden, Sir Frederick, correspondence, 1896-1920, 50 ft.; Bourinot, Sir John George, scrapbooks and correspondence, 16 in.; Brown, Rev. Andrew, letters and papers, 13 reels of microfilm; Cantley, Senator Thomas (1857-1945), letter-books, 3 ft.; Carmichael, James W. (1870-1924), letters and accounts, 68 ft.; Chesley Papers, letters, accounts, and other papers of Major Samuel Chesley and his son Captain Samuel Moore Chesley, 1755-1849, 1883, 14 in.; Crockett, A. J. (1870-1966), miscellaneous documents and clippings of historical articles, 16 in.; DesBarres, J. F. W. (1722-1824), correspondence, 7 reels of microfilm; Doull, John (1878-1969), articles, notes and scrapbooks, 3 ft.; Eaton, Arthur Wentworth Hamilton (1849-1937), correspondence and genealogical and historical material, 10 ft.; Fielding, William Stevens (1848-1929), correspondence, 32 ft.;

Harris, Robert Edward (1860-1931), legal papers, commissions and correspondence, 4 ft.; Harvey, D. C. (1886-1966), historical notes and typescripts of articles, 9 ft.; Holmes, Simon Hugh (1869-1883), political and railway papers, 32 in.; Howe, Joseph (1804-1873), deeds, journal of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, correspondence and genealogy, 2 1/2 in. and 25 reels of microfilm; Huntington, M. S. (1905-1961), diaries, 15 reels of microfilm; Inglis, Rev. Charles (1734-1816), journals and correspondence, 10 in. and 3 reels of microfilm; Inglis, Rev. John (1776-1850), journal and correspondence, 6 in. and 4 reels of microfilm; Johnston, Alexander (1906-1945), correspondence, 5 reels of microfilm; Killam Family, correspondence and accounts, 1878-1922, 28 in.; MacCulloch, Rev. Thomas (1776-1843), correspondence and literary efforts, 23 in.; Perkins, Simeon (1735-1812), commission, diary and correspondence, 16 in.; Piers, Harry (1870-1940), genealogy, letters, diaries, and notes, 4 1/2 ft.; Regan, John W. (1873-1945), notes and correspondence, 5 1/2 ft.; Rhodes, Edgar Nelson (1877-1942), correspondence, 56 ft.; Smyth, Peter (1864-1905), personal and political papers, 4 ft.; Tupper Sir Charles Hibbert (1855-1927), correspondence, 4 reels of microfilm; Vroom, James (1852-1932), correspondence and notes, 16 in.; Wentworth, Sir John (1737-1820), correspondence, 2 ft.; White Family of Shelburne, correspondence, 1761-1921, 4 ft.; Young, Sir William (1799-1887), biographical sketch, correspondence and journal, 18 ft., 15 items, 40 pages and microfilm.

C. BRUCE FERGUSON