

Cartography.

of St. Joh[ns] Harbour and a part of the River," and another, very similar, but not identical (giving depths along the river and some slight difference in names), entitled, "A sketch of St. John's Harbour and Part of the River, surveyed by Mr. Holland, drawn by Cha. Morris, Chf. Surveyr. 1761." I presume the Mr. Holland, who made the survey for this map was Samuel Holland, afterwards Surveyor General of Lower Canada. No doubt he was with Monckton's expedition in 1758 whose course and operation it reflects exactly, as shown in the fully reprinted Report in the Collections of the N. B. Hist. Soc. II, 163.

393. I have been able to clear up the mystery attached to the Peachy Map and its relation to the cartography of the time, and also to trace out with fair completeness the dawn of the modern cartography of the St. John River, hitherto somewhat puzzling.

The Peachy map proves to be a copy of the map made by Captain (Joseph?) Peach in 1761, the resemblance in the names of the two men being purely a coincidence. This is made plain by a map in the Public Record Office, entitled, "A sketch of the communication between the Bay of Fundy and the River St. Lawrence by the River St. John, from Capt. Peach's observations and route in the year 1761, and of others since that time.....Copied and corrected by Geo Sproule." This map with the others mentioned in this paper are more fully described in the list of maps a few pages beyond. My copy of this map (including the part above St. Anns, with notes on the part below) shows that from St. Anns upwards it is the Peachy type exactly, though below it is of the Morris type, following his survey of 1765. Although this map lacks the curious names of Peachey below St. Anns, I have no question that they are upon Peach's unknown map of 1761, and they were not used by Sproule because the later, more exact and detailed map by Morris was available for that part of the river, though no other was available for the part above St. Anns. This map was no doubt drawn by Sproule in or about 1782 (or 1783), and certainly before the Morris map of 1783 and the Campbell map of 1784-85. In 1783, therefore, this combined Peach-Morris map was the best of the St. John accessible, and for this reason it was used by Munro when he ascended the river and made his well-known Report in 1783. Report and map are in such close agreement that there is no doubt of this connection between them. Peachey's map was made in 1787, no doubt, because there is in the British Museum a plan of the Falls of Madawaska by him bearing that date. I take it that Peachey was with the Deputy Postmaster of Quebec when he descended the St. John in 1787 and made the Report preserved in the British Museum, (Crown CXIX, 59, 2. b.), and having