



TANKARD, FRONT VIEW.
David Russell Jack



TANKARD, SIDE VIEW.
David Russell Jack.



CONTENTS.

Vol. III. No. 4.

October, 1903.

<i>Blue-Bells</i> ,	243
<i>Editorial</i> ,	245
<i>Bald Eagle</i> ,	247
<i>Deed of a Sale of Slave</i> ,	253
<i>Trade Pipes</i> ,	255
<i>Old Plate</i> ,	259
<i>The First Common Council</i> ,	267
<i>Epitaphs</i>	281
<i>George Mitchell's Map of Annapolis</i> ,	294
<i>James White</i> ,	296
<i>Uktce-bal-lok</i> ,	301
<i>Memorial Museum for Yarmouth</i> ,	304
<i>Book-Plates</i> ,	308
<i>Book Reviews</i> ,	311
<i>Magazines Wanted</i> ,	320

Blue-Bells.

Far frae the land o' hills and purple heather,
O' mony a loch and tarn and brattlin burn,
Lured by blue lift and blithesome simmer weather,
To nature's smiling haunts I eager turn.

Bright shines the sun on picture maist entrancing
O' blossoming sprays and gowany fields and dells,
And ever prized, my heart's delight enhancing,
Near by the breckans swing the sweet blue-bells.

'Neath birks and boortrees green, where gaily
wimples

The lilting burnie doon the gladsome glade,
Reflected on its face, 'mid smiles and dimples,
The blue-bells laithfu' bow in sylvan shade.

Ah sweet blue-bells! methinks I hear you ringing,
As low you bend before the souging breeze:
Or are wee exiled fairies saftly singing
Dear, auld, hame sangs they learnt ayont the seas?

He's nae true Scot can see, without emotion,
These winsome blossoms 'neath a distant sky;
And keep his thochts frae fleein', owre the ocean,
To scenes still lo'ed as in the years gane by.

There's scarce a bloom, not e'en amang the roses,
That weaves roun' Scottish hearts sic magic spells;
Or gentler beauty tremblingly discloses,
Than these dear flowers, the bonnie, sweet blue-
bells.

St. Andrew's Day, 1896,
St. John, N. B., Canada.

I. ALLEN JACK.

ACADIENSIS

Volume III.

OCTOBER, 1903.

Number 4

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.

Editor

Editorial.



WITH this issue the third volume of ACADIENSIS will have been completed. While the present year has been the most successful in the history of the enterprise, from a financial standpoint, the list of subscribers having materially increased, the cost of publication, due to the increased size of the magazine, and of the greater wealth of illustration, has more than kept pace with the increased revenue.

During the year the experiment has been tried of a special number dealing with a particular locality, and with marked success, the sale of single copies of this issue being much greater than of any issue yet published. Encouraged by the success of this undertaking, a special number will be issued in April next, devoted to Queen's County, Nova Scotia. Mr. R. R. McLeod, who is well known to the readers of ACADIENSIS, has promised his assistance in the work,

and has undertaken to interest many of the principal men of the county in the enterprise.

In consequence of the continued experience of a heavy financial deficit at the end of each year, it has been determined to advance the price of subscription to \$1.50 per annum, single copies to be sold at fifty cents each.

When it is learned that the editor, in addition to the free contribution of his services, has already expended over \$700 from his own funds in the furtherance of the undertaking, as well as a large amount for traveling expenses to various points in the Acadian Provinces, such journeys being undertaken in the interests of the magazine, there will probably be few subscribers who will not cheerfully coincide with the idea of a moderate advance in the subscription price, and send in their renewal orders accompanied by a remittance before the first of the new year.

To the ladies and gentlemen who have assisted so generously by literary and artistic contributions, and by bringing the magazine before the notice of possible subscribers, the editor desires to convey an assurance of his appreciation of their efforts, and trusts that the coming year may still find them quite as active in this direction as in the past.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.



Bald Eagle.



URING a residence in the State of Maine, a man came to me with an enormous living specimen of the bald eagle, not "bald headed," as one often hears. His head and neck and tail were white as snow, and such flaming fierce eyes as might surely look straight into the sun, as popular belief holds to be true. He could have carried away a year-old child with ease. His great wrinkled feet might well have grasped a sheaf of conventional thunderbolts. His wings, from tip to tip, measured a little over ten feet! I know very well that the books say six or seven feet for eagles, but I never mind the books in these matters, when I can do the measuring myself, as I did on this occasion. The books also mention that eagles of this species when two years old are usually larger than the old birds, in that case they shrink to proper dimensions. Let my young readers bear in mind that the place to study natural history is out among the objects that you are interested in enough to make you seek their company.

The bird in my possession was evidently no chicken eagle. He had doubtless seen a score of years or more, and was the feathered king of a wide region of not less than four hundred square miles or more. Over that territory he could see a large portion at a glance from his lofty outlook in the cloudlands. From a region smaller than that he could not obtain a living. He is not calculated to capture the smaller birds, that hawks with nimbler wings are ready to secure. There

are disadvantages in being very large, and this tyrant of the skies often finds it a long time between meals because it takes so much to satisfy his hunger, and the food he requires is not to be picked up every day. Partridges and rabbits and fish robbed from the osprey in mid-air are the principal sources of supply. As a matter, of course, such a bird as this can never be common anywhere, for there is not food enough to maintain them. This species is widely distributed over North America; and the particular individual I began to tell about, only a few hours before he was brought to me, was winnowing the cool, keen heights of a day in March, looking down on the farms, and fences, and frozen lakes, and wide stretches of sombre evergreen forests, and farm-houses, and clumps of huddling sheep beside the barns, with here and there a human form moving from point to point, a mere dark speck on the snowy background, and surely nothing to fear at so great a distance. Suddenly he saw a flash of light from a man, who was instantly hidden by a little cloud of smoke; and directly his ears were smitten by the report of a rifle that was not new to him, and quickly following was a stinging sensation at the very tip of his right wing, just where the bone ends that support the last three quills, and they instantly dropped out of line with the other primary or great quills and became worse than useless. Whether he connected his disaster with the smoke and the noise, we cannot say for sure, but I think it very probable that he did. He had lived several years, and of necessity had been observant of things, and always knew that he must keep away from this creature that built houses, drove teams, set traps and fired guns. At any rate, there was one matter that acutely concerned him; it was not a theory, but a condition;

for do what he would, he was surely falling; not rapidly, but the ground was nearer, the man was plainer to be seen. The crippled quills slashed the air like crazy weather-vanes, and threw him out of the nice equilibrium needed to maintain his height. The clouds in which he had proudly dipped his wings were surely receding. The man with something in his hands that was not a rifle was running in his direction. A few moments more and he was not far above the stunted firs that fringed the pastures. He had lain his course for the nearest forest of large trees a couple of miles distant, where he could get a footing on the limbs and keep out of range of the gunner; but he made not his usual speed, and in spite of the most furious efforts he was thrashing the sappling spruce with his great wings, and in another moment was on his feet in a fence corner, and two men were soon there to meet him. He jumped some twenty feet further and had the misfortune to land in a thicket of bushes, there he turned savagely on his pursuers, and hissed defiance at them. They had no notion to kill him, and the object he saw in the man's hands was an old bed-quilt that was thrown over him, and into which he drove his crooked yellow claws with a vicious lunge that must have been some satisfaction. Taken at this advantage he was soon tied, and muffled, and carried away to a wagon and brought several miles to me, who was well-known to be unpractical enough to pay good money for birds and beasts that other people would not take as presents. So far as possible the bird became my property, but he was no consenting party to the trade, and resented the idea of anyone owning him. The first thing we did—the hunter and myself—was to get him on his back and measure the extent of his wings, and the next thing was to repair

the injury,—not a very difficult matter. With an awl, and wire, I brought the dangling quills into line with the others, and fastened them there; and they soon became as good as new. We took him to a large room in an outbuilding and there untied his feet, removed the quilt from his head, and got out of his way. With a flying leap he reached the farther side of his quarters and turned toward us with a hiss, like that of a great cat, and lifted his wings in a threatening attitude, and looked every inch a dangerous antagonist even for a man unarmed. During one year I fed and otherwise cared for him, and always with a view to winning his good will, but he never showed the least sign of abating his savage attitude,—greeting me with a hiss and such a defiant look as eagles alone can give. He had more dignity of manners than the cat-owl, and never attempted to seize the food from my hand; in fact he would not eat if he knew I was observing him. He had a great preference for liver, and it took no small quantity to supply him.

I had become weary of such a pet, and had decided to shoot him, and mount him as a fine specimen of his kind, and only waited a convenient season for the job. It was mid-winter and snowing hard, with about a foot of the "beautiful" on the ground. He was quartered in an unused ice-house, and his perch was well aloft. I was late in feeding him, in fact after dark, and made my way a few rods to his door, and opened it as usual, and instantly was struck by the great creature as he swooped from his roost and dashed out of doors and landed several feet away, and rose on his wings. Now I did not want to lose that eagle, and neither did I forget that he could drive his claws through my hands with ease, to say nothing of what he could do with his hooked beak. However, I seized

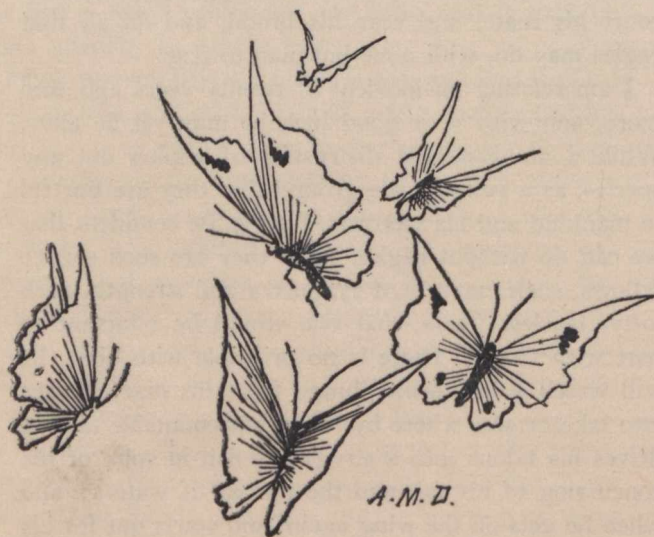
him by the tail and jerked him down to the ground, and barely escaped his resentment of the familiarity. He jumped and flew; but by the time he was a few feet from the ground I had him by the tail, and with a vigorous tug he was down again; and this time he realized that a stouter resistance must be made, and cuffed me with his broad pinions, and thrust his talons full at my face, but did not land his blow, because it was dodged. By these tactics I was persuaded to fall back, and taking advantage of his onset he was able to get on the wing again, not before a bean-stick had been secured, and from it he received a blow across the back that was meant for his head. He minded not a trifle of that kind in a scuffle for life and freedom, but nimbler than ever rose above my reach and disappeared in the friendly cover of drifting snow and darkness, and was free again to buffet the storm, and hide in the clouds, and capture his struggling prey, and court his mate, and rear his brood, and do all that eagles may do, with none but man to fear.

I am relating an incident of twenty years ago, and more, and with very good luck he may yet be alive. While I am generally distrustful of wiping out any species, as a rule, on the ground that they are hurtful to mankind and his interests, I am quite confident that we can do without eagles. But they are such superb fellows, such marvels of symmetry and strength, such lofty, fearless flyers, that one would be reluctant to part with them. There is no principle with him; he will watch a fish-hawk plunge from his dizzy height into lake or sea, where by some unaccountable tact he drives his talons into a struggling fish in spite of the concussion of his fall and the uproar of waters; and when he gets on the wing again, and starts out for his perch on some old tree or ledge, this "Bird of Free-

dom" runs him down in freebooter fashion. The fish-hawk has only to choose between being eaten himself, or dropping the meal that has cost him perhaps hours of watching and more than one futile attempt to catch it.

It is said that Benjamin Franklin, that man who had common sense raised to the degree of genius, was very desirous of having the turkey accepted as a national emblem, claiming that it was of American origin, was reasonably good looking, fine eating, and peaceable; but he was overruled, and the eagle that has done duty for thousands of years on national banners and royal scutcheons, sometimes with one head, and sometimes with two, was chosen in the same capacity for the young Republic.

R. R. McLEOD.



The Deed of a Sale of a Slave Sold at Windsor, N. S., in 1779.



THE following is an exact copy of the deed of sale of a negro slave named Mintur, made in the year of our Lord, 1779, at Windsor, N. S., by Joseph Northrup, of Falmouth, to John Palmer, of Windsor. The original deed is in the possession of Miss Mary Palmer, of Windsor Forks, a great grand-daughter of the John Palmer (spelt Parmer) of the deed.

[COPY.]

“Know all men by these Presents that I Joseph Northrup of Falmouth in King County for and in Consideraton of the Sum of one hundred Pounds to me in hand paid at & before the Sealing and Delivering thereof by John Parmer of Windsor & The Receipt whereof I do Hereby Acknowledg have Bargined & Sold and by these Presents do Bargin and Sell unto the Said John Parmer of Windsor a negro Man Named Mintur Now Remaining and Being in the said Joseph Northrup to have and to hold all and Singular the Said Negro man and Every of them by these Presents Bargined and Sold unto the Said John Parmer his Heirs Executors Administrators and Asigns forever and The Sd Joseph Northrup for myself Executors Administrators all and Singular the Said Negro man Unto the Said John Parmer His Executors Admanastrators and Asigns against me the Said Joseph Northrup my Exctors Admanistrators and Asigns and Against all and Every Other Person and Persons Whatsoever shall and will warent and forever Defend by these Presents of Which I the said Joseph Northrup have put the Said John Parmer in full Possession by Delivering him the Above Said Negro man at the Sealing Hereof in Witness Whereof I have Put my hand and Seal this twentyfourth Day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred & Seventy nine.

Witness

STEPHN HERRINGTON
GERALD NORTHRUP

JOSEPH NORTHRUP (Seal)

Traditions of Mint, as he was always familiarly styled, still linger on at Windsor Forks. He was noted amongst other things for his great strength. On the farm a rock may still be seen, which requires four oxen to move it. On holidays the boys of the neighborhood would come to see Mint roll the rock on a dray with a crowbar, returning the next holiday to see him roll it back to the ground again. One day at hay-making time a load was being hurried in for fear of rain, when suddenly one of the oxen broke his bow. This did not hinder Mint in the least. He drove the ox out of his way, and putting the yoke on his shoulder pulled with the others till the load was in the barn. Mint was finally given his freedom and as much victuals as he could carry on his back. He then walked through the forest to Queens County, where he spent the rest of his life. His wife was not a slave, and their son, who worked later on the same farm, was called Freeman.

In the days of Mintur, the possession of slaves in the provinces by the sea, especially by Loyalist grants, was by no means unusual. In fact "to keep slavery" was looked upon as a distinct mark of respectability.

C. W. VERNON.



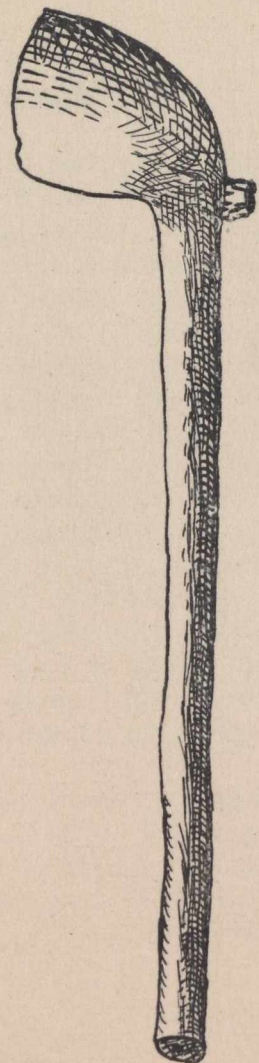
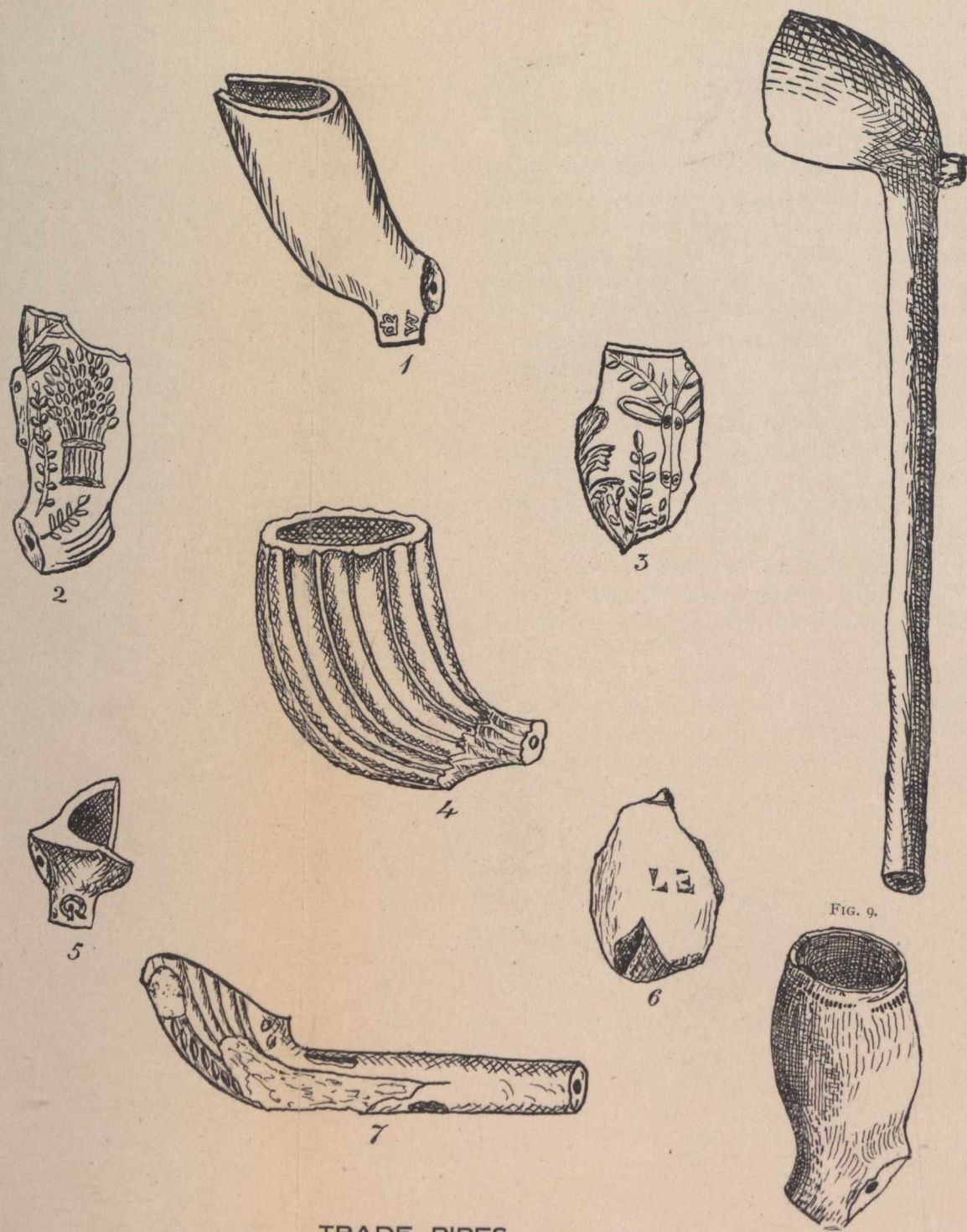


FIG. 9.



FIG. 8.

TRADE PIPES.

Trade Pipes.



THE habit of smoking tobacco as a pastime is now world-wide, but it is well to remember that it originated in America. Among the aborigines of this continent, however, smoking had an important place in all ceremonies, attending theatres, councils, etc. When first visited by Europeans, they used pipes of their own manufacture. These varied much in form and ornamentation, and the remains of such as have been found in New Brunswick I have figured and described in Bulletin XIX of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick.

Some have been found in Nova Scotia, and have been described by Mr. Harry Piers. But as the Indian soon got to prefer the European copper kettle to the clay vessel he had made himself, so, too, he soon took to using a pipe of European make. These pipes were made by the English, French and Dutch, and were called "trading," or "trade," pipes.

These pipes were used in trading with the Indians, and were also used in large quantities as presents when treaties were made. The commoner forms are still in use, and are made in large number at Poole's pottery, St John. Another and more interesting form of pipe made for trade with the Indians was the tomahawk pipe. This had a hatchet blade on one side and on the other a hole for holding tobacco. The handle was hollow, and formed a stem for smoking purposes. I have never seen one of these pipes, but have been told that one was ploughed up by a farmer at Westfield, Kings Co., N. B.

Some few years ago Mr. Archie Hay, who lives upon the site of old Fort Meductic, sent me a number of fragments of trade pipes which he had found there.

Figures 1 to 7 represent the fragments found at Meductic. Fig. 1 is the bowl, of a soft burned yellowish clay, and the interior shows decided evidence of use. On the heel is stamped a crown and the letter W. On the other side of heel is stamped a crown and the letter M.

Mr. Charles H. Read, curator of the famous Bragge collection of pipes in the British museum, writes me that they have in that collection a bowl similar to this, and "presumably found in England."

Figs. 2 and 3 are decorated with conventional designs—sheaf of wheat and deer's head. They are made of soft burned clay, and Mr. J. D. McGuire, in a letter to the writer, says these pipes are more modern than the others from this site. The Bragge collection in the British museum contains a specimen like No. 3, found in an Indian grave in Pennsylvania.

Fig. 4 is a hard burned pipe, with fluted sides. When the stem of this pipe was broken the owner seems to have whittled the butt down, and then probably lashed on a wooden stem. In regard to this specimen, Mr. McGuire says: "No. 4 is an interesting specimen, and I agree with you in thinking it probably quite modern."

Fig. 5 shows fragment of a bowl, black in color and hard burned. On one side of the heel is stamped the letter G, and on the other the letter W. The inside shows signs of use.

Figs. 6 and 7 do not display any features of special interest.

It is difficult to tell when these pipes were made. Mr. A. E. Douglass, of New York, says: "Pipes with

ornamented bowls in the Barker collection are all Dutch, and generally of the seventeenth century. Possibly your Nos. 2 and 3 may be of that country and period."

Fig. 8 represents the bowl of an old clay pipe dug up some years ago on the site of Old Fort (St. John, West), and was presented to the Natural History Society by Mr. John Kerr, barrister. I sent a drawing of this bowl to J. D. McGuire, and in a letter to me he said: "The pipe dug up at Old Fort is probably the oldest one you have drawn, and is peculiarly of the oldest of the trade pipe type."

In 1825 a great fire devastated a large portion of the northern section of New Brunswick. Some few years ago, in clearing a site for a new building at Newcastle, a large number of common clay pipes were found, which had been buried beneath rubbish since that historic event. Specimens of these pipes have been presented to the museum of the Natural History Society by John S. MacLaren, Esq., of St. John, and by Dr. Robert Nicholson, of Newcastle.

Fig. 9 represents (actual size) one of these quaint old Miramichi pipes.

Fig. 10 shows a peculiar pipe of European manufacture, which is the property of Dr. I. Allen Jack. The bowl measures about seven-eighths of an inch from the rim to the base, and the stem is one inch long. The interior diameter of the bowl is half an inch, and its capacity is small. It is set at an obtuse angle to the stem, and is in the form of a human head, of which the features face the smoker. The stem terminates with a foliated ornamentation, and the stem hole is very small. The pipe has been made from an ordinary pipe clay, and its parts are so proportioned that it balances evenly when resting on the flat heel.

It was presented to Dr. Jack some twenty years ago, and a label with the following inscription was attached to it: "This pipe was dug up by Mr. Paddock on Navy Island in 1784, supposed to have been buried with one of the French killed in the naval action, 14th July, 1696."

Dr. Jack states that no French were killed in this action. The small size of the bowl is, however, the best guarantee of the antiquity of this pipe. From 1600 to 1700 tobacco was scarce and costly in Europe, owing to heavy duties and opposition from many sources to its use.

Mr. McGuire considers that there is evidence that the early English pipe was small, holding scarcely more than a thimbleful of tobacco, and that the size gradually increased till it became as we have it now.

Dr. Jack has published an excellent account of this pipe in the *Toronto Week* of March 6th, 1896, but no cut was given. The description here given is authenticated from that given by Dr. Jack.

I have hastily, and under some difficulties, arranged these somewhat disjointed notes, and hope they may be of interest to some of the readers of ACADIENSIS. Mr. J. D. McGuire, who is the author of an excellent work on "Pipes and Smoking," has this to say of this theme in a letter to the writer: "I can say, however, that the trade pipe has a history that is interwoven with the settlements of the English, French and Dutch that it would be most interesting to decipher; nor am I altogether satisfied which of the three is entitled to the credit of the greater age. All used them from 1630, I think."

SAMUEL W. KAIN.

Toronto, March 2, 1903.



SILVER EPERGNE, COFFEE POT AND TANKARD.
(From the Collection of David Russell Jack.)



SMALL SWORD OF SHERIFF WHITE.

Old Plate.

Second Paper.



SEVERAL issues of ACADIENSIS having appeared without a second instalment upon that interesting topic, Old Plate, it is perhaps advisable that the reader should be reminded of the first article of this series which appeared in ACADIENSIS, Vol. II, No. 3, and of which the present article is a continuation.

To recapitulate briefly, the marks which have been described in the previous article were five in number, the addition of the head of the reigning sovereign to the four marks previously in use, having been made in 1784. These five marks continue until the present day, the Leopard's Head being without a crown, however, after 1822.

We now find on plate made in London, some of the following marks; namely:

1. The Leopard's Head, from 1300.
2. The Maker's Mark, from 1363.
3. The Annual Letter, from 1438.
4. The Lion Passant, from 1545.
5. The Lion's Head, erased and figure of Britannia, from 1697.
6. The Sovereign's Head, from 1784.

Upon plate made in London prior to 1300, there will be observed certain initials, as for instance, W. B. or W. S. These initials represent the Christian and surname of the maker as now required by Act of Parliament. This is the oldest of all marks, though not formerly as carefully regulated as now, but more often consisted of a device or emblem than of the maker's initials. With respect to plate made elsewhere in the British islands than in London, many pieces exist long after 1300, which are stamped with the maker's marks alone, and some fine Irish pieces of the XVII century bear a maker's mark, and the word "sterling" without further stamp.

In 1300 we come to the second mark, that of the Leopard's Head, which was the mark adopted by the guild of gold-smiths of London on gold pieces of twenty-four carats pure; and in the use of silver in that metal, as pure as "sterling," which is derived from Easterling, that is to say, in silver of purity approved by the guild of the Hanse Towns League in the great cities on the shores of the Baltic Sea. From that day, what is called English sterling, so far as plate is concerned, with one exception, has remained at eleven ounces and two pennyweights of fine silver in the pound Troy.

The third mark is that of the Sayers or Assayers, and consists of the alphabetical letter upon a shield of varying design, which has already been explained in detail in the previous article.

The fourth mark, that of the Lion Passant, is first heard of in the year 1597, and its origin is mysterious. It is spoken of in the minutes of the Goldsmith's Company as "Her Majesty's Lion," by which it is probably meant that it was in some way connected with the action of the crown.

The fifth mark, as previously explained, was added



OLD TANKARD, OWNED BY MRS. GEORGE MOWAT.

in 1784, in order to mark the imposition of a duty of sixpence in the ounce on all silver plate, a duty which was raised in 1815 to eighteen pence, at which it now stands.

In America, during Colonial times, there does not appear to have been any system of marking. The maker's mark, initials, or name only is found, without any guide as to date. The first goldsmiths settled in Boston, and some of their wares are still to be found, made as early as 1650. In 1767 the silversmiths of Philadelphia petitioned the Governor "for the establishment of an assay-office to regulate assays and stamp gold and silver."

In the United States no assay-marks are used, and no State protection is afforded to purchasers of plate, they must rely upon the standing of the dealers from whom they buy. The standard is the same as the English *sterling*, 925-1000 fine, the word *sterling* being stamped on the article, together with the name or mark of the maker.

We will now proceed to examine in detail some pieces of plate, illustrations of which accompany this article.

No. 11. An old Tankard, is now in the possession of Mrs. George Mowat, Saint Andrews, New Brunswick. It is large and heavy and of about two quarts capacity. It is undoubtedly of solid silver, as many years of use and of vigorous polishing have failed to show any trace of any baser metal. A close inspection at the hands of the writer has failed to disclose any maker's marks, but by one more experienced in such details, some means of identification might be discovered. The Mowat family of Saint Andrews are the owners of many antiques, the residence of Mr. George Mowat at Beech Hill, being a veritable museum of articles of vertu in mahognay, plate, portraits and other valuables,

but in this instance the tankard came to Mrs. Mowat, nee Isabella Campbell, through her father. It is to be hoped that further search may disclose important particulars as is instanced in the case of a tankard now the property of the writer, and which will be described in a later portion of this article.

No. 12. This very handsome set, consisting of teapot, sugar basin and cream jug, are the property of Boyle Travers, Esq., M. D., of Saint John, and bear traces of many years of careful usage. They were made about the year 1800, and were brought to this country by Dr. Travers, when he first settled in Canada, about 1850.

No. 13. This small sword is silver mounted and the leather belt and scabbard which originally accompanied it were heavily mounted in silver. Of the latter nothing now remains but one of the numerous studs, representative of a lion's head, with which it was decorated. One of these ornaments is shown in the illustration, the blade of the sword being thrust through the pin of the brooch, into which it has been converted. Such an article as a small sword should possibly not be included in a catalogue of old silver, but on account of its antiquity and the historic associations connected with it, a few words concerning it may not be out of place.

The small sword belonged originally to General Coffin, of Revolutionary fame, and was by him presented to James White, for many years High Sheriff of the City of St. John. By Sheriff White it was always worn at the opening of court and upon other formal occasions.

Sheriff James White was a son of James White, one of the original settlers at Portland Point, at the mouth of the St. John River, in 1761, and a brief sketch of his career, with a portrait of himself and his wife, are embodied in a separate article in this number of ACADIENSIS.



TEA POT, SUGAR BASIN AND CREAM JUG.

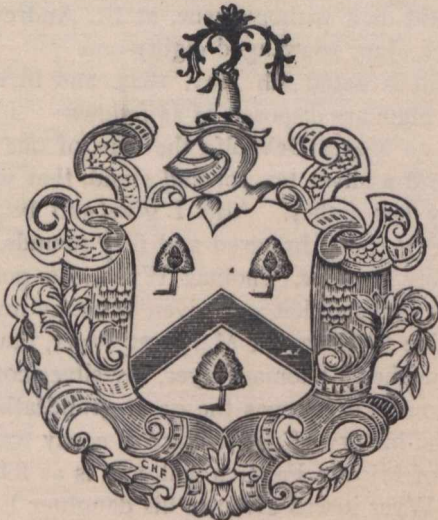
The Property of Boyle Travers, Esq. M. D.,

Nos. 14, 15 and 16 are articles of silver from the collection of the writer, and consist of a tankard, a coffee pot, and epergne with salver. The last named article is not of solid silver, but is heavily mounted with silver, and as it was made to accompany the epergne, casual mention of it could not very well be omitted.

The tankard is seven and one-half inches in height, four and seven-eighths inches in width at the bottom, and weighs twenty ounces. Upon the handle are the initials of the original owner, thus:

S.
E.+T.

What names these initials represent the writer has not been able to ascertain. The name of the maker, I.



or J. Burt, is stamped clearly upon the body of the tankard near the handle. From the work on "Old

Plate," by Mr. J. H. Buck, previously alluded to, we learn that there were several silversmiths bearing the name of Burt in Massachusetts in pre-revolutionary times, and that John Burt's name appears on the Brown loving cup at Harvard (1731) and on a flagon at King's Chapel, given to the new North Church, 1745. We may therefore safely assume that the tankard was made about 1740.

Upon the front of the tankard appears a crest and coat of arms, but a careful search has failed to establish its identity. It is reproduced actual size in the hope that some of our readers may solve the question.

Family tradition attributes the ownership of the tankard to the Wyers' of pre-revolutionary time. The first authentic record of its existence appears in the will of Miriam Pagan, who survived her husband, Robert Pagan, and died without issue, at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Jan. 1828, aged eighty-one.

The will is dated 8th May, 1823, and in it several pieces of plate are disposed of as follows: "I give and bequeath to Maria DeWolfe the sum of one hundred pounds and a silver tea pot and stand, that was given to me by her father. Also I give and bequeath to George Pagan one hundred and fifty pounds. Also I give to my nephew, Thomas Wyer, the gold watch and silver tankard that was given to me by my mother. Also I give to Elizabeth Margaret Wyer, daughter of my said nephew, Thomas Wyer, my silver coffee pot."

As Thomas Wyer was the great grandfather of the writer, the history of the tankard is easily traced from the date of Miriam Pagan's will, and is as follows: By Thomas Wyer it was given to his daughter Eliza, wife of the late Rev. Richard Wiggins. By Eliza Wiggins it was given to the late Henry Jack, passing by inheritance to the present owner.

The coffee pot is 10 oz. 19 dwt., Troy weight, and of English make, bearing the date letter signifying 1827-8 as the year of manufacture. It is three and one-eighth by five and one-eighth inches at the base, and five and one-half inches in height. The makers initials, H.B., appear, as also the leopard's head crowned, the lion passant, and the sovereign's head.

This coffee pot, which is beautifully engraved, bore originally the crest and monogram of its owner, who was of U. E. Loyalist descent, but was sold at the price of old silver to an engraver, conditionally, that it be melted up. It was secured by its present owner on the understanding that both coat of arms and monogram should be removed, and that the identity of its first owner should never be revealed. The price paid was little more than that current for silver bullion.

The epergne is 52 oz. 21 grains Troy weight, eleven inches in height, seven and three-quarter inches in width at the base, and six and a half inches in width at the top. It bears, however, only three marks, namely, the initial letters M.B., the sovereign's head, and the lion passant.

The history of the epergne is not without interest. It was given as a part of his wedding present by the late Hon. Hugh Johnston to his wife, Harriet Maria Millidge, on their marriage, April 30th, 1828, and passed eventually to her daughter, Annie Carmichael, wife of the late Henry Jack.

When the great fire of St. John happened in 1877, the tankard and epergne were in the family residence at Queen Square, and at the last moment when it was felt that the building was doomed, were carried out with a few other valuables, and lay all night upon the square in an old leather covered trunk. Many articles of lesser value were carried off by the thieves who came up boldly from the lower parts of the city and

stole articles before the very eyes of their owners. The tankard and epergne being much tarnished were regarded as of little value and were recovered by their owner on the following day.

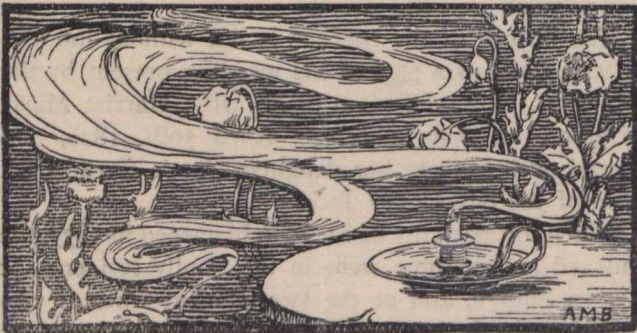
As silversmiths' scales are not usually of sufficient capacity to weigh large articles, the following comparative figures, given by Mr. A. B. Smalley, silversmith and jeweller, may be found useful in estimating the weight and value of old plate:

One ounce Troy is 1 dwt. 18 grs. Troy heavier than one ounce Avoirdupois.

One pound Avoirdupois is 2 oz. and 12 dwt. Troy heavier than one pound Troy.

Owners of valuable plate in the Acadian Provinces, particularly of articles of historic interest or antiquity, are invited to correspond with the undersigned.

D. R. JACK.



The First Common Council.



SAINT JOHN was incorporated as a city on the 18 of May, 1785. The suggestion to call the new city "Saint John," in place of "Saint Johns," was an inspiration of Ward Chipman, who drew up the charter of the city. Enclosing the draft of the charter to the Hon. Jonathan Odell, he said: "I humbly submit whether the city should not be called the city of "St. John" instead of the city of "St. Johns." The city at its incorporation had four wards on the east side of the harbor, and two on the west, the former occupying angles with the dividing streets, Duke and Sidney. Several of the streets east of Sidney had a name at first different from the streets west. The prolongation of Dukes was Morris, Princess, St. George, St. James, Stormont, and King, Great George. The wards on the east side were King, Queen, Duke and Sidney, and on the west side Guy and Brook, named after Guy Carleton, commander-in-chief at New York, and Brook Watson, head of the Commissariat, and a firm friend of the Loyalists.

The first meeting of the Common Council was held on the 20th May, 1785, in a building situated on Lot No. 121 on the east side of Germain Street, where the residence of John McMillan now stands. It was also occupied as a court house, and as a place of worship by the Church of England.

The following is a copy of the minutes of the first meeting of the Common Council of St. John:

At a meeting of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and assistants of the city of St. John, at the City Hall of the said city, on Friday, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1785, by virtue of a charter, or letters patent of our Lord the King, to the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the city of Saint John, bearing date the 18th day of May, in the twenty-sixth year of his reign, constituting the said city, a city corporate, the following members appointed by the said charter were present:

THE WORSHIPFUL GABRIEL G. LUDLOW, ESQ.—*Mayor*.
WARD CHIPMAN, ESQ.—*Recorder*.

GEORGE LEONARD,
WILLIAM PAGAN,
STEPHEN HOYT,
JOHN HOLLAND, } *Esquires—Aldermen*.

JOHN COLVILLE,
MANSON JARVIS,
RICHARD SEAMAN,
FITCH ROGERS,
JOHN NESS,
ADINO PADDOCK, } *Gentlemen—Assistants*.

BARTHOLOMEW CRANNELL, ESQ.—*Clerk*.
GEORGE LEONARD, ESQ.—*Chamberlain*.
WM. SANFORD OLIVER, ESQ.—*Sheriff*.
JOHN HAZEN, ESQ.—*Coroner*.

(Two Aldermen, Thos. Menzies and William Pryne, were not present at this meeting.)

Messrs. Aldermen Leonard, Pagan, Hoyt and Holland are desired to wait on His Excellency the Governor, with the Mayor to be present at his taking the oath pursuant to the charter.

Messrs. Aldermen Leonard, Pagan, Hoyt and Holland having returned with Mr. Mayor, reported that they had waited on His Excellency, and were present, and saw the Mayor was duly qualified by taking the oaths prescribed.

Whereupon Mr. Mayor thereupon produced the charter, which being read, the State oaths were administered, and subscribed by Mr. Recorder, the before named aldermen and assistants, and took their places accordingly.

Mr. Thos Lawton being appointed Deputy Clerk by Mr. Crannell, he is admitted and sworn.

All the other officers named have also taken the Freeman's oath as freemen before the Mayor.

The original charter of the city, as drawn up by Ward Chipman, is a very long document. The following is the opening portion, showing the bounds of the city as then constituted :

George the 3rd by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come or may in any wise concern.

GREETING—

Whereas, Our loving subjects, the inhabitants of the town or district of Parr, lying on the east side of the river St. John, and of Carleton on the west side thereof, at the entrance of the river St. John aforesaid—both which districts are in our Province of New Brunswick in America have, by their petition to our trusty and well beloved Thomas Carleton, Esquire, our Governor and Commander in Chief in and over our said province—have represented, that they have by their exertions conquered many of the difficulties attending the settlement of a new country and that they are anxious to remove the remaining evils they at present labour under, part of which flow from the want of a regular magistracy, for the able and orderly government of the districts they inhabit.

And Whereas, They have also represented that they humbly conceive an important step towards this desirable end, would be granting them a charter of incorporation, under the sanction of which they might be enabled to ordain such bye-laws and regulations as their peculiar wants, and rapid growth urgently call for.

Now Therefore Know Ye, That having taken the same into our Royal consideration, and being willing, as well as for the reasons above set forth, as for divers other good causes, and considerations, as moving to comply with the reasonable request, and humble petition of our said loving subjects, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion—we have given and granted and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant unto our said loving subjects, the inhabitants of the said districts as they are hereby united, that the said districts, and all the lands and water thereto adjoining, or running in, by, or through the same, bounded by a line,

to commence, or beginning, near Fort Howe, at Portland Point, at low water mark, and thence running a direct line to a small point, or ledge of land, at the Causey by the old saw mill, thence east northeast, until a direct line shall strike the creek, running through Hazen's Marsh on the east side of the eastern district aforesaid, thence along the course of the said creek to its mouth—thence by a line running south, nineteen degrees west, into the bay, until it meets a line running east from the southern point of Partridge Island, and along the said line to the said point—thence by a direct line to a point on the shore, which is at the southeast extremity of a line running south 42 degrees east from the river St. John to the Bay of Fundy and terminating the town lots of the western district aforesaid, thence along the said line north 42 degrees west to the river St. John aforesaid, and continuing the said course across the said river, until it meets the opposite shore, and from thence along the north shore of the said river, at low water mark to Portland Point, aforesaid, and every part and parcel thereof, are and shall be forever hereafter be a city incorporated of a Mayor, a Recorder, six Aldermen, and six assistants, by the name of the city of Saint John.—And the said districts and every part thereof, as well the land as the water, and the land covered with water, within the lines, limits and boundaries aforesaid, a city incorporate in right and name, by the name of the city of Saint John, we do really and fully, create, ordain, constitute, declare, and confirm by these presents.

The following named were appointed in the charter to form the first Common Council of the city of Saint John :

Mayor—GABRIEL G. LUDLOW, ESQUIRE.

Recorder—WARD CHIPMAN, ESQUIRE.

Common Clerk—BARTHOLOMEW CRANNELL, ESQ.

Aldermen.

GEORGE LEONARD, ESQUIRE—Kings Ward

THOMAS MENZIES, ESQUIRE—Dukes Ward.

WILLIAM PRYNE, ESQUIRE—Sidney Ward.

STEPHEN HOYT, ESQUIRE—Brooks Ward.

JOHN HOLLAND, ESQUIRE—Guys Ward.

Assistant Aldermen.

JOHN COLVILLE, GENT.—Kings Ward.
 MUNSON JARVIS, GENT.—Dukes Ward.
 RICHARD SEAMAN, GENT.—Sidney Ward.
 FITCH ROGERS, GENT.—Queens Ward.
 JOHN NESS, GENT.—Brooks Ward.
 ADINO PADDOCK, GENT.—Guys Ward.

Chamberlain and Treasurer—GEORGE LEONARD.

Marshals and Sergeants at Mace—JAMES STEWART and AMOS ARNOLD.

High Constable—EBENEZER HOLLY.

Constables—LODWICK CYPHER, Kings Ward; JAMES BIR-
 INGHAM, Queens Ward; PHILIP HENRIQUES, Sidney Ward;
 JAMES McNEAL, Dukes Ward; WILLIAM COOPER, Brooks
 Ward; JOHN MCGILL, Guys Ward.

Sheriff—WILLIAM SANDFORD OLIVER.

Coroner—JOHN HAZEN.

Some of the aldermen and officials of the first Council afterwards figured prominently in civic and provincial affairs; others passed away, and left little record, except a brief notice of their honorable service to their King and country during the Revolutionary War. His Worship the Mayor, Gabriel G. Ludlow, was a New York Loyalist. He served through the war as colonel of the 3rd Battalion Provincials in DeLancy's Brigade. At the close of the war he went to England, and afterwards came to St. John with his brother, Judge Ludlow. He drew three lots in Carleton, and made his residence there. In 1787 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty. In 1803, when Sir Guy Carleton left for England, he was sworn in at St. John president and commander-in-chief of the province.

The career of Ward Chipman, Sr., is too well known to require recapitulation here. During the war he was deputy muster-master-general of the British forces. At the peace he went to England, and after a short

sojourn came to St. John. In his lifetime he filled many offices of trust and importance in public affairs.

George Leonard was a Massachusetts Loyalist; he was second in command of the Associated Refugees. In 1783 he was appointed one of the agents to locate lands for the Loyalists. He, with his son, drew two lots at York Point, on the corner of Union and Dock Streets, on which he erected a fine residence, with the surrounding grounds tastefully laid out. It was occupied by Governor Carleton on his arrival in the province. George Leonard afterwards removed to Sussex, Kings County, where he had a large tract of land. His son, Richard Leonard, was major in the 104th Regiment, and was severely wounded at Sacket's Harbor. He died at Sussex Vale in 1826.

Bartholomew Crannell was a New York Loyalist. He was a public notary in New York before the war. He was the father of the Bar in New Brunswick—being the first admitted. One of his daughters was married to the Rev. John Beardsley, second rector of Maugerville. He died in 1790; age, 70.

William Sanford Oliver was a Massachusetts Loyalist. He was a son of Lieut.-Governor Thomas Oliver, the last royal Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts.

Munson Jarvis was a Connecticut Loyalist. He was denounced by the Committee of Inspection organized by the rebels, and ordered out of the country with his family. He came to St. John and entered into business and became a successful merchant.

William Pryne was a son of Timothy Pryne, of Worcester, Mass. He was a graduate of Harvard and educated as a physician. During the war, he was apothecary to the British forces in Rhode Island and New York. At the peace he came to New Brunswick

and settled at LeTete Island, in Passamaquoddy Bay. He removed to St. John, and was appointed clerk to the House of Assembly, and deputy surveyor of the King's forces. He returned to the States, and died at Salem, Mass., in 1833.

Richard Seaman was a New York Loyalist, from Queens County, N. Y. He was a soldier during the war, and came with the Loyalists in 1783. I can find no further record of him.

William Rogers was a New York Loyalist. He carried on business in St. John with his brother, Fitch Rogers. They both returned early to the States. He has a descendant, H. Livingston Rogers, now doing business in New York.

Stephen Hoyt was a Connecticut Loyalist. He was captain in the Prince of Wales American Volunteers.

John Ness was a Yorkshire man. During the war he was ensign in the Prince of Wales Regiment. He came to St. John with his regiment, where they were disbanded. In 1793 he was appointed lieutenant in the King's New Brunswick Regiment. It is recorded of him that he was a good soldier. He died in 1799, and was buried by the regiment.

John Holland was a New Hampshire Loyalist. He was the second sheriff of St. John, succeeding Wm. Sanford Oliver.

Adino Paddock was a Boston Loyalist. He studied medicine and surgery in England. On his return to America, on the breaking out of the war, he became surgeon in the King's American Dragoons. He settled after the war in St. John, but later went to St. Mary's, York Co., where he died.

Thomas Menzies was a New York Loyalist. He had an extended military career before the Revolution. He served in the Colonial wars; was at the

siege of Louisburg, and at the taking of Quebec. During the Revolutionary War he was major in the American Legion, of which Benedict Arnold was colonel. At the peace he came to St. John, and afterwards removed to Musquash, where he had an extensive property, and was for many years the respected guide and counsellor of the settlement.

John Colville was a New York Loyalist—a native of Scotland. He married a daughter of Captain Robert Crookshank, father of Robert N. and Andrew Crookshank. He was one of the first St. John merchants. His house on Chipman's Hill was one of the first erected in the new city—the frame having been brought from the States. He died in 1797.

Hon. Wm. Pagan was a New York merchant at the time of the Revolution. He was a native of Scotland. He came with the Loyalists in 1783, and afterwards occupied a prominent position in the province. He was a representative in the House of Assembly from its commencement. He died in Fredericton in 1819, and received a public funeral.

Some years ago, in looking over the collection of old books and documents in the office of Mr. Joseph W. Lawrence, I came across an old time-worn book of accounts, which, on examination, I found to be the original account book of receipts and expenditures of the City of Saint John, commencing in 1785 and continuing down to 1810; kept by George Leonard, the first city chamberlain. The extracts I made at the time are now re-produced, and are interesting, as showing the modest beginnings of our city finances.

The first entry is dated May 20, 1785, the day of the first meeting of the Common Council.

“To cash paid for the relief of a distressed family, £237.” On September 1, 1785, Thomas Jennings was

paid £8 1 10 for repairing the Jail, (The Block House near Fort Howe, and the Guardroom in the same Fort, was the Jail, as well for the City, as the City and County of Saint John). The expenditure for all purposes, from May 20, 1785, to February 27, 1786, was £457 10 2½. The receipts were: September 1, 1785, "Cash from William Anderson for a fine, £1 10; cash from Bartholomew Crannell, clerk of licenses, £32 10; from Mr. Chipman, sundry subscriptions for the city charter, £31 18 4, leaving a balance against the city on the 13 April, 1786, of £311 11 10½." The largest items of expenditures for 1786 are 27 February, £133 6 8 for two fire engines, and £120 to Jetson & Skidmore, contractors, for repairing Prince William Street near the residence of Mr. Camp. On the same date Lewis & Ryan were paid £62 10 for printing the city charter. On the 16 May, 1786, Sheriff Oliver was paid £3 5 0 for constable's staffs. There are several entries of payments made by a notable historic personage, but for what reason not stated. On 19 Feb., 1788, from General Arnold, cash £1 0 0. 4 April, from General Benedict Arnold, £31 0 0. On January 29, 1790, there is an entry of £10 9 6, cash received from sundry persons for a public market. (In the early years of the last century, a long, low building, used as a market house for country produce and fish, stood at the head of the Market Slip, along the line of railing near the laborers' bell of the present day. The country produce was generally brought down the river in sail boats, called then "Chebacco boats," or in row-boats, to a landing near a stairway leading from the Slip to the building. There was a weighing machine near the building). In 1791 appear the first entries for payment of a police force. (In those days and for long afterwards, the guardians of the peace

were called "watchmen.") Jan. 1, 1791, cash paid watchmen, £8. March 1, £8. April 1, £8, which charges are explained by the following Order-in-Council:

23rd November, 1790.

Ordered that Mr. Alderman Rogers, Mr. Alderman Putnam and Mr. Alderman Whitlock, be a committee to contract with 4 fit persons, as watchmen, to patrol the streets of the city from 1st December to 1st May, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, to take up all disorderly persons, give an alarm in case of fire and all such like necessary purposes, also to provide a watch house, to defray the expense of which, this Board will order notes to be issued, bearing interest of the same tenor as those already in circulation.

Running through the entries are often payments of a charitable nature. On March 1, 1791, Robert Chillis was paid 7s. 6d. for a coffin, evidently for some poor fellow who had no friends to bury him.

In 1792 the corporation are out of debt, and have a balance in their favor of £7 8 2½.

An account was opened with the West side of the city, commencing July, 1797, with a sum to its credit amounting to £96 0 4. There are some curious entries in this account. On May 5, 1798, £2 10 0 was paid John Rule for "reading prayers." April 8, 1799, Wm. Clarke was paid £45 0 0 for a schoolhouse. On 16 April, D. Wetmore, £1 0 0, and Samuel Willard, £4 2 6 for the same purpose.

The corporation at this time appeared to have occupied themselves somewhat with the functions of an Agricultural Society. On May 10, 1800, Alderman Clark was paid £8 0 0 for keeping a bull. March 8, 1804, Mr. Clark, keeping a bull, £4 0 0. This account terminates June 2, 1810, with a debit to the West Side of £178 19 8.

To return to the East Side, on September 1, 1792, Jack, the bell-ringer, was appointed at a salary of £7 10 0 per annum. (His name was Jack Buckley. His duties were to ring his bell at 1 o'clock and at 9 o'clock p. m. Also notify citizens of auction sales, strayed children, run-away criminals, etc.) The reason for ringing the bell at 9 o'clock p. m. was evidently taken from the old custom in England of notifying all respectable citizens to be in their houses at a reasonable hour. Up to the year 1812 there was no public clock, hence the reason for announcing special hours by means of an official bell-ringer. These corporation officials were continued down to quite modern times, and most middle-aged citizens will remember the last of them, old Bartley McCann, who had but one hand, and supplemented his salary by keeping a bone-house on "Cedar Patch," where Hazen's castle now stands. On July, 1799, James Codner was paid 4s. 6d.; for a Testament 1s. 6d. and 3s. for 3 charters, for use of the Common Council. A payment was made to J. Roome on 6 September, 1797, of £14 0 0 for 24 buckets. These buckets were for the purpose of filling the fire engines with water. (The engines were of English manufacture, small, and light weight. Instead of the water being drawn through the suction hose, it was poured from buckets into the well, or box, of the engine, and by the pumping of the firemen on the brakes, forced through the leading hose on the fire).

The water supply was also attended to. An account of Messrs. Ward & Blair, for having the wells attended to, for £24 1 8, was paid on November 11, 1799.

22 May, 1787. Charles McPherson was paid £2 0 0 for Punch, supplied at the sale of the public lots at the Market Place.

These are the principal entries in this old book, and afford a slight glimpse of how the foundations of our city government were laid.

This brief account of the opening years of the city government, may conclude with a few characteristic entries taken from old minutes of the Common Council.

In Council, 7 December, 1787: "Read a petition of George Kaye, praying assistance of the Corporation on behalf of a boy he took to learn the Taylor's business, being a cripple. Ordered, That one barrel of flour be delivered on such petition, to be paid out of the funds of the Corporation."

"In Council, July 16, 1790. The Magistrates of the Wards on the West Side of the Harbor are empowered to erect *stocks*, and a *Whipping Post*, on that side of the harbor."

"In Council, January 7, 1793. Ordered, That the Bell ringer, Jack Buckley, be allowed by this Corporation, for ringing at 1 o'clock and 9 o'clock, seven pounds per annum, commencing first October last."

"In Council, July 16, 1790. The Mayor and Ald. Green and Oliver Bourdette be a committee to superintend the ditching of the Burial ground, rendering it fit for its intended purpose."

"In Council, 16 July, 1790. John Phillip Puntins appointed Keeper of the Bridewell and House of Correction at a salary of six pounds per annum."

"In Council, 23 November, 1790. Aldermen of Wards empowered to grant license to inhabitants to burn their chemnies, instead of sweeping the same, provided they are burnt between sunrise and 12 o'clock noon, and in rainy or snowy weather."

"In Council, 11 April, 1791. The Light House Keeper on Partridge Island allowed to cut wood for fuel or fencing on the Island."

“In Council, 16 May, 1791. Mr. Seaman, Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Heddon be a committee to agree with the proper persons for making stairs to the water, at the ends of the following streets running to the water on the east side of the river, viz., Duke Street, Tyng Street and St. James Street, also to make steps leading to Broad Street, at the end of the burnt store.”

“In Council, 31 March, 1794. Read a memorial from Mr. John Chubb, to be appointed an Overseer of the Fishery, which was subsequently made.” (John was a Loyalist, and grandfather of our late esteemed citizen, G. James Chubb.)

“In Council, April 11, 1794. Ordered, That the Recorder prepare a draft of a law to provide for the due examination of strangers coming into the city that may appear of a suspicious character.”

“In Council, 29 March, 1799. Ordered, That Ald. Younghusband be a committee to render the ringing of the city bell more regular and convenient.” (Jack Buckley, the official ringer, must have been paying too much attention to the old “Jamaica” of the day).

“In Council, 23 October, 1800. Aldermen Clark and Andrews, and Assistant Alderman Gardner were appointed a committee to lease the pews in the church and schoolhouse in Carleton for one year, from the 1st of May next, to the highest bidders; and to lay out the moneys received therefrom in repairing the buildings.”

“In Council, 2 April, 1802. The Memorial of the black people being read, respecting their having leave to fish as usual, it was ordered that the prayer of the same Memorial be granted, they not to interfere with the white people.”

“In Council, 9 April, 1803. Read and passed a law to prevent the exhibiting or exposing any person in

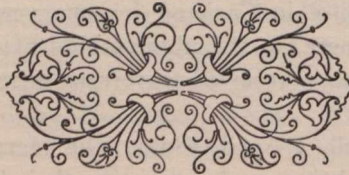
effigy to public view within the city of Saint John." (This by-law was passed, in consequence of a custom which had arisen, of suspending an effigy of St. Patrick from the gable or chimney of a house, the mast head of a schooner, or other elevation on the 17th March, which often resulted in rioting and disorder).

"In Council, 8 June, 1804. It was ordered that any person taking up a hog and carrying him to the pound and giving notice thereof to the Overseers of the Poor, should be entitled to receive the sum of ten shillings from the public funds."

In conclusion, it may be said that no Council of the present day is likely to pass such an order as the following:

"In Council, 14 October, 1805. Ordered, That William Godsoe have his license to sell liquor in the jail, for the present year, only paying the fees."

CLARENCE WARD.



Epitaphs.

Old Burying Ground, St. Andrews.

(Transcribed by D. R. Jack.)

(Continued.)

SUSAN

died April 3, 1839

aged 12 y'rs

MARIA

died Jan. 16, 1835

aged 4 y'rs

Children of SAML. &

ANN SARAH FRYE

Far from these narrow scenes of night

Unbounded glories rise,

And realms of infinite delight

Unknown to mortal eyes

This monument

is erected by

WILLIAM GARNETT

as a mark of esteem

for his friend

WILLIAM SCOTT

of St. Andrews, N. B.

who died

December 8, 1838

Aged 31 years

To the memory

of THOMAS and GEORGE

sons of CAPTAIN GAWLER,

of H. M. 52nd Regt.

who died; THOMAS on the 4th

of October 1823 aged nine months

and GEORGE on the 3rd September

1826, aged five years.

"They being dead yet speak

and proclaim

Suffer even little children

To come unto CHRIST

and forbid them not

that of them may be the

Kingdom of Heaven.

ACADIENSIS.

GORDON GILCHRIST
 born in Sutherlandshire
 Scotland,
 died April 21, 1846,
 AEt. 86 Years.
 This stone is erected to his
 memory by his daughter
 HELLEN GORDON
 of Taunton, Mass. U.S.A.

—
 (On small stone near evidently another grave)
 I.F.G.

—
 In
 Memory of
 MRS. CHARITY GILCHRIST
 who died April 5
 1816
 Aged 52

—
 To heavenly realms of endless peace
 Angels her patient soul have *bound*
 To *tast* pure joys that never cease
 Father holy-ghost & Son.

—
 Sacred
 to the memory of
 ALEXANDER GRANT
 late Principal Officer
 of H. M. Customs at St. John
 Died June 14th 1864
 Aged 75 years.

—
 Sacred
 to the memory of
 SARAH
 wife of ALEX. GRANT, ESQ.
 Late principal Officer of H. M. Customs
 at St. John, New Brunswick
 who died on the 6th April, 1860
 In the 50th year of her age.

Sacred
to the memory of
ELEANOR HADDOCK
consort of
JACOB HADDOCK
who died March 28th 1829
Aged 34 years.

also
JANE HADDOCK
who died Aug. 12th 1834
Aged 74 years.
Blessed are the Dead
who die in the Lord.

In
Memory of
JOHN HASSON
who died
Feb. 7th 1836,
aged 61 years.
Also his daughter
ELIZABETH
died Apr. 19th 1839
aged 22 years.
And MARY his wife
died Mar. 18th 1842
aged 56 years.

Sacred
to
the memory of
HENRIETTA ANN
daughter of
HARRIS and ANN HATCH
who died
Friday May 27th 1831,
aged 22 years.

Not in mine innocence I trust
I bow before thee in the dust,
And through my Saviour's blood alone
I look for mercy at thy throne
I leave the world without a tear
Save for the friends I held so dear.

In
 Memory of
 the HONORABLE
 HARRIS HATCH
 who
 departed this life
 at St. Andrews
 the 9th Aug. 1856
 Aged 76 years.

In
 Memory of
 ANNE,
 wife of the HON
 HARRIS HATCH
 died
 7th Jan. 1859
 Aged 72 years.

In memory
 of
 DOUGLAS
 infant son of
 HARRIS and ANN
 HATCH
 aged 10 months.

In Memory of
 MARY
 the beloved wife of
 HARRIS H. HATCH
 who departed this life
 the 22nd of March 1859
 aged 35 years.

WELLINGTON HATCH, Esq.,
 Born
 June 15, 1815
 died
 March 7, 1864.

In Memory of
 HARRY
 son of WELLINGTON
 and ALICE HATCH
 Aged 6 yr's & 4 mo's.
 Died 14th September
 1857

To the Memory of
 WILLIAM HETHERINGTON
 a native of Alston in England
 7 Years a soldier in the 74th Regt
 and 23 Years
 a Tidewaiter in this Port
 he was born 10th April 1793
 he died 3 Sept. 1846
 This tablet is erected by
 the officers of H. M. Customs
 at Saint Andrews
 in testimony of his private worth
 and of the esteem and estimation in which
 he was held by them for the integrity
 zeal and fidelity with which
 he during a long period dis-
 charged the duties of his station.

Sacred
 to the memory of
 REBECCA R. JACK
 late
 Consort of DAVID W. JACK
 who died
 Jan 20, 1828
 Aged 39 yrs.

"Blessed are the dead
 who die in the Lord."

In Memory of
 CHARLES ST. STEPHEN
 son of DAVID &
 REBECCA JACK
 who died
 4th September 1819
 Aged 7 months.

Hope looks beyond the bounds of time
 When what we now deplore
 Shall rise in full immortal prime
 And bloom to fade no more.

Sacred
 To the Memory
 of
 SUSANNAH ELIZABETH
 wife
 of
 ROBERT DAVID JAMES
 She died
 August 20th 1859
 Aged
 33 years.

Wherefore by their fruits ye
 shall know them.—Matt. vii Ch. 20v.

In
 Memory of
 MARY ANN
 Infant Daughter
 of
 ROBERT D. JAMES
 and
 SUSANNAH ELIZABETH
 his wife
 Died
 16th Oct. 1859
 Aged
 2 months

In Memory of
EMMA BLANCHE,
Infant Daughter of
ROBERT D. JAMES
And
SUSANNAH ELIZABETH
His wife
Died March, 1859
Aged
7 months and 7 days

In Memory of
HARRY L.
son of
ROBERT D & SUSANNAH E.
JAMES
Died June 10, 1851,
Aged 1 year & 4 mos.
Also
ELIZA C.
Daughter of the same
Died Nov. 18, 1848
Aged 8 months & 12 days.
She was buried in Stanley
N. B.

EMMA LOUISA
Infant daughter
of ROBERT D. and
SOPHIA JAMES.
She Died
Jan. 27, 1866.
aged 1 year & 3 mos.

Stay for me there I will not fail
 To meet thee, in that hallowed vale
 Each minute as a short degree
 And every hour a step towards thee.

Sacred

to the memory of
 MRS. JANE JARVIS
 who departed this life
 Sept. 3rd 1839 Aged 20 years.
 And an infant Daughter
 Aged 11 weeks.

—Also—

MISS ELIZABETH JARVIS
 Cousin of JANE JARVIS
 who departed this life
 March 14th 1839

—

To the memory of CAPT.

NICHOLAS JOHNSON
 who departed this life
 January the 1st 1835
 Aged 70 years.

A native of the Orkney Islands

—

How loved how valued once avails thee not
 To whom related or by whom begot.
 A heap of dust alone remains of thee
 tis all thou art—and all the proud shall be.

—

Sacred
 to the
 Memory
 of
 STEPHEN JARVIS
 Native of
 Dartmouth, England
 Died 7th Nov. 1834
 Aged 73.

Sacred
 to the memory of
 STEPHEN JARVIS,
 a native of
 Dartmouth, England
 who died Nov. 7, 1834
 aged 73
 Also
 ELIZA
 his daughter
 who died June 15th 1838
 Aged 33.

Sacred
 to the memory of
 ANN,
 Relict of STEPHEN
 JARVIS, of Dartmouth
 England, who departed
 this life Sept. 19, 1848
 AEt. 86

This stone was erected by her son-in-law W. R. M. Law.

Sacred
 to the Memory of
 MR. JOHN S. JARVIS
 who departed this life
 January 16th 1836
 Aged 52 years.

And
 MR. EDWARD JARVIS
 Brother of J. S. JARVIS
 who departed this life
 June 9th, 1836
 Aged 41 years.

ACADIENSIS.

In Memory of
 MRS. MARY
 wife of
 MR. NICHOLAS JOHNSON
 who died
 May 1, 1820
 Aged 52.

WILLIAM
 son of
 NICHOLAS & ANN
 JOHNSON
 died
 Feb. 26, 1843
 AEt. 10 yrs. 6 mos.

In
 Memory of
 JANE JONES
 Died
 31st Oct. 1863
 Aged 48 years.

To the memory of
 OLIVER JUNK
 who departed this life
 Nov. 7th A.D. 1827
 Aged 38 years.
 Who in his day was true & just

O Sons of men! with anxious care
 Your hearts & ways explore
 Return from paths of vice to God
 Return and sin no more

Also, his son JOHN,
 And his Daughter
 MARGARET, aged 7 years.

GRAVEYARD EPITAPHS.

291

THOMAS JONES
late Sheriff of this County,
formerly Capt. H. M. 74th Reg.
died at Naples, 14th Feb. 1866
AEt. 70 y'rs.

PHOEBE
wife of SHERIFF JONES,
Died 12th Sept 1860
Aged 57 years

HANNAH L
Dau. of
ROBERT & MARY A.
KER
Died
Dec. 26, 1853
A.E. 8 years

In Memory of
ROBERT KER
who died
Jan. 18, 1843
aged 13 months,
ANNE KER
died Feb. 3, 1851,
aged 14 months
Children of ROBERT
& MARY A. KER

In Loving Memory of
GEORGE WILLIAM KING
Died
Nov. 14th 1860
aged 34 years

Also of his son
JOHN SHORTRIDGE KING
Died
Sept 1855 aged 2 years.

ACADIENSIS.

Sacred
 to the memory of
 CAPT. JOHN KYDD
 of the Brig Eden of
 London
 who died at St. Andrews,
 Nov. 22nd 1829.
 This stone was erected as a Mark
 of esteem by the ship Masters
 then in this Port.

In Memory of
 ELLEN,
 wife of
 JAMES LAMBERT
 who departed this life
 23rd March 1829
 Aged 30 yrs.

In
 Memory of
 JOHN L. LOWDON
 who died
 8th Jan. 1853
 aged 40 years.

Sacred
 to the Memory of
 JANE,
 the beloved wife of
 COL. A. W. LIGHT
 late Comg. H. M. 25th
 Regiment
 who died
 the 1st Apr. 1853
 Aged 68 years.

For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that
 he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth
 And through after my skin worms destroy this
 body yet in my flesh shall I see God.

In Memory of
LYDIA W.
Relick of the late
CAPT. LONGMUIR
of St. John N. B.
died Feb. 13,
1855;
aged 82 y'rs

GEORGE S.
son of Wm. &
E. A. MALONEY
died
Jan 18, 1846,
AE. imo.

MARY MILLAR
died
May 18th 1856
Aged 4 years

In
Memory of
MEHETABEL,
Relick of
DAVID MOWAT
Died
17th Dec. 1860
In the 93rd year
of her age.
"Blessed are the dead
who die in he Lord.

The George Mitchell Map of Annapolis Basin and River.

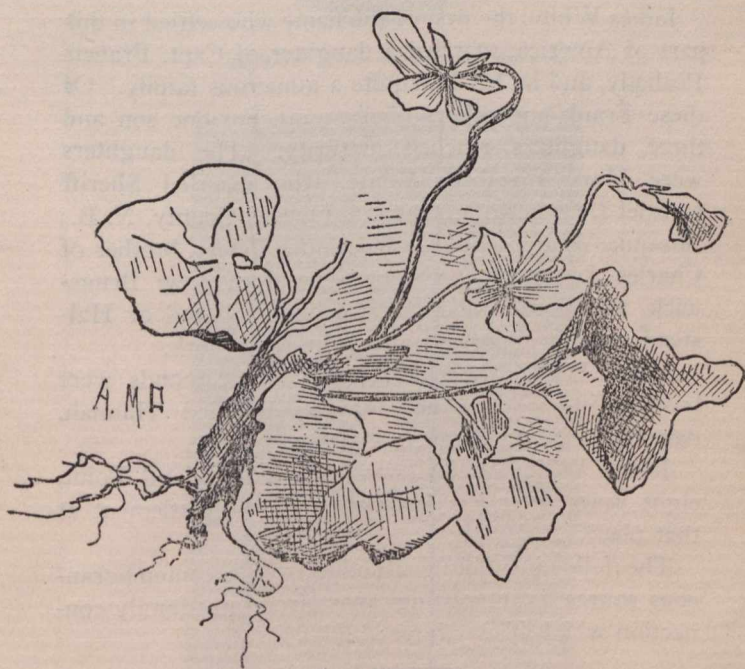


THE accompanying map has been redrawn and reduced to one-fourth its original size, from a copy kindly offered to ACADIENSIS, by Mrs. Catherine L. Moody, of Annapolis Cottage, Yarmouth, N. S., and is believed to be here published for the first time. Our readers will at once recognize its very great interest and historical value as a contemporary map of this important region in times prior to the expulsion of the Acadians, and of such accuracy that the location of the principal Acadian settlements can be fixed with certainty by comparing it with a good large-scale modern map. It is hence invaluable in the investigation of the historical geography of the Acadian period in Nova Scotia.

The name of the surveyor is not given upon it, but is easily supplied. Turning to Murdoch's *Nova Scotia* under the year 1733 (Vol. I, page 490) we read,—“Armstrong ordered Mr. Geo. Mitchell to survey the woods and lands lying on both sides of Annapolis river, from the ‘Gutt’ upwards, duly distinguishing the uninhabited lands—the property of individuals—the cultivated and uncultivated parts.” It is mentioned also in Calnek-Savary's *History of Annapolis*, page 83. There is no doubt that this is the map made by George Mitchell, but how much of it is his original, and how much belongs to the “other surveys of 1753” we do not know. Probably the later additions are few and unimportant, a point which can readily be settled by comparison with Mitchell's original map, presumably

in existence in the archives at Halifax, or in the Public Record office in London. The exact determination of this question, and as well of the true value and importance of this map in the evolution of the knowledge of the geography of Nova Scotia, is a part of the delightful task awaiting the future monographer of the cartography of that province.

W. F. GANONG.



James White.

LATE HIGH SHERIFF OF ST. JOHN.



O all persons who are at all familiar with New Brunswick history, the names of White, Simonds and Hazen, the pre-Loyalist settlers, are very familiar. Of the second generation, many of whom were more or less prominent in the community, not so much is known.

James White, the first of the name who settled in this part of America, married a daughter of Capt. Francis Peabody, and by her had quite a numerous family. Of these Frank and others died young, but one son and three daughters reached maturity. The daughters were Mary Elizabeth White, who married Sheriff Gabriel DeVeber of Gagetown, Queens County, N. B.; Susanna White, who married James Peters, brother of Charles J. Peters, Attorney-General of New Brunswick, and Sarah, who married one Holstead or Halstead, and lived for some time in New York.

James White, the elder, and James Simonds were brothers-in-law, Simonds having married Hannah, daughter of Capt. Francis Peabody.

James White, junior, was born at Portland Point, eight years after the foundation of the settlement at that place.

The following obituary notice from a contemporaneous source, is interesting, apart from any family connection which it may have:

OBITUARY NOTICE.

JAMES WHITE, ESQUIRE.

Born 1770. Died August, 1858.



SARAH ANN (DEBLOIS) WHITE,



JAMES WHITE,
LATE HIGH SHERIFF, ST. JOHN, N. B.

A good man has departed from among us, at the ripe age of eighty-eight years; and although such an event might naturally be expected at that period of life, yet we are pained to announce the death of James White, Esq., so long well known as the High Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John. No man while living was more honored or respected in this community, and his death leaves a void which, with many, will not easily be filled.

The father of the deceased was one of the first settlers in this harbour, in which he landed, with others, on the 18th of May, 1762, just twenty-one years before the coming of the Loyalists. On the day mentioned, the frame and materials for a house, which the party brought with them, were taken on shore, and the house was set up at Portland Point. It was occupied on the 21st of May, the party meantime taking shelter in the Barracks at Fort Frederick, then occupied by a military force.

A few years after, the subject of this notice was there born; and he was fast approaching manhood when the Loyalists arrived and landed on the rocky peninsula called by the Indians Meenockquis, upon which the greater part of this city now stands. The whole of Mr. White's long life has been here spent. He saw the foundations of the city laid, he grew up with it, and saw it advancing step by step, from the felling of the first tree until it attained its present dimensions and dense population. Our city, with all its improvements and modern advantages, has thus sprung up within the lifetime of one man, who is now called to a better world, after a well-spent life, and whose memory will long be cherished by many, very many, who are deeply indebted to him for acts of benevolence and disinterested kindness that can never be forgotten.

The portrait of Sheriff James White which accompanies this article was taken when he was eighty-seven years of age, a photographer having been employed to visit him at his home and take the likeness, a duguerreotype, then quite a popular method of preserving portraits.

Sheriff White was born somewhere on the Saint John River, probably about Sheffield, and when he

was about a month old together with his mother was brought to St. John upon a toboggan, an Indian being employed to haul them down upon the ice. He used to relate that upon one occasion, when he was a very young boy, living at Portland Point, several ships were sighted, somewhat unexpectedly coming into the harbour. His mother was so alarmed that she took him down into the cellar of the house for safety. Their fears proved groundless, the visitors being merely traders who were peaceably disposed.

Of the first James White, it was related that he could exert greater influence with the Indians than any other man in the settlement, they having the highest opinion of his honesty and integrity. The trade with the Indians was chiefly by way of barter, the furs and other commodities which they brought in being taken in exchange for such supplies as they desired.

Somewhat suspicious of the ordinary methods of weighing, it was usual for Mr. White when making a barter to use a unique method of computation. Thus he would say, "Now brother when I put my hand upon the scale my hand will weigh one pound, and when I put my foot upon the scale my foot will weigh two pounds." This procedure always appeared to satisfy the Indians who felt that in dealing with Mr. White they received all to which they were duly entitled.

Until the date of his marriage, Sheriff White lived out at the end of "the marsh" at his father's old home, three miles from the city of St. John, and here his sister, Mary Elizabeth White, lived with him and acted as his housekeeper, prior to her marriage to Sheriff Nathaniel DeVeber, of Queens County.

When about forty years of age Sheriff White married Sarah Ann DeBlois, daughter of Lewis DeBlois.

The house in which Sheriff White resided for many years after his marriage is situated on the northeast

angle of Union and Dorchester Streets, St. John, and was the residence of the late Dr. Harding for years prior to his death. This building was originally erected by one Sweeney, who was in the Commissariat Department of the British army, and was by him sold to Sheriff White. There was an extensive garden in connection with the property, and which included the lot on which Dr. H. G. Addy's brick house now stands.

After the house passed from John Howe to Dr. Wm. S. Harding, the late owner, he did much to improve it, so that it now but little resembles the original structure.

Mrs. Thomas B. Wilson, daughter of Sheriff White, and the only member of the family now surviving, relates many incidents in connection with her father's official career, some of which are of interest, as showing the severity of the law as then administered.

It is related that upon one occasion a poor half-witted Irish boy stole a watch, for which he was sentenced by the late Ward Chipman to be hanged. Sheriff White did not consider that the nature of the offense justified such an extreme penalty, but the Judge was inexorable, and the sentence had to be carried out. This so enraged Sheriff White that he and Ward Chipman were never again on friendly terms.

About 1856 Sheriff White stated to Mr. Thomas Millidge, one of his grandsons, that he had, as a small boy, with his father, walked down to meet the Loyalists on their memorable landing on May 18, 1783.

This is rather a remarkable instance of the value of tradition, as the statement of one individual, transmitted to a second, now living, is all that is required to corroborate the authenticity of the generally accepted date, were any verification necessary.

The late General Coffin, whose residence was at the

Nerepis, was a great friend of Sheriff White, and always visited him when in the city.

The small sword, an illustration of which accompanies the article on old silver in this issue, was the gift of General Coffin to Sheriff White, and was frequently worn by the latter in court.

It is asserted on good authority that in his later years Sheriff White was the victim of various unscrupulous persons to whom he entrusted the management of his affairs.

The following data from the family Bible of Sheriff White, now in the possession of his grandson, Mr. Lewis DeBlois Millidge, is of interest:

James and Elizabeth Cranston White, married on Monday, 2nd Nov., 1818.

Mary Elizabeth White, born Tuesday, 11th July, 1820.

Sarah Ann DeBlois White, born Tuesday, 16 Ap., 1822.

Catherine Louisa White, b. Monday, 17 Nov., 1823.

Georgianna White, b. Sat., 11 Aug., 1827.

Mary Elizabeth White, m. 5 June, 1838, to John Howe, Jr.

Susannah Peters, eldest sister of James White, d. 25 July, 1838, in her 63rd year.

Sarah Ann DeBlois, 2nd d. of James White, m. Thomas Edward Millidge, 19 May, 1840.

Mary Elizabeth DeVeber, 2nd sister of James White, d. 14 Feb., 1844, in her 66th year.

Catherine Louisa White m. William M. Howe, 23 June, 1845, by Rev. J. W. D. Gray.

Georgianna White m. Thomas B. Wilson, 26 Aug., 1845, by Rev. J. W. D. Gray.

Elizabeth Cranston, wife of James White, d. at 10 minutes to one on the morning of 18 Feb., 1855, in the 65th year of her age.

James White d. Aug. 21st, 1858, aged 87.

Mary E., wife of John Howe, d. Christmas morning, 1874, aged 54 years.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.

Uktce-bal-lok.

A MICMAC LEGEND.

BAY VIEW, P. E. ISLAND,
6th May, 1903.

Dear Mr. Jack—I enclose you one of two legends found amongst Dr. S. T. Rand's manuscripts, which have not been published. Probably he recorded it in his later years, after Prof. E. N. Horsford had secured the others and placed them in Wellesley College Library. The remaining story relates to the origin of black snakes, and seems to me unimportant, but this one of *Uktce-bal-lok* is a splendid conception, and well worthy of a place in Acadian literature. I may add that Rand's Dictionary will be issued now in a month or two; it was to have been done some months ago, but has proved a difficult undertaking for compositors. After transcribing and arranging the lists of words, I prepared a crude grammar from such materials as were available; and purpose adding a list of place-names as complete as possible as an appendix to the book. As soon as the dictionary issues and home-cares allow me, I plan to start for Manitoba, where I have accepted an appointment to work amongst the Otchipwes and Crees somewhat as Dr. Rand did here.

THE LEGEND.

Uktce-bal-lok, the great "Spirit of the Air," lives in his wigwam somewhere far away in the blue vault above; he is sometimes seen by mortals, sitting in the forks of a tree, but many have been struck blind until sunset by looking at him. Once, a long time ago, an *ulnoo* (red-man) tried to shoot him, but in an instant, before he had time to take aim, the

Spirit of the Air swooped down and flew off with him, carrying him above the clouds, and leaving him on the top of a lofty mountain, from which it took him months to find his way back to his tribe.

Uktce-bal-lok has no real body as men have, only a heart with wings to cover it, a large head with enormous cheeks, and very long legs. Though he does not either eat nor drink, yet he is tremendously powerful, being the only one whom Glooscap fears; indeed there is power enough in his *mas-kwel-a-mil* (shriek) to paralyze and kill outright any mortal who hears it. He has fought many battles with *mid-o-lin* (witches), and with *ke-wa-kwe* (giants with hearts of ice) and on every occasion has come off victorious.

Once the great *Oo-tcou-sun* (hurricane) went to visit him, and said: "I have often heard of you but never had time to come and see you before." To which *Uktce-bal-lok* replied: "*Moosooms* (grandfather), you are the first and only one who has ever dared come to see me, and I like you well, though I have one fault to find with you,—you move your wings too fast for me: sometimes I have to fly out of my wigwam, fearing it will be blown down upon me and kill me, it trembles so."

"Well," replied *Oo-tcou-sun*, the only thing for you to do is to move away from here, for you are a little too near me; in fact you are the nearest neighbour I have; besides, I cannot stop flapping my wings,—if I should do so my people would all die." "I will not move," retorted *Uktce-bal-lok*, "that is one thing I will not do." Ha! ha! laughed *Oo-tcu-sun*. "Glooscap will defend me and my people!"

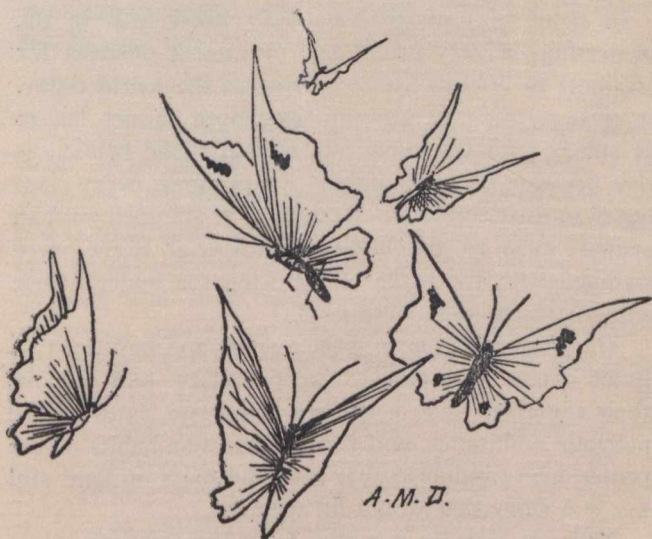
"There you are mistaken, for Glooscap does not fight with me," proudly answered *Uktce-bal-lok*, "He is afraid to do so, and, let me tell you, sir, he does not like the flapping of your wings any too well; for he says that often he dares not go sailing in his *kwedun* (canoe) your wings move so fast; moreover, did not Glooscap once go to see you, and throw you down?"

"Yes he did," said *Oo-teu-sun*, "but he was glad to hurry back and set me up again, for the water in the rivers and lakes all became thick with slime, and the fish and game died on every hand from the scum that rose to the surface. He was only too glad to have my wings move freely again. You and I, too, had better be friends and keep our places." And so it happened that after much wind blowing back and forth

between the Hurricane *Oo-icu-sun*, and *Uktce-bal-lok*, the great Spirit of the Air, the two agreed to live at peace for many moons, each following his own inclinations and in his own territory.

JEREMIAH S. CLARK.

The letter from Mr. Clark, which accompanies his Micmac Legend, is somewhat personal, and was not intended by him for publication. As it contains much that is interesting, it was felt that it might be a pardonable liberty to give it to the public in its original form.
—Ed.



Memorial Marine Museum and Picture Gallery for the City and County of Yarmouth.

A Proposition.

(From the Yarmouth Herald).

Mr. Editor:

Within the last thirty years the writer has to some extent had the acquaintance with many prominent gentlemen of this city who for years were the chief factors in making Yarmouth and its surroundings one of the world's chief factories in the manufacture of shipping, so to speak.

In point of tonnage Yarmouth stood fifth in the ownership—a very proud and prominent position for any port to hold in the commerce of the world today. A stranger driving through Yarmouth cannot fail to be struck with the many fine well-groomed residences that are seen on every hand. Every stone, every clap-board in their construction ought to be stamped with an anchor, even as the bricks of Imperial Rome were stamped with the name of the Emperor under whose administration they were used.

The ships are gone and the owners and builders to a great extent have crossed the boundary, and so have their captains. The herculean enterprise, faithful and patriotic endurance, and shrewd business habits of the people who conducted that great business on land and sea is a story that would fill volumes.

There is scarcely a house, from the most unpretentious farm building in the county to the most palatial residence of Yarmouth city, that is not in some way connected with the building, owning or sailing of the

great Yarmouth fleet that assisted in no small degree to add weight and prestige to the red ensign of the British Empire.

The *Yarmouth Herald* has seen all this great business develop and nearly disappear, and in its pages done much to educate and strengthen the hands of the toiler and brains of the speculator by encouraging remarks and thoughtful and timely suggestions, and after all, Mr. *Yarmouth Herald*, you cannot point out that any provision has been made in this goodly city to commemorate the brave doings of those who built the city.

I have been given to understand that the late Mr. Baker donated some money for the purpose of building a library, etc., with conditions. These conditions have not been complied with, and the possibility of losing the bequest is looming ominously close at hand.

THE PROPOSITION.

During my stay here this summer I have visited many dwellings in search of paintings of old time shipping, and find there is scarcely a house that does not possess some memento in that line. Each picture has its own individual history pointing to the life or lives of those who were interested in the same, and very soul stirring and entertaining were the stories concerned of the vessels painted by some Antwerp, Liverpool, or even Chinese artist.

I hold that the many hundreds of these works of art should be carefully preserved in some fire proof building. Every inch of canvas covered by these marine subjects or portraits conveys an almost limitless history of Yarmouth and of the past.

In Salem, Mass., there are two institutions dedicated to the preservation of historical subjects. The Essex Institute and India and China Museum both contain

a very extensive collection of ship portraits and models donated by citizens from time to time, and are very interesting places to visit. Yarmouth is absolutely in want of just such an institute or museum. People are very apt to look to moneyed men to fill up such a void. Allow me to suggest that such an institute or memorial building for such a purpose, in order to be made generally interesting, ought to be the effort of all classes.

The writer proposes a building to cost about \$4,000, or less, the material of its outside to be constructed out of white quartz. Suppose every farmer within easy distance of the city supplies four or five loads of that beautiful material gratuitously, which he can gather off his farm—it can be found in his stone fences, in his potato patch, turnip field and corn pasture, in fact it is lying everywhere—a few hundred loads would build the walls, and a few barrels of cement would hold it together. The construction of such a wall requires just a little artistic taste, just put up rough, with little or no facing.

Such a building as the one I propose can be seen at West Medford, Mass., railway station. It is the most unique building in the state, formed exclusively of curious rocks, and is a perfectly geological wonder. The material was given by residents, some blocks cost as high as fifteen dollars. Mr. *Yarmouth Herald* you have the material for the walls at your own doors—use it. I presume there would be no difficulty in obtaining a gift of land for such a purpose, the size of the building to be regulated by the size of the sinews of war—*i. e.* cash—available.

The walls for such a building are without windows. A gallery or museum is always lighted from the roof. I likewise propose that all who assist in the erection, whether by an ox team of quartz or other native free

building material, shall have their names inscribed on vellum, and will remain in the museum as a testimonial to the taste and good citizenship of the donator. The history of each picture for the mural decoration, and every contributor for the museum will be duly credited in a catalogue, as is usual in such cases.

This is a brief outline of my proposition. The ways and means can now be carefully entered upon if a seconder can be found to the resolution. Moreover, the writer feels confident that no inconsiderable sum can be obtained from the friends of Yarmouth in Boston. A sketch or architectural elevation and plan of the proposed temple will be sent to you at an early date for the consideration of citizens generally in town and county.

I may state that the common fence stones are used for the walls of suburban churches. The collecting of historical marine subjects is very much in vogue in New England. One of the most prominent collectors is Mr. Charles Taylor, jr., of the *Boston Globe*.

I have merely taken the material for the building of outside walls into consideration, and will furnish details for remainder if my proposition finds public favor.

EDWARD J. RUSSELL.

The plan for a museum outlined by Mr. Russell is very similar to that advocated by the late Isaac Allen Jack for the City of St. John, except that his plan was wider in its scope. The edible fish, native to our waters, and many other useful features which might, with advantage, be included, were outlined in the scheme suggested by Mr. Jack. Similar museums might be established at Halifax, Charlottetown, Sydney and Digby with advantage to the inhabitants of the several places.—ED. ACADIENSIS.



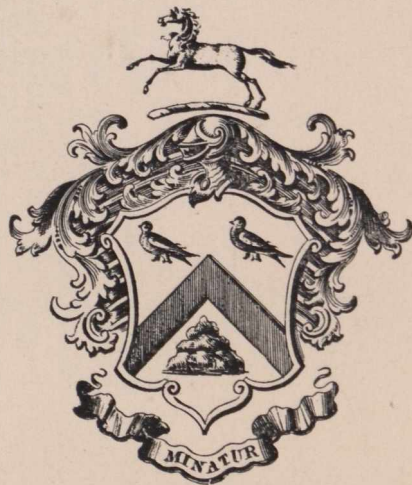
THE August issue of the Journal of the Ex-Libris Society, of which Mr. W. H. K. Wright, F.R.H.S., F. L.A., of the Public Library, Plymouth, England, is the Honorary Editor, contains an interesting article upon the catalogue of the

Franks Collection of Book-Plates, the first volume of which has just been issued. This collection consists of British and American Book-Plates bequeathed to the trustees of the British Museum by Sir Augustus Wolleston Franks. The catalogue is the result of five years of arduous work on the part of Mr. E. R. J. Gambier-Howe, and in it some 40,000 book-plates have been tabulated. The first volume alone contains 458 pages, Royal 8 vo., and in it are 13,182 items, of a list of plates. It is claimed that hardly an English family of any importance in the 17th or 18th centuries is unrepresented.

The Rough List of Legal Book-Plates, compiled by Mr. S. A. Grundy-Newman, is also continued, and it is gratifying to observe that Mr. Newman has found the series of book-plate articles which have appeared in these pages ever since the inception of the work, to be of assistance in his compilation.



No. 60.



Rev. Edmund Maturin.

No. 61.

BOOK-PLATES.

From the Journal we learn that the Annual Exhibition of the Society was held June 22 and 23, there being thirty-seven exhibitors, the exhibits in some instances numbering many hundreds of examples. Such a collection must have been extremely interesting, as some rare and valuable plates were on view.

The autumn number of *The Book-Lover*, edited by Mr. Warren Eldridge Price, and which publication, by the way, should not be confounded with *The Book-Lovers Magazine*, an excellent magazine of a different style, contains a short but interesting article on Book-Plates, by Malcolm Chandler. Mr. Chandler makes some capital suggestions, by the aid of which any person of taste and originality and some knowledge of drawing, may secure a book-plate at trifling cost. Photography is the medium recommended as a means of reproduction, and for a small collection numbering a few hundreds of volumes the preparation of such a book-plate should prove a pleasant pastime. The writer had already experimented somewhat along these lines with satisfactory results, and can add his assurance to that of Mr. Chandler that the variety of results to be obtained is surprising.

The same issue of the *Book-Lover* also contains four pages of re-productions of book-plates of merit.

No. 60. The book-plate of Miss Eliza Ritchie, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is a good example of the pictorial style much in vogue, more particularly in the neighbouring Republic, where heraldic plates are regarded with disfavour by some excellent authorities, as being incompatible with the constitution and traditions of that country.

No. 61. The Reverend Edmund Maturin was a Church of England clergyman, a native of Ireland, who completed his education at Dublin University, and settled in Nova Scotia. In 1859 he went over to the

Roman Catholic Church, and wrote a pamphlet defending his change of views. Subsequently he returned to the Protestant faith, publishing his reasons for his return. He has been spoken of as a fine scholar and an eloquent preacher. This original of the plate here reproduced, was obtained by the writer from an old volume picked up at the auction of the effects of the late Thomas F. Raymond, of St. John, a year or two ago.

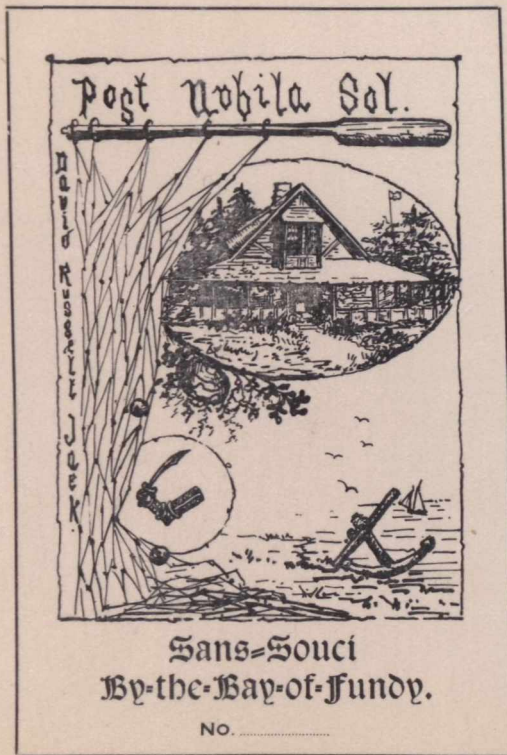
No. 62. The various members of the Uniacke family would appear to have been users of a book-plate to a considerable extent. The example which we reproduce today, that of Norman Fitz Gerald Uniacke, dated Lincoln Inn, 1805, being the third which has been listed in this series of articles bearing the Uniacke coat-of-arms.

Norman Fitz Gerald Uniacke was the eldest son of Richard John Uniacke, and was in 1809 made Attorney-General of Lower Canada. He arrived at Quebec June 5, in that year, and entered on the duties of the office. He subsequently removed to Halifax and was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia. He died at Halifax.

No. 63. This book-plate was designed for the writer by Mrs. George W. Daniel, of Moncton, N. B., for use in a small library at his country place, "Sans-Souci, on the Bay of Fundy," about two miles distant from Saint John. The building shown in the upper portion of the plate is a log-cabin built of cedar logs, after a design by the owner, the oar and curtain of fish-net forming a portion of the scheme of interior decoration appropriate to the locality. The Jack crest and motto are both introduced.

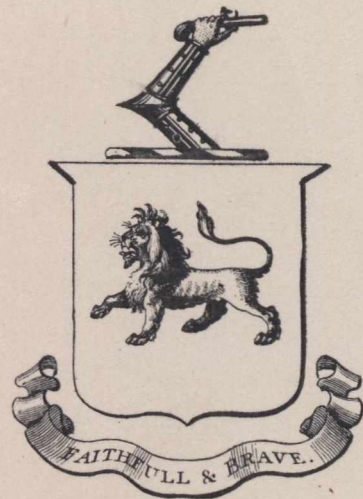
DAVID RUSSELL JACK.

(To be continued.)



No. 63.

BOOK-PLATES.



Norman F. Gerald Uniacke
Lincolns Inn
1805.

No. 62.

Book Reviews.

"The St. Lawrence River from Gulf to Lake," an historic, descriptive and legendary narrative of Canada's great river. By George Waldo Browne, Manchester, N. H.

No river in America is richer in its historical and traditional setting than the picturesque St. Lawrence, which it is purposed to treat in this work. Beginning with the romance of the early discoverers, and a pen-picture of the gulf, the history, legends, and picturesque features associated with the river will be taken up in regular order. An idea of the exhaustive manner in which the subject will be treated can be obtained from a quotation of some of the chapter heads, as follows: The Outlook, giving a general description of the St. Lawrence valley, Early Voyageurs, Lower St. Lawrence, the Open Door to Canada, Mysterious Saguenay, In the Wake of Champlain, Primitive Stadacona, Town on the Rock, Picturesque Quebec, Jesuits in New France, Under the Old Regime, From Fur Trade to Commerce, Piping Times in Quebec, "Fifteen Thousand Acres of Snow," Prisoner of Beaumanoir, When Quebec Fell, Under the New Government, Peasant Population of Canada, The Noblesse, Course of Conquest, From Quebec to Three Rivers, South-eastern Quebec, From Three Rivers to Mount Royal, Settlement of the Isle of Montreal, Holy Wars of Montreal, Canadian Thermopylæ, Indian Feuds and Wars, Second chapter in the Conquest, Canada's "white city," Lower Ottawa, Farther North, Upper St. Lawrence, Fifty Miles of Islands, Canadian Channel, American Channel, Canada's West Point, Gateway to the West.

As far as possible the information is being gathered from local sources, and it is expected much hitherto unpublished matter will be included. While it will be made authentic as history, enough of the romance connected with the subject will be given to make it as interesting as a story. Of course the above list of titles can only give an inkling of the material to be embodied in the work, which will consist of 400 octavo pages. The text will be illustrated with 100 original photographs of scenery, buildings and noted places, reproductions in half-tones of portraits of famous persons, paintings, engravings, old prints, etc.

The co-operation of those who may have any unpublished material, or who can suggest others who may have such, is earnestly sought by the author, and correspondence is solicited by him.

"William Bowne, of Yorkshire, England, and His Descendants," by Millar K. Reading, M. D., published by H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J.

This work, which is bound in cloth, of 48 pages in extent, was originally intended as a genealogical sketch of William Bowne, of the Revolutionary war and his descendants only, giving his line of descent back to the emigrant ancestor. After much of the Bowne material was already in print, it was found that much data had been collected of general interest with regard to the Bowne family, and it was decided to include it in the work. In the preface the writer states that to Mr. H. E. Deats, editor of the *Jerseyman*, Flemington, N. J., belongs all the credit of the publication of these records.

"The True History of the American Revolution," by Sydney George Fisher.

This is a neat volume of 435 pages, 8vo., containing 24 illustrations and maps, published by the J. B. Lippincott Co., 1902, price \$2.00.

Mr. Fisher says that the historians do not tell the whole history of the Revolution. His book is likely to make the American reader feel that he has never known before the truth about his fight for freedom. Years of persistent burrowing amid pamphlets, newspapers, letters, personal memoirs and obscure documents, has given the author possession of much new material. He has striven to paint the men and times, not as hero-worshippers might wish to see them, but as they really were. The result is a book which is almost sure to start violent discussions and to shake a great many people out of long-cherished beliefs.

In the preface the author remarks: "The Revolution was a much more ugly and unpleasant affair than most of us imagine. I know of many people who talk a great deal about their ancestors, but who I am quite sure would now take the side their ancestors chose. Nor was it a great spontaneous, unanimous uprising, all righteousness, perfection, and infal-

libility, a marvel of success at every step, and incapable of failure, as many of us very naturally believe from what we have read."

"The device of softening the unpleasant or rebellious features of the Revolution does not, I think, accomplish the improving and edifying results among us, which the historians from their exalted station are so gracious as to wish to bestow. A candid and free disclosure of all that the records contain would be more appreciated by our people and of more advantage to them. They are as fully competent to judge of actions and events as any one of their number who takes upon himself the tasks of the historian."

"Royal Tour in Canada, 1901," by Joseph Pope, C.M.G., Under-Secretary of State.

This work comprises a volume of 372 pages, well illustrated and carefully printed, bound in cloth. It describes the tour of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, through the Dominion of Canada, in the year 1901, and is intended no doubt as a memorial of that occasion.

As is not infrequent with works published in Upper Canada, and professing to be thoroughly Canadian, but little space is devoted to the Maritime Provinces. There is one illustration which professes to be of the Intercolonial Railway station at St. John, N. B., but is certainly not of the building as stated in the title. Probably through some oversight on the part of the printer, the wrong cut has been introduced. No view of the I. C. R. station at St. John appears, however, in any part of the work. The only other view of any portion of the Maritime Provinces is a small picture illustrating the presentation of an address at Halifax, N. S., and which seems to be a fairly good piece of work.

"Names of Soldiers of the American Revolution, who applied for State Bounty, as appears of Record in Land Office," compiled by Charles J. House, of Augusta, Me., and published by order of the Governor and Executive Council.

This work containing a short preface and an introduction of 11 pages, consists of a genealogical list of names of soldiers, with their place of residence at time of enlistment, the date of their death when known, and addresses of their various widows surviving. To the compiler of genealogical data, this list of names of persons connected with the Revolution will be of considerable value.

"The History of New Brunswick for Use in Public Schools," by G. U. Hay, D. Sc., printed by W. J. Gage & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price 40 cents.

The want of a brief history of New Brunswick, simple and natural in its language, and of such a nature as to create an interest, not only among children but among grown people, in the natural features and the people and events of the Province of New Brunswick, has long been greatly felt. Mr. Hay has prepared with great care a small volume of 178 pages, 8 vo., freely illustrated, which will doubtless be greatly appreciated by the teaching staff of the province with which he deals. In addition to 50 illustrations, there are 4 maps in outline, and a map of the Maritime Provinces, printed in colors.

The table of contents is as follows: The Legendary Age, Jacques Cartier, De Monts and Champlain, The First Settlement in Acadia, The Indians of New Brunswick, Acadia and its Fortunes, Early Missionaries, Indian Raids and French Wars, Fort Cumberland, North Shore Settlements, Early British Settlements, The Coming of the Loyalists, The Time of Change, The Growing Time, The Great Fire of Miramichi, Prosperity and Adversity, Government by the People, Better Communication, Confederation, Later Events, Industrial Progress, New Brunswick and the Empire.

The author acknowledges his indebtedness to the historical works of Dr. James Hannay, and to the several monographs on New Brunswick, by Prof. W. F. Ganong; also to the Rev. W. O. Raymond and James Vroom, Esq., to whom he is particularly indebted for assistance in reading proofs.

It is to be hoped that the work may be generally adopted for use in schools throughout the Province, in order that students may become thoroughly familiar with the history of their native land.

"A Genealogical Sketch of the Family of Arthur Stevenson," by Dr. J. R. Stevenson.

This volume containing 12 pages, as well as the Stevenson coat-of-arms in colors, is reprinted from Volume IX., of the *Jerseyman*, by Anthony Killgore. That branch of the Stevenson family who are descended from Thomas Stevenson, of Hunterdon County, N. J., is fully dealt with, and his descendants clearly and precisely enumerated.

"Dochet (St. Croix) Island." A Monograph by W. F. Ganong, M.A., Ph.D., for sale by J. Hope & Sons, Ottawa; The Copp-Clark Co., Toronto; Bernard Quaritch, London, England, 1902.

From the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Vol. VIII, Section IV, this very interesting paper by Prof. Ganong has been republished. Like all the other literary efforts of this writer, the work has been most thoroughly done, and all the information obtainable, historical, geographical or otherwise, relating to the subject under review, would appear to be embodied in this work.

The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, of the Lenox Library, New York, to Rev. W. O. Raymond, of St. John, Captain Joseph Huckins, the present keeper of the lighthouse on the island, and Rev. Joseph Lee, of Red Beach.

The work is copiously illustrated by maps and drawings, and by reproductions of photographs taken by the writer who, in addition to a thorough knowledge of his subject, gained by years of study and research, has the additional advantage of having been familiar with the island and its surroundings from early boyhood.

"A List of Lincolniana, in the Library of Congress," by George Thomas Ritchie, assistant in catalogue division. 75 pps. 4to., cloth.

The work has been divided into two parts, of which the first is a list of the writings of Abraham Lincoln, and the second a list of the writings relating to him. It is mainly an inventory of the books and pamphlets on Abraham Lincoln as they stand on the shelves in the biographical section of the library, to which are added references to collected works containing biographical sketches, orations, etc.; also a list of the writings of Lincoln as they appear in the card catalogue.

"A Calendar of John Paul Jones' Manuscripts in the Library of Congress," compiled under the direction of Charles Henry Lincoln, Ph. D., of the Division of Manuscripts, Washington; Government Printing Office, 1903. 316 pps. 4to., cloth.

The manuscripts calendared in this volume, which includes 883 entries, arranged chronologically, are a part of the Peter

Force collection, purchased by the national government in 1867. John Paul Jones died in 1792. By his will, dated the day of his death, all his papers were left to his sisters and their children. Shortly after Jones' decease, his sister, Mrs. Jane Taylor, sent such of his papers as best illustrated his services in the War of the American Revolution, to Robert Hyslop, a solicitor of New York. Mr. Hyslop retained them until his death, when they passed into the hands of a tradesman of that city. From this dealer they were acquired by Mr. George A. Ward, who recognized something of their value. Learning of their existence in 1824, Col. John Henry Sherburne, Registrar of the Navy, at once set about the compilation of his life of Jones, published in 1825, in which he printed many of his letters. The letters afterwards came into the possession of Peter Force, and from him were purchased by Congress and placed in the library as stated above.

The Calendar is one that must be invaluable to the student of the history of the American Revolutionary War, as it gives clearly and briefly the contents of each document in the collection, notably the accounts of naval engagements submitted by Jones to the representatives of his own Government, and the narrative of his experiences during the American Revolution prepared for presentation to Louis XIV. of France.

"Lake St. Louis, Old and New, illustrated, and Cavalier de La Salle," by Desire Girouard, D.C.L., Q.C., member of the Historical Society of Montreal, member of the House of Commons for Jacques Cartier County. Translated from the French by Desire Girouard, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Advocate. Columbian Edition. Published at Montreal, by Poirier Bessette & Co., 1893. 298 pps. 4to. Over 100 illustrations.

From the pen of such a distinguished writer and literatus, and published as it appears to have been regardless of expense, this work is one that could not fail to delight equally the historian or the lover of *de luxe* publications. The author had previously written several reliable works, touching the French regime in Canada, but this work was probably the writer's crowning literary triumph. Only a few miles from Judge Girouard's splendid country home, lies Lachine, from whence the famous de La Salle set out on the 6th of July, 1669, on his great voyage of western American discovery.

and at which place, twenty years later, the Lachine massacre took place.

"While the nations of the old world, and the new, are celebrating the discovery of America," says the author in his preface, "a resident of Lachine may be justified in paying his tribute to the memory of all those who founded and fostered the settlements of Lake St. Louis, especially to one who was not only the father of Lachine, but the pioneer of the States of Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois—Robert Cavelier de La Salle. Here on the banks of the St. Lawrence, in his Seigniorship of St. Sulpice, the great explorer dwelt, until incited by the marvellous tales of the Iroquois Indians, he conceived the idea of a passage by land to China and Japan. This project he was destined never to carry out; but he penetrated the far west to the mouth of the Mississippi, leaving behind him on his route the foundations of posts, to become at a later period great centres of trade and commerce."

Another link between Lachine and the West was Colonel J. Bte. Beaubien, one of the founders of Chicago, and grandson of Jean Bte. Cuillerier dit Beaubien, a native of Lachine and proprietor of Fort Cuillerier.

These considerations induced the author to publish a revised and enlarged edition, in the English language, with illustrations of the past and present, of his former pamphlets upon "Le Vieux Lachine et Le Massacre du 5 aout 1689," "Les Anciens Forts de Lachine et Cavelier de La Salle," and "Les Anciennes Cotes du Lac Saint-Louis," which owed their inception to the memorial celebration in 1889, of the massacre of the inhabitants of Lachine in 1689.

During the present year, 1903, a "Supplement to Lake St. Louis," containing 250 pages of printed matter and over 30 illustrations, has been issued, and this volume is dedicated by the distinguished jurist "To the memory of my son Desire, whose fine translation contributed in a great measure to the success of "Lake St. Louis." To translate a work so as to lose nothing of the original forcefulness, accuracy, and grace of diction is no light task, and high compliments are paid to the translator by Edward G. Mason and Nicholas Flood Davin.

The price of the complete work is ten dollars if bound in half moroco, or six dollars if bound in paper. For the supplement, four dollars if bound in moroco, and three dollars if bound in paper.

From the Library of Congress, Division of Bibliography, have been received select lists of books, compiled under the direction of Mr. A. P. C. Griffin, Chief of Division of Bibliography, upon the following subjects:

Cabinets of England and America.

The Negro Question.

Anglo-Saxon Interests.

On Labor, particularly relating to strikes.

Federal Control of Commerce and Corporations.

Constitution of the United States.

Industrial Arbitration.

Government Ownership of Railroads.

Old Age and Civil Service Pensions.

Canadian Catalogue of Books, Part one, by W. R. Haight, 130 pps. Demy 8vo., paper, price \$2.50, published by Haight & Co., Toronto, 1896.

The Catalogue embraces 1,006 titles, so arranged as to be easily referred to, the idea being to continue issuing the parts until as nearly as possible, a complete list might be obtained of all the books and pamphlets published in the Dominion from the first printed book in 1767.

Annual Catalogue of Canadian Books, 1896, 60 pps., Demy 8vo., paper, uncut, published by Haight & Co., Toronto, 1898. Edition, 500 copies. \$2.

The first supplement to the Canadian Catalogue of Books mentioned above, constitutes, with the original publication, an interesting collection, ranging from the relations of the Jesuit Fathers to government reports, surveys, sermons, society pamphlets, private poems and standard works in the various fields of literature. This work, while not being a complete catalogue of Canadian books, as expressly disclaimed in the preface, is nevertheless a very useful work of reference for the bookseller or the Canadian literary worker.

"Before the Coming of the Loyalists," by C. Haight, 24 pps., Demy 8vo., paper, 25 cents, a paper read before the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Ontario, October 14, 1897.

"Coming of the Loyalists," by C. Haight, 20 pp., Demy 8vo., paper, 25 cents, a paper read before the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Ontario, November 11th, 1897.

Canniff Haight, the author of the two pamphlets just mentioned, and who died June 25, 1901, was the son of Shadrick Ricketson Haight (son of David Haight, U. E. L., who settled in Adolphustown), and his wife Mary, daughter of James Canniff, U. E. L. He was born 4th June, 1825, resided in Picton, County of Prince Edward, and subsequently in Toronto. He was a journalist, and author, having written "Country Life in Canada Fifty Years Ago," "A Genealogy of the Haight Family," etc. He also transcribed with his own hands the M. S. Reports of the Commissioners on U. E. L. claims, which were lost for many years, and which are now in the Congressional Library at Washington, a work in which he was engaged for some months under the direction of Mr. James Bain, Public Librarian, Toronto, and with the assistance of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Toronto.

Some of the advance sheets have been received from the editor, Mr. William Nelson, of Patterson, Cor. Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society of "New Jersey Archives," Vol. 26, which is now in press, and will be published in 1904.

An item of local interest reads as follows:

"—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, No. 2040, January 28, 1768.

"Whereas, a certain tract of land hath been lately obtained in the Province of Nova Scotia, lying on the north side of the Bason of Menis, called Philadelphia Township, whereon some good families are now settled and many more engaged to go: This is to give notice that any person inclining to become settlers on the said land, will meet with very good encouragement, the particulars of which, will be made known, by applying to James James, at Piles Grove, Daniel Lethgow, at Salem Bridge, James Thomson, at Hancock's Bridge, Benjamin Davids, at Crosswicks, John Jones, in German-town, or to Nathan Shepherd, William Ball, John Lukens, James Haldane, and Benjamin Armitage, in Philadelphia. And as a proper vessel will be provided to carry families and goods to the aforesaid lands, early next spring, those who purpose to become adventurers, are desired to be speedy in their application, and enter into articles with some of the above-mentioned persons."

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.

Old Magazines of Canada Wanted.

- Amaranth, St. John, N. B., 2 Vols.
 Acadian Magazine, Halifax, N. S., 2 Vols., 1826-28.
 Anglo-American Magazine, Toronto, 7 Vols., 1852-57.
 Barker's Canadian Magazine, Kingston, 1 Vol., 1846-47.
 British Canadian Review, Quebec, 1 Vol., 1862-63.
 British Colonial Magazine, Toronto, 1 Vol., 1853.
 Bystander, Toronto, 4 Vols., 1880-90.
 Canadian Home Journal, Toronto, 8 Vols., 1893-1900.
 Canadian Literary Magazine, York, 1 Vol., 1833.
 Canadian Magazine, Montreal, 4 Vols., 1823-25.
 Canadian Magazine, Toronto, 1 Vol., 1833.
 Canadian Magazine, Toronto. 2 Vols., 1871.
 Canadian Merchants' Magazine, Toronto, 5 Vols., 1857-59.
 Canadian Patriot, Montreal, 1 Vol., 1866.
 Canadian Quarterly Review, Toronto, 1 Vol., 1863-64.
 Canadian Review and Magazine, Montreal, 3 Vols., 1824-26.
 Cape Breton and Nova Scotia Magazine, Sydney.
 Dominion Illustrated Monthly, Montreal, 3 Vols., 1892-93.
 Dominion Review, Toronto, 4 Vols., 1896-99.
 Great West, The, Winnipeg, 14 Vols., 1891-8.
 Halifax Monthly Magazine, Halifax, 3 Vols., 1830-33.
 Lake Magazine, Toronto, 1 Vol., 1892-93.
 Literary Garland, Montreal, 14 Vols., 1833-51.
 Manitoban, The, Winnipeg, 2 Vols., 1892-93.
 P. E. I. Magazine, 1st Vol., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
 Also, any books, pamphlets, photographs, maps, engravings,
 old newspapers, or other data relating to the Maritime
 Provinces of Canada.

D. R. JACK,
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

