

REPORT
ON
CANADIAN ARCHIVES
AND ON THE
SYSTEM OF KEEPING
PUBLIC RECORDS,

BY
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ARCHIVIST.

1881.

(Being Appendix 1 to Report of the Minister of Agriculture.)



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APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORT ON PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

(DOUGLAS BRYMNER, ARCHIVIST.)

SIR,—I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the state of the Archives under my charge, and the progress that has been made in the collection of the papers bearing on the history of the Provinces of British North America, now forming the Dominion of Canada.

The experience gained during the nine years that have elapsed since the formation of this branch of the Department, and the recent investigation which I was instructed to make in Europe, induce me to ask permission to enter more fully than has hitherto been done into the consideration of the questions relating to the collection, arrangement and safe-keeping of the records of the Dominion. Such a consideration must necessarily be of some length, but I shall endeavour to condense the information into as brief space as is consistent with perfect clearness.

The history of the Dominion of Canada, as an organized confederation, only dates from the 1st July, 1867, when the foundation was laid for the consolidation under one government of all British North America. It is, therefore, evident, that so far as regards the Dominion, its record as a Dominion can only relate to its current history since the 1st of July, 1867. It is equally evident, that to understand the political position of the Dominion, the history of the various Provinces and Territories of which it is composed, and the progress of events which has led to the present constitution of Canada, the records of the past must be made accessible to the historian, and placed in as complete a state as possible at his disposal.

There are, then, two branches of the subject to which attention may be directed : 1. The past history of the Provinces of British North America, now forming the Dominion of Canada ; and 2, its current records since the 1st July, 1867.

The tenour of the instructions I had the honour to receive for my guidance on leaving for Europe, directed me to ascertain, as fully as possible, the nature, number, and, generally speaking, the historical character of manuscript to be found in the public repositories, and next, to investigate, so far as the time at my disposal would permit, the means taken to collect, arrange, preserve, and render accessible to the public the records therein contained. In the Act creating the Public Record Office in London (1 and 2 Vic., Cap. 94), to which I shall afterwards refer, the word "Records" is defined to mean : "All rolls, records, writs, books, proceedings, decrees, wills, warrants, accounts, papers and documents whatsoever of a public nature belonging to Her Majesty, or then deposited in any of the offices or places of custody before mentioned." This definition was, however, very widely extended, as I shall show hereafter.

As a matter of convenience, I shall take the second branch of the inquiry first, by tracing the steps which have led to the formation of one great Public Record Office. It will be seen how closely the facts bear on the preservation of our current records, and how great an opportunity exists at this early stage of our history to profit by the mistakes of older nations. The second branch will naturally come under consideration, in discussing the first, without any formal division.

In giving the result of my investigations, it will, I think, be better to throw the whole into a condensed statement, rather than to occupy space by constant reference to the particular public office from which I obtained the information.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

In 1800, in consequence of representations made, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed "to inquire into the state of the public records of the Kingdom, and of such other public instruments, rolls, books and papers as they shall think proper, and to report to the House the nature and condition thereof, together with what they shall think fit to be done for the better arrangement, preservation, and more convenient use of the same."

The Committee divided their report into three parts: 1. Measures of former times; 2. Their own proceedings; and 3. Further measures recommended.

1. It appears from the report that the greater part of the public records had been preserved then (1800) for more than 700 years, that is now (1881) about 800 years, though many had been lost or destroyed during the reigns of Stephen, John, and Henry III, a period of 137 years (1135 to 1272) between which dates these reigns were included and the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster, known in history as the Wars of the Roses (1455 to 1461).

By the Act 46, Edward III. (1473), the public records were considered as the people's evidence, and it was ordained that they should be accessible to all the King's subjects.

In Elizabeth's Reign (1559 to 1603) an inquiry was instituted concerning the records of Parliament.

James VI. I. (1617) projected a State Paper Office, and an office for a general remembrancer for all matters of record. A Commission was issued by Charles I, for searching after all records belonging to the Crown. The Civil Wars, ending in the setting up of the Commonwealth, broke down the provision for the safety of the public records, and Charles II, after his restoration, took some steps to remedy this state of things, but nothing effectual was done till the time of Queen Anne (1702 to 1714) when as one result of the investigation, *Rymer's Fœdera*, was published, a compilation of State papers and records, chiefly relating to the foreign transactions of the country. Then an inquiry was instituted regarding the domestic records connected with the internal laws and government, which was prosecuted without intermission through the reigns of Anne and George I, to the beginning of George II (1727).

Examinations seem to have been made concurrently by Lords and Commons, the former having made a report of their proceedings between 1703 and 1728; but in 1731, in consequence of a fire at the Cottonian Library, the House of Commons set on foot a more extensive and effectual inquiry, and its Committee reported in 1732 that, under their directions, some of the principal record offices had compiled a table of the records of the Kingdom, digested in a regular series of time, distinguishing the repositories in which the several records were contained, and adding: "that they had laid the foundation for a very necessary and noble work, which must be of singular advantage to particular persons; an honour to the nation; and bring to light many valuable remains of antiquity which, for want of an easy and proper access to them, have long been concealed from public notice."

Thus far, adding, however, the dates, I have followed the report; but from other sources it would be easy to trace from the middle of the thirteenth century (about 1250) down to the present day the steps taken to preserve the records. The object, however, of this part of the report is, to show by the one instance of Great Britain, the importance attached to such documents, since every European nation has been, and is now, engaged in the same task, and it may be necessary to bring this strongly and clearly before those who are so deeply engaged in making the all important history of the foundation and building up of the Dominion, that they are apt to think lightly of the task of having that history recorded, or the records preserved from being scattered and destroyed. The details of the work done, which I propose giving, will be found, I believe, to be not merely an interesting historical study, but to be of essential service as a guide to proceedings of a similar kind here, should such be determined upon.

2. (a) The Committee of 1830 had the powers held by previous committees extended, so as to include in their investigations the state of the Maritime and Ecclesiastical Courts, the Cathedral and University Libraries, the collections constituting the British Museum, and the public repositories in Scotland. A list was accordingly prepared of all public repositories, whether the papers in them had been previously examined or not. These are given in detail, but I have thought it better to give simply the classification so as to show the extent of the inquiries made by this Committee.

The repositories were thus classified: General Repositories, Houses of Parliament, Offices of State, Courts of Justice, Cathedrals and Universities, Inns of Court, and Public Libraries. A similar list was prepared for Scotland.

(b) Searching inquiries were instituted, a series of questions being sent to each repository. These required information as to its contents; the state of the building as to security and accommodation; the degree in which its catalogues, calendars and indexes were complete; the number, duties and remuneration of the officers belonging to it; distinguishing between those repositories which were open of right to all His Majesty's subjects and those only established for the safe custody of matters belonging to some particular branch of Government, or some peculiar institution. The inquiry did not extend to the nature and condition of public documents and papers immediately connected with the current business of any of the great offices of Government in matters of revenue or war, and the Committee forbore to inquire into the existence of public documents in private collections.

The Committee reporting in 1732 had received eighteen returns to inquiries. In 1800 the returns are stated in the report to have been between 300 and 400. I find the numbers on examination to have been:—

For England.....	254
For Scotland.....	49
Special reports.....	8

311

These latter were most valuable, being obtained from persons eminent for skill and experience, giving an explanation of the modes it would be most advisable to adopt for writing and preserving the public records, books and papers in all offices and repositories, besides information concerning the structure and distribution of the buildings intended for their preservation.

(c) A personal examination was also made of the principal repositories in London; the state of the buildings and the care of the documents contained in them, the result of which is given in detail, chiefly of local interest, although most important in its consequences and in the power it gave the Committee to deal with matters of which they had obtained a personal knowledge.

3. The same remark as to the local value of parts of the report applies to a large proportion of the section, entitled: "Further Measures Recommended." The preparation of complete calendars and indexes is, however, considered as most important. There is one recommendation made that is liable to misconstruction if the system of paying the officers at that time is not borne in mind, and as the system is not referred to in the report, but taken for granted as existing, the recommendation might form a very bad precedent here. The Committee recommended, that calendars and indexes, "the private property of the officers, should be purchased for the public use and appropriated to the office." It must be remembered that, down to a comparatively recent date, the officers were paid by fees; some altogether, others in addition to a *small fixed salary*; that these calendars and indexes were prepared for their own use, in their own time, to guide them in searches for which they were paid by fees, and that it was not only better for themselves, but was of great benefit to the public, and they should be able at once to give the information required. The only reference I find in the report to this system is in the article referring to the "Establishment and Duties of Office," in which it is recommended that if an officer has no salary, but is paid altogether b

fees, he should be paid in part by salary and in part by fees, to be regulated by a moderate and fixed scale, the meaning of which, as we know from the frequent complaints recorded, was that the fees were arbitrary, uncertain, and depending very much on the amount that it was thought could be extorted.

A similar report was made respecting the records in Scotland, but much less detailed.

A new Commission was issued in May, 1806. The records of Ireland were examined by some of the sub-commissioners named, who reported to the Lord-Lieutenant, and a separate Commission for Ireland was issued in 1810. Subsequent Commissions were issued in June, 1817, in June, 1821, in April, 1825, and in March, 1831. Reports which had been submitted annually, had ceased from 1819, so that the proceedings during several years cannot well be ascertained.

It was on the final report of the last named Committee, made in 1837, that the Public Records Act was passed, under which they are now managed. During the thirty-seven years over which these Commissions had extended, their attention, it is stated, was directed more particularly to printing the records, and very little was done for their care and future preservation. It appears also, that their expenses exceeded the Parliamentary votes. In fact, the Report of the Special Committee on this Commission in 1836, with the evidence adduced, shows a want of supervision and a gross state of neglect of the most ordinary checks on expenditure, that would be simply incredible, were it not so clearly proved. The Report of 1837, called forth apparently by the strictures of this Committee, gives the steps taken to carry out the objects of the Commission.

Questions more minute than those of 1800 had been sent to three classes :—

I. To the keepers of Public Records.

II. To persons having the custody of papers of the nature of records, or of other historical writings.

III. To town clerks or other officers of municipal corporations. A list of the different classes sending returns will, I think, be useful.

If the questions were sent to Scotland, there is no mention made of the fact in the report or returns.

General Repositories	7
Houses of Parliament.....	2
Offices of State.....	8
(Privy Council sent no return.)	
Courts of Justice.....	17
(No return, 4.)	
Exchequer.....	29
Circuits	6
Great Sessions of Wales.....	12
Counties Palatine	7
Cinque Ports	2
Stannary Courts	2
Clerks of the Peace	31
(No returns, 23.)	
Maritime Courts	0
Ecclesiastical Courts	9
(No returns, 9.)	
County Registries.....	4
Cathedrals	12
(No returns, 15.)	
Universities:	
Oxford.....	9
(No returns, 15.)	
Cambridge	1
Inns of Court.....	3
(No return, 1.)	

Libraries	12
Municipal Corporations of England and Wales.....	118

Total..... 291

A glance at this list will show very clearly the nature of the investigation, and the wide field it covered. The greater part of the information regarding the state of the public repositories is of only local interest, but the summary of the inquiries on this head may be quoted as a useful warning against the dangers to be avoided in Canada. The Commissioners say: "The buildings are inconvenient in point of situation—ill-adapted to the purposes to which they are applied—some of them crowded to an excess which renders the use of the records extremely difficult, and none of them provided with sufficient accommodation for that purpose; that some of them are exposed to risk of fire, and others to certain destruction by damp; and that there are large masses of records in depositories which are avowedly only temporary, and for which, sooner or later, some permanent place of deposit must be provided."

How this state of things had come to exist is clearly shown:—

1. Buildings had been used not erected for the purpose, and it was difficult, if not impossible, to adapt them "to purposes so peculiar in their nature as storing the national records, and affording suitable apartments for transacting the business relating to them."

2. The rapid increase of some of the most valuable and important documents "has occasioned such a demand for the utmost possible economy of space, that the records are placed in situations where the access to them is difficult, and from which even the light of the sun is excluded." The practice of placing them in vaults, and underground recesses, at once damp and dark, is condemned, and the danger from fire is called attention to, in the most emphatic manner.

Much of the report is taken up with questions concerning the publication of calendars, indexes and the documents themselves, and the important subject of improvements in the preservation and management of the records. The Commissioners say on this point: "The introduction of a system of uniform management appears to us, we confess, hopeless in the present state of the records and offices; and we see in the necessity for the adoption of some such general system of management, an additional and very urgent reason for the adoption of a plan which we now beg to submit to Your Majesty."

That plan was substantially the one now in existence. The report was presented to William IV on the 7th February, 1837. He having died in June following, the matter was taken up in the first year of Her Majesty's reign, and on the 14th August, 1838 the Act (1 and 2 Vic. cap. 94) for keeping safely the public records was assented to.

The Act being easily accessible, I shall merely state that the preamble sets out that public records being in the keeping of several persons, and being kept in unfit buildings, it is expedient to establish one Record Office and a better custody, and to allow of the free use of the records, so far as stands with their safety and integrity, and with the public policy of the realm; and that the records in a large number of offices, courts and other places (of which a list is given; power being taken by the 2nd section to include other offices) are to be under the charge and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls for the time being. 3rd provides for the transfer of accumulating records in the places named to the custody of the Master of the Rolls. The other clauses relate to the establishment, maintenance and management of the office; the appointment of Deputy and Assistant Keepers, &c. The interpretation clause I have already given.

As the title "Keeper of Records" frequently occurs, it may be, perhaps, not unnecessary to notice a mis-apprehension that seems to exist with regard to it. It does not designate a clerk in charge of the record room of a Department to keep clean and see that the papers are accessible, a duty very satisfactorily discharged in several of the Departments at Ottawa by an intelligent messenger. On the contrary, it designates one of the most honourable and responsible offices in

the State—the title being Master or Keeper of the Rolls or Records—the occupant of the office taking the precedence of all the legal dignitaries but two, the order being : 1. The Lord Chancellor ; 2. The Lord Chief Justice of England ; 3. The Master of the Rolls. The office, I may add, has been filled, to take only the latest Keepers of Records, by Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Cottenham, Lord Langdale, Lord Romilly, and the present keeper, Sir George Jessel. The deputy keepers are always men of distinguished ability, and the qualifications and attainments of many of the assistant keepers are little, if at all, inferior.

The absolute necessity of such an Act as that just referred to was evident, and as there is a risk in the course of years of our own records getting into the same condition, I beg to ask your attention to the statements.

The records of the Queen's Remembrancer, it was discovered, were stuffed into 600 sacks in a most filthy state, and to disinter a document, known to exist somewhere in these heaps, was a work of a most disgusting nature. The report of the Committee of the House of Commons of 1836 gives the evidence of Mr. Henry Cole, as to the state of the sheds in the King's mews, containing these records. He says : "In these sheds 4,136 cubic feet of national records were deposited in the most neglected condition. Besides the accumulated dust of centuries, all, when these operations commenced, were found to be very damp. Some were in a state of inseparable adhesion to the stone walls. There were numerous fragments which had only just escaped entire consumption by vermin, and many were in the last stage of putrefaction. Decay and damp had rendered a large quantity so fragile as hardly to admit of being touched ; others, particularly those in the form of rolls, were so coagulated together that they could not be unrolled. Six or seven perfect skeletons of rats were found imbedded, and bones of these vermin were generally distributed throughout the mass ; and, besides furnishing a charnel house for the dead, during the first removal of these national records, a dog was employed in hunting the live rats which were thus disturbed from their nests." The extract, though long, is only one of very many that might easily be brought forward, and I give it as a striking illustration of the danger to which I have alluded.

The only exception to the "shocking state" of the documents, is in the case of Scotland, of the Record Office of which the Committee spoke in these terms : "Collected together in one central, ample, commodious and safe building in Edinburgh placed under the custody of most competent and responsible keepers, they appear to be kept in a state of perfect arrangement, and ample information as to their contents supplied by full calendars and indexes."

This was the general condition of affairs which the newly constituted office had to face, and Mr. Thomas, in the introduction to his valuable Handbook to the Public Records, published thirty years ago, gives a very clear account of the steps taken to get the work done, but I think it unnecessary to do more than refer to the Handbook.

It was not till 1850 that the foundation of the present Record Office was laid. It stands between Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane, on the old garden belonging to the Roll's House. The description and plans, kindly furnished me by Mr. John Edwards, the Secretary, show that the most anxious care has been taken to assure its safety from fire, and from any conceivable accidents ; the building being not only fireproof throughout, but being also furnished with complete fire apparatus internally and externally ; men on guard in the building day and night, besides the police on service, constantly patrolling the building. The duties of all the officers and men are minutely specified.

In prosecuting inquiries as to the manner in which the Records, State papers, &c., were transferred from the Courts of Law, and the various Government offices (Colonial, War, &c.) to the custody of the Keeper of Records, Mr. William Hardy, the Deputy Keeper, furnished me with a memorandum from the late deputy keeper, Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, approved by the Master of the Rolls, and addressed to the Treasury, on the subject of the accumulations of records. The memorandum dated the 20th November, 1875, shows that in spite of the great size of the building, its capacity was already overtaxed. A great part of this was due to accumulations of large masses

of legal and Governmental documents "wholly useless for legal, historical * * or official purposes, and of no possible interest to any one." The Repository, it was stated, was already filled to overflowing, and, unless some steps were taken to relieve the office of useless and cumbersome documents, it would get into a state of embarrassment from which it could not easily be extricated. A Committee was, therefore, suggested to consist of three; two being professional gentlemen, and the third, an officer of the Department. A list of nearly 100,000 packages, boxes and volumes of the papers to be dealt with is given in detail, besides many thousands only mentioned without specific numbers.

As a consequence of the memorandum, an Act amending the Public Record Office Act of 1838, was assented to on 14th August, 1877 (40 and 41 Vic., cap. 55.) Being a public Act, and easily accessible, I would only remark that its provisions show with what jealous care the permission to destroy any legal or State paper has been fenced about, to prevent the slightest risk of improper influences being used to secure the destruction of a document which it might be inconvenient to preserve.

According to the Act, the documents in Courts of Record are to be delivered to the custody of the Master of the Rolls on his warrant, the papers to be "of the age of twenty years from the making thereof," and no documents of this kind can be kept in the custody of the Court longer than that time, except on a certificate from the Chief Judge of the Court of which they are the records.

The State papers, on the other hand, are sent at uncertain intervals on the judgment of the Chiefs of Departments, as accumulations arise. These are delivered in large collections, and, neither in the case of the Court Records, nor of the State papers, was there any previous weeding. All came to the Repository from the most important document to the most useless fragment. It has been the practice, when a weeding out of useless papers is to take place, to have it conducted by an officer of the Department to which the papers belong, and one of the Record officers. It is from the indiscriminate system of transfer that has arisen much of the inconvenience complained of.

As a palliative in the case of the Court Records, only such are now received as are certified by the Chief Judge of each Court to be suitable for permanent safe-keeping; the others, of temporary value only, are left in the custody of the Court.

With respect to the Departments of State, I understand that the Treasury has suggested a system which is calculated to remedy the present state of affairs. It is not improbable that reports on the subject from the Departments may be prepared and may become available during the next session of the Imperial Parliament. Such reports would be of great value should any central system of keeping the records and State papers be adopted in Canada.

The State papers deposited in the Record Office come down to the following dates:—

- Treasury to 1851.
- Home Office to 1840.
- Foreign Office to 1835.
- Colonial Office to 1849.
- War Office to 1856.
- Admiralty Office to 1839.
- Board of Trade to 1830.
- Audit Office to 1840.

The regulations as to the dates to which they may be examined are for:—

- Treasury to 1759.
- Home Office to 1769.
- Foreign Office to 1760, or to 1802 on previous application.
- Colonial Office to the end of George II (1760).
- War Office to end of George III (1820), with discretion to withhold any of the papers.
- Admiralty letter books, &c., to end of 1800.
- Audit Office to 1760.

Board of Trade to the end of George III (1820.)

These regulations, so far as the Public Record Office is concerned, are inflexible, but in most cases an official application will obtain a relaxation of the rules. By the intervention of Lord Kimberly I obtained permission to inspect documents of later dates than those specified in the regulations, and no difficulty would be experienced in this respect so long as granting the permission did not contravene either public or private interests.

The duties of the office are not confined to receiving and guarding the public records that may be deposited for safe keeping. In addition to these duties, searches are constantly carried on elsewhere for papers of historical value to be transcribed and placed in the Repository for the use of the public.

The following table, which I have compiled from the annual parliamentary returns, will show how closely analogous are these searches to those on which we are now engaged, and the corresponding expenses. These are altogether apart from the ordinary expenses of the office, the work having been carried on by gentlemen specially appointed for the purpose.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
1. Forming abstracts of State papers, including editing and transcripts on the Continent.....	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,564	1,627	1,727	1,727	1,727	1,630	1,480	1,480	1,280
2. Investigation of documents in the Archives of Simancas and editing.....	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	400	400	400	400
3. Investigation of documents in the Archives of Venice, editing and transcripts.....	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
*4. Transcript of MSS. in the Bodleian Library.....	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750
*5. Editing the Carew MSS. in the Lambeth Library.....	397	397	397	.....	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
6. Publication of documents connected with the History of England.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
7. Syllabus of Rymer's <i>Fœdera</i>	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6,157	5,741	5,741	5,394	5,857	5,957	5,957	5,957	5,710	5,560	5,560	5,360

* In and after the year 1874 the work done under 4 and 5 was changed, and the investigation of Irish papers taken up. These two titles are from that date:

4. Calendaring Irish papers of the reign of James I. and Charles I., including the Philadelphia manuscripts.

5. Calendar of instruments and entries in the Public Record Office relating to Ireland, from the earliest period to the end of Henry II.

The work done under the first head includes: editing the State papers of the Commonwealth; editing the papers, foreign and domestic (Henry VIII.), many of which are scattered in various places at home and abroad; transcripts from Paris; transcripts from Rome. The other titles explain themselves, but I may state that of the Spanish State papers at Simancas, the colonial documents were removed to Seville in 1829. The papers known as the Philadelphia MSS formerly belonged to an office of State in Dublin. They were taken to America and returned to the British nation by the Library Company of Philadelphia in 1867.

I had an opportunity of examining very minutely the working of the system, in its details, for receiving and preparing for public use the records and State papers in the Repository, the Deputy Keeper having placed me in the hands of Mr. Kingston, who devoted a very considerable time to explaining and illustrating every step in the process, his explanations being always full and lucid. The greater part of the

information thus acquired I have preserved in a separate form, as it is unsuitable for this report, but of the most essential consequence in conducting the office work relating to the Archives. Specimens of the result of the calendaring may be seen in the volumes of Abstracts of State papers relating to the Colonies deposited among the Archives. With respect to other calendars, I ask your permission to make some remarks, the value of the documents referred to being comparatively little understood here.

The publication of the rolls of the Exchequer, or rolls of the Pipe (*Magnum Rotulum Scacarii vel Magnum Rotulum Pipæ*) shows the great value attached to even such apparently dry and sapless material as the accounts of the Court of Exchequer. The rolls of 31 Henry I, edited by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., afford an evidence of the diligence used in identifying and the use made of such documents; the importance of this, in a historical point of view, being best shown in the editor's words: "These rolls * * * contain accompts of the King's revenue year by year as they were made up, with the King's officers appointed to that service, by the sheriffs of counties who acted as the King's bailiffs and by other ministers and debtors of the Crown, and since payments by the King were also often made through the hands of the sheriffs and other ministers in the different counties, we obtain through these accompts a view of no inconsiderable portion of the royal expenditure in a long tract of time, by which a clear and valuable light is thrown on many subjects, and sometimes on the most important public transactions of the realm." (Preface, page i.)

The identifying the date of this special roll engaged the attention of some of the most learned antiquaries, as it stood alone, none preceding it, and the next following it after a long interval. It is the only evidence of transactions to which these rolls refer of so early a date as 1131.

In the introduction to the rolls and records of the King's Justiciars or Justices (*Rotuli Curie Regis*) Sir Francis Palgrave, a former Deputy Keeper of Records, gives a most interesting series of historical sketches, all drawn from the seemingly bald pleas on the rolls of the Justices. I make one quotation: "In the history of the English constitution, our legal records are amongst the most important elements. The law restrained the Sovereign before he was controlled by his Great Council. And the most important functions antiently exercised by the High Court of Parliament, arose from the dispensation of justice exercised in ordinary cases by the Judges to whom the King delegated his authority and power.

"But the interest of these legal records is not local, or peculiarly appertaining unto this our country. They are the property not merely of England, but of the English people, wheresoever settled or dispersed. We have here the germ and foundation of the laws obtaining in those States, which, rising beyond the ocean, seem appointed to preserve the language and institutions of England beneath other skies, when the empire of the parent Commonwealth shall have passed away like a dream." (Introduction Vol. I., page 3.)

I have referred to these volumes as illustrations of the use made of the records; the work of editing and printing is going on yearly, for which, as will be seen by the table of expenditure given above, the sum of £2,000 sterling is annually voted.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

Hitherto, as may be seen, the only papers dealt with are those of a public character—Court records or State papers. But in 1869, it was resolved to extend inquiries in other directions for documents bearing on the history of the country in all its relations. The title "Records," already extended since the passing of the Act of 1838, was still further widened in its meaning. The Commission issued in 1869 to constitute the *Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, authorizing them to search (with the consent of the possessors) for papers in private repositories, will show this clearly. After naming the members, at the head of whom was Lord Romilly, Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records, the Commission proceeds: "It has been represented unto us that there are belonging to many institutions and private families various

collections of manuscripts and papers of general public interest, a knowledge of which would be of great utility in the illustration of history, constitutional law, science and general literature, and that in some cases these papers are liable to be lost or obliterated; and, whereas, we are informed that many of the possessors of such manuscripts would be willing to give access to them and permit their contents to be made public, provided that nothing of a private character, or relating to the title of existing owners, should be divulged * * * * there would be considerable public advantage in its being generally known where such papers and manuscripts are deposited, and that the contents of those which tend to the elucidation of history and the illustration of constitutional law, science and literature should be published, we * * * * nominate * * * * you * * * * Our Commissioners to make inquiry as to the places in which such papers and manuscripts are deposited. * * * * authorize you to call in the aid and co-operation of all possessors of manuscripts and papers, inviting them to assist you in furthering the object of this Commission, and to give them full assurance that no information is sought except such as relates to public affairs, and that no knowledge or information which may be obtained from their collections shall be promulgated without their full license or consent."

I have quoted thus largely from the Commission, as the instructions may help to define the scope of inquiries which may hereafter be made in Canada.

It is impossible to condense the reports into any reasonable limits, so as to give even the faintest idea of the nature of the documents discovered and made available. In the first report it is stated that the Commission had been fully appreciated and favourably received; that many collections, the existence of which was unknown, had been brought to light; that 180 persons and heads of institutions had expressed their willingness either to co-operate with the Commissioners or to request their aid in making known the contents of their collections, so that only a preliminary examination could be made. Two Inspectors were at first appointed, but other two were found necessary, and a long list is given of the collections examined by them, as well as by officers of the Public Record Office, whose services were called in to assist.

The second report contains lists of the collections examined subsequent to the first, the reports being contained in the appendix. The remarks on two volumes of manuscripts relating to Ireland, I take the liberty of quoting, as they support very strongly the view taken as to the points to which part of the inquiries in Canada may be directed: "Neither volume can be said to have much direct bearing on the political or religious history of the period. The interest of both is almost exclusively social and economical, and the information they supply as to the character of the people, the tenure of land, the mode of agriculture, the industrial and economical relations of the country, and in general its entire social condition is such as will be sought for in vain in the printed sources of the history of Ireland during the 18th century. The letters appear to be well deserving of publication." (Second Report, xxi.)

So closely do the following remarks bear on the state of things in Canada, that I extract the paragraph from the conclusion of the same report: "Your Commissioners are inclined to think that a continuation of their efforts may be the means of preventing those casualties to which valuable collections of MSS. are liable from various causes—casualties arising not unfrequently from changes in families, from removal of MSS., and from ignorance of the localities to which they have been transferred. * * * To those who are engaged in biographical, historical or political researches, no greater boon can be offered than well authenticated information, where materials which are indispensable for the due prosecution of their inquiries are preserved." (Idem xxi.)

Since the Commissioners have begun their inquiries 500 collections have been examined. The first year the cost of the Commission was £1,000, every subsequent year the sum of £1,700 has been expended in these searches and examinations.

HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE, EDINBURGH.

The examination of the mode of keeping the records in Scotland was so strongly urged, that, although I had no specific instructions to that effect, I thought it better to delay my return for a few days with that object, rather than leave the report incomplete. Mr. Hardy, Deputy Keeper of the Records in London, furnished me with a letter of introduction to Mr. William Fraser, Deputy Keeper for Scotland, under whose guidance, and with the help of Mr. Stair Agnew, Deputy Clerk Register, and Registrar General for Scotland, as well as of the gentlemen at the head of the various branches, I had an opportunity of obtaining a satisfactory view of the system in its practical working. The remarks already quoted from the Committee of 1836 do no more than justice to the admirable regularity to be found in the administration of this most important department of State. In the Register Office are concentrated the records of the great interests of the Scottish people, divided into twenty-three branches—legal, historical, landed, commercial (including bankruptcy), vital statistics, &c. There is one great advantage possessed by Scotland over England in respect to many of these branches, arising from the fact that the system was begun at a much earlier period in the former than in the latter Kingdom, and carried on continuously, and that although in times of war or tumult the records were repeatedly taken to the Castle of Edinburgh for safe keeping, they were transferred in an orderly manner and taken back to their usual repositories in such condition that a short time only was necessary for their restoration to their former state. In the narrative of the steps taken with respect to the English Records, it will be seen that in 1617, James VI. projected a State Paper Office and an office for a general remembrancer for all matters of record in England. Long before that, the Parliament of Scotland had made provision for the same thing, although imperfectly, and in that year (1617) what was only a project in England became a fact in Scotland, the present system being then established, supplemented by Acts passed in 1693 and 1696 by the Scottish Parliament.

Under our Constitution, with the particular distribution of powers between the Federal and Provincial authorities, not to speak of the difference in the laws affecting, for instance, land, there must be a great dissimilarity in many respects between the objects of the work of a Public Record Office in Canada and in Scotland. But, apart from the details, the system by which efficiency, expedition and confidence in the correctness of the records can be secured, is worthy of being studied. Should it be determined to create a Public Record Office in Canada, this is one essential point to which attention should be directed. In conducting the operation of such an office, the question of system is not so much with respect to the particular records to be preserved as to the best mode of doing so, and of rendering them accessible.

Till recently, the registers of Scotland had been, from a remote period, committed to the charge of the Lord Clerk Register, or as he is styled in the earlier statutes, the Clerk of the Register. He was one of the great officers of the State, like the Keeper of the Records in England, and up to the union of the Kingdoms had, in virtue of his office, a seat and vote in the Scottish Parliament. He was the Superintendent and legal custodian of all the registers, with very large powers. He was presiding Clerk of the Privy Council, of the Court of Sessions and Court of Exchequer, and of every Commission issued by the Crown or Parliament—the records of all which were in his charge and keeping, and since the Union the election of representative Peers of Scotland takes place under his presidency as returning officer. There were other important duties, and the patronage of various offices in the Court of Session, the Register House and several Departments throughout the country was in his hands. These powers, however, have been greatly restricted by the operation of subsequent statutes.

A Deputy Clerk Register was appointed in the year 1806. He was highly qualified for the office, and, in co-operation with successive Lord Clerk Registers, many valuable improvements in the mode of keeping the registers were introduced by him during his long tenure of office. His successor, Mr. Pitt Dundas, C.B., also held

for many years the offices of Deputy Clerk Register and Registrar-General of births, &c. These conjoined offices are now held by Mr. Stair Agnew.

The Deputy Keeper of the Records has the immediate custody and arrangement of all the registers permanently deposited in the General Register House; the superintendence of all searches, besides other duties. The office is now held by Mr. William Fraser, whose valuable domestic histories of the old families of Scotland, and their connection with public events in that kingdom, chiefly founded on the private muniments of families, are well known.

The method of keeping the records, with the indexes, catalogues, &c., is of too technical a nature for this report, but I may be permitted to cite, as an instance of the manner of giving publicity to the results of public inquiries, the index to the deaths in the Registrar-General's Department. In this annual index the name of every man, woman and child dying during the year can be found at once, all being arranged in alphabetical order, with ages attached and references for complete information as to the deceased. I was assured by Mr. David Winter, the clerk in charge, that there were not five names omitted in a year, the omissions being those of persons whose bodies could not be identified. Printed reports regarding the registers, dating from 1807 to 1868, by the Deputy Clerk Register, besides Parliamentary papers on the same subject, I have deposited among the Archives, and the other information I have obtained will be useful for conducting the office work.

The information I obtained in Paris is such as will be of service in the work of the office. Having taken advantage of the delay caused by waiting for the Colonial Office to put me in communication with the other Departments, so as to occupy time which would otherwise have been wasted, I did not feel justified in spending many days there, and, so far as I could ascertain during my stay, the expenses for collecting and preserving the Archives are not kept separate, being included in the expenditure of the different Departments and public libraries.

The collection of papers in the Department at Ottawa is valuable, including, as it does, the original military correspondence of the officers in command in Canada for a hundred years, during a great part of which time the civil and military rule was, to some extent, in the same hands; the Haldimand and Bouquet papers, immediately prior, and subsequent to the revolutionary war; miscellaneous manuscripts, and a considerable collection of printed documents and volumes. But although the collection is valuable, it is fragmentary, as there is no complete series relating to any single period. As an instance, there is a most valuable collection of original letters relating to military affairs during the war of 1812-15, from Sir Gordon Drummond, Sir Isaac Brock, Generals Proctor, Sheaffe, Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, and other commanding officers; but there are few letters from De Rottenburg, and but a scrap or two from De Salaberry, whose operations on the Chateauguay are scarcely noticed, Sir George Prevost's reports being altogether wanting. In the Haldimand collection there are tantalizing references to the negotiations with Vermont during the revolutionary war, but the most important correspondence is not amongst the papers. In the volume improperly entitled: "Correspondence with General Haldimand after his appointment as Governor of Quebec," there is a valuable series of letters from Dr. Mabane, Mr. Jenkyn Williams, Attorney-General, and others. The correspondence was in reality after Haldimand had ceased to be Governor. He was then in London, lost in the undistinguished crowd of that great city, harrassed by law suits instituted by men whom he had imprisoned on suspicion of maintaining treasonable correspondence; was haunting levees, gossiping at clubs, and losing guineas nightly at *ecarté*. The letters from his Quebec correspondents at this time are unreserved, full of gossip, and laying bare the personal piques, political aims, and jealousies of Lord Dorchester's advisers and friends. But the correspondence and

views of Mr. Chief Justice Smith, Attorney-General Monk, and their associates, are necessary to complete the history, and to enable a judgment to be formed of the true state of affairs, and the motives that led to the encouragement of what was called by the Opposition "an American settlement," a policy meant, apparently, to assist the suffering United Empire Loyalists.

I have given these two instances as examples of the necessity, should the collection of such documents be considered desirable, of having the work conducted on a proper system. The papers relating to the Colonies are not the only sources from which to draw in the Public Record Office. There are many in the Domestic series, amongst the Treasury documents and in those relating to Foreign affairs. These would all require to be examined carefully; the search necessarily would occupy a considerable time and most conscientious labour, which, it is almost unnecessary to say, would be facilitated in every possible way by the officers of the State Departments and of the Record Office. Without a thorough report as to the documents, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at a proper determination on the subject.

As to the current history of the Dominion, the question is one of the greatest interest. No difficulty can be experienced in collecting the public documents, such as the Journals of Parliament, Sessional Papers, and other similar material, and I have taken steps to secure for the Archives complete fyles from the date of Confederation, these being now in the Repository. The same remark applies to the State papers in the different Departments of the Government, they being preserved and accessible in the respective record rooms. But there is a class of papers which it would be of the utmost possible importance to obtain and preserve, not for immediate but for future reference.

There must be, in the hands of those who have occupied positions of a public nature, either as responsible advisers of the Crown, or as representative men in various capacities, correspondence which would be of immense service in a historical point of view, but which there is every probability will be destroyed, or lost in the course of time. Here, where the children of the men of to-day are, politically speaking, the nobodies of to-morrow, or else who have moved away to other localities than those in which their fathers were known, it is impossible to preserve such papers, as has been done with old family records in Great Britain. There the researches of the commission on historical documents have unearthed papers, letters, charters, &c., dating back to the sixth and seventh centuries, which throw a flood of light on the early history of the country. Here, it is well known, valuable collections have been destroyed by the care of the tidy house-keeper getting rid of them as rubbish. I venture to suggest that, could they be obtained from leading men, or their representatives, such collections, the contents of which it might be at the present moment improper to make public, might be packed up in air-tight boxes, marked with the names of the depositors, and sealed up for a certain length of time, to remain in safe keeping in the vaults appropriated for the custody of the Archives. By this means they would be kept in safety, and available at the time when, without breach of propriety, their contents could be used by the historian.

I would further crave permission to suggest for consideration, whether it might not be desirable to obtain the more active co-operation of Parliament, in the work of collecting and preserving the Court records, State papers, and public and private documents, by asking for the appointment of a joint Committee of both Houses to take up the whole subject. I venture upon this suggestion with great diffidence, but with the conviction that, by this means, there will be created a greater and more general interest in the question of the preservation of documents to form the foundation of authentic history.

With respect to the preservation of the Court records, pending any determination as to the establishment of a Public Record Office, which must, of necessity, be sooner or later established, I would beg to quote the following provisions in an Act relating to Ireland, which will apply to all our Courts, whether of federal or local

jurisdiction. The Act is 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 107 (1844): "To regulate and reduce the expenses of the offices attached to the Superior Courts of Law in Ireland."

Section 30 directs: "The Chief Judge in each of the Courts, on opening the Courts on the first day of term, to examine the state of the records, that they are duly and regularly kept and preserved, so as to be safe, dry, sound and legible, and in such order and arrangement, and with such means of reference to the same, that all persons having occasion to inspect the same shall have easy access thereto."

MSS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

In all the public offices the papers which refer to Canada and the other colonies, are classed under the heading of America, and usually there are included with these the records of the West Indies. The want of any record of the papers which had been examined on previous occasions, and then found to contain no information useful for the Archives of the Dominion, has necessitated on the part of each investigator the task of searching through the whole series. I have, therefore, thought it desirable and in fact necessary, to place on record the titles, with such distinctive numbers as shall at once identify them—not only of the papers that may be drawn upon, but also of those apparently containing information which have proved barren.

This will obviate the necessity on future occasions of expending work on documents which have already been examined, and, I believe, will save not only much time, but a large expense for searches. I have gone very carefully over all the manuscripts to be found in the British Museum, and have tried, I think, successfully, to bring down the list to the date at which I concluded my examination there. This, with the time at my disposal, has not been possible with respect to the other depositories. That, indeed, would be the work of years, instead of days or weeks. The fact that between the publication of the first and second volume of the Colonial series of State papers, a period of twenty years has elapsed, is sufficient proof of this statement, and an evidence of the importance attached by the British Government to the work of preserving, arranging and collecting the Archives. The two volumes, containing abstracts of papers from the year 1574 to 1668, prepared under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, I have purchased for the Archives at Ottawa. They give very full information as to the contents of the papers included between these dates; many are given almost in full, and, in all, the substance of the papers is so clearly stated in more or less of detail, that no difficulty can be felt as to their bearing. So much is this the case, that, with very few (if any) exceptions, the expense of copying these earlier documents may be rendered unnecessary, as everything relating to that period, essential to the historian (so far as that depends on these papers), will probably be found contained in these volumes in a useful form.

All the earlier collections are full of papers relating almost exclusively to the New England Provinces, which now form part of the United States; but in these there are references, and in some cases details of the proceedings of the French in Canada, so that it is difficult to draw the line at all times between what should be copied for our Archives and what should be rejected, as detached extracts often give only an imperfect and, not unfrequently, an erroneous view of the proceedings referred to.

It has been my endeavour to select first and chiefly such papers as shall cast a direct light on the past history of the Provinces now forming the Dominion of Canada; then those which have a collateral bearing. Although Newfoundland has not entered into the Confederation, there are very important documents relating to her history: to fishery claims and disputes; to the rights granted to the French, and to other important questions that affect all British North America. I respectfully suggest, therefore, that the Archives at Ottawa would be imperfect were these left out. They have a direct practical interest in relation to our position, and should, I believe, be collected along with the papers referring in a more immediate manner to the Dominion of Canada.

I think it right to add, that I have not trusted to the catalogues for information. They are most valuable as finger-posts, which is all they are intended for, but it would be as wise for the traveller to sit down believing he had reached his journey's end, because the road was pointed out to him, as for the investigator to be satisfied with an index. There is not a paper mentioned in the following list that I have not examined carefully, and in many cases repeatedly, and the remarks and recommendations I have made in this report are the result of careful and painstaking and personal investigation.

The following is an account of the papers examined in the British Museum, with their distinctive numbers and titles.

Papers Relating to the West Indies, America, Etc.—Concessions, Add: 14,034. chiefly from the Company of Nouvelle France, of lands and privileges to various persons. Arrêt dated 6th March, 1645, approving of the transfer of the fur trade of Nouvelle France by the company to the inhabitants. (Folio 29.)

Different edicts of the King. Representations concerning Acadia. Order from Louis XIII to regulate the limits of the Governments of Nouvelle France, &c., addressed to M. Daunay Charnesay, dated St. Germain en Laye, 10th February, 1638. (Folio 34.)

Concessions of the Magdalen Islands to Sieur Doublet in 1663. (Folio 66.)

Capitulation of Port Royal in 1654.

Concessions of Cromwell in 1656, to de la Tours, Temple and Crown.

These papers, which begin at folio 24 and end at folio 91 b, will be afterwards referred to.

Report of the proposed invasion of the Susquehanna region by Canadians, 7th May, 1758. (Folio 178.)

Warrant to pay Woodford, contractor at Annapolis, for supplying provisions to New England recruits, 1749. (Folio 202.)

Report on claims of Richard Gridley for grant of the Magdalen Islands. (Folio 211.)

Memorial of Lord Albemarle, Admiral Keppel and others, for grant of St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island.) (Folio 213.)

Report as to the Quebec Constitution (1765) by the Lords on Trade and Plantations. (Folio 221.)

Memorial of the Loyalists in Cape Breton, 1785. (Folio 369.)

Answer to the same, by Governor Desbarres, and additional papers. (Folio 372.)

Letter on the same, by Governor Desbarres, to Lord Sydney, 1785. (Folio 384.)

Papers Relating to Canada.—Petition of the new subjects and of the British merchants of Montreal and other parts of the Province; also of London Merchants, interested in and trading to Canada, setting out at length the complaints against General Murray (there is no date, but we know that from other sources); the petition covers nine large pages. Add: 15,491.

There are also the papers in two appeal cases, one on a suit brought by Francis Noble Knipe and John LeQuesne, of Quebec, against Deputy Quartermaster-General Christie, the latter of whom is the appellant; and another, an appeal by Elzear Levy, of Montreal, against Daniel Robertson, Robert Burton, executor of the late Sir Ralph Burton, and the military authorities, whose names and offices are set out at length.

Add: 15,491. These two appeals, of no particular interest in themselves, show, in the clearest light, the manner in which the military authority was exercised immediately after the conquest, and the resistance offered to it by the old subjects, that is the British settlers. The cases cover 19 pages.

Ch. Brief, B. IV. 8. *Brief.*—An authority to the Bishops and Clergy of England, Wales and the town of Berwick-on-Tweed—to collect money throughout these territories for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire which took place in Montreal.

The brief is dated in the sixth year of George III. (1766), and is on parchment.

Add: 24,323. *Letters of Sir Wm. Johnson, Sir John Johnson and Colonel Guy Johnson.*—The earlier letters refer chiefly to money matters, and to a certain Roberts, an ex-officer in the Indian Department. An account is given of Klock, a German, referred to in the Haldimand papers as having carried off two Indians by stealth to London to make money of them. Some further details of this occurrence are given and his character described, but the information is not of sufficient importance to justify its being copied. Colonel Guy Johnson writes in September, 1778, on his way to Quebec, which he did not reach, and from Halifax in February, 1779, but the letters contain nothing of any consequence.

A letter dated from Montreal, 8th November, 1780 (folio 36), may be copied, as it gives an account of an expedition to the revolted provinces in fuller detail than any we have. Two pages of this letter (to the bottom of 36*b*) would be sufficient.

Add: 24,322. *Letters and Papers Relating to American Affairs.*—Warrant to Major Henry Caldwell for £500, as a reward for bringing news of the retreat of the rebel forces from before Quebec on the 6th May, 1776. (Folio 24.)

Letter to the Earl of Shelburne, apparently from Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, dated 12th November, 1784. (Folio 88.)

Notice fixed to the walls after Haldimand's departure from Quebec, speaking of himself and his rule in the most bitter terms.

There is no date, but that is undoubtedly 1784. (Folio 93.)

There are also letters from Colonel St. Leger (folio 94); Mongolfier (folio 104); James McGill (folio 106); Joseph Brant (folio 110), and one from E. Bridgeman in 1790, relative to raising of troops (folio 131).

The papers I have here mentioned should, I think, be copied, and the one from Colonel Guy Johnson in Add. 24,323, Folio 56, could be put with this collection.

Add: 8,075. *Puisaye Papers, 1799.*—Count Joseph de Puisaye's name fills a notable space in the revolutionary history of France. Born in 1754 and educated for the Church, he joined the army and was a colonel of the well known Cent Suisses, the Royal Guard. A member of the Constituent Assembly, he became disgusted with the excesses of the Jacobins, took command under Wimpfen as the Chief of the Staff in the expedition against them, and on its defeat raised a formidable body of Chouans, obtained assistance from the British Government towards its support, and was regarded as the head of the Royalist movement. In 1797, when the hopes of that party were extinguished, he made arrangements with the British Government for a grant in Upper Canada on which to settle French Loyalists, but, after the peace of Amiens, he returned to England, where his life was embittered by controversy. The correspondence in this volume relates to the proposed settlement, and includes letters

from the Duke of Kent, the Bishop of Quebec, the British Ministry, Add: 8,075. intending settlers and officials. There is a part of Puisaye's correspondence already in the Archives amongst the military collection, and these papers will make that collection more valuable. The papers extend to about 230 pages letter size. The whole of the Puisaye collection fills 117 volumes.

Territoires du Roy de France, du Roy d'Angleterre en Amerique. Add: 24,982. (No date.)

A report sent to the Minister of Marine of France, relating to the West India Islands. There are, in addition, a translation of part of the travels of Purchas, astronomical tables, &c. It is a curious old book, with rare maps, but not suitable for the Archives; evidently written about the beginning of the 18th century.

Miscellaneous Papers Relating to America.—Only one paper in this collection referring to Canada and its trade, and that is of very little value. Add: 22,680.

Papers of Lord Halifax.—Proposal to settle a colony of Scotch-men in Canada, Nova Scotia and Acadia, showing the advantages of the scheme for trade and defence. There is no date; it is probably 1707 (folio 92 to 94). Egerton, 929.

Memorial showing that the French possessions on the River of Canada doe originally and of right belong to the Crown of Great Britain, and for other important reasons ought to be restored to the said Crown on a Treaty of Peace, dated 1709, with a letter from the author of the proposal, J. Dummer. The memorial gives some interesting details, and would well repay the cost of copying. (Folios 119 to 122.)

Rear Admiral Warren's opinion as to the number of troops and ships necessary to defend and settle Nova Scotia, and his proposals for the same, 1746-47. (Folios 168 to 172.)

The Caesar Papers.—The only document in this collection relating to Colonial affairs is a letter dated 15th December, 1622, containing a proposal for bringing the Indians into subjection, without destroying them, by Thomas Martin. The letter refers more especially to the Indians in Virginia, and generally to those in the now Southern States. It would not repay copying. Add: 12,496.

Papers Relating to New England.—These refer almost entirely to Boston; a few to Virginia, and some to the Leeward Islands. They are not dated, but appear from internal evidence to have been written about 1675. None of them need be copied. Add: 28,089.

Papers from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.—Lansdown, 849. To the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Vernon, February 17th, 1698-99.

1. Copy of letter from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations about the encroachments of the French upon the eastern parts of New England, by sea and land, dated 29th December, 1698.

This is an important report with respect to French encroachments on the provinces south of Quebec, with a plan for settlements, industries that may be prosecuted, &c.

Although the report mainly relates to New York, it should, I conceive, be copied, as it bears directly and clearly on the French occupation of Canada and their external relations. (The letter extends to 29 pages, about 70 folios.)

2. Extract of a letter from Stoughton, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts Bay, relating to the encroachments of the French upon the English territories by land and the right of fishery by sea, 24th October, 1698. (Folio 24.)

Lansdown,
849.

3. Copy of a letter from Mons. de Villebon, French Governor of Nova Scotia, to Mr. Stoughton, His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts Bay, relating to the pretensions of the French to the sole right of fishing, &c., in those parts, 5th September, 1698.

This letter (folio 47) gives the boundaries between the French and English territories.

4. Copy of the affidavit of John Swasy and Wm. Jeggles, relating to the pretensions of the French to the sole right of fishing on the coast of Nova Scotia.

The affidavit gives an account of attacks by the French on fishermen off Nova Scotia. (Folio 49.)

5. Copy of Mr. Crown's memorial concerning the English title to Penobscot and other lands adjacent in America, 4th January, 1697-98.

The Memorial (7 pages) begins at folio 51.

6. Copy of Mr. Nelson's memorial relating to his title to Nova Scotia, as nephew to Sir Thomas Temple, deceased, 13th April, 1697. (Folio 55.)

7. Copy of Mr. Nelson's memorial relating to Nova Scotia and parts adjacent, 13th April, 1697. (Folio 57.)

8. Extract of a memorial from Mr. Nelson relating to the country westward of the River St. Croix, annexed to the Government of New York, 2nd July, 1697. (Folio 59.)

9. Copy of Mr. Nelson's memorial relating to the fishery on the coast of Nova Scotia, and other things proper to be had in consideration in treating with the French Commissioners, pursuant to the treaty of Riswick, dated 2nd November, 1697. The paper itself bears no date, but that I have given is endorsed on it. (Folio 61.)

10. Copy of Mr. Nelson's letter from Paris, relating to the designs of the French for extending their boundaries on the eastern parts of New England, 2-12 December, 1697. (Folio 67.)

11. Copy of Mr. Nelson's letter from Boston, in New England, relating to the French pretensions to the sole right of fishing upon the coast of Acadia, 4th November, 1698. (Folio 65.)

These letters, memorials and representations by Mr. Nelson, although all on the same subject, present it from different points, and bear on the Stirling claims subsequently referred to. The whole of his papers, six in number, cover only 16 pages, the folio at which each begins being given above.

12. Extract of a letter from Mr. Randolph relating to the encroachments of the French upon the English plantations, and the necessity of putting some stop thereunto by a fixed regulation of the boundaries. Dated at New York the 16th of May, 1698. (Folio 69.) This paper covers only one page.

13. Copy of a memorial drawn by the Commissioners for trade and plantations in July, 1697, relating to the frontier of New York and His Majesty's right to the sovereignty over the Five Nations bordering thereupon.

This paper, whose title is given as part of the enclosures from the Commissioners, is not in the collection.

14. Copy of the depositions of William Teller about the right of the Crown of England to the sovereignty over the Five Nations of Indians. New York, 6th July, 1698. (Folio 71.)

Besides the subject mentioned in the title, the deposition contains statements as to the steps taken by the French in Canada to

assert their claims on, and as to their dealings with the Indians. Lansdown, 849.
The deposition covers two pages.

15. Copy of a memorial presented to the Earl of Bellomont, by Colonel Bayard, relating to the right of the Crown of England to the sovereignty over the Five Nations of Indians. New York, 6th July, 1698. (Folio 73.)

The memorial contains an account of the Treaties with the Indians, and other information. It covers two pages.

In addition to these papers, numbered according to a list prefixed to them, there is a letter from the Earl of Bellomont (folio 78) covering an address from the inhabitants of the city and county of Albany (folio 80), and a report from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations (folios 84-86). These papers represent the inability of the people of the province of New York to bear the cost of the proposed fortifications, and give information of the projects of the French in Canada to invade and take the country. Lord Bellomont's letter and the enclosures cover about ten pages.

In addition, are reports from the Sachems of the Five Nations that they are being slaughtered by Indians in alliance with the French, dated 30th June, 1700 (folio 88). An extract of a letter from the Earl of Bellomont (folio 90), dated 31st July, 1700, reporting the mission of Mons. de Merricourt, Father Brenyat, a Jesuit, and others, to the Onandagas.

These two papers cover four pages.

The whole of these papers relate directly to the history of Canada under French rule, and show clearly the relations at that period between Canada and its neighbours to the south, as viewed by the latter. They are very important fragments, which it would, I think, be unwise to neglect.

Reports on state of the American Colonies.—Report by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to the King, with state of His Majesty's colonies and plantations on the continent of North America, September, 1721. King's, 205.

This report includes Nova Scotia, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, New York, Jersey, Pennsylvania, besides Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas. The Spanish possessions in Florida are also referred to. A detailed account of the commerce completes this part of the report. In another part, under the head "Mississippi" is an account of the claims of the French, which is of great interest. The report on the Indian alliance gives their numbers. The report closes with "Considerations for securing, improving and enlarging Your Majesty's dominions in America."

The whole would amount to about 340 folios, all of which should be copied, as the documents nearly all relate directly to the history of our present Provinces and also to Canada and its projects under French rule.

Address by Sir William Keith to the King on the present state of the Colonies in America, with respect to the interest of Great Britain.

The chief value of this document is the clear evidence it presents as to the state of feeling with respect to the uses of the colonies for the benefit of traders and adventurers in the mother country, and the record it gives of the advice which led to their revolt. The address would be about 63 folios.

General James Murray's report on Quebec, 1762.

In the Haldimand collection the report itself is given, but none of the papers which accompanied it. They are given here in full

King's 205. and would complete the report already in the Archives. They are:

1. The King's arrest on the 15th March, 1732, directing the settling of the lands granted already within a certain time limited, on pain of forfeiture.
2. Tariff of duties on Imports and Exports.
3. List of the Revenue Officers in Canada, in the year 1758, with their salaries.
4. Ordonance current for 11. 10s. (about 7½d. sterling.)
5. Extract of a letter to Governor Murray, giving some account of the Indian trade in the upper country.
6. Number of souls in the Government of Quebec in 1761.
7. Quantity of furs exported in 1754, with the Quebec prices of the several species.
8. Quantity of furs exported in 1755, with the Quebec prices of the several species.
9. Imports and Exports in 1754.

The report on Three Rivers for 1762, by Sir Ralph Burton. Although bearing a general resemblance to that for 1763 in the Haldimand collection, this differs from it in several respects, and with the accompanying tables should be copied. The report and tables in this collection are all for 1762.

I would beg to make the same recommendation with regard to the report on the Government of Montreal by General Gage, with its accompanying tables.

Two reports on Nova Scotia by Charles Morris, Chief Surveyor, dated in 1762 and 1764. They are almost entirely topographical.

Report on Newfoundland by Governor Hugh Palliser in 1764, full of details of French proceedings; fishery encroachments from New England, &c. The report, with relative documents, extends from folio 658 to folio 792, but there are many blank spaces.

Add: 8,949-50

Captain Jonathan Carver's travels from May, 1766, to the end of 1767. The work is more curious than important. Captain Carver travelled from Detroit to Michillimackinac, Thunder Bay, &c., and through part of the North-West Territories, having been as far west as 108° longitude. He also visited the Mississippi.

The two numbers refer to only one work, which is in duplicate.

Journal of J. L., Quebec, merchant, from London to Boston, Rhode Island, New York, Albany, Mohawk River, Fort Stanwix, Fort Oswego, Erie, Detroit, and back by the St. Lawrence to Montreal, the time occupied being about five months and a half, in 1768. The journal, written from day to day, is, with very rare exceptions in some of the entries, destitute of the slightest interest to any human being, except, perhaps, to the author in his life time.

Add: 15,483.

List of Councils in America and of persons recommended for appointment from 1703 to 1711.

Add: 15,484.

Description of ports from New England to Florida.—In neither of these collections is there any thing to be extracted of interest to the Dominion.

Add: 15,485.

Table of trade, imports, exports, &c., from 5th January, 1768, to 4th January, 1769.

These include returns from Newfoundland, Canada, Nova Scotia, New England, the Provinces (now the States) to the southward, as far as Florida, the returns for each being given in detail, besides those for the Bahamas and the West Indies. In these latter the imports from the different colonies are specified, quantities and values being given.

The tables are very complete, showing the comparative trade of the different provinces at that date. The information is most valuable to the commercial historian. I think there should be little hesitation felt as to the propriety of their being copied. The different kinds of produce exported, of goods imported, &c., are, I may add, very minutely given. Add: 15,485.

Encroachments on the King's prerogative by the Legislature of Massachusetts. These papers, extending from 1720 to 1723, are very important to the writer on American history, from their bearing on the strained relations that prevailed so long between the New England Colonies, more especially Massachusetts, and the mother country. Add: 15,486.

The evidence of the impatience of all restraint, even the slightest, on the part of the Legislature and people of Massachusetts is to be met with in almost all the papers referring to that Colony. But as the papers now in question do not in any direct sense affect Canada, I cannot recommend that they be added to our Archives.

Relates entirely to boundary disputes between Provinces, now States of the American Union, and of no special interest to Canada. Add: 15,487.

Disputes between the Kennebec Company and the New Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies, as to the extent of the boundaries, the privileges, &c., conferred by the Kennebec grant. The whole of the territory covered by the original grant, over which the disputes waged, lies between 40° and 48° latitude. Add: 15,488.

I have read the whole of the papers very carefully, which contain the cases drawn up for the parties to the dispute, copies of grants, Indian deeds and other documents. They are very voluminous, but the want of a map, and the consequent absence of an intelligible description of the contested boundaries, disappointed me in my expectations of obtaining light on the question as to the boundaries settled by the Ashburton Treaty. The question of copying this volume I would leave for future consideration.

Papers relating to New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New York, etc., are confined to the affairs of the States named. Add: 15,489.

The Mitchell Papers.—Sir Andrew Mitchell was Ambassador to the Court of Prussia from 1755 to 1770. His despatches, correspondence and other papers fill 69 bulky volumes. They contain frequent references to events taking place in British North America, besides numerous indications of important information regarding the affairs of what is now Canada. Add: 6,804 to 6,872.

Having found by experience that in such searches nothing can be taken for granted, I examined all the numerous entries with the same result in all but one, they being, with that exception, mere intimations of the event spoken of having taken place, the Gazettes forwarded, not preserved, being referred to for particulars, the time was not, however, I believe, wasted, as it sets at rest the question of the Mitchell papers being at any future period examined for information.

In this volume, being the one I have spoken of as forming the exception to the rest, are given the propositions and counter-propositions of the French and British Governments in 1755, regarding the limits of Acadia, Canada, territories on the Ohio and disputed islands. The documents are short and widely written, the respective claims being in parallel columns. They begin at folio 97 and end at folio 104. Add: 6,865.

Francis Place, America.—These three volumes contain a collection of odds and ends, gatherings from all sources, correspondence, or to 27,858, Add: 27,856 to 27,858.

Add: 27,856
to 27,858.

rather answers to requests for information, which had been addressed to men in various parts of the world. Evidently Mr. Place had in view the writing and publication of an exhaustive history of North America, Greenland, Iceland, and other northern countries, but the collection of the notes seems to have exhausted him. This gentleman, so far as I could ascertain, was a writer for periodicals and of pamphlets, chiefly on subjects of ephemeral interest, and is described in the catalogue as a "Political Reformer," to distinguish him from Dr. Francis Place.

There is a short letter from Mr. Robert Gourlay, whose name was well known in Upper Canada some years ago, which I give here. The letter was written in London:—

" 13 CLIFTON STREET, 26th May, 1822.

" DEAR SIR,—I have only now an opportunity of replying to your note of the 11th inst., having been out of town for twelve days.

" Upper Canada was settled almost entirely from the United States, till the late American war. When that war broke out some of the settlers returned into the States, but otherwise there never was any emigration from Canada to that country.

" The emigration from the United States into Lower Canada has not been great. The soil there is good, but the climate is too cold to be inviting.

" I shall endeavour to procure for you an unfolded map and call with it, first opportunity.

" Yours truly,

" ROBERT GOURLAY.

" F. PLACE, Esq."

The map which, in the collection, immediately precedes this letter, is, no doubt, the one referred to. It is entitled "Map of Upper Canada engraved for the Statistical Account," has side plans of the harbours of Kingston and York, and at the foot "sketch of principal course of the Grand Commercial Canal of St. Lawrence with its junctions." For the main canal there are three routes shown: The most northern from about Point Fortune opposite Carillon, I imagine, for no name is given; the middle from a point on the Lake of Two Mountains; the southern from Isle Perrot, taking a straight course on the north bank of the St. Lawrence to a point in the Township of Matilda, where it joins the other two branches in a common channel, the middle having previously made a junction on the town line, as shown on the map, of Roxborough and Cornwall, the common terminus of all being Johnstown, below Prescott. There is besides an intricate system of feeders, or subsidiary branch canals shown. The map was published by Longmans, in 1821. I tried, unsuccessfully, to obtain a copy of the work of which the map is a part, but could find no trace of it at Messrs. Longmans, or other publishers. I felt sure, however, that it must be the "Statistical Account of Upper Canada," a copy of which is in the Parliamentary Library, a fact of which I have satisfied myself since my return. The work is there, in two volumes, containing the map I have described.

These are the only two Canadian documents in the three large volumes of any interest.

Francis Place, Canada.—Papers relating to the Earl of Selkirk's Add: 27,859. colony.

The title is a misnomer. The papers consist of two letters, one from John D. De Lacey, dated from Makisucki, 9th December, 1801, addressed to "His Excellency William Augustus Bowles, Director General of the Muscogee Nation," with details of a scheme of trade for the Indian country, and the other from Bowles, dated from the same place on the 11th, three days later, but without address, recommending the scheme proposed by De Lacey. Bowles was a native of Maryland; had been in the British army, but was dismissed; joined the Creeks and married one of them; was with them as leader whilst they acted as allies of the British during the Revolutionary War. After the taking of Pensacola by the Spaniards in 1781, he followed various employments, but subsequently, having again joined the Indians, his attacks became so disastrous to the Spaniards that they offered a reward for his head, and his proceedings, as well as the title he assumed of Governor of the Muscogee Indians, were disowned by the British Government. He was twice taken by the Spaniards, and it was in his interval of freedom (as he died in the Moro in 1804) that these letters were written. De Lacey's proposals show an intimate knowledge of the country, contain very full lists of the Indian towns, with the number of the warriors, &c., calculations of the profit to be derived from the trade, and a large amount of information. I do not, in the meantime at least, recommend that this correspondence be copied, as it cannot be held as strictly within the scope of the present collection of Archives.

The other papers in the volume stand, I conceive, on a different footing. They all relate to the grant of Nova Scotia and Canada to Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling.

I may be pardoned if I give a brief sketch of the history of this grant and of the proceedings taken by a claimant under its provisions, as a reason for the recommendation I make regarding these papers, and others relating to the case.

In 1621, King James the sixth of Scotland, and first of England, transferred by charter or deed of gift, the whole of Nova Scotia, with the full powers of an almost absolute Sovereign, to Sir William Alexander, of Menstrie, afterwards Earl of Stirling. The King died before the deed could be ratified by the Parliament of Scotland, and in 1625, Charles I, by a charter of Novodamus, renewed the gift, adding in 1628 another, the powers in the latter extending over Canada. These deeds were ratified by the Parliament of Scotland in 1633. Sir William had, in the meantime, attempted to colonize, but unsuccessfully, although the bait of the hereditary title of baronet of Nova Scotia was held out to those undertaking to settle the country on certain terms, each baronet to receive 16,000 acres of land to constitute his barony. Charles ceded the country to France in 1632 in accordance with instructions sent to his ambassador in 1631, quoted in speaking of the Harleian 1760, Sir William being impoverished had sold his rights to MM. de la Tour in 1630. Cromwell recovered the Province, to be again surrendered to the French, this time by Charles II., and again it was finally taken by the British.

In 1761, a claim to the titles was set up by an American Alexander, but rejected, and other claims are shown in the manuscripts in the Museum.

In 1815, Alexander Humphrys began to lay the foundation for establishing his claims to the titles, possessions and all the privileges granted by the original charters, but it was not until 1831 that his

plans were fully matured. He had, however, in the meantime assumed the title of Earl of Stirling, had voted at the election of representative peers for Scotland, and taken part in other public affairs. In 1831, he took the ostensibly legal proceedings to have himself put in possession of the territories in question, and in 1838, sent a protest to the Government and Parliament against the appointment of Lord Durham to Canada. In 1839, he was tried for forgery, the papers he had produced in support of his claims were pronounced by the jury to be fraudulent, but there being a doubt whether he himself was guilty of either forging or uttering them, the verdict, allowed by the Scotch law, of "not proven" was rendered.

Papers relating to the Stirling claims are to be found scattered through various works, but in a fragmentary condition, and most of them inaccessible to students of history in Canada who desire to consult them. A number of the manuscripts in the British Museum, bearing directly on the subject, have never been published, besides others which throw light on the case, although not specially referring to it, but to the general history of the country. I would suggest, for your sanction, that all such papers be brought together into one collection, taking care that no duplicates or abridgments of the same documents be copied.

Apart altogether from the Stirling case, although having an important relation to it, the historical papers I have referred to should be found in our Archives, and by the course I propose, I venture to say that their value would be increased.

The papers in this volume are: Petition of the Right Honourable the Earl of Stirling (the claimant) to the House of Commons. No date (1831.)

His address to the public authorities, the land settlers, inhabitants and all others whom it may concern, in the Anglo-Scottish colony of Nova Scotia, including New Brunswick, and in the Lordship and Territory of Canada, which sets forth his claims and the steps he had taken to vindicate them. London, 28th October, 1831.

Copy of the Earl of Stirling's claim and protest, sent in to His Majesty's Ministers, ending with a protest against any grant, &c., being made to any one in the provinces without his consent. Dated 22nd October, 1831. (There are two copies in the volume of each of the two preceding documents.)

Copies and translations of the Royal Charters (confirmed in Parliament) by which the territories of Nova Scotia and Canada, with the islands and seas adjacent, and the dignities of His Majesty's Hereditary Lieutenant-General, High Admiral, Justice General, &c., were granted in 1621, 1625 and 1628, to the Right Honourable Sir William Alexander, Knight (afterwards Earl of Stirling, &c.), Privy Councillor and Secretary of State for Scotland.

The charters are introduced by some prefatory observations of Mr. T. C. Banks, who styled himself Sir, on the strength of the title of Baronet of Nova Scotia, bestowed on him by the claimant. The preface is dated 5th September, 1831.

The charters (in Latin) are:—

Charter in favour of Sir William Alexander, Knight, of the Lordship and Barony of Nova Scotia, in America, dated at Windsor, 10th December, 1621. (James VI. I.)

Charter of Novodamus, in favour of Sir William Alexander, of Menstrie, Knight, of the Lands, Lordship and Barony of Nova Scotia, in America. Dated at Otlands, 12th July, 1625. (Charles I.)

These are translated into English, and a note explains that the difference in style of the translations arose from the fact that one (that of James) was translated by a gentleman in London, and the other, as well as the charter of Canada in 1628, was translated by a professional gentleman in Scotland. Add: 27,859.

The remaining charter is entitled a charter in favour of Sir William Alexander, of Menstrie, Knight, of the Lordship of Canada, &c. It is dated Whythall (Whitehall) 2nd February, 1628-29, with an English translation, which in this case precedes the Latin copy.

I succeeded in obtaining copies of the reports of the trial of Humphrys or Alexander, for forgery (one by Swinton and one by Turnbull), together with the narrative by the claimant himself. They contain all the documents to be found in Place's collection except the petition to the House of Commons, the one first mentioned in this list.

What I propose to add to these papers I now subjoin:—

Add: 14,034.

On this volume (14,034) I have already reported in full, but there is a part of the documents in it which, from internal evidence, I feel convinced were collected with a view to meet the claims of the Temple and Crown families, who were setting up pretensions founded on titles derived from Sir William Alexander, the original grantee. These include all the papers from folios 24 to 91*b*, being the arrêts, instructions, concessions, and orders relative to the Territories of Nova Scotia, Canada, &c., Cromwell's concession to de la Tour, Thomas Temple and William Crown, dated 9th August, 1656, in which the limits and boundaries are very minutely stated. In another document (the title of the English Crown to Nova Scotia) there is a narrative given of Sir William Alexander's conveyance to de la Tour in 1630, besides other documents which need not be more particularly specified. The concessions made by Frontenac in 1676, and by Duchesneau, the intendant, of the same date, are valuable evidences as to the claims then made and enforced.

I think that Richard Gridley's claim to the Magdalen Islands (folio 211) and the memorial of Lord Albemarle, Admiral Keppel and others for St. John's Island, the old name of Prince Edward Island, may very properly be added to this proposed collection.

Proposals of Samuel Waldo, of Boston, New England, to settle Nova Scotia. The writer of this proposal was in all probability the Samuel Waldo born in Boston in 1696, who was present at the siege of Louisbourg, and died in 1759, described as an accomplished, active and enterprising man and a distinguished officer. Add: 19,049.

In the proposal Waldo traces his right to the lands downwards from the first grant to Sir William Alexander in 1621, through the different changes of owners by sale and otherwise, to 1730, when it was acquired by him from Nelson, heir of Sir Thomas Temple. The paper is undated (folio 1) and extends over four large pages very widely written.

There are in this collection a copy of the grant by Sir William Alexander to de la Tour in 1630, to which reference is made in 14,034; the copy in folios 311 to 313, and of de la Tour to Thomas Temple and William Crown in 1650 (folios 313*b* to 319); claims by the French for the restitution of Annapolis through their ambassador (folios 319 to 323*b*), and remonstrances against such a step by British subjects there. (Folios 324 to 328*b*.) Egerton,
2,395.

At folio 426 is a very brief but striking report of the state of society in 1665 on the Kennebec River, on the lands included within the charter to Sir Thomas Temple, of the territory of Nova Scotia.

Egerton,
2,395.

From the account it seems to have been a complete Alsatia, in which, among other peculiarities, the custom of polyandry flourished.

The pretensions of the Honourable George Kirke formed the subject of several meetings of the King in Council in 1661, and the steps taken at the meetings with the resolutions passed are contained in four widely written pages. (Folios 340, 341*b*.)

In 1667, directions (contained in three small pages) were given for marking out the limits of Acadia, in order for its restitution to the French (folios 451 to 454), the date being shown by a minute of the meeting of the Privy Council, contained on a slip of paper having the names of those who were present.

There are also some papers relating to Newfoundland in this collection. They form part of the evidence of the reckless manner in which grants of territories of immense and unknown extent were made for the glory of God and the advancement of trade—chiefly the latter.

Mrs. Kirke brought forward the claims of her deceased husband. But there is no date to the paper.

In 1660, Mr. Kirke had also laid claim to Newfoundland: his claim being contested (folios 258 to 266), and in 1661, Lord Baltimore pressed his claims to be put in possession of the same, stating his case with respect to Avalon, giving a detailed history of the grant made to him, with a narrative of the quarrels between him, the Duke of Hamilton and others, for possession. (Folios 308 to 310.)

Sloane, 170.

By a charter, dated in the 21st year of the reign of James I in England and his 56th in Scotland as James VI (that is, in 1624), a grant had been made of Avalon to Sir George Calvert, by a charter which might be inserted here.

Egerton,
2,395.

In 1666, the people of Newfoundland made representations as to their condition, addressed to the Honourable George Kirke Esq., Commissioner of the Lords Proprietors of Newfoundland, asking him to accept the office of Governor. These are contained on a single page. (Folio 447.)

Lastly, in this collection of documents relating to Newfoundland, is an account of its settlement, dated 1676, covering about seven pages. (Folio 560.)

The other documents contained in the volume are :

At folio 199, a bitter remonstrance against the encroachments by Massachussetts on the rights of proprietors of lands outside of the limits of that colony. With these we are not concerned, but, as in the evidence of the impatience of control by the Crown, already spoken of, it is remarkable the number of complaints, scattered through the purely American papers, against what is described as the grasping and tyrannical course followed by Massachussetts towards its weaker neighbours.

A proposal addressed to the King, but without date, by Louis le Page de l'Omesnil, to take possession of the whole of North America, gives an interesting account of his discoveries from the source of the St. Lawrence in Canada to the Michichipsi (Mississippi,) and of the means by which he would secure possession of the whole country. One of these, I may notice, was to take possession of the Isle à Cou-dres, below Quebec, to fortify and garrison it, so that no assistance could reach France by way of the St. Lawrence. The date of the paper can, I think, be attributed with certainty to 1667, as among the Colonial papers in the Record Office is one from Louis le Page, Sieur de l'Omesnil to the King, asking for an examination by the Council of a memorial and maps he had prepared. There can be no

doubt that this is the memorial in question. The maps are mentioned in it, but are not to be found in this collection. The letter to the King (Charles II) sufficiently describes this memorial to leave no doubt of its identity (folios 672 to 676.) The letter in the Record Office calling attention to the memorial, is in volume XXI, Colonial Papers, 172, 173, the second paper being an English translation of the original.

Egerton,
2,395.

The papers relating to Newfoundland, besides those already mentioned are not very numerous.

State of the Colony of Newfoundland, 1744.—The accounts of the fishing trade go back to 1615, which is a short summary, the numbers of ships, men, tons, guns, boats, stages and quantity of fish being also given for 1677. The tables are placed together for the sake of comparison. Add: 13,972.

Reports of French ships (number, &c.) fishing on the coasts in 1676.

The census for 1677 gives complete details of the number of inhabitants in each harbour and settlement.

There is a map of the Gulf and Islands of Newfoundland, &c., which merely gives the sea coast, and could be traced and colored at a very trifling expense. The whole collection is only 54 large pages, most of it being very widely written.

Copies of statistical and political papers from 1667 to 1727.

Egerton, 921.

Among these is a report on the state of trade of Newfoundland, 1705 to 1706 (including for purposes of comparison 1698 to 1704), showing the fisheries, number of vessels trading, and other commercial information. Besides the tables, there are remarks on the relations existing between the French and English, with a statement of the hindrances and annoyances the French give to trade. A list of the chief harbours in Newfoundland is given, with their distances from each other. The report covers eleven large pages. (Folio 3 to end of folio 8.)

I may notice this volume, as it comes here in numerical order, merely to note that it contains nothing of interest to any part of British North America. Egerton, 922.

The letters and papers of John Carey.—John Carey was a merchant in Bristol. His collection includes papers on the gravest political and social questions, cures for human ailments; how to treat a horse for sore eyes, and a number of original and selected Bacchanalian and convivial songs. The papers in this volume of his collection referring to Newfoundland, consist of letters and other documents in a dispute between the Newfoundland merchants of Bristol, and the Customs authorities, as to the construction of an Act of Parliament, providing for differential duties on oil imported in British ships under certain regulations as to fishing, &c. They are evidences of the revenue system of those days (1636), but would not, I think, repay the expense of copying. The correspondence begins at folio 23. Add: 5,540.

Papers relating to Newfoundland and the expedition for the protection of the Fisheries from the French, 1696-7. Add: 15,492.

These papers include:

Reports of the Lords of Trade on the proposed expedition to take Newfoundland from the French (2 papers).

Proposal read to the King in Council at Kingston.

Letters from the Transport Office, as to the sailing of the ships, and remarks as to provisions.

Add: 15,492. Letter from the Admiralty, with list of ships and state of preparations.

Letters from Transport Office, with list of ships hired, &c. (two letters), and another on the same subject six days later.

Letter from the Admiralty, regarding the ships and their capacity for carrying men.

The whole of the papers are contained in 22 pages.

Add: 15,493. *Some facts collected and observations made on the Fisheries and Government of Newfoundland*, showing the many advantages which will arise to this kingdom by colonizing that Island. By Dr. Gardner, late of Boston, New England.

The paper is not dated, but from internal evidence it must have been written in 1784. It was in all probability written by Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, a Refugee Loyalist, who, in the evacuation of Boston, left behind him his immense fortune and all his landed property, which was confiscated, taking with him as his whole possession less than two thousand dollars. In 1785, he returned to Newport, Rhode Island, where he died the following year. Before the revolutionary war he was not only very wealthy, but was most liberal in employing his wealth in industrial and benevolent enterprises.

The paper contains 67 small pages very widely written, and is full of information.

Add: 22,564. *Whitburn's Discourse of Canada*.—A small volume not of much value at first sight, but which, from its relation to the history of colonization, is deserving of some notice.

The name of Whitburne (Whitbourne on his printed works and the papers referring to him) has escaped the notice of biographers, as it is not to be found in any of the collections I have had access to. Although his proposals were submitted to and reported on favourably by the Lords of Council, in a report dated the last day of June, 1621, a report adopted by the King in Council, and an order passed on the 12th April, 1622, that letters should be written to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, recommending collections to be taken up throughout all the parishes of their respective Provinces, for the benefit of Whitburn, and for the circulation of his proposals to colonize Newfoundland, no reference is made to these official proceedings in either the Colonial or Domestic series of State papers of these dates. Whitburn was a shipmaster and owner in the Newfoundland trade, for many years, and in consequence of his experience and abilities, was, in 1615, sent out by the Admiralty to keep order and rectify abuses among the fishermen and others there.

Anspach, in his "History of Newfoundland," published in 1819, refers briefly to Whitburne and Sir Richard Bonnycastle, in "Newfoundland in 1842," draws largely on him for information, and says that the importance of his "Discourse" is manifest, as taking the lead of all the treatises on Newfoundland.

The manuscript, written in the peculiar hand of the period, is imperfect, but it is undoubtedly the preface and rough draft of what has been expanded into the first edition of the "Discourse and Discovery of Newfoundland" published in 1620. Singularly enough the bibliographers have lost sight of this edition, which is only mentioned, so far as I can see, in two works chiefly designed as guides to the trade, namely, *Lowndes' Bibliographer's Guide*, by Bohn, in which it is stated to have been sold for £3 8s. 0d., the work being of a size that might originally have sold for about a shilling; and in *Graesse's Trésor de Livres Rare et Precieux*, in which a copy is

mentioned as sold at £4 4s. There are three editions, the one of Add: 22,564. 1620 and reproductions in 1622 and 1623, with additions to each of the latter of letters from Captain Gwynne, the Governor, and others, with the names of settlers, &c. There is, besides, a "Loving Invitation" published in 1622, which, besides being published separately, is bound in with the later editions; a pamphlet published in Dublin in 1623, dedicated to Lord Falkland by T. C., the compiler of the text, and, at the end, the conditions propounded by Lord Falkland to such as would join the Plantation completes the bibliography of this subject.

A document on Newfoundland fishing at folio 41, in the papers of the *Hill Family* is of no importance. Add: 5,489.

Papers relating to America, 1698 to 1705. Add: 9,747.

The papers in this volume relating to Newfoundland are of two classes, military and ecclesiastical.

The military are:—

Commission to Captain Graydon, to be Commander-in-Chief of the convoys, and to take command of the garrison during his presence in Newfoundland, dated 16th March, 1700-1. (Folio 23.)

Commission to John Powell (27th February, 1700-1) to be Captain, and another (of 1st March) directing him to take the chief command during the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, of the convoys. (Folio 30*b*, and 31.)

Commission to two lieutenants. (Folio 31.)

These commissions are simply to "Our Company of Foot in Newfoundland," without number or other description.

Allowance to John Thurston, as Agent for the Military Accounts in Newfoundland, by the Queen in Council, 1702. (Folio 40.)

The other papers pertain to the Church, the last document being of a mixed character, a calculation, namely, of how much could be raised for the clergy by taxing the soldiery.

Petition of planters of Newfoundland for clergy, 30th August, 1699. (Folio 27.)

Commission, 27th March, 1701 to John Jackson, clerk, to be chaplain. (Folio 30.)

Deduction proposed for the pay of a company of soldiers, towards the maintenance of a minister of religion who was also to be chaplain. (Folios 32 to 37.)

This formidable array of folios would amount to about eighteen lines, being the calculations at various rates.

A very small volume, containing a vocabulary of the language of the Newfoundland Indians, with a narrative of the Indian woman, Mary Marsh (Wanathoake), from whom it was obtained, would form an interesting addition to the Newfoundland papers, should it be decided to copy them. Add: 19,350.

The volumes of papers in the Museum relating exclusively to Nova Scotia are not numerous. Of those mixed up with other collections, and of those bearing on the Stirling claims, I have already spoken.

Before giving details of the Brown collection, the most complete here on the subject, the other papers may be noticed.

General Description of the Province of Nova Scotia.—The title given by the writer himself (Colonel Morse, R. E.) is:— King's, 208, 209.
"A general description of the Province of Nova Scotia, and a report of the present state of the defences, with observations leading to the further growth and security of the colony, done by Lieutenant-Colonel Morse, Royal Engineers, in America, upon a tour of the

King's, 208;
209.

Province in the autumn of the year 1783, and the summer of 1784, under the orders and instructions of Sir Guy Carleton, General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, given at Headquarters at New York, the 28th day of July, 1783."

Colonel Morse's own words best describe the nature of the report. He says: "the geographical situation being known, as well as the late political revolutions which have so much increased the consequence of the Province, I shall confine myself to a mere local description of the coasts, harbours, rivers, nature of the country, soil and produce, climate, extent and contents, number of inhabitants, and present defences."

I need scarcely remark, that by Nova Scotia is also meant New Brunswick, the two Provinces being one till 1784.

The report touches on the boundary question; the proper situation for a canal between Baie Verte and the Bay of Fundy; returns of the population generally, and of the disbanded soldiers and loyalists, specifically and in detail, showing of these two classes of settlers the number of men, women and children, and the different parts of the Province in which they were settling; descriptions of all the defensive works then in existence, plans for their extension and for opening communications throughout the country, with tables of arms, ammunition, barrack accommodation, &c. The report extends to 78 pages of about 225 words in each, besides the tables, four in number.

The second volume contains plans, preceded by a large chart (engraved) of the coast of Nova Scotia, New England, New York, Jersey, the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, the islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John, Anticosti, Sable, &c., and soundings thereof, published for the use of the navy of Great Britain, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by Jos. F. W. DesBarres, Esq., MDCCLXXVIII.

The plans are:

1. Chart of Port Roseway Harbour; shows the town of Shelbourne.
2. A plan of the peninsula upon which the town of Halifax is situated, showing the harbour, the naval yard, and the several works constructed for their defence: scale 800 feet to an inch.
3. Plan of the work on the Citadel Hill, 100 feet to an inch.
4. Plan of Fort Needham, 50 feet to an inch.
5. Plan of Fort Massey, 50 feet to an inch.
6. Plan of George's Island, 100 feet to an inch.
7. Plan of the Eastern Battery, 50 feet to an inch.
8. Plan of the Naval Yard at Halifax, 60 feet to an inch.
9. Plan of the River Annapolis, surveyed in 1733, and amended in 1753, 1 mile to an inch.
10. Plan of the Fort at Annapolis Royal in June, 1763, with the projected design for altering and repairing it, and showing how far the foundation of the new design is executed, 100 feet to an inch.
11. Plan of the Fort at Cumberland, 60 feet to an inch.
12. Plan of the Fort at Windsor, 40 feet to an inch.
13. Plan of St. John's Harbour, 1,650 feet to an inch.

In order to complete the information regarding these two volumes, I ascertained that the plans could be traced and coloured as in the original for £16, or, if left uncoloured, for £12. The engraved map would cost from £5 to £6 besides. I made inquiry at Messrs. Wild, publishers of maps, Charing Cross, who have a large collection of maps of North America, as to the probability of obtaining a copy

of this engraved map. These gentlemen were to examine their stock, but, so far, I have not heard from them. King's 208,
209.

Orders, &c., Relating to Annapolis Royal.—1711. Repairs of fortifications; apprehensions of deserters; levying recruits. (Folio 1–2.) Sloane, 3,607.

Chaplains and Surgeons pay. (Folio 2*b*.)

Governor Vetch's scheme for raising a garrison to resist Indian attacks. (Folio 3.)

Account of attack by Indians. (Folio 3.)

Council of war:

New England asked for reinforcements. (Folio 4.)

Account of what has been, and what must be done for the security of Annapolis Royal. (Folio 4*b*.)

Letters from Governor Vetch, on his way to New England to take command of troops against Canada, and to General Hill, respecting the garrison. (Folio 5*b*.)

Letters as to the difficulties respecting pilots for the navigation of the St. Lawrence; Vetch expects to take Quebec easily. (Folio 6.)

Instructions to Sir Charles Holby, Deputy-Governor of Annapolis Royal. (Folio 7.)

Letter of General Hill for arms, &c., for extra troops raised for the Quebec expedition. (Folio 7*b*.)

Letters from Boston, with suggestions as to the garrison.

Letters to Lieutenant-Governor Cawfield, Annapolis Royal, as to the care of the garrison. (Folio 7*b*.)

Journal on the unsuccessful attempt on Quebec, in July, 1711, with letters on the same subject to Lord Dartmouth and others (folio 8*b*).

1712. Correspondence generally regarding Annapolis; its distressed state for want of provisions, complaints of the want of attention shown by Lord Dartmouth; urgent appeals to the Governor in Council, and memorials by troops for supplies to the garrison. (Folios 12 to 36.)

1713. Representations to the French Commander respecting prisoners held by him. (Folio 37.)

There are about eighty pages altogether.

The journal, with accompanying documents, by Sir Hovenden Walker, giving "a full account of the late expedition to Canada," published in 1720, is in the Parliamentary Library. The documents in this collection and in the printed volumes are entirely different, none of Colonel Vetch's letters or the journal being noticed by Sir Hovenden Walker.

The *Brown Collection* is contained in eight large volumes, two of which are notes of, apparently, a proposed history of Nova Scotia, written very closely and full of erasures, corrections, additions and interlineations. It does not appear that the work was ever written, far less published. All the printed productions of Dr. Andrew Brown, I could find trace of are two sermons preached at Halifax, one on St. Andrew's Day, 1790, before the North British Society, printed by John Howe, Halifax, in 1791, and a pamphlet on Family History. The two volumes of notes may be allowed to pass without further comment. The other six volumes may be divided into two categories:—1. Copies (in some cases originals) of correspondence and official records; 2. Memoranda or notes, contributed by leading men in the province as aids to Dr. Brown in the work of getting up his proposed history. The value of the latter depends almost entirely on the opportunities the writers had of being personally acquainted with the events and subjects of which they treat, on their ability to describe them, and on their

Add: 19,069
to 19,076.

fairness and impartiality in writing on topics regarding which their interests, prejudices or prepossessions, may have had more or less influence on their judgments.

Before giving an account of the contents of the volumes, I would refer to the fact that the Government of Nova Scotia possesses a most valuable collection of original documents relating to the same period as that to which Dr. Brown's collection refers. A selection from the documents in their possession was published by that Government in 1869, the subjects and dates being as follow :—

Acadian French.....	1714--1755
Acadian French, (removal).....	1755—1768
French encroachments.....	1749—1754
War in North America.....	1754—1761
Settlement of Halifax.....	1749—1756
Representative Assembly, Nova Scotia....	1755—1761

Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. T. B. Akins for the careful and judicious manner in which he has made the selections, but they are of necessity, only fragmentary, and what detracts from the value of the work for reference by historical investigators is that the French documents are given in translation and not in the original. This, with the objects the Legislature had in view, was no doubt unavoidable, but it added much to the labour of the editor, though contributing greatly to the ease and comfort of the general reader. It is scarcely necessary, however, to point out that no one who desires to consult records for the purposes of study will ever be satisfied with the secondary evidence of translations, unless the original are inaccessible.

I may remark, further, that from the quotations given in the published volume, which I have carefully compared with the manuscript in this collection, it seems to be beyond doubt that, generally speaking, despatches on the same subject were written to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations and to the Secretary of War; that there were subjects common to both which were given in each of the counterpart despatches, with slight verbal alterations, whilst those that came under the control of the one only were confined to the one despatch; that Mr. Akins has drawn on the one, whilst usually, the other, and so far as I can see the fuller despatch, is to be found in the present collection. The numbers prefixed to the sub-titles in the present list are those in the volume, and, as will be seen, do not follow in any consecutive order. I have in some cases used the descriptive title given under these numbers, but have not trusted to them as a substitute for examination, the details of the contents being invariably given from actual perusal.

Add: 19,069.

Papers Relating to Nova Scotia, 1710-1747 — Mascarene.—1. Articles of the surrender of Port Royal (Annapolis) between David Auger de Subercasse and General Nicholson, in French and English, 1710. (4 pages.)

5. Orders, paroles, &c., by Major Paul Mascarene, whilst commandant at Canso.

In these the conduct and vices of the soldiery and inhabitants are indicated, and from them a very complete picture of Canso may be drawn—1735-'36. (32 pages.)

9. Letters, orders, &c. of Major Mascarene, Governor of Nova Scotia.

Account of escape of prisoners, detail of the life in the Fort; Add: 19,069.
ships employed in running between Annapolis and Louisbourg, 1745-'46-'48. (52 pages.)

34. Memorial of the people of Halifax to the Home Government for redress of grievances and for a government, refers to the mission of their agent, Paris (see 19,071.) Also a petition from King's County, 1757. (8 pages.)

19. Representation of the relative state of the French and English in Nova Scotia, transmitted by Surveyor Morris to General Shirley on his leaving for England, 1750-'51. (5 pages.)

60. Letters from De la Rochette (in French) dated 18th March (no year), addressed to Anthony Kasthing, Langland Coffee House, St. Martin's Lane, pointing out the orders that have been given to have lists made and signed of all Acadians desiring to return to France. (1 page.)

2. Memorial of Captain Paul Mascarene; account of occurrences at Annapolis Royal; instructions by Colonel Vetch to Mascarene, 1710 to 1713-'14. (60 pages.) Add: 19,070.

3. Letter-book of Major Mascarene at Annapolis containing all his letters and despatches to the Board of Ordnance. These, says the writer of the sub-titles, with the journals, furnish a history of the defence, repairs &c. of the Fort, and of the Indian wars and other affairs of the Province 1719 to 1725. (68 pages.)

11. Extracts of Minutes of Council of Nova Scotia and information respecting the Acadians, from January 1745-'46 to 1746-'47.

12. Extracts from Minutes of Council of Nova Scotia from 30th June to September 1746.

First intelligence of the destination of the Brest fleet; preparations for its reception; the arrangements to receive intelligence from the Bay of Fundy. (20 pages.)

13. The measures taken with respect to the French fleet; letters to Governor Shirley; exultation at its retreat; account of assistance from New England and projected expedition; proceedings against fugitive and delinquent Acadians; appearance of the Acadian Deputies from the Minas district, 1746-'47. (17 pages.)

4. Journals of Paul Mascarene, kept regularly from day to day, Add: 19,071.
from 1720 to 1725, containing all the letters, instructions, &c., addressed to and by the Honourable Richard Phillips, Governor of Nova Scotia, giving the state of defences of Annapolis Royal, Placentia and Canso. There seems to have been great difficulty experienced by the Governor and Engineers in getting means to have the fortifications put in order, as if the Board of Ordnance were not clear as to the use of defending territory that not improbably would be handed back to the French. There is a somewhat acrimonious correspondence with Lieutenant John Washington, 1720 to 1725. (67 pages.)

6. Private letter-book and journal of Major Paul Mascarene, then Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia. These letters are chiefly private, but there are many hints given as to the course of public affairs, 1742 to 1753. (56 pages.)

7. Minutes and other proceedings of the Council of Nova Scotia, with a conference (given in full) between Mascarene, as Commander-in-Chief, and four delegates from the River St. John Indians; Capt. Home's memorial relative to Canso, and the Council's proceedings on it; letters respecting the murder of a ship's crew by Indians, &c., 1744. (20 pages.)

Add: 19,071.

8. Council minutes of Annapolis Royal; an absurdly trifling affair relating to the distribution of the effects of a deceased bombardier, 1744.

10. Papers concerning the Acadians.

Governor Shirley's representation to procure succours to dislodge De Ramsay, 9th September, 1746.

Despatch to Governor Shirley from Townshend and Knowles, 11th September, 1746; first tidings of the French fleet. Governor Shirley's letter to Governor Wentworth, 25th October, 1746. Do., do., 4th November, 1746. Letters of Otho Hamilton and of Mascarene to Governor Cornwallis, 1749. Do., do., 1749 to 1751. Repairs to Annapolis, Governor Philips to Mascarene, 1720-'21.

(The whole of the above papers cover 26 pages.)

15. President Mascarene to Captain Askew, to Howe, to Morris, &c. The first letter to Askew refers to the hard fate of the Acadians during the war, in having their boats and craft burned to prevent them from being used by the enemy; new orders on the same subject to Charles Morris, and directions to him to perfect the plans and draughts of the Basin of Minas and Bay of Fundy, &c.

Letters to René Le Blanc, deputy from Grand Pré, 1748-'49. (26 pages.)

The cares of State did not prevent Governor Mascarene from indulging in literary pursuits—as he was writing a play—of which a specimen is given, and also a critique on Denis' review of Addison's "Cato," which need not be disinterred from the collection.

20. General notes concerning Acadians and Nova Scotia.

Letters from Mascarene and Lieutenant John Washington, Annapolis Royal, 15th August, 1726.

Enumeration of Acadian families resident in Nova Scotia, as given to the Secretary's office in 1771, (with names of settlement and numbers). The memorandum is dated 1793, the memorandum as to the population of 1771 is dated in 1790. These are simply memoranda, and, with the notes by Judge Morris respecting the number, employments, &c, of the French inhabitants, have no official character.

21. Quit rents paid by the Acadians in the various districts for 1743, 1752, 1753. (1 page.)

25. Memoir of Le Comte De Raymond, 1753, concerning his services. (4 pages.)

26. Quit rents paid by the Acadians in 1754-'55. (About 4 pages.)

30. Letter containing orders to Lieutenant Pernette to deliver the written instructions to the commanding officers relative to the deportation of the Acadians, dated Secretary's Office, 28th August, 1755. (A short letter.)

35. Petition of Ferdinand John Paris, appointed by a committee of freeholders in Halifax, to represent the grievances of the province (see paper 34, in volume 19,069), dated 4th February, 1758, also the letters to Paris (unsigned), dated 15th March and 2nd April, 1757, on the same subject. (22 large and 10 small pages.)

37. Treaty of peace and friendship, concluded at Halifax by Sir Charles Lawrence, Governor, &c, for Nova Scotia, with Paul Laurent, Chief of the La Have Indians, March, 1760. (15 pages.)

39. Description of the several towns in this province, the lands comprehended within and bordering on said towns. The compiler of the collection says that this description of Nova Scotia was drawn up by order of the Honorable Jonathan Belcher, President of the Council, &c., but the title I have given above is all that is on the

paper itself, there being neither date nor signature. The date is Add: 19,071, said to be 1762-'3. (28 pages.)

40. Three letters (in French) from Jacques Robin, and translation by Governor Wilmot of another. The letters are dated from London, in May and June, 1763, and from Halifax in July, 1764. They refer to the settlement of the country.

41. Petition by the Acadians on the River St. John, to Governor Montague Wilmot, and condemnatory remarks by him. (3 pages).

There is no date on either document. On the latter is endorsed: 31st January, 1764.

43. State and condition of Nova Scotia, with returns of families settled in Horton, Cornwallis, Falmouth and New Port, in King's County, giving the numbers in each family and township, and a tabulated statement of the cattle, grain and roots raised in 1763. (12 pages).

44. Petition from the inhabitants of King's County and Windsor, with memorial, praying that the Acadians may be allowed to remain, 23rd March, 1765. (About 2 pages).

45. Statement, without signature, dated Halifax, N.S., 18th April, 1769, of the circumstances of the Protestant Dissenters in Nova Scotia, and petition from the Royalists of the Church of Scotland in Shelburne.

47-48. Copies of papers on defences, stated to be those of Nova Scotia. The papers, however, relate entirely to the defences of New York, Staten Island and Rhode Island, together with a private note, 1779. (15 pages).

49. Sketch of Nova Scotia, drawn up by Judge Deschamps in 1782. (10 pages).

54. Account of the Acadians and their traditions, by Rev. Hugh Graham, written in 1791. (15 pages).

55. The Acadians and their removal, an account drawn up by Mr. Brook Watson, in 1791. (7 pages).

56. Notes from tradition and memory of the Acadian removal, by Mr. Fraser, of Miramichi, drawn up in 1815. (7 pages).

58. Account of the Acadians and of the Indian tribes of Nova Scotia, by Moses de le Dernier, no date. (8 pages).

The sketches and notes from 49 are not official, but were prepared as a help to Dr. Brown for his history, and written by men who were, to a great extent, engaged in the occurrences, and familiar with the lives of the people they describe.

61. Copy of the Oath of Fidelity, and a note signed "Wm. Shaw," dated 28th November, 1764, stating that the French have declined to take the oath proposed, although fully sensible of the distress in which their refusal will involve them. (2 pages.)

This is a small sized volume.

14. Judge Morris' account of the Acadians, drawn up in 1753, as Add: 19,072, stated by Dr. Brown, for there is neither date nor signature on the paper itself. It relates to events prior to the settlement of Halifax. A note at the end, dated in 1791, apparently in the handwriting of Dr. Brown, says that the statements in this paper were used as an argument to enforce and a reason to justify the removal of the Acadians. (8 pages.)

17. Extracts from the record of the Whitehall State papers and of the Council of Nova Scotia concerning Acadia and the Acadians and the German settlement of Lunenburg. These extend from Governor Cornwallis (1750) to the departure of Governor Hopson (1753), and thence to 1764. (20 small pages.)

Add: 19,072.

22. Governor Lawrence's letters to the Board of Trade concerning the French inhabitants, with account of their position, habits, &c.; two letters, dated 5th December, 1753, and 4th August, 1754. (16 pages.)

29. Governor Lawrence's returns of troops and forts, &c., in Nova Scotia. Letters to the Board of Trade, without date, stated to be 25th September, 1754, and remarks on the state of the Isthmus of Chignecto, also without date, about 1755. (4 pages.)

31. Judge Morris' remarks concerning the removal of the Acadians.

To this has been added, in Dr. Brown's handwriting: "The difficulties to be apprehended and the means of surmounting them." The paper is dated, summer, 1775. (15 small pages.)

In a note at the end it is stated that the report was drawn up for the Council, on a reference to Judge Morris, and that it was found among the Council files.

32. Paper drawn up by the same on the causes of the war of 1756. (6 pages.)

33. Letter by the colonists concerning the state of the Provinces, intended to raise the people of England. There is no date beyond a query, 1757.

There seems every reason to believe, from an examination and comparison of the contents of the letter, that it was forwarded to Mr. Paris, the agent for the memorialists, in which case the conjectural date would be correct. (See Vol. 19069, No. 34, memorial dated 1757, and 19071; No. 35, the petition of Paris). The present paper fills 16 pages.

The rest of the volume is taken up with the draught of part of Dr. Brown's proposed history.

Add: 19,073.

16. Commission to Governor Cornwallis by George III, 1749. (13 pages).

I have given the title in the collection, which is apt to mislead. George III did not come to the throne till 1760, and the Commission itself bears that it was granted by George II.

18. Instructions of Governor Cornwallis to Major Lawrence on his going to Chignecto, 1750. (1 small page.)

23. Anthony Casteel's Journal whilst prisoner with the Indians in May and June, 1753. To the journal is prefixed a letter from Surveyor Morris to Mr. Cornwallis, London. (The whole makes 16½ pages.)

There is a condensed account of Casteel's deposition contained in the Nova Scotian Archives, under the head of "The most remarkable circumstances of this deposition transmitted to the Board of Trade." The journal, however, enters into the most minute details, the important bearing of it being the light it throws on the relations between the French and the Indians.

24. Correspondence (in French) between Pychon (Tyrel) and the British officers regarding the movements of the French in Canada. Captain Hussey's opinion of Pychon is added in English; 1753 to 1755. (15 pages.)

27. This and 28 contain papers relating to the deportation of the Acadians, the substance of the greater part of which has been published by the Government of Nova Scotia in the volume of Archives to which I have already referred. All the papers in this volume might, I am persuaded, be obtained at Halifax in full. Here there are simply extracts. I give, however, its contents as a matter of record.

36. Chief Justice Belcher's first despatch as President of the Council, 1760. Add: 19,073.

Memorial of Alexander McNeil as to the status of settlers, addressed to the Lords of Trade.

38. Instructions to Chief Justice Belcher, as President of the Council, 1761.

42. Despatch by Governor Montague Wilmot, 10th December, 1763.

46. Extraits des lettres écrites par le Lieutenant de Diemar à S. E. Monsieur le Lieutenant-General Murray, pendant le temps qu'il fût envoyé pour des intelligences en France, 1777.

These letters are those of a shrewd observer. They refer to the negotiations of Franklin in Paris; to the part taken by Beaumarchais in furnishing vessels for the Americans; to the King's unwillingness to go to war, and his displeasure at Lafayette, and to the favour shown to the warlike party by the Queen under the inspiration of the Duke de Choiseuil. The conditions of the finances, the probabilities for and against war, and the state of public feeling in France, are very intelligently stated.

50 and 51. Documents relative to the appointment of the Bishop (Anglican) of Nova Scotia, 1787. These contain a view of the relative powers of the Crown and of the Church, the means to be used by the Assembly to provide for the support of the Clergy of the Church of England, &c.

52. Letters and memorabilia concerning the Acadians by Judge Deschamps.

The letters are mere notes promising or apologising for not giving information. A copy of the oath prescribed for the Acadians when General Philips was Governor of Annapolis, with a printed article from a magazine, with the title "The case of the Acadians stated," being an answer to the account given by the Abbé Raynal. The notes are dated in 1789 and 1790.

53. Notes of Mr. Gray on the Acadians, with a notice of the country, &c.

The paper is exactly such as it is described to be—a few notes to assist Dr. Brown in his projected work; the historical information contained in it being all obtainable elsewhere.

57. Observations on the progress of agriculture in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with notes of Acadian manners and customs, in support of a project of Mr. Moses de la Dernier for raising a fund to defray the expense of introducing labourers into the colony.

Simply an emigration pamphlet, prepared for publication to promote the settlement of the Province, but with a sketch of the manners and customs of the Acadians, and calculations of the amount required by the settler. (No date.)

59. Original letter from Père Manach.

The writer is well known in Acadian history. The letter, which is dated at Paris, from the *Seminaire des Missions Etrangères*, 4th March, 1763, is almost altogether on private affairs, but Father Manach declares in it that he has done nothing to render him suspected, and speaks of the proper way to get letters forwarded.

It is called by the arranger of these papers, "a precious original letter," which it is, no doubt, in the eyes of a collector; but its value consists in the fact of its being original, and not from the nature of its contents.

62. Is a copy of the charter of 1621 to Sir William Alexander. I have spoken elsewhere in this report of the whole of the papers connected with the claims founded on this charter.

Add: 19,074. *Meteorological observations in Halifax, Nova Scotia.* The records are by two different persons. The first gives a consecutive account of his observations from the 1st January, 1776, to the 31st December, 1777; then, from 1st January, 1786, to 31st August, 1787, with the winds twice a day, thermometrical readings twice, a clear account of the state of the weather daily, and occasionally notes of remarkable occurrences. The other begins on 1st June, 1793, continuing to the end of November, 1794. Thermometrical readings, the direction of the wind and the state of the weather, are given four times daily: at 8 a.m., and at 1, 5 and 10 p.m. The records in both cases are methodically kept.

Add: 19,075-19,076. The two volumes containing the rough draught of Dr. Brown's proposed history, to which I have already referred.

Add: 30,372. *Abstract of the Commissions and Instructions* formerly, and at this time, given to the Governors of His Majesty's plantations in America, and references to the books and papers showing the alterations that have been made therein, as also observations on the most remarkable occurrences in each Government, especially before the establishment of this office in 1696. The date prefixed is MDCCXL. There are abstracts of commissions (original page 24) and abstracts of instructions (page 25) for Nova Scotia; the same for Newfoundland (pages 26 to 29), and observations on the plantations in general (pages 30 and 31.) The Commissions are dated from 1719 to 1742, and there are abstracts and notes going back to 1621 and a list of the Lords of Plantations from the date of the creation of the office in 1696.

The collection in 58 pages—many containing only a few lines—gives a complete history of the measures taken to conduct and regulate the government of the "plantations" from the earliest date. The abstracts, references to acts, regulations and minutes were evidently compiled as an office guide for preparing the commissions and instructions for the various Governors on their appointment to the colonies, and also as a help in deciding questions referred to the decision of the Lords for Trade and Plantation. They are now valuable from a historical point of view.

Add: 6,273.

Miscellaneous tracts.

Memorial by Colonel Robert Quarrie, 16th June, 1703.

The memorial is addressed to "The Right Honourable," but no name given.

Beyond a suggestion that to secure alliance and peace with the Indians, the French should be driven out of Canada, there is nothing affecting our interests. The memorial is dated from New York, and extends to 26 closely written pages.

This volume is one of those classed as select, containing special valuable papers not allowed to be taken from the manuscript room. It contains only one letter bearing on our history, being the instructions of Charles I to the Ambassador in France (Sir Isaac Wake), dated in 1631. The greater part relates to negotiations respecting the Queen's portion, and as all that is of interest to Canada is summed up in a few lines, I give them here. After stating what the French envoy's powers were, Charles proceeds: "And on yours (the powers, that is) the rendering of Quebec and retyring from Port Royal, for which Philip Boulamachy will deliver you formall and solemn instruments under our hand and seale." * * * "One thing remains touching the remainder of the portion * * * and another touching the retyring of our subjects out of Canada and

Harleian,
1,760.

those parts; that an abolition should be made of all acts published in France against any, particularly the three brothers Kirke employed in that occasion, in like manner as we have formerly demanded touching the Baron de la Tour and his sonne, with whom Sir William Alexander had treaty, which was found reasonable to that King's Ministers, and must still be insisted upon." Harleian, 1,760.

The letter is signed by the King's own hand at the beginning. The whole letter occupys four closely written pages.

For convenience of reference, I give the consecutive numbers of the volumes in which are documents relating to British North America, with the title of the collection. In the account contained in this report I have not followed the numerical order of the documents, but have tried to group together, as nearly as possible, those relating to the same subjects, whilst refraining (by not too closely adhering to the principle) from breaking up the contents of the volumes into fragments. For this reason I have put no distinctive headings. These are very serviceable where the nature of the report admits of their use, but in the present instance they would have been a useless restraint. The "Sloane" (for reasons there stated) will not be found in the general list, but I give the reference here, as it is useful.

Sloane, 170, 3,607.

King's, 205, 208, 209.

Lansdowne, 849.

Egerton, 921, 922, 929, 2,395.

Harleian, 1,760.

Additional, 5,849, 5,510, 6,273, 6,804 to 6,872, 8,075, 8,949, 8,950, 9,747, 12,496, 13,972, 14,034, 15,483 to 15,489, 15,491 to 15,493, 19,069 to 19,076, 19,350, 22,564, 22,680, 24,322, 24,323, 24,982, 27,856 to 27,859, 28,089, 28,605, 30,372.

Church Brief, B VI 8*.

The total number of volumes of manuscript in the Museum at the date of finishing my investigation, was 47,693, contained in different collections of which the following is a list:

When acquired.

	Volumes.
Cottonian, 1753.....	900
Harleian, 1753.....	7,639
Royal, 1753	1,950
Lansdowne, 1807.....	1,245
Hargrave, 1813.....	499
Burney, 1817.....	524
King's, 1823.....	438
Egerton, 1829.....	2,568
Arundel, 1831.....	550
Additional.....	31,380
Total.....	47,693

* These briefs were presented by Mr. John Stevenson Salt in 1829. After the repeal (8 George IV) of the Act regulating their issue (4 Anne Cap. 14) down to the date of the repeal (1828), briefs had been issued by the King to authorize collections for alms, since shortly after the Reformation. The present collections begins in 1754.

The Sloane collection acquired in 1753, now comes under the general head of Additional; it numbers 4,000 volumes. The Egerton, when acquired, consisted of 1,613 volumes; it and the Additional are the only two which have increased in number, the others being complete when acquired. The Additional consists of a large number of small collections, and it would only be in the case of an acquisition of more than usual importance, left in trust, that another distinctive collection would be specially named. The Harleian and Lansdowne collections are two instances of trust, the family trustees being joined to the trustees of the Museum in the responsibility for their safe keeping.

The slightest consideration will show, that by no possibility could the whole of the volumes in the collections named have been examined in the time during which I have been occupied, as they contain, at a fair estimate, about (in round numbers) 5,000,000 documents. It is desirable, therefore, to meet in advance any objections on this score to the statement that a list of all the documents in this institution relating to British North America, is contained in this report.

The volumes may be classed under three heads:—

1. Those which contain either information concerning, or references to, any part of British North America.

2. Those which, from their nature, may contain information of the kind desired.

3. Those which, from their character, cannot contain such information. The latter class includes a mass of papers, leaving the others more easily dealt with. Taking the first class, I examined them carefully, volume by volume, making such notes as enabled me to prepare the report. It was evident that with the second class such a course would be a waste of time. I carefully read the indexes which give a brief account of the contents of each paper in the volume, and on the slightest hint of information, obtained and examined the volume itself. It was in this way that the two short paragraphs were obtained, which are embodied in this report, of the instructions of Charles I to his ambassador, touching the absolute surrender of Canada, Port Royal, &c., to the French, the only paragraph out of 7,639 volumes. In the de Segurier and de Brienne manuscripts of 156 volumes, carried off from France in 1722 in the library of the Bishop of Coutances, Charles François de Loménie, and subsequently acquired by the British Museum, the list of subjects contained in the catalogue showed that the documents were of a very varied nature, being political, religious, military and private, but in not one was the most distant allusion made to colonies, so far as I could discover. The volume numbered 4,551 had, however, no table of contents, simply a note stating: "It is particularly interesting in this country, as it contains letters and despatches relative to the British dominions."

The papers extended from 1643 to 1657, during a great part of which period important controversies between the French and British were taking place in North America. The volume I found on examination to contain reports sent to the Court of France, from the French ambassador to London and French envoys to Scotland, respecting the struggle of Charles with the Parliament, the rise of Cromwell, the negotiations with Scotland, the views of Argyll, Montrose and other leaders, and even a translation of the Solemn League and Covenant, but no reference whatever is made to colonial affairs in any one of the 1,348 pages of the volume.

There are Spanish manuscripts in considerable number scattered through the different collections, some of which, I was informed, would be found to bear on our history. A special catalogue of these papers is in course of preparation by Don Pascual de Guyangos, two volumes of which have been published by the Trustees of the Museum. This enabled me to satisfy myself that, so far as the list yet extends, there are no papers among these manuscripts likely to throw light on our past history.

It will be seen that I have carefully refrained from cumbering the report with lists of collections examined and found barren, or of printed works consulted for the verification of facts, dates, persons, or such circumstances as might be necessary to determine the value of documents. In entering so fully as I have done into the manner of conducting the investigation, I have been actuated by the desire to show conclusively, that a complete list of all the manuscript documents relating to the history of British North America, contained in the Museum at the end of October, 1881, is contained in the report I have now the honour to present. Such a result could not have been obtained without the help of the gentlemen connected with the Museum. I must ask permission to speak particularly of the services rendered me by Mr. Kensington, with whom I was brought more immediately into contact, whose thorough knowledge of the manuscripts and unflinching anxiety to comply with what I felt were sometimes almost unreasonable demands, were a most essential help. In addition, I was, through the kindness of Mr. Richard Garnet, Superintendent, shown through the inner working departments of the Museum, so that the system might be fully explained and the plans for facilitating the work of assorting, arranging and cataloguing be understood. The information thus obtained will be of great service.

ARCHIVES AT OTTAWA.

Since the last report I have prepared an analytical index of the volumes of the Haldimand collection which were in the repository previous to my leaving for London, and indexes of the other papers are now in progress. Additions continue to be made to the collection both of printed and manuscript papers. A catalogue has been made showing all the documents now in the fire-proof vaults.

The work of copying the Haldimand and Bouquet collections of manuscripts in the British Museum has been completed since my return, and the task of comparing and verifying the transcripts is reported as being nearly finished. In the course of a short time these collections will be in the possession of the Department, and no time will be lost in having an analytical index prepared for the remaining volumes, similar to that already completed for the volumes formerly received. Before leaving London I gave instructions to have copied a volume containing the correspondence of the Count de Puisaye, relating to the proposed settlement of French loyalists in Upper Canada, and reports and relative documents respecting Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers in 1762-63, from Generals Murray, Gage and Burton, it being desirable to have these, in order to complete the information and correspondence now in the Archives, but incomplete.

The value of the collection is gradually beginning to be appreciated, and the wisdom of the decision to have complete copies of the collections selected has been fully justified, by the acknowledgments of the investigators, who have obtained valuable historical information from what must appear to many very unpromising material. It is scarcely necessary to say that every facility has been afforded to those who have applied for information and for access to the papers.

In preparing the following catalogue, I have, in the case of public documents anterior to Confederation, given the dates in detail. The object of this is to call the attention of residents of the different Provinces to the gaps that exist, which may possibly be filled up by their means. The most complete of the series is that of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, there being an almost entire fyle of the Journals from the first meeting of the Legislature in 1786, with two breaks (1834, 1835) down to 1859, the years 1860 to 1865 being wanting. Since Confederation, the Journals are wanting from 1873, inclusive. These and all Sessional Papers of all dates would be of great service. Of the Council, there are continuous journals from 1786 to 1836, but only 1845, 1871 and 1872 of a more recent date. Those of Nova Scotia and of the old Province of Canada will be found in the catalogue. Of the separate Provinces of Canada East and West (Upper and Lower Canada), and of Prince Edward Island, we have no separate records, nor of British Columbia; it would be of interest to have them as well as those of the Council of Assiniboia. I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that the attention of the representatives from the different Provinces might be directed to the importance of having in one collection, not only such papers as I have referred to, but all papers bearing on the history of the various portions of the Dominion. The work of collection is only in its infancy, but if properly carried out and supported by the co-operation of all who can render effectual assistance, with comparatively slight trouble, it should form the nucleus of a most valuable depository, not only of printed works, but of manuscripts, which otherwise, as I have already stated, will probably before long be destroyed.

A number of the more recent acquisitions are not yet bound. I have specified the number of the unbound papers, but as it will be advantageous to group together some of the same character into one bound volume, I have not extended the total number, since when bound, as I propose doing, the numbers would not agree with those given in the present catalogue. It will be seen, however, by referring to past reports, how large an addition has been made to the documents, bound and unbound. The catalogue, as will be seen, is divided into two parts: the one giving the manuscript, the other the printed papers.

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Examination of two military prisoners taken by the French at Crown Point; no date. (French).....	1
Reflections on Canada, apparently written about the time of the conquest. (French)	1
Letters from M. Mongolfier, Vicar-General, to the Bishop of Quebec, written from Montreal in 1775, 1776 and 1777. (French).....	1
Memoire of M. Amable Berthelot, of Quebec, on the war of 1775. (French).....	1
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Notes taken at Terrebonne by F. H. Seguin, Notary, 1831, 1832. (French).....	1
Journal kept at Three Rivers, by M. Badeau, Notary, begun on the 18th May, 1775. (French)	1
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“ “ Sir W. Johnson, and papers on Indian Affairs, 1759 to 1774.....	1
Correspondence with Brigadier Taylor, and others, on Indian Affairs, 1765 to 1774.....	2
Correspondence with Governors of Provinces, 1765 to 1774.....	1
Letters and accounts relating to ordnance affairs at Pensacola, 1764 to 1775	1
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“ “ “ (Tassé).....	1
Red River Expedition of 1870, S. J. Dawson.....	1
Hudson’s Bay Company, Select Committee, British House of Commons, 1857.....	1
British Columbia (Langevin) 1872 (F. and E).....	2
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“ “ (Chief Engineer) 1873.....	2
Welland Canal “ 1872.....	1
Canal Enlargement “ 1876.....	1
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Financial Commission, 1863 (F. and E).....	2

Trade and Navigation.

1851 to 1866.....	11
1867 to 1880.....	14
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Marine and Fisheries.

1856—1862, 1863—1867	2
1868 to 1873 (register of vessels, 1873)	7
1874 (five supplements).....	6
1875 (four “).....	5
1876 (three “ No. 3 wanting).....	4
1877 (five “).....	6
1878 (three “).....	4
1879 (two “).....	3
1880 (two “ with list of lights and list of shipping)	5

Record of proceedings of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.....	1
Abstracts and results of Magnetical and Meteorological observations at the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, 1841—1871...	1

Militia.

1856—1867.....	1
1868 to 1880.....	13
	14

Department of the Interior.

1875 to 1880.....	6
(1874 wanting.)	
Extracts from surveyor's reports of township surveys in Manitoba, Keewatin and North-West Territories, 1879.....	1
The Land Prospector's Manual and Field Book.....	1

Inland Revenue.

1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873.....	5
Canal statistics and gas inspection with appendices for 1874.....	3
1875 (two supplements).....	3
1876 (three ").....	4
1877 (three ").....	4
1878 (three ").....	4
1879 (three ").....	4
1880 (three ").....	4
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(Report for 1874 wanting.)	

Agriculture.

1854-63, 1864, 1865, 1866 (F. and E.), 1866-67 (F. and E.)	7
1867 to 1880.....	14
	21
Reports of Select Committee on Immigration and Colonization, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1878, 1881.....	5
Report of Select Committee of Senate on Rupert's Land and Red River, 1870.....	1
Rapports de l'Immigration, 1854-63.....	1
Emigration Pamphlets.....	9
Pamphlet containing contagious diseases of cattle (Duncan), la mouche des patates (Taché), the Colorado potato beetle (translation of same, Brymner).....	1
Crown Lands, 1856 to 1867, (with maps).....	7
Travaux de colonization, 1854 to 1863.....	2
Subdivision du Bas Canada en paroisses et townships, 1853.....	1
Colonization du Bas Canada, 1851 to 1861 (Drapeau).....	1
Explorations et arpentages 1858 to 1863.....	1
Patents of Canada from 1824.....	4
Census of Canada, 1851-52.....	2
do 1861-62.....	2
do 1870-71, 1865—1871, 1868—1876.....	3
do Abstract, 1850-60.....	1
Dictionnaire Genealogique (Tanguay).....	1
Les Canadiens de l'Ouest (Tassé) 2 vols in 1.....	1
Dictionnaire et grammaire de la langue des Cris (Lacombe).....	1

Dènè—Dindjié Indians and Esquimaux (Pettitot, translated by Brymner).....	1
Part of New Testament in Chippewa (Jones).....	1
Inspecteurs d'Asiles, 1859 to 1867.....	2
Ecole de Ste. Anne, 1865.....	1
Cadastres Abregés des Seigneuries de Montréal, 1860-61.....	3
“ “ “ Québec, 1858 to 1864.....	2
“ “ “ Trois Rivières, 1861.....	1
“ “ “ de la Couronne, 1864.....	1
Exhibitions, Canada, and the Exhibition, Paris 1855 (F and E).	2
“ Catalogue, London, 1862.....	1
“ Reports, Vienna, 1873.....	4
“ “ Philadelphia, 1876.....	1
“ Awards, “.....	6
“ Report, Sydney, N.S.W., 1877.....	1
“ Official Handbook, Paris, 1878.....	1
“ Reports, “ “.....	4
Edits et Ordonnances.....	3
Including: Commissions to the Governors and Intendants, 1540 to 1755.	
Commissions to Officers of Justice, &c., 1638 to 1758.	
Edits et Ordonnances, Tables relative to... ..	1
Miscellaneous Returns.....	1
Political appointments and elections, 1841 to 1865.	
Returns of chartered banks, 1865.	
Returns of elections, 1868.	
do.....	1
Statistics of Canada, 1863.	
Municipal returns for Upper and Lower Canada, 1863.	
Condition and prospects of Canada in 1854, from Lord Elgin's despatches.	
Return to an Address on the state of the Colonies, 1853.	
Report of votes at elections of 1854, with population.	
Returns of Sheriffs of Upper and Lower Canada, for ten years to 31st December, 1853.	
Returns of chartered banks, 1860.	
do.....	1
do.....	1
Political appointments and elections, 1841 to 1863..	
do.....	1
Report on disturbances on the the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, 1877.	
Papers connected with the awarding of section 15, Canadian Pacific Railway, 1877 (F. and E.)	
do.....	1
Report of Select Committee of Senate on route of Canadian Pacific Railway 1877.	
Report on Secret Service Funds, 1877 (F. and E.)	
Report on canal enlargement, 1877 (F. and E.)	
Report of Select Committee of the Senate, regarding dismissals by Harbour Commissioners, Montreal, 1877.	
Report by Committee of the House of Commons on depression, 1876 (F. and E.).....	1
Return relating to the Chaudière Railway Bridge, 1880.....	1
Return, Instructions to Hon. A. Archibald, 1871.....	1

Report of Select Committee on the boundaries between the Province of Ontario and the unorganized territories of the Dominion, 1880.....	1
Report of Civil Service Commission, 1881.....	1
Civil Service allowances, reports by Brymner, Courtney and Cherriman, 1876.....	1
Œuvres de Champlain.....	2
Champlain's Astrolabe (Russell).....	1
Journal des Jesuites.....	1
Relations des Jesuites.....	3
L'Abeille, 1848 to 1862.....	3
(Containing documents relating to the History of Canada, published by the Seminary of Quebec.)	
Year Book of Canada, 1867 to 1878.....	5
Dominion Board of Trade, proceedings, 1871 to 1879.....	9
Home and foreign trade of Montreal (Patterson), 1869 to 1871.	2
Report of state of trade between United States and British Possessions (Larned), 1871.....	1
Telegraphy with islands, &c., on the St. Lawrence.....	1
Two trade letters by W. J. Patterson, 1876.....	2
Nova Scotian Archives, 1869.....	1
Geology exploration, 1853 to 1856 (F).....	1
“ General Report, 1863 (F. and E.).....	2
“ Maps, 1863.....	2
“ Reports, 1863 to 1879.....	7
“ Mineral resources, 1848 to 1868.....	1
“ Economic minerals, 1863.....	1
“ Petroleum in Gaspé (Sterry Hunt), 1865.....	1
“ Mines and minerals of New Brunswick (Bailey), 1864.....	1
“ Southern New Brunswick (Bailey), 1865.....	1
“ New Brunswick (Hind), 1865.....	1
State trials, 1838, 1839.....	2
Consolidated Statutes.....	1
Reports of the Supreme Court.....	3
Debates of the Senate, 1878 to 1881 (F. and E.).....	9
“ “ House of Commons, 1875 to 1881 (F. and E.) ..	22
“ on Confederation, 1865 (F. and E.).....	2
“ Legislature of Quebec.....	2
Parliamentary Companion.....	13
Lovell's Gazetteer.....	1
Are Legislatures Parliaments? (Fennings Taylor).....	1
Travels in Canada, (O'Leary).....	1
Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.....	8
Reports from Her Majesty's Consuls.....	27
“ “ Secretaries.....	4
“ Registrar General.....	10
Statistical abstracts of the United Kingdom.....	2
Reports of the Emigration Commissioners.....	5
Report of the Commissioners on the treatment of immigrants in British Guiana.....	1
Papers relative to the operations of the ballot in Australian Colonies.....	1
Public Record Office, London:—	
Rules and regulations made by the Master of the Rolls, respecting the public use of the records, &c.....	1

Regulations to be observed in making office copies.....	1
Memorandum on the subject of the destruction of useless documents, 1876	1
Amendment to Public Record Office Act of 1838, 1877	1
Account of the construction of the Public Record Office, and the means adopted for its security from fire	1
Catalogue of the Library	1
“ “ Record publications	1
List of the War Office books and documents in the Public Record Office.....	1
Registry House, Edinburgh:—	
Reports of Deputy Clerk Register of Scotland, 1 to 14, 16 to 18, 1807 to 1868.....	16
(Report No. 15 wanting, out of print.)	
Reports of the Commissioners on the state of the Registers of land rights in the counties and burghs of Scotland, 1-63.....	1
Report of Parliamentary Committee on Writs Registration (Scotland) Bill, 1863.....	1
Treasury Minute regulating the various offices, 1881.....	1
Bibliographie de la Nouvelle France.....	1
Stirling Peerage:—	
Trial of Humphrys or Alexander. Swinton's Report, 1; Turnbull's, 1	2
Narrative of the claimant.....	1
State Papers (Colonial), 1574 to 1668.....	2

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1881.