

6  
Enfield, N. S.

Dec. 31, 1927.

Dept. of Indian Affairs,

Per R. W. McKenzie, C.E.,

TO

Lloyd Davis, Esq.,

To assistance furnished in Survey of Geo.  
Gay Farm, Shubenacadie, N. S. from  
Sept. 1st to Dec. 31, 1927.

" 11½ days @ \$2.50 per day -- \$28.75

Received payment,

*Lloyd Davis*

AS

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6056, file 265-9, part 1)

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CANADA

POOR  
COPY

Shubenacadie, N. S.  
Dec. 31, 1927

Dept. of Indian Affairs,  
Per R. W. McKenzie, C.E.

TO

Hart Horton, Esq.,

To assistance furnished in survey of Geo.  
Gay Farm, Shubenacadie, N. S. Sept. 1st  
to Dec. 31st, 1927.

" 13 days @ \$3.00 per day, -- \$39.00

Rec'd. payment,

*Hart Horton*

*AK*

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6056, file 265-9, part 1)

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Shubenacadie, N. S.

Dec. 31, 1927.

Dept. of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Per R. W. McKenzie, C.E.,

TO

Wallace Gay, Esq.,

To services rendered assisting in survey  
of Lands for Indian College, Shubenacadie,  
N. S.

1927

Sept. 1

to

Dec. 31,

" 8½ days @ \$2.50 per day -- \$21.25

Rec'd. payment,

*Wallace K. Gay*

*OK*

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6056, file 265-9, part 1)

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C  
O  
P  
Y

89 Hollis Street

Halifax, N. S.

Feb. 1/28

R. W. McKenzie,

TO PRIEST & SONS DR.

Draftsmen

Dec.	10	1 Van. George Gay Pty.	\$ .75
		6 B.L.P. " " "	3.00
	2	1 Van. " " "	.68
		6 B.L.P. " " "	<u>2.70</u>
			\$7.13

Paid Priest & Sons,

March 17/28

Per A.S.P.

PAID  
March 17/28  
Priest & Sons  
in E. Priest

OK

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6056, file 265-9, part 1)

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POOR  
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(2)

Halifax, N. S.,  
Jan. 25, 1929.

R. W. McKenzie, C.E.  
Queen Bldg.,  
C I T Y.

TO

Dorothy Killeen,

1927			
Dec. 10,	To typing descriptions, Snide, McDonald, Gay and others	-- \$ 1.50	
" 12,	" do	-- 1.35	✓
" 13	" typing Report,	-- 2.50	✓
1928			
Nov. 16,	" typing Report re Survey for Water Supply Indian College,	-- 1.00	✓
1929			
Jan. 25,	" typing vouchers, etc.	-- <u>3.75</u>	
		\$10.10	

Rec'd payment,

*Dorothy Killeen*

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6056, file 265-9, part 1)

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Halifax, N. S.,  
Dec. 31, 1927.

Dept. of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Per R. W. McKenzie, C.E.,

TO

R. J. Milgate, P.L.S.

To services rendered in connection with survey  
of Geo. Gay Farm at Shubenacadie, N. S. from  
Sept. 1st to Dec. 31, 1927.

" 5 days @ \$6.00	-- \$30.00
Railway fare Halifax to Shubenacadie and return,	-- 2.50
	\$32.50

Rec'd payment,

*R. J. Milgate*

*AK*

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6056, file 265-9, part 1)

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POOR  
COPY

R.W.MCKENZIE C.E.  
Surveyor Crown Lands

12 and 13 Queen Bldg  
Halifax N.S.  
Jan.25 1929

The Department of Indian Affairs  
Ottawa, Canada

To  
R.W.McKenzie C.E.

To services in connection with Survey of George Gay Farm at  
Shubenacadie, Hants County, N.S. Sept.1 1927 to Jan.25  
1929.

1927

Sept.30	To R.W.McKenzie Field and Office work, 6 days @ \$10.00 per day -	\$60.00	
	" Hart Horton, Field Assistant 6 days @ \$3.00 per day -	18.00	
	" Wallace Gay, Field Assistant -		
	4 days @ \$2.50 per day	10.00	
	" Lloyd Davis, Field Assistant 4 days @ \$2.50 per day -	10.00	\$98.00
Oct.1	" R.Wm.McKenzie, 11 days @ \$10. -	110.00	
to	" Lloyd Davis, 5½ days @ \$2.50	13.75	
" 31	" Wallace Gay, 3½ days @ \$2.50	8.75	
	" Hart Horton, 4 days @ \$3.00	12.00	
	" Jas.D.McKenzie, 1 day @ \$2.50	2.50	
	" R.J.Milgate, Levelling and assisting contour plan 5 days @ \$6.00 per day -	30.00	177.00
Nov.1	" R.W.McKenzie, 10½ days @ \$10. -	105.00	
to	" J.D.McKenzie, 1 day @ \$2.50	2.50	
" 31	" Hart Horton 3 days @ \$3.00	9.00	
	" Wallace Gay @ day @ \$2.50	2.50	
	" Lloyd Davis 2 days @ \$2.50	5.00	124.00
			\$399.00

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6056, file 265-9, part 1)

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1927  
Nov.31

To Carried Forward

\$399.00

Dec.1  
to  
" 31,

" R.W.McKenzie, 2 days @ \$10. \$20.00  
" J.D.McKenzie 1 day @ \$2.50 \$2.50

22.50

Sept. 1  
to  
Dec.31

" Charge for Car Enfield to  
Shubenacadie and return, self  
and assistant, 386 miles @ 10¢ 38.60  
" paid Sherman Hotek, self and  
assistants, 22 meals @ 50¢ 11.00  
" Railway fare, R.J.Milgate  
Halifax to Shubenacadie and  
return 2.50  
" Cash paid blue print plans 7.13  
" paid typing report, copying  
McDonald and other descriptions  
memo, etc. 4.35  
" Phones 2.40

68.98

1928  
Nov.12

" at Shubenacadie re Survey of  
Pipe line for water supply  
Indian College, 1 day @ \$10. 10.00  
" Survey as above, 1 day 10.00  
" report as above, 1/2 day 5.00  
" J.D.McKenzie, Assistant  
Field work, 1 day 2.50  
" paid meals 1.00  
" car, 2 trips Enfield to  
Shubenacadie, 54 miles @ 10¢ 5.40  
" paid typing report 1.00

34.90

1929  
Jan.24  
and 25

" making out Account, copying  
Diary, having vouchers signed  
1 day @ \$10.00 per day 10.00  
" paid typing account, vouchers  
etc 3.75  
" Car Shubenacadie and return  
27 miles @ 10¢ per mile 2.70

16.45

TOTAL

\$538.93

6913  
Certified, work performed,  
charges fair and

*W.R. White*  
CHIEF CLERK

*[Signature]*

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6056, file 265-9, part 1)

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POOR  
COPY



R LIMITS CRUISED AND ESTIMATED  
DRY LINES

SURVEYS & PLANS  
SEWERAGE  
WATER SUPPLY  
SUBDIVISIONS

51-0-9

R. W. MCKENZIE, C. E.  
SURVEYOR CROWN LANDS

P. O. BOX 666  
TEL. SACKVILLE 766

12 AND 13 QUEEN BLDG.

HALIFAX, N. S., CANADA

Feb. 6, 1929.

Department of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Attention: J.D. McLean, Esq.,

Assistant Deputy & Secretary.

No. 51-0-9

Dear Sirs:-

I return herewith account for  
Survey of the Geo. Gay Farm at Shubunacadie, N. S.

You will note the corrections which  
have been made in accordance with your letter of the  
2nd inst.

As will be apparent from the Diary  
the error, reference to meals, was due to the charge  
having been partially included in the monthly total and  
again in the final total, and to the omission of one charge  
in 1928.

The error in the typing account was due  
to the omission of the last item, \$3.75, which has now  
been shown.

I regret that these errors were overlooked  
but trust it will now be clear.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

*R. W. McKenzie*

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6056, file 265-9, part 1)

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CANADA

POOR  
COPY

With cheque

Ottawa, 11th February 1929

Sir,-

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I beg to enclose cheque for \$539.93 in full payment of your account. for survey in connection with the George Gay Farm. It is to be noted that one item in your account, for typewriting, was incorrectly put in at \$4.35 instead of \$5.35. It has been changed here.

Your obedient servant,

(J.D. McLean)

Assistant Deputy and Secretary.

R.W. McKenzie Esq., C.E.,  
12 and 13 Queen Building,  
Halifax, N.S.

51-0-9

Shubenacadie Indian Residential School.

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
JUL 25 1930  
RECORDS

SCHOOLS  
JUL 26 1930

Shubenacadie, N.S.  
July 23rd. 1930.

*Mr. J. P. Mackay*

Dear Dr. Scott:

I have not forgotten your wish expressed almost a year ago, about making the hill in front of the School, attractive. I had arranged with a man last fall to come this spring and give us his advice about it. When he did not turn up I made inquiries and found out that he had died during the winter. Since that time I have tried to get another man. Through Mr. P. V. Doyle, who no doubt you remember, I have a letter from a Mr. Clark, of Annapolis Royal.

I am enclosing the letter and would like very much to know what you think about it. My knowledge of such things, like many other things is very limited.

As for the School we are doing the best we can and I think the children are quite happy and contented. We have had of course every possible assistance from the Department.

Trusting that you are enjoying good health,

Yours very truly,

*J. P. Mackay*

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6056, file 265-9, part 1)

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CANADA

POOR  
COPY



Ottawa, July 26, 1930.

Reverend Sir:

I am directed to reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, with reference to making the grounds at the Shubenacadie Indian Residential School more attractive. You may engage Mr. E. R. Clarke, whose letter I am returning, to visit the school when he is in Halifax and you may count on approximately \$100 expenditure for shrubs, trees, etc. This will make it unnecessary to pay him a fee. Of course, the Department relies on you not to arrange shipment of any shrubs or trees until it is timely to have them planted.

When Mr. Clarke has visited the school, you should forward to the Department a rough sketch, showing what you propose to do.

Your obedient servant,

*A. F. MacKenzie*  
A. F. MacKenzie,  
Acting Asst. Deputy & Secretary.

Encl.

*J. P. Mackey*  
Rev. J. P. Mackey,  
Principal,  
Indian Residential School,  
Shubenacadie, N. S.



# ANNAPOLIS ROYAL NURSERIES

[Established 1885 by E. R. CLARKE & CO.]

E. R. CLARKE Sole Owner Since 1892

ANNAPOLIS, Nova Scotia August 22nd, 1930.  
Rev. J. P. Mackay, for and on  
Sold to account of: The Indian Residential Schools, Shubenacadie, N. S.  
Ship to Shubenacadie, N. S.

Order No. S/3.

How Sold Interview of August 12th, 1930.

When Spring 1931.

How By freight.

Terms: Invoices in triplicate.

We thank you for your valued order, which we accept as noted hereon. Please advise of any error in booking your order, otherwise it will stand as written. Not subject to cancellation.

We are not responsible for crop or other failures through causes beyond our control.

This order is accepted under terms of sale and prices as expressed in our Catalogue.

## Copy of Order—NOT AN INVOICE

By arrangements through the medium of correspondence I had the pleasure of calling upon Rev. Fr. Mackay at the Indian Residential Schools at Shubenacadie, N. S., arriving there on the afternoon of July 11th, and staying about 24 hours at the schools.

It had been arranged by Father Mackay through the medium of correspondence with the Department of Indian Affairs that he should have liberty to spend in the neighbourhood of \$100.00 for the betterment of these grounds in the spring of 1931.

I immediately perceived that owing to the immensity of these grounds and the very large building that we have to decorate, the amount of \$100.00 would be wholly inadequate for even an initial planting. I presented this idea to Father Mackay for his consideration, and he suggested that I be as economical as is possible, and submit an estimate for the consideration of the Department of Indian Affairs, and I have been just as economical in this present estimate as conditions would permit.

In the first place we have a very large building, 158 feet long from east to west, and it sits on the top of quite an abrupt little hill in the midst of a wide expanse of ground, which is, literally, totally bare of trees.

I saw at once that we would have to confine our decorations to that area immediately adjoining and in front of our building, and fortunately this building faces the south and lends itself excellently well to the use of evergreens for decorative purposes; and indeed in my opinion as a landscape architect, this is the very proper decoration for this style of building.

These evergreens will be planted in close proximity to the walls of the building, and this is the proper place

forward to folio 2.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6056, file 265-9, part 1)

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CANADA

POOR  
COPY

Rev. J. P. Mackay,  
Indian Residential Schools,  
Shubenacadie, N. S.

22/8/30.  
Order No. S/3.

for these evergreens under any condition, but it has the fortunate result that we are not obliged to go out in the large area for the purpose of decoration, and we will be able,--not this year entirely,--to obtain really beautiful results by the use of evergreens, and in the following estimate it must be remembered that this planting is an initial planting, only, and will require additions from time to time before we have a fully complete job.

As I said before, this building stands on top of quite an abrupt little hill, and we have no considerable flat or sloping area immediately in front of the building. It falls off into quite an abrupt descent at a distance of something like 65 feet from the building, so we are rather cramped for room for an adequate lawn.

I found when I arrived that a small lawn had been laid off extending the full length of the building, 158 feet, but this lawn was altogether too narrow to correspond with the extent of the building, and I have suggested that this lawn area in front of the building be increased to a width of 31 feet, which will necessitate the moving of the drive farther from the building, and I have placed it as near the brow of the hill as conditions will permit. With these dimensions we will have ample room for turning at either end of the lawn, and the added width of the lawn will be a great benefit, but even at that we are still too narrow, and I purpose to widen the apparent width of this lawn by the use of a barberry hedge on the southern edge of the lawn, and also for a very modest distance around each end.

I am installing this hedge for several perfectly good reasons: First, this line of hedge is architecturally correct for the betterment of the property; secondly, it will reduce the expense of upkeep greatly as it has the effect of framing in our grounds and does not render it obligatory that we shall keep the boundaries outside of our drive always in a lawn condition; and for another reason, it affords a fully adequate protection to the lawn itself from any winds coming from the southward, and it must be kept constantly in mind that one could scarcely select a more wind-swept position, excepting where it is protected by the building itself.

Also as time goes on our lawn will give us a suitable place for the planting of flowering shrubs at either end of the lawn, and should it transpire that we have labor to permit of it we will sometime or another install a bed of perennials immediately in the shelter of this hedge, but the lawn itself, speaking of it as a whole, should be kept green and not cut up with any plantings.

forward to folio 3.



Rev. J. P. Mackay,  
Indian Residential Schools,  
Abenacadie, N. S.

22/8/30.  
Order No. S/3.

We have a drive next to the building of a width of 19 feet. Our new lawn will have a width of 31 feet, and immediately outside of the lawn I have laid out a new drive to the width of 12 feet, which is sufficient.

Now, this new lawn will extend the full length of the building, a distance of 158 feet, and the ends of this lawn should be constructed in the following manner: Measure in from either end of the lawn a distance of 15½ feet, and at this point strike a line across the lawn at right angles to this point, and also at right angles to the edges of the lawn, which are parallel. Three positions should be staked: the centre of the lawn, and the two points at right angles to this on either side of the lawn. Go to the centre of the lawn and from this point sweep a half circle. I demonstrated this to the overseer of the farm and he understands the method of construction perfectly well.

Our hedge will start from the point at right angles to the point in the centre of the lawn on the inside, and from this point will be carried around the end of the lawn and along its southern border. Since this is developed on both ends of the lawn we have an equivalent of a full circle 31 feet in diameter, which figures slightly less than 100 feet in length, but for the purpose of construction we will consider the circle to equal 100 feet. Now, the full length of the lawn is 158 feet, but we have to take 31 feet from this distance, which leaves 127 feet, plus 100 feet as the length of the hedge, and our requirements would be 341 hedge plants, since this hedge is set in double rows with the rows 10 inches apart and the plants in the rows 16 inches apart on centres staggered so that when viewed from the side they appear to be 8 inches apart, but since I wish to bolster up the ends of these lines on the inner side of the lawn for a distance of 3 or 4 feet on each end by making a three line planting instead of making a two line planting, I will say that our requirements for this hedge will be:

350

Hedge Plants, No. 1 quality, 18 to 24 inches, @ \$225.00 per 1,000.

The method of installing this hedge is as expressed in the above paragraph, but in preparation for its installation a trench should be dug sometime this fall, and this trench should be about 22 inches wide, and about 10 inches deep, and the earth should be completely excavated from this trench and a layer of manure put in the bottom which when well trodden down will be at least 4 inches deep, and then the earth replaced on top of this manure and allowed to remain in this condition until spring.

The reason why the manure is put into the earth in the fall of the year is that manure has the tendency to ferment, and in fermenting, if it was placed immediately before planting it would have a tendency to rot the roots of the plants, so it is always well to place the manure in the trench well in advance of the time of planting.

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Rev. J. P. Mackay,  
Indian Residential Schools,  
Eubenacadie, N. S.

22/8/30.  
Order No. S/3.

I learned from Father Mackay that he has been using salt or marsh mud from the river for the purpose of filling, and I am of the opinion that this will be inimical to the growth of shrubs, so instead of replacing this salt mud back on top of the manure I suggest if it is at all possible that we get good top soil from some other part of the farm and place this good soil on top of the manure, and use the earth excavated for filling in different places where it is certainly demanded, as in building up the outer edge of the road, etc.

Perhaps this is as good a time as any to discuss the probable effect of salt mud. It is perfectly all right for a farm crop, and I believe it is not deleterious to the cultivation of a lawn, although I certainly would not recommend it if it were not already in position, but I think that in the future the use of salt mud where we are going to plant trees or shrubs or anything of that nature, should be omitted, as we have an abundance of top soil at one place and another on this huge farm, and I cannot see the wisdom of taking chances, and the one or two places where I have had experience with this soil in my many years as a landscape architect has always been very unsatisfactory, and in some cases it has resulted in the death of our plantings, so I think I am well advised in recommending that we do not use salt mud in any place where it will come in contact with the roots of shrubs or trees.

It just came to my mind that a little bit of advice might be wholesome, and that is, that in planting the hedge while the distance between plants is to be 16 inches on centres in the rows, I have always found that there is a tendency to slightly over-space the plants, and to that end I advise cutting a stick 15½ inches long to be used as a measure in planting the first row, always remembering that the distances given are on centres; that is, from the centre of one plant to the centre of the next plant. My experience teaches me that we come out about right if we use a stick 15½ inches long, and it is only necessary to measure the spaces in the first row, which means that you will plant one row at a time, and after you have finished planting the first row you can set the plants in the second row at mid intervals by the eye.

As I have mentioned in one of the preceding paragraphs, our building is of brick and totally bare of decoration, but it so happens that the building is wonderfully well constructed for the use of evergreens, as it has indentations in the line of the building on both sides of the central entrance porch 37 feet long on each side, and with a width at the wing walls of the building of 11 feet 6 inches, and this area has been laid down into lawn, a very proper proceeding, and for the purpose of description these areas will be referred to as the east court, and the west court. As I have said before, it lends itself excellently well to the use of evergreens, and with vines to cover the walls.

forward to folio 5.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6056, file 265-9, part 1)

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Rev. J. P. Mackay,  
Indian Residential Schools,  
Saubenacadie, N. S.

22/8/30.  
Order No. S/3.

The first thing that I will submit is the use of evergreens and their positions, and since the decoration of one court is exactly identical with the decoration in the other court it will only be necessary to describe the decoration for one court, with the note that it is identical with that on the other side.

Our first planting here would be 1 Koster's Blue Spruce, position, 6 feet out from the wall of the wing, and 6 feet out from the wall of the main building.

The second item will be: 1 *Thuya Occidentalis Luteis* George Peabody (Golden-leaved white cedar), position, 4 feet out from the wall of the main building, at right angles to a point 4 feet west of west edge of first window, which means the window nearest the wing wall (I am positioning these trees in the east court, that is, the area east of the central entrance).

Third. 1 *Thuya Wareana* (Warren's white cedar), 4 feet out from the main wall and at right angles to the mid distance between the second and third windows.

Fourth. 1 *Taxus Cuspidata Brevifolia* (Japanese Dwarf Yew), 3 feet out from main wall, and at right angles to a point at mid distance between the third and fourth windows.

Fifth. 1 *Thuya Pyramidalis Compacta* (compact growing pyramidal white cedar), at niche or corner formed by the conjunction of main wall with wall of porch, 2 feet 6 inches out from either or both walls.

Sixth. 1 *Pinus Montana* (Dwarf growing pine, no central stem, rarely exceeds a height of 4 feet, but often has a spread of 4 to 6 feet), 2 feet 6 inches out from east wall of entrance porch, and distant 2 feet 6 inches from the outer brick edge of entrance porch.

This indicates the need of 6 evergreens for the decoration of one court, and since the decoration is repeated in the other court, our total requirements will be:

12

Evergreens.

- 2 Koster's Blue Spruce, (*Picea Pungens Glauca Kosteri*), 4 feet,  
@ \$16.00 per tree.
- 2 *Thuya Occ. Luteis* George Peabody, 4 foot grade at a conceded  
price of \$5.50 per tree.
- 2 *Thuya Wareana*, 4 foot grade, at a conceded price of \$5.50 each.
- 2 *Taxus Cuspidata Brevifolia*, 24 to 30 inch spread, @ \$5.50 each.
- 2 *Thuya Pyr. Compacta*, 4 feet @ \$6.00 each.
- 2 *Pinus Montana*, 24 to 30 inch spread, @ \$6.00 per tree.

Comment: I have used the very best grade and size of evergreens for the reason that we have such a large building that the smaller sizes seem to me to be out of place, and I wish to

forward to folio 6.

Rev. J. P. Mackay,  
Indian Residential Schools,  
Shubenacadie, N. S.

22/8/30.  
Order No. S/3.

say here that were it not that I have a source of supply for these evergreens in Holland, where they are produced in great quantities I could not engage to supply at even double these figures if I were restricted to Canadian grown stock, but as far as that goes, trees of the size that I would like to place here are not available in Canada at all, so I am obliged to import, or put up with trees about half these sizes, and at an increase in price of almost double what I am charging you here, even for these smaller trees.

It may seem an exorbitant price to pay \$16.00 for the Koster's Blue Spruce, but it seems to me that something of an enlivening nature wish as is produced by the beautiful foliage of this tree is demanded here, and as far as the price is concerned, if these trees were procurable in this size in Canada, a four foot tree instead of costing you \$16.00 as I am pricing them in this estimate would have cost from \$35.00 to \$40.00 per tree, and I earnestly beg that the use of these trees shall receive favorable consideration. We need them for this position.

The other trees will at once be perceived to be very low in price, while to one who has a knowledge of conditions the price of the Koster's Spruce will seem very economical indeed.

I have a blueprint, "The basement plan", which will enable me to position these places and they will be so positioned and the blueprint returned to Father Mackay.

As I have had occasion to remark I do not believe I could recommend the planting of any of these trees or shrubs in marsh mud soil. I think my best word of advice would be that wherever these planting positions occur the earth should be taken out and replaced with good top soil.

Now, these cedars which I am recommending are the same family as grows in a natural state in northern New Brunswick and Maine, and they are perfectly hardy, but they are very susceptible to soil conditions. They will not grow in an acid soil, therefore in order that we shall make sure that the soil is alkaline or sweet it is always advisable to treat cedars with lime, and for that matter, spruces also. This lime should be air-slaked, and to this end I recommend that you get a barrel of lump lime and dump it some place in your garden where the caustic effects of the lime will do no damage, and cover the heap with earth and allow it to remain here for three or four days, when it will become completely air-slaked, and after the trees are planted, or at the time of constructing the holes for that matter, use about a half peck to a peck to each position, and keep this idea in mind and if you discover any falling off in color of the cedars treat them to a dose of air-slaked lime. Spruces are not nearly so susceptible to

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Rev. J. P. Mackay,  
Indian Residential Schools,  
Shubenacadie, N. S.

22/8/30.  
Order No. S/3.

so conditions as the cedars, but using the lime has the tendency to brighten up the color of the foliage, and it would not be out of the way to use lime around the spruces, althouth it is not imperative.

Now, I do not know, but it is my opinion that marsh mud on the lawn will not interfere with the growth of grass seed, as I know that for ages it has been used on the farms for the purpose of top dressing, so I would not go so far as to say that it was necessary to remodel our lawn, but after we have added to the width of the lawn it should be levelled off and sown to grass seed, and if we can get out lawn widened before the middle of September I suggest that we sow our grass seed this fall, and my experiences teaches me that the best grass seed we can use for lawn purposes is the common brown top or red top such as is used for hay purposes in our country. This is a native grass, while the so called lawn grass seeds usually come from a much warmer climate than ours, and they have the tendency to winter kill, while if you use the brown top or red top it is perfectly hardy and if kept mowed it makes a most beautiful sward, and it has the further advantage of being very cheap.

The next item for our consideration is the use of a vine which will naturally grow up over these brick walls of our building without support, and the best vine for this purpose is Ampelopsis Tricuspidata, sometimes called Ampelopsis Veitchii or Boston Ivy. I have carefully looked over the building, and I believe the only suitable place to plant these vines is on the south face of our building, with one on the end of the east wing and one on the end of the west wing. The positions will be 14 inches out from the wall in carefully prepared positions. Since it usually transpires that the earth next to the walls of a building is that which is taken out of the excavation, and is totally devoid of fertility until exposed to the frost for several years, consequently the positions where we are going to plant these vines should be excavated and the present earth taken away and replaced with good top soil, making a hole 12 to 15 inches deep and at least 2 feet in diameter.

One vine would be planted at the south-east corner of the building, about four feet from the corner on the east side; one at the south-east corner 4 feet from corner on the south side.; one at the south-west corner of the east wing facing the south; one against the west wall of east wing; one against the main wall of building, between the first and second windows in the east court; one between the third and fourth windows in the east court. These positions are marked on plan.

This carries our plantings to the central porch, and these plantings should be repeated in the same positions west of the central porch, with one on the west wall of the west wing, 4 feet from the corner. This indicates the need of:

forward to folio 8.

Rev. J. P. Mackay,  
Indian Residential Schools,  
Shumacadie, N. S.

Vines.

12 Ampelopsis Tricuspidata, best grade, 2 year or more  
@ \$6.25 per 10.

If I have omitted to say so, it should be kept in mind that all measurements are on centres. That is, if we start at a given point and measure to a certain planting position the measurement is supposed to be made to the centre of the tree or shrub planted.

As I said in my introductory remarks the building is situated in the midst of a vast area totally devoid of trees, and at some future time when we have more money at our command, there will be a splendid position for the planting of some tall growing deciduous trees, but at this time I do not feel free to recommend the planting of these trees, but there is one item of planting which should not be neglected, and that is a line of shade trees bordering our drive, and carried around in front of the building to the west end, or a little beyond the west end of the building.

We should start at the south end or at the entrance, and then on the west side of the road commencing 25 feet from the nearest spruce at this position, and about six feet from the centre of the ditch which exists here will be our starting point, and the position for planting the first tree.

Following the trend of the drive for a distance of 300 feet, and at this point a measurement should be made to the wall of the main building, and continue the line at the same distance from the wall of the main building for a further distance of 60 feet, making a distance of 360 feet to border with shade trees, and since the proper distance for placing these trees is at 30 foot intervals on centres, our requirements here would be:

13

Deciduous Trees, since 13 trees only give us 13 intervals.  
13 Ulmus Americana, 2 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in caliper, 12 feet and up @ \$27.50 per 10.

I have decided that the best tree to use for this purpose is Elm (Ulmus Americana). I came to this conclusion for two reasons. Our building is very tall and sits on the top of a hill, and we need tall trees to correspond with the height of the building, and elms will give us this height, and are very graceful and particularly well adapted to the bordering of a driveway. Also I was lead to this decision by the fact that from observation I find that elms are native to this locality, and grow extremely well. You will find them dotted all over the landscape here and I believe they are indigenous,--apparently so, anyway,--at least they grow with extreme vigor and seem to be perfectly well adapted to the locality, and I believe they are our wisest present selection.

forward to folio 8.



Rev. J. P. Mackay,  
Indian Residential Schools,  
Shubenacadie, N. S.

22/8/30.

I also notice birches and poplars in the landscape, but there do not seem to be very many maples. Perhaps later on we might experiment with the use of maples, and get some variety, but at the present time I am going to confine myself to bordering the drive on the west side. We may need a tree or two on the east side of this drive, but it is fairly well taken care of by the natural growth at the present moment.

I notice that where the road leads up to the building, up the face of a rather steep hill, that the ditches have shown a disposition to erode, and I think we can overcome this if we will shape our road, mounding it slightly up in the centre, and shape our ditches into an agreeable curve bordering the drive, and then cobble the bottom of these ditches with small rock, such as can be had in great quantity right at our hand.

The way to do this will be to establish the curve, and then imbed these rocks level with the surface of the bottom of the ditch. This will prevent erosion, and will be a very fine decoration in itself as it will make our road very trim and neat and avoid weeds such as presently exist.

CAPITULATION OF ESTIMATE FOR SHUBENACADIE INDIAN SCHOOLS.

folio.	Name.	Price.
3	350 Berberis Thunbergii, (Hedge Plants), @ \$225.00 per 1,000,	\$78.75
5	2 Evergreens, @ \$16.00 each.....	32.00
5	6 Evergreens, @ \$5.50 each.....	33.00
5	4 Evergreens, @ \$6.00 each.....	24.00
8	12 Vines, (Ampelopsis Tricuspidata), @ \$6.25 per 10....	7.50
8	13 Deciduous Trees, (Ulmus Americana), @ \$27.50 per 10...	35.75
	Total of estimate.	\$211.00

It will be seen from the above capitulation that we have greatly exceeded the amount which the Department placed at Father Mackay's command for next year, but I believe a careful reading of this estimate will show you that this expense is fully warranted, and I hope the Department will feel free to confirm this estimate as written, for I have not recommended a single item but what I believe is really needed for the spring of 1931.

ERC/MMM

Indian residential School



*[Handwritten signature]*



Shubenacadie, N.S.

August 25th. 1930.

Dear Sir:

Would like very much to have the enclosed brought to the attention of Dr. Scott.

Yours very truly,

*[Handwritten signature: F. P. Mackay]*

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6056, file 265-9, part 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

POOR  
COPY



OAK HILLS ORCHARDS  
ESTABLISHED 1888

ESTABLISHED 1885  
BY E. R. CLARKE & Co.

E. R. CLARKE,  
SOLE OWNER SINCE 1892

# ANNAPOLIS ROYAL NURSERIES

ANNAPOLIS, NOVA SCOTIA

May 13, 1931.

CERTIFIED CORRECT  
Supplies furnished; Charges  
fair and just.

SOLD TO

Indian Residential Schools,  
Rev. J. P. Mackay, Min.,  
Shubenacadie, N.S.

HOW SHIPPED

Freight.

ORDER NO.

TERMS

MAY 20 1931

RECORDS

*Rev. J. P. Mackay*  
*Letter of Aug. 28, 1930*  
*No 51-0-9*

DATE	ITEMS	CREDIT AMOUNT	DEBIT AMOUNT	TOTAL
1931. Apr. 9	10 Evergreens. 2 Koster's Blue Spruce, 4 ft. @ \$16.00 each.... 2 Thuya Occ. Luteis George Peabody 4 feet, @ \$5.50 each... 2 Thuya Wareana, 4 ft. @ \$5.50 each.. 2 Taxus Cuspidata Brevifolia, 24-30 ins. @ \$5.50 each.. 2 Thuya Pyr. Compacta, 4 ft. @ \$8.00 each...		\$32.00 11.00 11.00 11.00 12.00 2.50	
Apr. 25	350 Hedge Plants, 18-24 in. @ \$25.00 per 1,000... 350 Berberis Thunbergii. Packing Charges, 1 Used Case...		78.75 2.50	
Apr. 30	3 Evergreens, 24-30 inch spread. 2 Pinus Montana, @ \$6.00 each.. 12 Vines, 2-yr transplants. 12 Ampelopsis Tricuspidata, @ \$6.25 per 10.... 13 Deciduous Trees, 12 ft. and up, 2-3 1/2 ins. in caliper. Ulmus Americana, @ \$27.50 per 10.. Packing Charges, 2 Bales, @ \$1.75 each...		12.00 7.50 35.75 3.50	\$219.50
<i>sent May 21/31</i>				

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6056, file 265-9, part 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

POOR  
COPY

OAK HILLS ORCHARDS  
ESTABLISHED 1888

ESTABLISHED 1888  
BY E. R. CLARKE & CO.

E. R. CLARKE,  
SOLE OWNER SINCE 1912

# ANNAPOLIS ROYAL NURSERIES

ANNAPOLIS, NOVA SCOTIA

May 13, 1931.

CERTIFIED CORRECT  
Supplies furnished; Charges  
fair and just.

SOLD TO

Indian Residential School,  
Rev. J. P. Mackay, Min.,  
Shubenacadie, N.S.

ORDER NO.

TERMS

HOW SHIPPED

Freight.

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			\$219.50	\$219.50

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6056, file 265-9, part 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

POOR  
COPY



Ottawa, August 28, 1930.

Reverend Sir:

I have your letter of the 25th instant, with enclosure, concerning the grounds at the Shubenacadie Indian Residential School. You may arrange with Mr. Clarke for the improvement he recommends, at an estimated cost of \$211., as the Department wishes the School to have an attractive setting. Of course, it is understood that the work will be done when it is timely to have the shrubs and trees planted.

Your obedient servant,

T. R. L. MacInnes,  
For Secretary.

Rev. J. P. Mackey,  
Principal,  
Indian Residential School,  
Shubenacadie, N. S.

51-0-9

Shubenacadie Indian Residential School.

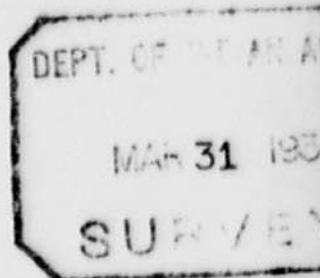
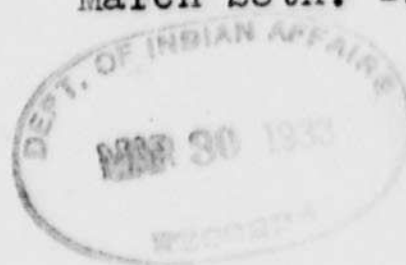
Shubenacadie, N.S.

March 28th. 1933.

No. 51-0-9

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten mark]*



Dear Sir:

During the winter we have been clearing land, and today Mr. Arthur Robinson came here to accuse us of cutting on his property. If that is so, it certainly was unintentional, as we are of the opinion that we were within the proper lines.

Just where the matter will end I am not prepared to say, but the question of exact property limits will have to be decided. I understand that the deed of this School property is at Ottawa, and in order to give us something to go on, I wish you would send me a copy of that section of the deed dealing with that piece of property bounded on the North by Snide Bros, south by Allison McDonald on East by the Maitland Road, and on the West by Arthur Robinson.

I suppose the proper thing to do is to have a surveyor come and run the lines. I have not had any experience along property disputes, any advice would be appreciated.

Yours very truly, .

The Secretary,  
Dept. of Indian Affairs.  
Ottawa.

*[Handwritten signature: R. J. P. Macleay]*

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6056, file 265-9, part 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

POOR  
COPY

Ottawa, 3rd April 1933

Rev. Sir, -

In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I am enclosing a blueprint which shows indicated in red the lands purchased by the Department from Geo. Gay and Alan S. Etter. This print also shows in orange a narrow strip 844 feet in length which George Gay had enclosed with a fence, South of the lines B C on the plan. The Department purchased all right, title or interest which George Gay had in this parcel.

It does not appear to the Department that there should be any necessity of surveying the boundary lines of this property, as the property was surveyed in 1927 and iron bars were planted to mark the North West and South West corners, and the survey notes show that the line C D to K is a well marked line with blazed trees. It is thought you should have sufficient information on this plan to enable you to determine the proper limits of the school property.

Your obedient servant,

(A. F. MacKenzie)  
Secretary

Rev. J. P. MacKey,  
Principal,  
Indian Residential School,  
Shubenacadie, N.S.



Shubenacadie Indian Residential School.



Shubenacadie, N.B.

April 14 th. 1933

No. 51-0-9

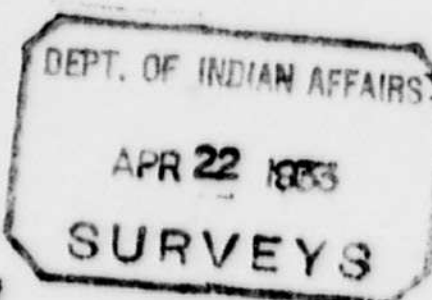
*[Handwritten signature]*

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 3rd. inst. with regard to the property limits here. After going over the lot in question and making inquiries of those who were present at the time of the survey, it seems impossible to come to any agreement. The real trouble is that there has never been any iron bars at the points D and C. The only iron bar mark is at point B. The present dispute is at point D. but as is shown at point C. there is bound to be trouble there.

Will be in Halifax next week and hope to get some definite information from McKenzie who surveyed the property.

The Secretary,  
Dept. of Indian Affairs  
Ottawa.



Yours very truly,

*[Handwritten signature: R. J. P. Mackay]*

*McKenzie's  
Plan No M2264  
Shows Iron Bars  
Planted at C & D in 1927*

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6056, file 265-9, part 1)

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CANADA

POOR  
COPY

Ottawa, 24th April 1933

Rev. Sir, -

With reference to your letter of the 14th instant, I have to advise you that it is improbable that the iron bars were not placed at points D and C, as Mr. R.W. MacKenzie's plan of survey shows these bars to have been planted there by him in 1927. It is more probable that someone has removed these bars. It is noted that you expect to see Mr. McKenzie next week in Halifax, but it is doubtful if he can give you more definite information than that shown on the plan which was sent you. He might, however, give you information regarding the position and nature of the iron bars at points D and C, which would enable you to locate them if they have not been removed.

Your obedient servant,

(A.F. MacKenzie)  
Secretary

Rev. J.F. Mackey,  
Principal,  
Indian Residential School,  
Shubenacadie, N.S.

EX'L.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT DATED MARCH 19, 1936,  
FROM DR. THOS. ROBERTSON, WHO IS INVESTIGATING  
CONDITIONS AMONG THE INDIANS IN THE MARITIME  
PROVINCES.

265-9

I beg to submit the following report  
on my visit to the Shubenacadie Indian School: -

Build-  
ings, Stock &  
Machinery.

All good - in splendid shape and well  
cared for. It is my opinion that a further economy  
could be effected in the administration of this  
school were it possible to increase the farm by  
another one hundred and fifty acres at a reasonable  
figure and would recommend that this matter be looked  
into. "