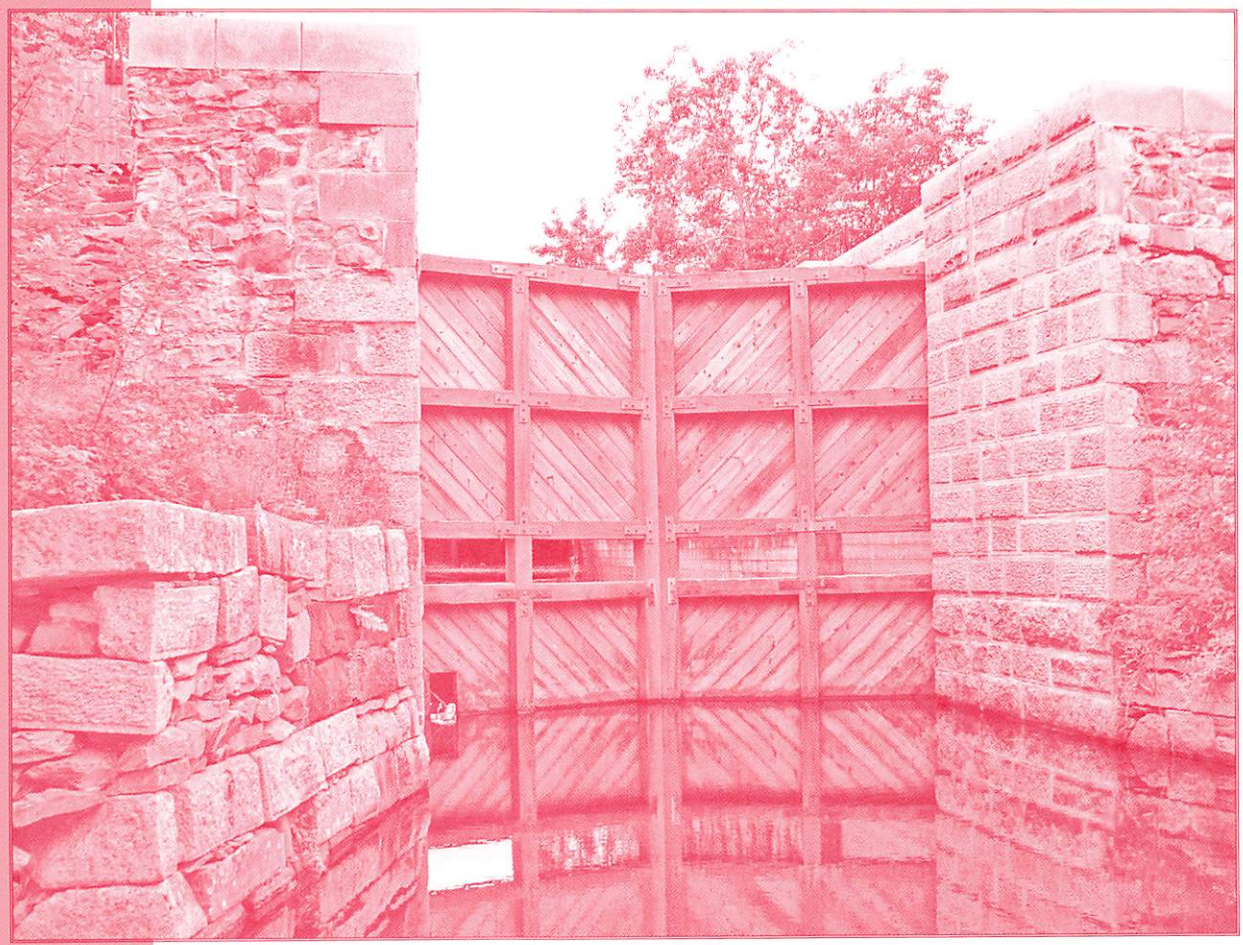
Summer, 2009 Vol. XXVII/2

The Nova Scotia Genealogist



The Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia, successor to the Genealogical Committee of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society, was formed in June 1982. Membership is open to all who are interested in genealogical and historical research and support the objects of the Association: to collect and preserve genealogical material, promote the study of genealogy and family history in Nova Scotia, further ethical practices, promote scientific and effective techniques of genealogical research, publish and distribute genealogical materials, and acquire real and personal property as may be necessary or desirable. GANS is a member of the Genealogical Institute of the Maritimes, the Council of Nova Scotia Archives and the Federation of Nova Scotia Heritage. The Association does not have a library or staff to do research. The primary focus is its publications, workshops and liaison. Exchange publications are held at the Spring Garden Road Memorial Public Library.

Newsletter

The Nova Scotia Genealogist, ISSN 0714-3672, is published three times a year. The *NSG* contains short articles, book reviews, queries, sources for research, family bible extracts, etc. and goes to the printer on the 28th of February, 30th of June and the 31st of October. Material for publication must be received at least three weeks in advance.

Membership Dues

Annual membership is $25.00 payable to the Association by the 31st of December for the next calendar year. Membership includes receipt of issues of *The Nova Scotia Genealogist*, access to the Members Only Area of the GANS website, free queries and reduced workshop fees. New members joining before the 15th of November are enrolled for the current year and sent its issues unless otherwise requested. Life memberships are available for $625.

Meetings and Workshops

The Association holds lectures, workshops and an annual general meeting. Dates are announced in advance through the *NSG,* the GANSmem list serv, and on our website.

Honorary Life Members

The following persons, each of whom has made an exceptional contribution to the development and progress of genealogy in Nova Scotia, have been designated Honorary Life Members of the Association.

Mrs. Ruth Burgess	Mr. James McCormick	Mrs. Eleanor Smith
Mr. Leland Harvie	Mrs. Shirley McCormick	Mrs. Gwen Trask
Mrs. Mildred Howard	Ms. Karen McKay	Mrs. Vangie Way
Dr. Allan Marble	Dr. Terrence Punch	

Development Fund

GANS has received certification as a charitable organization and will provide official Canadian income tax receipts for donations to its Development Fund. Cards will be sent for memorial donations.

The Nova Scotia Genealogist

Summer, 2009 Vol XXVII/2

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Cover Photo: A restored lock in Shubie Park, part of the Shubenacadie Canal system. Photo courtesy of Judy Myatt.

ISSN 0714-3672

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Advocate Printing and Publishing

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Editor's Note

Have you been saying, why doesn't GANS do this or that? Do you have some ideas for projects we could be working on, or ways to improve what we're already doing? As your Executive, we are trying to provide services and resources that will be of value to our members. However, we can use some help. Right now we have two vacant positions on the Executive, as well as one person filling two positions. If you have the ideas and the skills to help us move forward with our plans for the Association, we'd love to have you come on board. Talk to one of our Executive members to find out how you could contribute now or in the near future.

Thank you for being a member and supporting GANS!

You'll notice an item in our Bulletin Board regarding the availability of fully indexed digital images of the major Canadian censuses on Ancestry.ca, as a result of a partnership with Library and Archives Canada (LAC). This is a regrettable move, as it creates a tiered system of accessibility to Canadians' own heritage, where immediate and full access is determined by the ability to pay. We are told these records will eventually be freely available on the LAC website, but when? Why not work with another group that has already demonstrated it can be done within a reasonable time frame and be freely available without any interim restrictions?

Off the soapbox for a bit. I want to acknowledge the generosity of contributors to the *NSG*. There was more than enough great material for this issue, as you will see. I hope you find something of value in its pages, including our newest feature, members' research tips. We can always use more! Your research tips can be sent to *NSG* Editor, at the GANS mailing address, or to nsgeditor@gmail.com.

Lastly, we were very pleased to present Mrs. Vangie Way with an honorary life membership at our 2009 AGM, in recognition of her innumerable contributions to the genealogy and history of Pictou County. But sadly, we have lost another honorary life member, Mrs. Hattie Perry, of Barrington, Shelburne Co. Hattie Perry's life is to be celebrated and her passing deeply regretted.

Janice Fralic-Brown

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Articles & Informative Letters

Going to Kew

-submitted by Dianne Elliott, Toronto, ON

Having a stepson studying in England this past Christmas brought one huge advantage. I got a long-desired day at the National Archives at Kew. I was determined to make the most of the time by being well prepared beforehand. I read the National Archives website (nationalarchives.gov.uk) a million times, took the virtual tour a few times and applied for my reader's card, something you can do a month in advance of your visit. I went to the accommodation link on that site and booked a nearby self-catering b & b for 25 pounds a night for our last two nights in England. Kew has the advantage of being on the Heathrow end of London, and I figured it would be easier to drive to the airport from there the day we left than from downtown London (gasp).

Our 25 pound lodging was a real find - 4 well-behaved dogs (they stayed upstairs), two parrots, and a large pigeon which looked suspiciously liked a peahen to me. We had our own access and a microwave, kettle and hotplate. (ro.wiseman@virgin.net)

The National Archives building is gorgeous. There is a big parking lot (free), and a next-door shopping centre for the husband to roam in. And had it been warmer, it is right by Kew Gardens. Its Thames-side site makes it easy to find, and it is well marked.

After having a coffee there at 8:30, I dumped my jacket, purse, etc., into the free lockers. Having read ahead, I knew to keep my digital camera with me.

Up the stairs is a huge Open Reading Room. Getting my reader's card took about 2 minutes, and I was set to go.

One of the best things about the place is the large number of helpful staff. They are knowledgeable and friendly. They don't look at you like you have asked the stupidest question in the world or are taking them away from their own research.

In the Open Reading Room were the census returns for 1841 - 1901, records relating to the military, Canterbury wills 1383 - 1858, outgoing passenger lists, and a large number of reference books. Tempting, but I had other fish to fry.

I knew that Thomas **Wood**'s granddaughter had left a great deal of money to kin, and that there had been a court case to determine who those kin were. And I knew that somewhere in those documents was a genealogical chart.

I reserved a seat in the Document Reading Room. I had recorded the number of the document from the website previously and so quickly ordered it on line. I was told that it would be available in 35 minutes. I could have ordered up to three original documents. Because I stipulated I would be taking photos, I was assigned with a seat near a window.

By swiping my reading card, I found that my document was ready. The document locker with my number had a large box in it which I carried to the corresponding seat in the adjacent large and bright room, and I was set to go, poring over documents in vellum and parchment from the mid 1800s. Bingo - there was my information. I happily snapped photo after photo (no flash) of the actual documents.

My one regret is that mid-way through this was the 11:30 orientation session in the Talks Room. I wasn't sure if I could walk away from these documents or had to put them away in the locker and so opted for staying where I was. I will attend the session next time.

After a great cafeteria lunch, hubby having happily perused the free museum which included the original Domesday and Magna Carta, I decided to dig into the military stuff in my family.

Again, there was a lot of staff around to help. There were also how-to pamphlets on topics such as using the Navy List, 1782 - 1984; finding a soldier's service record of discharge, 1760-1913; finding an apprentice or a master 1710 - 1811; finding non-conformist registers 1567-1858; finding a birth, marriage or death entry 1837 - 2007; finding an RAF airman's or airwoman's record; finding primary sources for First World War Service; and finding a soldier's service record of discharge, among many others. Where to start?

Before long, I was thumbing through the attestation papers of my husband's 'going to India and then the Boer war' ancestor, and finding the dates of service for my own 1700s navy lieutenant. It was easy to get at stuff, and I got a lot done in just one day. And of course, I was just on the brink of a great discovery when the bell rang at 5 p.m., and it was time to go. We used the computer room to book our seats on the plane next day and had a lovely evening in nearby Richmond.

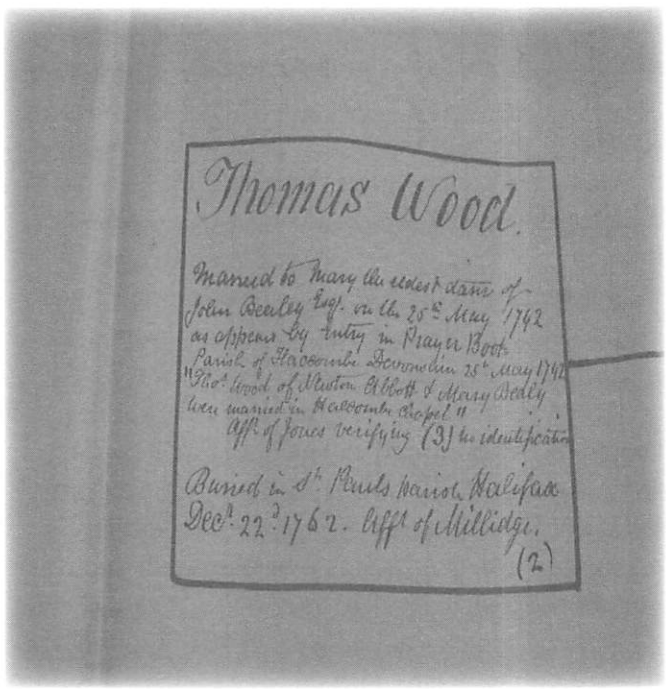
So what did I find out about Thomas?

Thomas **Wood** was the first SPG missionary to serve in the Annapolis region and is buried in the old graveyard in Annapolis Royal. It had been thought that he was from New Jersey. There was always some doubt about it, but it is so stated in the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography.* Previously, the earliest known record of Thomas had been an advertisement he placed in the Boston Evening Post in December of 1746.

From apprentice records, I now know that Thomas Wood was a master surgeon in Newton Abbott, Devon on June 16, 1741. He would have been about 30 then, and it seems unlikely that he had come from New Jersey.

He had an apprentice named Jeffrey **Lang**, son of Jeffrey Lang who may have been from Ipplepen, Devon. Thomas was married to Mary **Bealy** of Aller, County Devon, eldest daughter of John Bealy, Esq., on May 25, 1742 at Sir Thomas Carew's Chapel in Ford, Devon. This Mary was the mother of the four children: Thomas Lockyer Wood born May 22, 1743 baptized in Newton Abbott, Mary Wood born October 29, 1744 and baptized in Exeter, Devon; Jane Wood born April 5, 1746 in Newton Abbott and Judith Wood born August 20, 1747 in Louisburg where her father was serving as surgeon with William Shirley's Regiment of Foot of the British Army. There were also copious records about the next two generations, and a genealogical chart which detailed all of them.

Research always brings more questions. Why was Mary Bealy named as Mary Myers by Judge Savary on her Annapolis grave stone? Was it common for serving military men to take their families to Louisburg with them? I may never find out, but as always, the joy is in the looking. And looking at the National Archives at Kew was a joyous experience, indeed.


Thomas Wood.

Married to Mary the eldest daue of John Bealey Esq. on the 25th May 1742 as appears by Entry in Prayer Book Parish of Haccombe Devonshire 25th May 1742 "Thos Wood of Newton Abbott & Mary Bealy were married in Haccombe Chapel" Affd of Jones verifying (3) his identification

Buried in St Pauls parish Halifax Decr 22d 1762. Affd of Millidge. (2)

An extracted record of Thomas Wood and Mary Bealy's marriage, prepared for the legal case involving the estate of Wood's granddaughter..

To Be or Not to Be...Subscribed to Mail Lists That Is

-submitted by Judy Myatt, Gaetz Brook, NS

Has anyone ever said to you "have you thought about subscribing to a mail list for that?" Some people are totally turned off by lists for various reasons. They dislike all the unnecessary 'babble' that can happen, or they feel they never get any useful information, or they don't like getting all that e-mail that isn't really relevant to them. I can understand those complaints, but there is another side. Hence my story.

In researching my mother's family for about 20 years or more I've hit many roadblocks. At times this is because of family lore; people's memories have lost details and sometimes they got things so totally wrong you would be convinced it was a different family all together.

As a part of the research for my mother's family I have subscribed to many lists - name lists, country lists, place name lists, cemetery lists, etc. One mail list in particular that I am faithfully subscribed to is the NS mail list, NOVA-SCOTIA-L@rootsweb.com. And this is why...

In about 1826 or so Robert **Mills** came to Halifax/Dartmouth to work as a stonemason on the Shubenacadie Canal. He married Harriett **Neilson** in 1828 and they had three children, William, Robert, Jr., and Elizabeth, William being my direct ancestor. I was able to trace from William right up to my present day family and even from Robert, Jr., (who emigrated to Australia) up to his present day family. Some of his descendants and I met via the internet and now we have a once-in-a-while relationship. However the daughter, Elizabeth, remained a mystery for quite some time and I nearly gave up hope of ever finding her.

Robert Mills, Sr., drowned in Halifax Harbour in March 1831. This was one of the rare winters the harbour froze over, and Robert, while running on the ice to catch the ferry, was reported in the newspaper to have fallen through a hole into the bone-chilling water below. The two sons, William and Robert, Jr., were then raised by their grandparents, William and Sarah **Neilson**. Harriet and her daughter Elizabeth disappear at this point and, through an error on my grandfather's part in passing along information, it was written in the book *Silversmiths and Related Craftsmen of the Atlantic Provinces*[1] that Harriett, Robert's wife and mother of the three children (whom my grandfather referred to as Elizabeth, and not Harriett), had died shortly thereafter. I still didn't know what happened to the daughter, Elizabeth, and could not find a death or burial registered for either of them. They simply disappeared into thin air.

There was much mystery surrounding Robert's death and his wife's disappearance since family lore had it that Robert had been hit over the head and robbed of the Shubenacadie Canal payroll. Years later a human skeleton was found in the basement of the house he had lived in on King Street in Dartmouth. On a finger of the skeleton was a ring engraved by Robert **Mills**' father-in-law, William **Neilson**, the jeweler. That mystery remains just that - a mystery. But then...

In December 2005 George Newberry, in one of his many random acts of kindness when he finds such things, posted an article that he had come across in a local newspaper search to the Nova Scotia mail list.

1 Both the Mills and the Neilsons were jeweler/clockmakers.

Monday, August 12, 1912 The Morning Chronicle, Halifax, N.S.
Page 2, Truro Notes

[Here is the beginning of the item]

"TRURO, Aug 10 - Mrs. C. M. **Higley** of Harrisburg, Penn., U.S., a double first cousin of Mr. A. C. **Mills**, King Street, Truro, paid a visit, with her brother-in-law, Arthur **Higley**, to their Truro relatives and connections yesterday, and went to Halifax today.

[And then the grand prize in the next paragraph!]

Mrs. **Higley**'s maiden name was **Taylor**, her father was a brother of the late Mrs. W. N. **Mills**, and her mother, a sister of the latter's husband. Mrs. **Higley**'s grandfather, on her mother's side, was Robert L. **Mills**, of Dartmouth, Chief Engineer of the Dartmouth and Bay of Fundy Canal (now obsolete), and her grandfather on her father's side, George **Taylor** of Dutch Village, North West Arm, Halifax, a Scotsman from Edinburgh, who's wife was Elizabeth **Hutchinson**, a double first cousin of William **Clark**, Blervie Castle, Farres, North Britain."

Imagine my delight to read the names, Taylor, Mills and Hutchinson. All belonging to my long lost family! Without this bit of information from a mail list I likely would never have found Harriett, let alone be exposed to all of the other information garnered from the article. On further investigation and research, I found Harriett Mills (widow), living with her daughter, Elizabeth Taylor (née Mills) and family, on the US census in Massachusetts in 1860 and 1870, and then located her death in Lexington, Massachusetts on April 14, 1876. Another mystery solved! This one small article contained a library full of information. Of course, this has led to many more discoveries of the Taylor family. Robert Mills, Jr.'s brother, William Mills married Elizabeth Hutchinson Taylor, daughter of George Taylor (above), one of the double cousin connections. These are my 2nd great grandparents and Robert and Harriett Mills are my 3rd great grandparents.

Two years ago I posted a related query on the Bermuda list (bermuda@rootsweb.com) looking for information on my great aunt Alice "Muriel" **Mills**. She married Frederick Richard **Harrison**, whom she had met overseas where they both served in WW I. They married at Truro, NS, in 1919 and subsequently moved to Bermuda. According to the wedding write-up in the newspaper Frederick was an electrician working for the city of Montreal prior to enlisting in the Canadian overseas forces. The article stated that they would reside in Montreal following the wedding. I don't know if that was realized or if they left immediately to live in Bermuda where Frederick worked as a civilian tailor for the British Army. My mother's aunt Muriel died there in 1943 and we had lost track of the family.

In the midst of writing this article I received a short e-mail that put me back on the search for great aunt Muriel's family. The e-mail read "Fred was my father's brother. I am Donald Henry Harrison and will be in touch again with extensive information." Now if that wouldn't put a family researcher's heart into turbo nothing would! Since that e-mail Donald and I have been in touch on a regular basis and we have each contributed to the other's family story. There is still much shrouded mystery in this family. Donald told me that he was born in Bermuda, the son of Frederick's brother, Robert Harrison, but left Bermuda to study at Dalhousie University in Halifax in 1949. He told me that Frederick and Robert were born in England and this was confirmed by Frederick's army attestation papers. He also informed me that the Harrison family immigrated to Canada (Toronto) when his father was very young; however he didn't know what his grandparents' first names were. So far I haven't been able to find this family on any Canadian or UK census or in the UK free birth, death and marriages records or in any Canadian death records. According to Frederick's marriage registration (NSARM) his father's name was Kenneth.

Another interesting item I found in those papers is that Fred had an unmarried wife, May, and there was a $25 per month pay assignment going

to her in England for his first two years overseas, 1914 - 1916. I guess that was before he met great aunt Muriel whom he married one month after his release from the army.

After Muriel's death, Frederick **Harrison** moved back to Canada where he died in Toronto in 1970. Four of his five children remained in Bermuda and one son immigrated to the United States some time after their mother's death. I am still working on this lead, trying to locate someone from that family in hopes of reconnecting with them while my mother, who is 89, is still with us. I think it would be a great thrill for her as she once had an ongoing correspondence with her aunt Muriel.

Muriel **Mills** was the great granddaughter of Robert Mills (above), my mother is the 2nd great granddaughter and I am the 3rd great granddaughter of Robert Mills. Although Frederick Harrison is not a relative I am intrigued by the story and will continue to pursue the leads I have on file. Perhaps it is time to post a query to some other list I haven't thought about yet!

Mail lists can also provide us with an outlet for sharing bits of seemingly useless information lodged in some dusty corner of our memory chips, as the following story illustrates. When I was about 9 or 10 a young boy, Billy **Hawes**, drowned in our school neighbourhood. I remember this because his grandparents lived next to the school and the boy was laid out or "waked" at their house. The school children were encouraged to make a visit to the house. Having never seen a dead person before, this momentous event stayed in my memory for all these years (I won't say how many – but they were just that – many). So when someone recently posted a query on the Nova Scotia mailing list looking for information on their uncle Harry Hawes who lived in Nova Scotia and had two sons, one of whom had drowned as a child, I remembered Billy Hawes, the boy who drowned. Imagine how good it felt when I was able to put the person from New York in touch with the family member that I happened to know in Nova Scotia and who was also stuck with the same family in her genealogical research. They have been having the most delightful time getting to know one another and catching up on family stories. Oh, the wonders of synchronicity and, of course, all made possible through a mailing list.

I guess my point is that belonging to lists, and sharing information with others, is a very valuable resource. When I hear someone say something like "I can't be bothered sifting through all of that garbage" I have my answer ready. If you don't wade through the garbage you may miss the jewel at the bottom of the pile. Yes, you will delete many, many queries and you may wait, as I did, years and years for something to spark your interest, but when it happens you will be rewarded tremendously for your patience. And if you are really paying attention to the queries that come to the list, you may be rewarded with something even better, being able to help someone else break through one or more of their roadblocks.

I have several more stories where I have found treasures through the generosity of people on lists and of how I helped others with their queries to a list. Not to mention the many cousins I have met in person because of mail lists.

I would be remiss if I left out one important fact about mail lists and that is they have to be administered and maintained. I can only imagine how time consuming this must be for the many dedicated men and women who take on this voluntary task. They obviously are filled with a great deal of passion for research and detective work and I applaud them.

So, to be or not to be subscribed to mail lists is not the question. The question is: which lists should I focus on and how do I find them? You can do a search on www.rootsweb.ancestry.com, check for links on other genealogy web sites, like www.cyndislist.com or just do a www.google.com search for genealogy mailing lists.

Happy hunting!

Pierre Cyr and His Family, Part II

-submitted by Douglas Cochrane, Dartmouth, NS

[**Editor's Note**: *This is the second and final part of an article begun in the Spring 2009 issue. Here we continue the story of the Cyrs through the final years of the Deportation.*]

Jean-Baptiste Cyr and Fort Beauséjour

Jean-Baptiste **Cyr** was one of over 200 Acadian farmers who, against his will and because of a fear of punishment from Fort Beauséjour's commandant Louis Du Pont Duchambon **de Vergor**,[1] took part in the defence of the fort in 1755.[2] De Vergor, who knew the defenders were in a tenuous situation and not optimistic of outcome, sent for help, but could not obtain it from the garrison at Louisbourg because they too were being threatened by a British naval squadron. He was forced to capitulate to Lieutenant-Colonel Robert **Monckton** (the future lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia) after a short battle against numerically superior forces and armament.[3] After the fort was taken by the British on 4 June 1755, Jean-Baptiste was made a prisoner of war for a short period of time as punishment for bearing arms against the British. Immediately he and his family were impacted by the policy of deporting Acadians that began in earnest in 1755 and was to continue until 1762.[4]

After his release, Jean-Baptiste Cyr returned to his home at Pont-à-Buote, only to discover his house and property in ruins, and his wife and children in the care of relatives.[5] Since he had been compelled to take up arms against the English he and his family were forced to move once again after promising they would not bear arms against the British for at least six months. All that they owned had been destroyed and they decided to find a new home away from the British. The Cyrs took some small belongings with them and began an arduous trek up the Kennebecasis River to Ste. Anne (Fredericton).[6]

The Cyrs as Political Prisoners in Halifax

It was not long after their exodus that the Cyrs once again faced hostilities and displacement from their home. In January 1759 Lieutenant Moses **Hazen** and his Rangers under the orders of Robert Monckton plundered Sainte-Anne-du-Pays-Bas (Ste. Anne)[7] and burnt down the church and houses without any British casualties.[8] This time the Cyrs and their fellow Acadians refused to acquiesce and fought back, causing the small British contingent to withdraw. The victory was short lived and Jean-Baptiste and his family, along with many others, were forced out of yet another home. This time punishment was more severe and long term as the Cyrs were sent to Fort Frederick and, after a twelve week sojourn, were transported to Halifax. They arrived about the 11th of February and remained

1 Bernard Pothier, "Du Pont Duchambon De Vergor, Louis," *Dictionary of Canadian Biography, 1771-1800*, (http://www.biographi.ca : accessed November 18 2008), para. 8.
2 Sears, "The Life and Times of Jean Baptiste Cyr (Crock): Acadian Patriarch 1710-1785," 10.
3 Jobb, *The Acadians: A People's Story of Exile and Triumph*, 101.
4 Reid et al.. *The Conquest of Acadia, 1710: Imperial, Colonial, and Aboriginal Constructions*, 201.
5 Sears, "The Life and Times of Jean Baptiste Cyr (Crock): Acadian Patriarch 1710-1785," 13.
6 Sears, "The Life and Times of Jean Baptiste Cyr (Crock): Acadian Patriarch 1710-1785," 13.
7 Allan S. Everest, "Moses Hazen" *Dictionary of Canadian Biography, 1801-1820*, 2. (http://www.biographi.ca : accessed November 18 2008), para. 2.
8 Jobb, *The Acadians: A People's Story of Exile and Triumph*, 160.

there as prisoners of war until their release in1763.[9] Rudy Borque says, "The prison ship arrived in Halifax about the 11th of February, 1760. It appears certain that Jean Baptiste **Cyr** and his family were among the Acadians who went down to Fort Frederick in November, 1759, were quartered there for 12 weeks and then transported to Halifax as prisoners of war. Their release came when the Seven Years War ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1763."[10]

Governor Charles **Lawrence** was very efficient in expelling the Acadians (even though he was not given permission to do so[11] by his political masters) as he sent the Acadians to places far removed from their homes. Jean-Baptiste was not the only Cyr to be sent away. He would be considered one of the fortunate ones, as he and his immediate family went only as far as Halifax, and were eventually allowed to return to Acadia. Other members of the Cyr family, already made destitute, were not so lucky. Because they too refused to bear arms against the English as demanded by France, or against their French brothers and sisters as was expected by the English, they earned only further suffering. Charles Lawrence punished them for being faithful to their Catholic religion, their family and those who considered themselves to be peace loving natives of Acadia. The sentence passed down was swift and without provision for future parole for many of the Cyr clan.

Cyrs Exiled Abroad

Several of the Cyr kin were exiled abroad and never returned to the land of their birth. Scores of documents tell of Cyrs ending their days in exile in places on both sides of the Atlantic. St. Servan de St. Malo, Miquelon and La Rochelle, France; Roxbury, Boston, Massachusetts; and Contrecour, St. Ours and St. Phillipe de la Prairie, Quebec were just some of the places the Cyrs were forced to live. As social, religious, and political outcasts they were forced to subsist on charity, and later existed on meager incomes eked out by years of toil and exertion. The Appendix to this article lists the names of ships, transport dates, and final destinations of other members of the Cyr family.

Jean-Baptiste Cyr Returns Home

As stated earlier, the prison ship arrived in Halifax about the 11th of February, 1760. At this time Jean-Baptiste was quoted as saying "Est-ce le bon Dieu ne fait pas terre pour les Cayens?" (Can it be that our Lord hasn't any place in the world for Acadians?)[12] These words were likely echoed by countless numbers of generations of Acadians from Pierre Cyr's time on. Once Jean-Baptiste Cyr and his family were released from captivity they decided to return to the St. John River valley. According to Rudy Borque "[a]fter two trips to Lower Canada he returned to the Saint John River in 1768 to settle at Crock's point, about seven miles above Fredericton, at the mouth of the Keswick River, where he resided until his death in the Spring of 1785 just before his sons departed in search of new lands in Madawaska County after the arrival of the Loyalists."[13]

Conclusion

It is amazing that my family could have made a life worth living during Acadia's turbulent history. The period of time from Port Royal's inception, through Le Grand Dérangement, to the homecoming of many exiles was truly agonizing and distressing for the Acadians abandoned by France. The Cyrs and other early settlers should be regarded with deep admiration for their courage to leave all that they knew in France to come to Acadia. Pierre Cyr's strength to face adversity is to be admired, as he made a home for himself in a new and untamed land, and embarked on yet another life journey by marrying, and raising a family in uncertain times. Pierre was the first person to introduce the name Cyr to New France,[14] and the Cyr family today is numerous and widespread, loyal to their Acadian heritage, and many still speak the native tongue.

9 Sears, Private Notes. February 13, 1979.
10 Borque, *The Daily Gleaner*, June 16, 1973, 3.
11 Dominick Graham, "Charles Lawrence," *Dictionary of Canadian Biography, 1741-1770*, (http://www.biographi.ca : accessed November 18 2008), para. 13.
12 Borque, *The Daily Gleaner*, June 16, 1973, 3.
13 Borque, *The Daily Gleaner*, June 16, 1973, 3.
14 Cyr, *Acadian-Cajuns Family Trees*. 1999.

Appendix

Cyrs Transported to Points Beyond Atlantic Canada

This is not an inclusive list nor does it show who may have returned to Acadia, but serves to illustrate the number of my family members that were deported during *le grand dérangement.* This information is found in Stephen White's book *Dictionnaire généalogiques des familles acadiennes*, 1632-1714. Full names for the most part were not provided; I wish they were.

Ship ***Edward Cornwallis***, 130 tons, Andrew **Sinclair**, captain. Departed Chignectou 13 Oct 1755; arrived South Carolina Nov 1755.

Marin LeBlanc from Aulac
(Cl & Jne **Dugas**)
m Anne **Cormier**
(Pre & Marg Cyr)
+ family of 1male, 3 females

Sloop ***Endeavour*** , 96 tons, James **Nichols**, captain. Departed Chignectou 13 Oct 1755; arrived South Carolina 19 Nov 1755.

Paul Martin from Beauséjour
(René & M **Mignier**)
m Marguerite **Cyr**
(Pre and Claire **Cormier**)

Jean Martin from Beauséjour
(Paul and Marg Cyr)
m Marguerite **Cormier**
(Pre and Marg Cyr)

Charles Fournier from Baie-Verte
(Ch. & M-Ang **Langlois**)
m Françoise **Cyr**
(Pre & Claire Cormier)
Wid of James **O'Neale**
Some of Françoise Cyr's other children of her first marriage must also have been on the boat, as the declaration affirms: "Marie Onel..., fille du légitime mariage de feu Jacques Onel et de défunte françoise Sire son épouse, ses pere et mere, agés d'environ dix sept ans décédée il y a longtemps... Un nommé Zacherie Richard, agé d'environ quarante ans, home marié, et qui venoit de la philadelphie des Carolines: lequel lui a assure l'avoir vue mourir en un hospital à la Caroline, wt qui plus l'avoir vue emporter de sa maison pour la déposer en son éternal." (Rg of Miquelon 26 Nov 1773)

Michel Haché dit Gallant from Vescack
(Mich & Madl **LeBlanc**)
Wid of M-A **Gravois**
(Jos and M **Cyr**);
m2 M-Madl **Blanchard**
(René & M **Savoie**)

Brigantine ***Two Brothers***, Departed Chignecto 13 Oct 1755; arrived South Carolina 11 Nov 1755, 161 tons, James **Best**, captain.

Jacques Bourg from Pré-des-Bourg
(Mich & M **Cormier**)
m [17]54 Marguerite Cormier
(Pre & M-A Cyr)

Jean Cyr from Memramcook
(Pre & Anne **Poirier**)
He was probably with his family in Memramcook in 1754-5, and while his father was deported to South Carolina on the *Syren*, he was probably deported to South Carolina on the *Two Brothers* in 1755; from there he escaped with Benjamin **Thibodeau** and Honoré **Breau**; captured with them in Virginia; sent to England in 1756 with the Acadians deported to Virginia; Bristol 1763; France 1763; the census of Miquelon 15 May 1767 shows he was "venu de France à ses frais."

Sloop ***Syren***, 30 tons, Charles **Proby**, Captain. Departed Chignectou 13 Oct 1755; arrived South Carolina about 19 Nov 1755, 21 passengers.
Pierre Cyr from Memramcook
Eventually deported to England

(Pre & Claire **Cormier**)
[m Anne **Poirier**
(Mich & Madl **Bourgeois**)]

Schooner ***Jolly Phillip***, 94 tons, Jonathan **Waite**, captain. Departed Chignecto 13 Oct 1755 with 129 Acadians; arrived Georgia just before 17 Nov 1755 with about 120 Acadians.

Jacques **Vigneau** dit Maurice from Baie-Verte
(Maur & Marg **Comeau**)
Wid of Marguerite **Arseneau**
(Abr & Jne **Gaudet**)
m2 Marguerite **Bourg**
(Mich & Elis **Melanson**)
Wid of Guillaume Cyr

Jacques Vigneau fils from Baie-Verte
(Jacq & Marg Arseneau)
m Rose Cyr
(Guil & Marg Bourg)

Pierre Vigneau from Baie-Verte
(Jacq & Marg Arseneau)
m Madeleine Cyr
(Guil & Marg Bourg)

Jean Cyr from Baie-Verte
(Guil & Marg Bourg)
m Anne Bourgeois
(Ch & M **Blanchard**)

Paul Cyr from Beauséjour
(Guil & Marg Bourg)
m M-Jos **Richard**
(Pe & M-Jos **Boudrot**)

Pierre Cyr from Baie-Verte
(Guil & Marg Bourg)
m Madeleine Poirier
(Mich & Madl Bourgeoise)

Magloire **Hébert** from Baie-Verte
(Jacq & Jne **Gautrot**)
m v 1743 Anne Cyr
(Guill & Marg Bourg)

Jacques Vigneau dit Maurice's to Magloire Hébert's families ended up in Massachusetts around 1763 and then on to Miquelon in the same year

Ship ***Prince Frederick***, 170 tons, William **Trattles**, captain. Departed from Chignectou 13 Oct 1755; arrived Georgia just after 17 Nov 1755 with about 280 Acadians, "mostly men."

[The following families followed this route: 1756, South Carolina; 1763, New York; 1764, Mole-Saint-Nicolas, Saint-Domingue (Haiti).]

Jospeh Cyr from Pont-à-Buote
(Paul & Agnès Cormier)
m Marguerite Bourgeois

Pierre Cyr from Pont-à-Buote
(Paul & Agnès Cormier)
m c 55 Marguerite Bourgeois
(Mich and Marg Bourgeois)

Families probably on the Prince Frederick:

?Olivier Bourgeois from Baie-Verte
(Cl & Anne Blanchard)
Wid of Marguerite Cyr
Marie Cormier
(Fran & Marg **LeBlanc**)
Wid of Théodore Le Blanc

Joseph Cormier from Jolicoeur
(Fran & Marg LeBlanc)
m Françoise Cyr
(Jn & Fran Melanson)

Jean Cormier Marg from Beauséjour
(? Pre & Marg Cyr)

Jean-Bte Cyr from Baie-Verte
(Paul & Agnès Cormier)
[m Luce Caisse
(Jn & Marg Bourgeois)]

Pierre **Cyr** from Tintamarre
(Ls & M-Jos **Michel**)

[Wid of Marguerite **Hébert**
(Pre & Isab **Landry**)]

Jean-Bte Hébert from Tintamarre
(Fran & Anne **Bourg**)
[Wid of Marie-Ann **Gravois**
Jos & M Cyr)]

Honoré Landry from Memramcook
(Jos & M-Jos **Comeau**)
[m Marie-Josèphe **Cormier**
(Fran & Marg **LeBlanc**)
Wid of Ls-Jos Cyr]

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Research Tip

Taking Pictures in Cemeteries

The one tip that I have found useful for myself is when you don't have a great deal of time but you want to get as much info as possible when researching in graveyards, take your digital camera and take pictures of all the graves that have names pertaining to your history. When you have time, do the paper work at home where you're not so rushed. When taking the photos, make sure the pictures will be readable when you get home. I find taking the pictures a little from the side versus straight on sometimes works better, but it depends on where the sun is situated.

Dianne Fallow-Mueller, Red Deer, AB

An Honorary Life Membership for Mrs. Evangeline (Vangie) Way

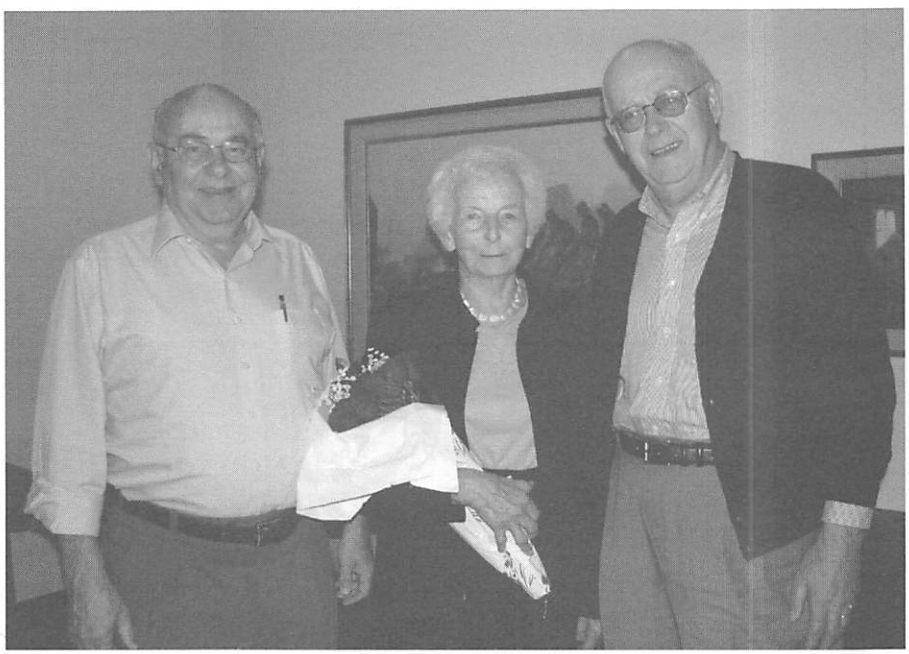
Presented at the May 9, 2009 GANS AGM by Dr. Allan E. Marble

While researching families throughout Nova Scotia during the last three or four decades I have encountered resource people in every County who were known by others to have an in-depth knowledge of most of the families in their County. These individuals demonstrated a willingness to share their information with me and invited me to return if I had additional questions. I speak here of people like the late Ernest Coates of Cumberland County, the late Jennie Reid of the Musquodoboit Valley, Ross Graves of the Stewiacke Valley, Hattie Perry of Barrington, and the lady GANS is honoring today, Vangie Way of Pictou County.

Vangie has been an active member of genealogical, historical, and heritage societies in Pictou County for many years. In fact she is considered the founder of the Pictou County Roots Society and has served as genealogist of that Society since its formation in 1998. Vangie is recognized in Pictou County as the authority for resolving genealogical research problems and many local and visiting researchers rely on her broad knowledge and remarkable memory to identify family connections which are of interest to them. As Pictou County historian Clyde Macdonald has noted Vangie is a walking encyclopedia of Pictou County families. Another local Pictou County researcher, Marlene Chisholm, writes "in the ten years I have known Vangie she has never ceased to amaze me with her depth of knowledge, her ability to retain family connections, and her untiring enthusiasm in promoting genealogy research in Pictou County. As a local researcher I feel blessed to be guided by such a mentor. I know I speak for many who recognize that Vangie is our local treasure."

I ask you Mr. President to present Vangie Way with an Honorary Life Membership in the Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia.

Allan E. Marble, 9 May 2009



Scott Taylor, GANS President, and Allan Marble, GANS Past President, present Mrs. Vangie Way with flowers and a certificate as our latest recipient of an Honorary Life Membership. (Photo courtesy of Marlene Chisholm, Pictou County Roots Society.)

Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia

Annual General Meeting

Minutes

Saturday, May 9, 2009 – 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

NSARM – Public Archives Site, Halifax, NS

1. Call to Order/Quorum. The Annual General Meeting of the Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia was called to order at 1:05 p.m. by President Scott Taylor. There was a quorum present.

2. Approval of the Agenda. The agenda was accepted. *A. Marble/J. Cordes. Carried.*

3. Minutes of the 2008 Annual General Meeting. The minutes were approved as published in the Summer 2008 issue of the *Nova Scotia Genealogist*, Vol. XXVI, no. 2. *J. Cordes/P. Wile. Carried.*

4. Reports of Officers.

4a. President. Scott Taylor announced that Freda Withrow has taken over the duties of Support Personnel from Larry Baxter. Her official start date was October 1, 2008 although Larry worked with Freda over the summer to familiarize her with the duties. Scott thanked John Cordes for the technical support he gave Freda during the transition. Freda and Scott have been working on creating an index for the books and publications GANS owns. An inventory of back issues of the *NSG* was compiled. Scott hopes to index the Family Records and organize all the material so that it can be made accessible to GANS members at the office. This would require volunteers to staff the office. Our landlord wants to sell the building our office is in and a change of ownership could result in us having to move. Knowing the space required for library materials, inventory and Support Personnel will allow us to look at different options with regards to rental space.

The new Central Library for HRM is still in the works but Scott visited the Saint John Library to view their Genealogy Center established by a partnership between the Library and the local genealogical society. He felt we would be well served by having a similar arrangement with the new HRM Central Library.

Scott noted the creation of a "Members Only Area" (MOA) on our website. He thanked John Cordes for the considerable amount of time spent working on this project and thanked Pam Wile and Janice Fralic-Brown for their input. Suggestions and comments from the membership regarding the development of the MOA would be greatly appreciated.

Scott complimented Janice Fralic-Brown on the new design of the *NSG* and he hoped everyone appreciates the change as much as he does. Special thanks were given to Pam Wile for the energy and effort she put into getting Heather Long's book *Marriages in Nova Scotia (excluding Halifax City) 1752 – 1841* published. He also thanked Heather for the years of work she put into producing this book.

Scott said that in order for GANS to be sustainable we need to increase membership and we need members to volunteer to serve on the Executive. He asked that members give consideration to serving on the Executive as next May people will be required to fill the positions of *NSG* Editor and Treasurer. Starting in September 2009 it would be great to have two people willing to understudy these positions so they would be comfortable in taking on the jobs in May 2010.

In closing Scott thanked all members of the Executive for doing their jobs well, their attendance at Executive meetings and for putting up with him.

4b. Treasurer. – John Cordes passed out a handout of the GANS Financial Statements ending March 31, 2009 and presented the following report:

Balance Sheet The Balance Sheet shows our current assets at the end of the 2008/2009 fiscal year to be $320,894.73. This figure reflects our investment portfolios at book value; inclusion of investments at market value results in a current asset figure of $258,214.96.

Revenue, Expenses, and Net Income Also included in the handout is the Statement of Income and Expenses, in comparison to the previous year. Our total revenue in 2008/2009 was $31,459.62, a decrease of about $14,000 compared to 2007/2008. Of this $14,000 decrease, approximately $6,600 is due to a one-time adjustment made in our accounting procedures last year.

Turning to the Expense side, our total expenses in the current fiscal year amounted to $28,025.73, nearly $6,700 less than the previous year. The bottom line is that our Net Income for the year was about $3400, a decrease of $7300, most of which is accounted for by last year's one-time change in accounting procedures.

Budget The next item in the handout is next year's budget plan. The proposed budget for 2009/2010 forecasts total revenue of $35,141 and projected expenses of $45,205, for a net deficit of $10,064.

PayPal - Online Services We continue to see considerable online activity, with membership dues being paid and publication purchases made using the PayPal capability. Over 30% of our total revenue in the fiscal year came through online payments. This seems quite respectable, considering it was the first full year of operation for our online "store".

Finally, John commented on one more aspect of the Financial Statements.

Operating Expenses The line item in our Income Statement labelled "Interest Earned-Investments" fluctuates considerably and especially so last year due to the one-time adjustment in certain accounting procedures already mentioned. Furthermore this so-called revenue amount is somewhat nebulous, since to a large extent it is reinvested automatically by adding to our portfolio holdings. This is good, but it doesn't help directly with the day to day running of our operations. It is instructive to break out our "Operating Income" by excluding the Investment Income component, as seen in the table below:

John reported that once again we have been running a deficit for too many years. He said that your executive certainly recognizes the problem and are working on various ideas for the future; one recent example is the launch of a Members Only Area on our website. More ideas, and volunteers from the membership, are definitely most welcome.

In closing John thanked all the executive members for their support during the year. He said that special thanks are also due to Freda Withrow, who has done a wonderful job of taking over as our office support person.

Motion: To adopt the Treasurer's Report as presented. J. Cordes / A. Marble. Carried.
Motion: That C. Bernard Scanlan be appointed auditor for the next fiscal year. J. Cordes / H. Wojcik. Carried.
Motion: That there is no change in our membership dues for 2009/2010. J. Cordes/ S. Lomas. Carried.

Operating Income and Expenses By Year

	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Operating Income (non-investment)	$18,814.33	$24,137.59	$26,113.83	$35,580.67	$32,343.52	$40,988.66
Operating Expenses	$28,025.73	$34,702.27	$34,007.80	$40,913.33	$38,475.78	$47,302.32
Net Operating Income (Deficit)	($9,211.14)	($10,564.68)	($7,893.97)	($5,332.66)	($6,132.26)	($6,313.66)
Investment Income	$12,645.29	$21,340.45	$10,093.58	$6,289.64	($12,937.38)	$29,176.30

4c. Series Editor. Milly Riley was unable to attend the AGM as she was working. Pamela Wile reported that because she was the Series Editor when Heather Long's marriages publication was begun, Milly and Pam agreed that Pam would see the project through to completion with Milly assisting with tidying up the loose ends. Cathy Little of Halifax designed the covers and printing was done by Allen Print, of Dartmouth. The contact person there was George Struthers, who was very helpful. Heather Long worked at indexing these marriages for the better part of a decade and it took over a year to get the files ready for publication. The delay was mostly due to software formatting problems. John Cordes contributed a huge amount of time and software knowledge to this project and it wouldn't have happened without him. Heather will be willing to sign copies of the publication when she visits Halifax.

4d. Programme Convener. Pamela Wile reported that the attendance at the lectures this year has been a disappointing average of 15 people per lecture. She did not have any input from members for lecture topics so tried to find speakers that she felt would appeal to the group.

She thanked Sally King for her much welcomed assistance with the refreshments at the lectures. Pam said that Sally willingly volunteers for this task and does a great job.

Following is a list of speakers who gave lectures this year:

In September, we were treated with a well organized and presented lecture by Shawn & Tod Scott on "Noel Doiron and the East Hants Acadians".

In October, Susan McClure, Archivist HRM Archives, told us about the resources for genealogists that are held there and gave us an overview of their website.

In November, Carrie-Ann Smith, Manager of Research, Pier 21 gave a lively presentation on the immigration records that are held there and told some interesting stories.

In January, Allan Marble spoke on the timely topic of pandemics and presented his research on "The Great Influenza Epidemic of 1918-1919, The Nova Scotia Experience".

David States gave the February lecture on "African Nova Scotian Genealogical Research". He told us about a genealogy research guide for youth that he's been working on and told us about some of his personal research into the States family genealogy.

In March, Fiona Day and Tinker MacKay told us about the holdings at St. Paul's Anglican Church Archives. Fiona talked about the scarcity of funding to preserve original records. The Archives is not open to the public but Tinker will do research for an hourly fee. This revenue is the only funding for the Archives. She also spoke of the lack of volunteers to transcribe their records. Tinker MacKay answered questions from the members and told us that she uses GANS publications regularly when doing her research.

Pam is still working on organizing lectures for the fall and they will be announced on the GANSMEM list serve and NSRoots list serve. She would appreciate some input from members regarding topics for lectures. Please contact her via email or, if you would like to speak on the phone, she can call you.

4e. *NSG* Editor. Janice Fralic-Brown reported on the eventful year just completed and spoke of the major changes involving production of the *NSG*. GANS had been using the same printer, Transcontinental, for quite a few years and the Executive felt it was time to explore other options. During the summer of 2008 Jan asked for quotes from a number of printers and after a few weeks of meetings and negotiations it was decided to go with Advocate Printing, a Nova Scotia owned company, who also happened to have the lowest bid. The change went quite smoothly, although she commented that Members must have been surprised to see green ink in the Fall issue. She said that Advocate have been good to deal with and thinks that we will be with them for a while.

The bigger changes came with the Spring issue as we changed both the overall size of the magazine and the size of the type. She received

quite a few appreciative notes regarding the changes, especially the type size, and only one negative comment regarding the larger magazine size. She encouraged the Members present to speak with her about the changes.

Earlier this spring Janice sent out a message on the Gansmem list serv, asking if anyone was interested in assisting or apprenticing with her this coming year, in order to learn the ropes, with the aim of that person possibly taking over the position next year. She thought she must have made the job sound pretty daunting because she didn't get a nibble. She wanted to let a possible volunteer know that whoever the next Editor is, they do not have to run the magazine the same way she has. She is sure there is someone out there who has some creative ideas for changing the magazine to meet the needs of our members.

Finally, Janice wanted to thank all those who have made her job easier – Lloyd Melanson, Leland Harvie, Freda Withrow and all the wonderful contributors. Without them there would be no *NSG*.

4f. Membership/Correspondence Secretary. Janice Fralic-Brown gave the report as Eleanor Odegard was absent. As Correspondence Secretary, she reported that since the last Annual General Meeting, there were 39 queries consisting of 32 e-mails and 7 letters. Responses were sent to each one. As Membership Secretary, she reported that for 2008, the Association had a total membership of 588, consisting of 493 individuals and 95 organizations.

4g. Recording Secretary. Helen Wojcik thanked Alma Russell and Doug Cochrane who have called members throughout the past year to tell them about upcoming GANS lectures. It has been most appreciated. She asked Members who do not have access to the internet and would like to be notified of upcoming lectures to call the GANS office and ask to be included on the phone list.

5. Honorary Life Membership Presentation. Allan Marble introduced the newest Honorary Life Member to the membership. Mrs. Evangeline (Vangie) Way, of Pictou County, was awarded an Honorary Life Membership in the Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia by President Scott Taylor. She was presented with a framed certificate and a bouquet of red roses. In her acceptance speech, Vangie thanked the New Glasgow Library and the many members of the Pictou County Roots Society. She said she is thankful for the group she is a part of and to see her friends from home who attended the presentation.

6. Antigonish Diocese Indexing Project. Scott Taylor read this report as Leland Harvie was unable to attend the AGM. Leland reported that thanks to the hard work of many volunteers whom we cannot thank enough, indexing of the baptisms, marriages and burials for the parishes in the Antigonish Diocese is 85% complete. The Antigonish Diocese covers the eastern counties of mainland Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The project is on schedule and the entire index together with the original images will be available freely on-line by the fall of this year.

A second phase of the project will soon be underway for each community. The parish church records will be merged into family groups. This will be an ongoing effort and contributors will be encouraged to add supporting records such as census data and other source material to build on the reconstituted families.

Scott thanked Leland for his work.

7. Nominating Committee Report. Allan Marble reported on the activities of the Nomination Committee. This year the positions to be filled were President and Vice-President. The nominees for these positions are:

President: Janice Fralic-Brown
Vice-President: vacant

8. Election of New Officers. President Scott Taylor called three times for nominations from the floor. There being none, a motion was presented to accept the nominee as presented.

Motion: To accept the nomination for the new officer. A. Marble/ R. Leck. Carried. The nominee was declared elected.

The Executive of GANS for 2009-2010:
President: Janice Fralic-Brown
Vice-President: vacant
Treasurer: John Cordes
NSG Editor: Janice Fralic-Brown
Series Editor: Milly Riley
Programme Convener: Pamela Wile
Membership & Corresponding Secretary: Eleanor Odegard
Publications Manager: vacant
Recording Secretary: Helen Wojcik
Past President: R. Scott Taylor

9. Date of Next Annual General Meeting. The next Annual General Meeting will be held on Saturday, May 15, 2010 at 1 p.m. A notice will appear in the Spring 2010 issue of the *NSG*.

10. Adjournment of Business Portion of Meeting. Scott Taylor adjourned the meeting at 1:55 p.m. There was a brief question and answer period after the meeting was adjourned. After the refreshment break the invited speakers presented their talks. Ruby Bjarnason, Secretary of the Cumberland County Genealogical Society, and Kenneth Fraser, President of the Pictou County Roots Society, spoke about their respective organizations, resources available and upcoming projects.

Respectfully submitted,
Helen Wojcik,
Recording Secretary

Obituary - Mrs. Hattie Perry, GANS Honorary Life Member

Perry, Hattie Alice, 88, Barrington, Shelburne County, passed away Saturday, June 27, 2009 at the Halifax Infirmary, Halifax. Born in East Advocate, she was the daughter of the late Imbert and Hattie (Lantz) Allen. She started her professional career as a school teacher. She was the author of 16 books and numerous booklets. She was an environmentalist, genealogist and historian. She was involved in many charitable organizations as well as many local issues. She was a recipient of numerous prestigious awards and certificates. She was greatly loved and will be missed by many. She is survived by daughters, Rachel (Richard) Nickerson, Barrington, Deborah Perry, Vancouver, B.C.; many nieces and nephews. She was predeceased by her husband, Albert; brothers, Lantz, Dexter, Glynford. Visitation will be 2-4p.m. & 7-9p.m., Wednesday at the H. Huskilson's Funeral Home, Barrington. Funeral will be 2p.m., Thursday at the H. Huskilson's Memorial Chapel, Barrington, Rev. Maurice Hatfield officiating. Burial will be in the River Dale Cemetery, Riverhead. Memorial donations may be made to the River Dale Cemetery Association or Heart & Stroke Foundation. "I warm both hands beside the fire of life. It sinks, and now I must depart".

-*Halifax Chronicle-Herald*, Tuesday, June 30, 2009, p. B6

GANS Financial Statements, 31 March 2009

Assets	2008	2009
Cash in Bank	$10,885.60	$12,378.50
Short Term Deposit	$276,848.64	$276,035.24
Inventory	$28,707.27	$31,520.43
Accounts Receivable	$1,019.33	$960.56
Total Assets	$317,460.84	$320,894.73
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	$0.00	$0.00
Total Liabilities	$0.00	$0.00
Equity		
Retained Earnings		
Members Equity	$306,685.07	$317,460.84
Current Earnings	10,775.77	3,433.89
Total Equity	$317,460.84	$320,894.73
Liabilities and Equity	$317,460.84	$320,894.73

Statement of Revenue and Expenses

Revenue	2008	2009
Donations-Development Fund	$2,415.88	$1,856.93
Interest Earned-Bank	$0.81	$0.25
Interest Earned-Investments	$21,340.45	$12,645.29
Membership Dues	$14,160.37	$11,675.00
Postage Recovered	$530.97	$160.00
Other Income	$27.66	$49.80
Royalties Income	$175.33	$109.00
Sale of NSG Magazines	$68.50	$0.00
Sales-Publications	$6,488.50	$3,938.05
Sales Loyalist Book	-$25.00	$140.00
Sales NS Ethnic Roots	$150.00	$70.00
Sales-Queries	$36.00	$12.00
U.S. Exchange	$108.57	$803.30
Total Revenue	$45,478.04	$31,459.62

Expenditures	2008	2009
Purchase Discounts	$1,401.20	$662.70
Appraisal Fee	$375.00	$0.00
Advertising/Promotion	$70.00	$110.00
Accounting and Auditing	$500.00	$500.00
Bank Charges & Interest	$148.16	$320.48
Brokerage Expense	$259.94	$338.64
Dues, Fees & Subscriptions	$126.70	$27.21
Freight Expense	$0.00	($62.47)
Miscellaneous & Sundries	$57.05	$26.21
Meeting Rooms & Security	$446.53	$50.00
Office Supp, Stationery, Software	$60.00	$79.69
Photocopying/Printing/Design	$58.05	$24.21
Postage and Postage Equipment	$1,281.06	$845.11
Royalties Expense	$617.00	$394.30
Travel Expenses-Executive	$40.00	$146.40
Unrecoverable HST	$983.84	$828.27
Total Other Expenses	$7,316.21	$4,290.75
Magazine		
Magazine Freight	$150.00	$25.50
Magazine Mailing Service	$1,713.55	$1,089.42
Magazine Postage	$1,738.75	$1,235.81
Magazine Printing	$6,192.00	$5,643.72
Total Magazine Expenses	$9,794.30	$7,994.45
Premises		
Premises-Insurance	$1,000.00	$1,000.00
Premises-Maintenance	$261.94	$0.00
Premises-Rental, Monthly	$8,400.00	$8,400.00
Premises-Utilities, Monthly	$769.69	$420.45
Premises-Business Occupancy Tax	$1,082.80	$322.98
Premises-Telephone (monthly)	$427.39	$426.84
Total Premises Expenses	$11,941.82	$10,570.27
Publication Purchases	$2,485.83	$2,220.62
Speakers/Workshops		
Speakers-Gifts (Honorarium)	$250.00	$450.00
Speakers-Security (Workshops)	$0.00	$572.88
Speakers-Refreshments	$266.61	$146.76
Speakers/Workshop Total Expenses	$516.61	$1,169.64
Wages & Salaries		
Wages (Contract)	$1,647.50	$1,780.00
Wages (Summer Student)	$1,000.00	$0.00
Total Wages & Salaries	$2,647.50	$1,780.00
Total Expense	$34,702.27	$28,025.73
Net Income	$10,775.77	$3,433.89

Sources of Research

His Majesty's Nova Scotia Regiment of Fencible Infantry, Part I

-submitted by Earle Ripley, Saskatoon, SK

[**Editor's Note**: *This is part one of a two part submission. In the Fall issue, we will present Appendix D, a listing of 900 men of the Nova Scotia Regiment of Fencible Infantry.*]

The War of 1812 is often thought of as a second chapter of the American Revolution. British high-handedness on the sea, such as blockading American ports and searching American vessels, provoked US President Madison into declaring war with Britain on 18th June 1812.[1] The conflict continued for two and a half years and ended in a stalemate; but, if nothing else, it helped instil feelings of nationalism in Canadians and Americans for the first time. Most of the battles of the war were fought along the border between the U.S. and Upper and Lower Canada. Effects on the Atlantic colonies were mainly due to privateering, as dozens of vessels on both sides of the conflict were seized and their cargoes confiscated. The profits from this, and the booming shipbuilding business, brought great wealth to certain areas of Nova Scotia. Relatively little has been written about the war in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland or about the military units that were created at the time to defend the region against possible attacks. It is hoped that the present article, based largely on documents in the Colonial and War Office Archives, will make previously inaccessible information about the military presence in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland during the early 19th century more readily available for interested historians and genealogists.

Following Britain's declaration of war with France in February 1793, most British forces in Nova Scotia were sent to deal with French colonies in the West Indies. A corps with an establishment of 600 men plus officers, the Royal Nova Scotia Regiment, was raised locally to strengthen the remaining British forces in Nova Scotia. The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia was made Colonel of the corps and a bounty of two guineas was offered to attract recruits. Although a total of 330 rank and file were recruited by the end of May 1799, the Regiment never reached its authorized strength in spite of an increase in the bounty to five guineas. After the threat of war diminished, it was proposed to convert the Regiment to Fencibles liable for service anywhere in North America. No action was taken, however, and the Royal Nova Scotia Regiment was disbanded in the summer of 1802.

Name	Strength	Dates	Commander	Location
Royal Nova Scotia Regiment	8 companies	8 Feb 1793 – 24 Aug 1802	Col. John Wentworth	British North America
NS Regiment of Fencible Infantry	10 companies	9 July 1803 – 24 July 1816	Col. Frederick Wetherall	British North America

1 J. MacKay Hitsman, *The Incredible War of 1812: A Military History* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1965), 47.

When war broke out again between Britain and France (the Napoleonic Wars) in May 1803, Nova Scotia's armed forces consisted of only 43 officers and 1177 other ranks. To offset this shortage, Colonel Frederick **Wetherall** was authorized to raise a Regiment of Fencible Infantry in Halifax in July 1803. The new Nova Scotia Regiment of Fencible Infantry was to consist of a full battalion of ten companies, a total establishment of 1000 rank and file, that could serve anywhere in British North America. In spite of a bounty of six guineas offered to recruits, the Regiment was unable to reach this establishment quota, which was subsequently reduced to 600.

At the same time, Fencible Regiments were also raised in Newfoundland (under Brigadier-General John **Skerrett**), New Brunswick (under Colonel Martin **Hunter**) and Canada (under Colonel Thomas **Peter**). Many of the NS Fencibles officers and men had served with the Royal Nova Scotia Regiment. The NS Fencibles spent its first two years in Nova Scotia, at Halifax, Annapolis, and Windsor, with a small detachment being sent to Charlottetown briefly to help erect fortifications.

Typically, an army regiment has a Colonel as its ceremonial head; he plays no role in its day-to-day activities. The Colonel of the NS Fencibles, Frederick Augustus Wetherall, actually spent most of the duration of the Napoleonic Wars in the East Indies. The regimental commander, holding the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, is responsible for running the regiment. The NS Fencibles had seven Lieutenant Colonels during its thirteen-year existence. Directly under the Lieutenant Colonel is a Major who directs the day-to-day activities of the regiment. The NS Fencibles was fortunate to have an excellent Major, George **Thesiger**, for nine years, until he was made Barrack-Master-General of Canada in the summer of 1812 and was transferred to Quebec. Unfortunately he died shortly after taking up his new job. The individual companies of the regiment (eight to ten in the case of the NS Fencibles) are commanded by Captains, assisted by Lieutenants, Ensigns, and non-commissioned officers.

Senior Officers of the Nova Scotia Regiment of Fencible Infantry:

Dates	**Names**
9 July 1803 – 24 July 1816	**Wetherall**, Frederick Augustus (Colonel)
9 July 1803 – died	**Roberts**, William (Lieut. Colonel)
13 December 1803 -	**Vesey**, John Agmondisham (Lieut. Colonel)
6 February 1805 -	**Prevost**, William Augustus (Lieut. Colonel)
17 October 1805 -	**Anderson**, Paul (Lieut. Colonel)
30 October 1806 -	**Taylor**, John (Lieut. Colonel)
17 September 1807 -	**Baynes**, Edward (Lieut. Colonel)
10 September 1812 – 24 July 1816	**Darling**, Henry Charles (Lieut. Colonel)
9 July 1803 – died in Quebec	**Thesiger**, George (Major)
20 Aug 1812 – 24 July 1816	**Haley**, William (Major)

The NS Fencibles uniform[2] consisted of a scarlet coatee with yellow facings. Men's lace was white with a yellow line and a black line made bastion-ended and set at an equal space; officers had silver buttons and epaulettes. The officers' coat had buttons set in pairs, two at each end of the collar and a "breast button for skirt ornament." Breeches were white and gaiters or leggings black. The regimental insignia was the coat of arms of Nova Scotia. It was worn on the buttons and belt-plates and also, after 1804, on the shako plate. Permission had been granted in 1804 for the officers to wear shakos rather than hats.

In mid-June 1805, the NS Fencibles (21 O, 50 N, 328 R, 57 W, 85 C)[3] changed places with the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles (25 O, 56 N,

2 Rene Chartrand and Gerry Embleton, *British Forces in North America 1793 – 1815* (London: Osprey Publishing Ltd., 1998), 16, 18.

3 Where O stands for officers and staff, N non-commissioned officers and drummers, R rank and file, W women, and C children.

483 R, 52 W, 67 C), moving from Halifax to St. John's, Newfoundland, where they were to remain on garrison duty for the next nine years. The main reason for the transfer was to give the NS Fencibles access to a larger pool of potential recruits. This expectation was spelled out in correspondence between Major General John **Skerrett**, Commander of the Newfoundland Garrison, and the Right Honourable William **Wyndham**, Secretary of War and Prime Minister of the "Ministry of the Talents" Government in London, in which Wyndham stated "The Nova Scotia Regiment was sent from Halifax to Newfoundland for the express purpose of completing itself to its establishment."[4]

Unfortunately, the move reduced the number of men in the Newfoundland Garrison from 564 to 399 to begin with, and then recruiting in Newfoundland turned out to be more difficult than anticipated. This was due to the opposition of the fishery trading-ship owners who guarded their workers closely and were reluctant to give recruiting gangs access to them. This resulted in an ongoing "battle" between the Army and Fishery authorities, mediated by the Newfoundland Governor's Office.

Recruiting parties were most active in the major centres, such as St. John's, but also travelled around Newfoundland and Cape Breton; they consisted of anywhere from a few rank and file to a group of two or three dozen, including one or two officers and several sergeants and drummers.

Muster returns for the St. John's Garrison on the 30th October 1806, including soldiers on command and on the sick list, show 563 all ranks of NS Fencibles (16 O, 60 N, 487 R), plus 7 Royal Newfoundland Regiment (2 O, 1 N, 4R) and 95 Royal Artillery (3 O, 3 N, 89 R). Over the following year (October 1806 to October 1807) there were thirty-one recruits attested (21 at St. John's, 6 at Harbour Grace, 3 at Cape Breton and 1 at Greens Pond). During its period in Newfoundland, the number of NS Fencibles rank and file who were fit for duty rose from about 400 in 1805, to 450 in 1807, 500 in 1811 and 550 in 1813. In addition, there were on average about 50 non-commissioned officers and drummers and about 20 commissioned officers.

A confidential report of a review of the Regiment was prepared by Major General Frank **Moore** and submitted to His Excellency, Lieutenant General Sir George **Prevost**, Commander of the Forces in British North America on 4th June 1812. The report speaks very highly of Major **Thesiger**, calling him the "only effective Field Officer that ever joined the Regiment." All other officers and non-commissioned officers seemed to pass muster while the rank and file were as good as might be expected considering the very low bounty paid and the disadvantages of the climate with regard to drilling. The report discussed recruiting, health, discipline, arms, clothing, men's and officers' messing, and Chaplain's service. The Regiment's only shortcomings appeared to be the lack of a Sergeant-Armourer and of sufficient serviceable greatcoats for the Newfoundland climate.

Shortly after war broke out with the United States (18th June 1812) the military authorities requested that a list be prepared of Americans in the NS Fencibles, together with their lengths of service. This comprised twenty-three soldiers having served between two and twenty-three years (average seven and a half years).[5] On the 29th September 1812, nine soldiers were discharged as invalids at St. John's.[6] On 12th November 1813, four rank and file soldiers embarked on HMS *Rosamond* for England.

4 Great Britain, Colonial Office Records, CO 194/45, p. 297-297v, LAC, microfilm B-681, William Wyndham correspondence, 2 September 1806.

5 Privates: Andrew **Anderson**, Joseph **Antoney**, James **Baker**, John **Barrett**, Thomas **Barry**, Samuel **Bencroft**, George B. **Bennett**, Andrew **Brassie**, Francis **Childs**, Cornelius **Connelly**, Benjamin **Fales**, George **Farrington**, Thomas **Fulton**, Jacob **Hartz**, John **Hayes**, James **Hunt**, George **King**, John **McDonald**, Henry **Sadler**, James **Secore**, Josiah **Seeley**, Frances **Stewart**, William **Thomas**.

6 Sergeant: Thomas **Dennison**, Privates: Charles **Brennan**, Thomas **Butler**, Francis **Childs**, Timothy **Donahy**, Richard **Griffin** (plus wife and child), Jeremiah **Herring**, Richard **Langfield**, Nicholas **Shutzer**, and Thomas **Walsh**.

In spite of receiving sometimes harsh punishment when caught, desertion was commonplace in armies of the time. This was especially the case in an island outpost such as Newfoundland when no war was being waged. Many of the deserters returned to their regiment when they ran out of money and friends. The availability of cheap liquor, along with the boredom of garrison duty, often led to drunkenness and rowdyism. In September 1814, the Army received a complaint from the civil authorities about "robberies and other depredations" being committed by gangs of armed men believed to be deserters from the NS Fencibles; they recommended sending a military party out to round up the offenders.

On 17th June 1814, a group of 644 NS Fencibles (22 O, 73 N, 417 R, 47 W and 85 C) was moved to Canada (Quebec) for garrison duty, leaving a detachment of 80 all ranks behind in St. John's. The Regiment spent time in Kingston and Montreal, as well as elsewhere in Quebec. They were replaced in Newfoundland by the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles who returned to St. John's from Quebec, where they had been engaged in several battles with United States forces since 1812.

Shortly after this move, on 24th August 1814, privates John **Griffin** and Martin **Foley** were pressed from the Government Brig *Endeavour*, in Sydney, by His Majesty's Sloop *Adder*. A few days later, on 2nd September 1814, an American privateer captured the *Endeavour* while it was transporting coal from Sydney to the St. John's garrison. Of the eleven soldiers on board, three (Matthew **Abbott**, Alexander **Geary** and John **Johnstone**) were kept by their captors, while the remaining eight were returned to St. John's. The capture of the Brig *Endeavour* is described in more detail in Appendix A.

The September 1814 Monthly Returns for rank and file members of the NS Fencibles in Newfoundland show 63 present for duty, 1 sick, 5 on command, and the three prisoners of war (Abbott, Geary and Johnstone). The strength of the St. John's detachment remained at about 80 until the following summer, when the advent of peace, as the Napoleonic Wars ended, presaged the disbandment of Fencible Regiments, including the NS Fencibles, throughout Canada. In May 1815, another group (1 O, 4 N, 22 R)[7] was moved to Canada, leaving 50 (2 N, 48 R) in Newfoundland. The St. John's detachment dwindled still further in October 1815 when 25 (1 N, 24 R)[8] were discharged and 18 were sent to England as invalids[9], leaving only seven NS Fencibles behind in St. John's.[10] In May 1816 **Morris** and Thomas **Ahearn** moved to Quebec and Joseph **Gabriel** died. The remaining four soldiers were discharged in August.

As the threat of further war continued to diminish, it was decided to disband all of the Fencible Regiments that had been set up in the country a decade earlier, and the NS Fencibles were to return to Halifax for this purpose. One wing (6 O, 9 N, 63 R) of the NS Fencibles left Quebec 23rd May 1816 arriving in Halifax on 6th June. A second wing (22 O, 35 N, 303 R), comprising the six remaining companies, including Lieut. Colonel **Darling** and most of the officers

7 Lieutenant: Samuel **Nichols**, Sergeants: William **Larder**, Peter **Moran**, and James **Norris**, Corporal: John **Plyer**, Drummer: Benjamin **Cleaves**, and Privates: Errol **Boyd**, John **Butt**, Daniel **Carew**, Daniel **Croneen**, Thomas **Griffiths**, John **Henry**, Michael **Kennedy**, George **McAndrew**, Duncan McKinnon, James **Miller**, George **Neale**, Peter **Nelson**, Thomas **Nichols**, James **Pottle**, John **Pritchard**, John **Ryan**, Robert **Short**, James **Stevens**, John **Torney**, John **Webber**, and William **Young**.

8 Sergeant: Francis **Toole** and Privates: Thomas **Barry**, John **Biers**, Andrew **Brassie**, Jeffrey **Cousins**, Thomas **Desmond**, Thomas **Friends**, Adam **Glazier**, Joseph **Hierd**, John **Hilyard**, Robert **Jewers**, George **King**, Andrew **Laramore**, John **Lyons**, John **McDonald**, Philip **Miller**, Charles **Murray**, James **Powell**, Patrick **Power**, Henry **Sadler**, John **Shoals**, James **Smith**, John **Sullivan**, John **Toole**, and Solomon **Wilcox**.

9 Privates: Josiah **Cooke**, Thomas **Cowley**, Michael **Dwyer**, Thomas **Foley**, Thomas **Geary**, William **Harvey**, Brian **Hartz**, Michael **Howard**, William **Irvin**, Barney **Kelly**, Thomas **Ledwell**, Joel **Mabbott**, John **Moore**, Patrick **Maroney**, Patrick **McGovern**, Nicholas **Morrissey**, John **Pitt**, and William **Wands**.

10 Privates: Morris **Ahearn**, Thomas **Ahearn**, George **Clarke**, Joseph **Gabriel**, Edward **Quick**, James **Seacore**, and John **Virgin**.

left Quebec on the *Archduke Charles* on 3rd June, for Halifax. A small detachment, which included Drummer Thomas **Cleaves** and Privates Stephen **Abbott**, James **Coady** and John **Webber**, remained in Quebec. On 28th June, the vessel *Archduke Charles* was wrecked on Jeddore Ledge, east of Halifax. Four privates, 2 women and 2 children were drowned and most of the regiment's baggage and regimental papers were lost. The destitute shipwreck victims reached Halifax about 1st July and were housed initially on Melville Island in the Northwest Arm. The survivors of the *Archduke Charles* wreck were issued remuneration for their loss of baggage. The loss of the *Archduke Charles* is described in more detail in Appendix B.

On 24th July 1816 the Nova Scotia Regiment of Fencible Infantry was formally disbanded at Halifax by Major General **Gosselin**, with 409 all ranks (26 O, 45 N, 338 R) having served 13 years in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Quebec, but without having taken part in any military engagements. Of the rank and file, 170 were discharged at Halifax, 44 were destined for England, 8 were discharged for pension, 7 were invalided to England, 37 were in two detached companies; 7 were sick in Canada, 4 had drowned in the wreck of the *Archduke Charles*, and 61 were given land and sent to form a new community at New Ross, Lunenburg County. This group, under Captain William **Ross**, embarked Halifax at King's Wharf, on the sloop *Earl Bathurst*, on 25th July, for Chester. From Chester they proceeded inland to Sherbrooke, now New Ross, where they were to make homes for themselves in the "primeval forest."[11]

Dates	Regimental Headquarters Locations
Summer 1803 – Summer 1805	Halifax, Nova Scotia
Summer 1805 – Summer 1814	St. John's, Newfoundland
Summer 1814 – June 1816	Quebec, Canada
June 1816 – July 1816	Halifax, Nova Scotia (for disbandment)

The NS Fencibles were joined by a group of disbanded Royal Newfoundland Fencibles as well as a few soldiers from other regiments, making a total of about 170 settlers. They were provided with rations to tide them over until they were able to provide for themselves. This consisted of biscuit, beef and pork as well as a supply of rum; the rations for women were one-half that of the men and that for children one-quarter. The lack of a farming background of most of the settlers, together with poor quality of the local soil and the absence of roads made their early years difficult, and many of the settlers abandoned their land and headed elsewhere. Those who stayed were still not able to support themselves after two years, at which time 61 officers and men, 15 women, and 31 children remained in the NS Fencibles contingent.[12]

Three brief biographical clips are included, in order to give this article a more human dimension (Appendix C). One is of a soldier who deserted for eleven years but came back to the Regiment and received a promotion, another the Captain of the Newfoundland Government Brig that was captured by an American Privateer, and finally my great great-grandfather, who also served on the Brig, and subsequently became a farmer in Cape Breton and lived to be ninety.

A listing of more than 900 rank and file soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the Regiment comprises Appendix D [see Fall 2009 issue of the *NSG*]. Since information for officers is much more readily available, they have been excluded from this listing. The information in this

11 Harry Piers, "The Fortieth Regiment, Raised at Annapolis Royal in 1717; and Five Regiments Subsequently Raised in Nova Scotia," *Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society* XXI (1927), 115-183.

12 Caroline Leopold, *The History of New Ross in the County of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia* (Published for the Committee in Charge, 150th Anniversary of New Ross, 1966), 43-49.

table has been extracted mainly from War Office documents WO 12, WO 17, WO 97, WO 121 and other British Military Records held by the National Archives, Kew, England and the National Archives of Canada in Ottawa. Unfortunately, a large quantity of regimental papers were lost when the transport vessel *Archduke Charles* went aground just east of Halifax on 28 June 1816. The data in Appendix D include the following items, when available: bounty (in guineas) paid to the soldier on enlistment, dates of enlistment and discharge, age at time of discharge, where the soldier went immediately after discharge, date of death if known, and a brief summary of any other information found. Enlistment bounties were paid to entice men to join the army, and varied from two to ten guineas. The latter amount would have been equivalent to a private's salary (sixpence a day) for 14 months. Many of the deserters returned to their regiment later. Unnumbered lines imply that the soldier has likely re-enlisted after deserting and perhaps collected a second bounty, although this cannot be known for certain. Discharge papers were found for 234 of the soldiers at the National Archives, Kew, England (148 under WO97, 86 under WO121), and these are indicated in the final column. Of the 306 soldiers disbanded in 1816, 161 went to Halifax, 56 to England, 32 to St John's, 5 to Quebec, and 52 received land near Lunenburg (NS land).

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Appendix A – Newfoundland Government Brig **Endeavour** *Incident (September 1814)*

The brig *Endeavour* (127 t) was purchased by the Fox family of Shaldon, Devon, and used by them on the Newfoundland fishery between 1800 and 1805.[13] In 1809, the British Government purchased the *Endeavour* for £3000 to replace the Army Schooner *Fanny* used to supply the garrison at St. John's, Newfoundland, with coal and provisions. The *Fanny* had been operating in that provisioning role since the summer of 1807. Except for the Master and Mate, soldiers of the NS Fencibles were assigned to sail these vessels, at a salary of sixpence a day, rather than employing more expensive sailors. In comparison, the *Endeavour*'s first master, William **Walsh**, petitioned for an increase in salary in October 1810 from five shillings and sixpence to seven shillings and sixpence, per diem, on the basis of the introduction of income tax and the *Endeavour* being one-third larger than the *Fanny*. The numbers of soldiers manning the ships varied between two and eight for the *Fanny*, and three and fourteen for the *Endeavour*. In addition to its provisioning duties, the *Endeavour* made occasional trips further abroad.

In September 1812, with 110 passengers aboard, the *Endeavour* was captured in Boston harbour by an American vessel.[14] It was cartelled to Halifax, carrying crews of other captured British vessels as well. In the summer of 1814, the *Endeavour* made a trip to Prince Edward Island, returning to St. John's on 8th June, shortly before the transfer of most of the Fencibles to Quebec for garrison duty. In July, the *Endeavour* was back at its regular duties, loading coal in Sydney for transport to St. John's. On 29th July, its Master, Patrick **Sexton**, took the opportunity to petition Governor **Swayne** for land at Point Edward, and take an Oath of Allegiance. He was a native of Newfoundland and had a wife and six children.

13 The Fox Family 1801-17, Letters and Accounts, Devon Record Office.

14 William S. Dudley and Michael J. Crawford, eds, *The Naval War of 1812: A Documentary History* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1985), 497-500.

While loading in Sydney, on the 24th August 1814, two of the thirteen NS Fencibles soldiers on the *Endeavour*, Martin **Foley** and John **Griffin**, were pressed for service by the British Sloop of War *Adder*. A week later, on 1st September, the *Endeavour* sailed for St. John's laden with coals. The following day, 2nd September, *Endeavour* was captured by the American Privateer Schooner *Surprize*, off Cape Chapeaurouge on the Newfoundland coast, at latitude 46° 12' longitude 55° 17'. Captain **Sexton**, his mate and the 11 men of the NS Fencibles were taken prisoner. The soldiers on board the *Endeavour* at the time of her capture were: Matthew **Abbott**, John **Butt**, Alexander **Geary**, John **Henry**, John **Johnstone**, Duncan **McKinnon**, Peter **Nelson**, William **Pritchard**, James **Stevens**, John **Webber** and acting Sergeant James **Pottle**.

Captain Sexton, his mate, and all of the crew, except Matthew Abbott, Alexander Geary and John Johnstone, were cartelled on the Brig *Traveller* on 4th September and sent to the Bay of Bulls, from which they sailed on 7th September in the afternoon. They were put on board a fishing boat off Cape Spear at 3 a.m. on 8th September, arriving at St. John's an hour later. Captain Sexton and the crew spoke "in the handsomest terms of the politeness and attention they experienced from Captain Barnes and his officers, during the time they were on board the privateer." Although listed as "prisoners of war," Abbott, Geary and Johnstone may have been persuaded to join their captors as such activity was common practice at that time. The captured *Endeavour* was sent to the United States and was reported on 22nd November 1814 as having been destroyed on Rockaway Beach, near New York, by a British Frigate.[15] Unfortunately, the ship's log did not survive.

The privateer that captured the *Endeavour*, the *Surprize*, a schooner of 10 guns and a crew of 120, had been purpose-built at Baltimore, and was commissioned in 1812.[16] During its life as a privateer, the *Surprize* captured 5 ships, 18 brigs and 11 schooners, carrying cargoes of ballast, coffee, dry goods, naval stores, sugar and wine. It destroyed 14 vessels, dismasted one and wrecked another. After the War, the *Surprize* was wrecked on the United States coast and 15 of its crew were drowned. The schooner was finally scrapped in 1822. Its log, as well, has never been found.

After their return to Newfoundland, the soldiers of the *Endeavour* submitted claims for reimbursement of loss of the "regimental necessaries, knapsacks and greatcoats" that had been taken by their captors. After numerous letters and a board of enquiry, these claims were approved almost a year later.

Shortly after the capture of the *Endeavour*, the Commissary Major-General in Newfoundland informed the Colonial Office in London of the loss of their provision ship and requested a replacement. Correspondence on this matter continued until late June of the following year (1815) when it was decided to use a vessel stationed at Halifax (no longer required due to the cessation of the war) to "supply the garrison at Newfoundland with coals from time to time as occasion may require."

15 George Coggeshall, *History of the American Privateers and Letters-of-Marque, During the War With England in the Years 1812, '13 and '14* (New York: G.P. Putnam, 1861), 250.

16 Coggeshall, *History of the American Privateers and Letters-of-Marque*, 248.

Appendix B – The Transport Vessel Archduke Charles *Incident (June 1816)*

The *Archduke Charles* (525 t) was built in 1809 at Jarrow, County Durham, England, by Simon **Temple**, for Moore and Co., and was launched on 20th September under the command of a Captain **Simpson**. In 1812, the ship was used to transport convicts to Australia, then it was hired by the East India Company to transport tea from China to Britain.

Following the end of the Napoleonic Wars, the *Archduke Charles* was used to transport Canadian regiments back to their home base for disbandment. The NS Fencibles had 26 Officers, 44 NCOs and 366 Rank and file serving in Quebec in the summer of 1816. The Regiment was divided into two "wings" for transport to Halifax where it was to be disbanded. The left wing (4 O, 9 N, 63 R) departed Quebec about 23rd May and arrived in Halifax about 6th June. The right wing, comprising the remaining six companies of the regiment, and including most of the officers and staff, left Quebec about 3rd June on the transport ship *Archduke Charles.*[17] Commanded by Capt. **Brown**, it had almost reached Halifax when it was wrecked in a storm on the Jeddore Ledge, near Green Island, at 2 a.m. on the morning of 28th June. Of those on board, only eight lives were lost: four privates, 2 women and 2 children, along with all their belongings and a large quantity of regimental records. The soldiers were in great distress when they reached Halifax, and had to be provided with allowances by the Administrator, Major General **Smythe**. To add to their discomfort, they had to wait three weeks in the cool weather of the infamous "Year Without a Summer"[18] before being disbanded on 24th July 1816.

A description of the final voyage of the *Archduke Charles*,[19] written by a "Naval Officer," appeared in print in 1848. Although based on the actual event, the narrative is stronger in dramatic impact than in factual accuracy. It describes the ship's passengers as consisting of 11 officers, the staff, 200 rank and file and 48 women and children of the NS Fencibles, totalling, together with the ship's crew, about three hundred individuals. This appears to be about a hundred less than this author's estimate, based on the military records. The narrative's dates of sailing from Quebec, and arrival near Halifax, also disagree with the official records. Nevertheless, the story seems quite plausible and paints a fascinating picture of travel in a less than luxurious vessel two centuries ago.

The narrative attributes the disaster to a fog bank that engulfed the ship during the evening of 27th June, accompanied by rain and wind squalls, as well as to the ineptitude of the King's Pilot, who was drinking grog with Colonel **Darling** instead of steering the ship. Lieutenant **Stewart**, in charge of the watch, did his best to alert the Pilot, but this was without effect and the ship ultimately struck a submerged rock and began to break up. Although the storm continued to rage, almost all of the crew and passengers were able to land on two offshore rocks, largely due to the efforts of Lieutenant **Stewart**. Another report[20] claims the weather was calm, which seems more likely in a fog bank. Other aspects of the two accounts agree quite closely. The survivors were later transferred to the mainland, from where some sailed on small boats, and others walked, to Halifax.

The shipwreck has been chronicled in a poem[21] written by J. **Davis** that begins:

"Hark, back to the cry that resounds from the deck
Of yon ill-fated vessel, a perishing wreck,

17 J.S. Martell, "Military Settlements in Nova Scotia after the War of 1812," *Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society* XXIV (1938), 75-105.

18 Wikipedia contributors, "Year Without a Summer," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia* (http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Year_Without_a_Summer&oldid=289414588 : accessed 21 May 2009)

19 Bentley, Richard, "Narrative of the Wreck of the Archduke Charles by a Naval Officer," *Bentley's Miscellany* 23 (1848), 392-407.

20 T.B. Akins, "History of Halifax City," *Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society* VIII (1895), 176.

21 J. Davis, *The Rescued Crew, or The Shipwreck of the Archduke Charles*, London: George Watson, [1812?]

Forsaken the helm, lo, the sea rushes o'er,
Her hull cast away on the rocks of Jedore."

Appendix C – Personal Biographies

James Pottle

James **Pottle** was born in 1781 in Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, to parents William and Honoria. He probably joined the Royal Nova Scotia Regiment when very young as he deserted in the spring of 1799. Nothing had been heard of him when that regiment was disbanded in 1802 nor, indeed, until its successor, the NS Fencibles had been in existence for seven years. In August of 1810, he presented himself at the Fencibles headquarters in St. John's, asking to be taken back. His arguments (mainly his youth when he deserted) were persuasive enough for the Commanding Officer, Major **Thesiger**, to accept him back, without penalty, in spite of his long desertion. In 1812, Pottle was posted on board the Government Brig *Endeavour*, where he remained until its capture in 1814. By then, he had been made acting Sergeant in charge of the eleven soldiers of the crew, an indication that he had "turned his life around".

Parish records show he married Charlotte **Allen** in Conception Bay, on 23rd June 1813. James moved with the last of his regiment to Quebec in June 1815, and spent most of his time there on recruiting duty. He apparently returned to Newfoundland after the War, because there are records of the baptisms of at least two children, Mary Elizabeth in 1819 and Honoria in 1825, to James and Charlotte.

Although not a very common name, there was another James Pottle who fought for the British during the War of 1812.[22] Born in England in 1783, he deserted in 1816 by crossing the U.S. border near Lake Superior on the ice. He made his way to Ohio where he married a Catherine **Eyler** and had several children before dying in 1852. Could they have been the same man leading a "double life"?

Patrick Sexton

Patrick **Sexton** was Master of the *Endeavour* when the American privateer *Surprize* captured it in September 1814. At that time, he had been employed by the government for three years, and was married with six children. As Master of the *Endeavour*, he spent quite a lot of time in Sydney while his vessel was being loaded with coal, giving him ample opportunity to "scout out" Cape Breton as a possible future home. A few weeks previously, he had petitioned Major-General **Swayne**, Commander-in-Chief of the island of Cape Breton, for land at Point Edward, across the harbour from Sydney. As a native of Newfoundland, he had to take an Oath of Allegiance to his new home to qualify for the grant. The application was approved "subject to certain conditions to be specified in the lease."[23]

After his experience on the *Endeavour*, Patrick Sexton served as Captain of at least five more vessels in Newfoundland: the *Eagle* (from 1825), the *Saint Patrick* (from 1842), the *Spartan* (from 1845), the *United Brothers* (from 1847), and the *Harriet* (from 1850). It is not known if Patrick ever lived on his land at Point Edward; however, there were no Sextons living in Nova Scotia in the 1881 Census.

James Stevens

My great-great-grandfather, James **Stevens**, was born in Bay de Verde, Newfoundland in 1766, into a planter family. Although his early activities are largely conjecture, it appears that he was involved in the fishery and had two sons by an unknown mother when he was in his early twenties. When he was thirty, he married Susannah **Jeynes** with whom he had a daughter, Mary. At this point, it appears that his luck ran out and he had a disagreement with his family, for he joined the NS Fencibles in 1808 at the low salary, even for those days, of sixpence a day.

22 Rob Salzman, "James Pottle family sheet," *e-familytree.net*, (http://www.e-familytree.net/F220/F220604.htm : posted May 11, 2009). Information from a gedcom sent to website author by a J. Feagin.

23 Petition of Patrick Sexton, no. 1082, 1814, "Cape Breton Land Petitions, 1787 – 1843," NSARM microfilm 15792.

Unlike many of the soldiers of the day, he did not desert or get at odds with military discipline, in spite of serving for eight years. In 1810, he was posted on board the *Endeavour* and spent a likely enjoyable four years sailing back and forth between St. John's and Sydney, with an occasional longer trip to Prince Edward Island or Boston. In doing so, he would have come to know the Sydney area well, perhaps with a view to settling there eventually.

The capture of the *Endeavour* by the privateer *Surprize* in 1814 put an end to that activity. He spent a few months in St. John's before sailing to Quebec to rejoin his regiment in June 1815, just after the war with the United States ended. He had a year of garrison duty in Montreal before sailing to Halifax, probably on the ill-fated *Archduke Charles*, to be disbanded in July 1816. There is no evidence of him applying for, or receiving, a land grant, as many of the disbanded soldiers did. However, three years later he was in Sydney marrying a young Louisburg girl, Catherine **Cryer**, and farming land between Louisburg and Sydney, likely received from her father. At the time of this marriage, James was about 54 years of age and Catherine was 22. The couple produced four sons and one daughter before James died in 1855 at the age of ninety. The youngest child, Lewis Henry, was born in 1842.

Recent Acquisitions at Nova Scotia Archives and Records Management (NSARM)

-submitted by Philip L. Hartling

Coolen, John G. *Sims Cemetery* [V/F, vol. 541/ #21]

Edwards, Tony. *Historic Bedford* [FC 2349/ B411/ E26/ 2007]

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Macvicar, Wayne. *Vital Statistics from Cape Breton newspapers, 1901-1912* [CS 88/ C237/ M176/ 2008]

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Staples, Barbara. *The smallest of the Fosters* (Cassie, Victoria and Dudley) [V/F, vol. 541, #19]

Recent Acquisitions at the Beaton Institute, Cape Breton University

-submitted by Anne Connell

Telephone: (902) 563-1329 (Research Desk)
Fax: (902)562-8899
Website: http://beaton.capebretonu.ca
Email: beaton@capebretonu.ca

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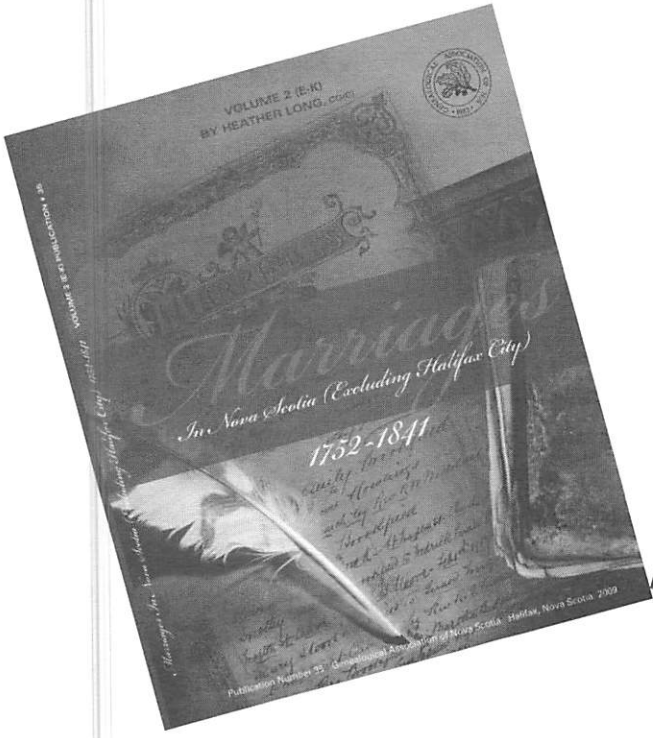

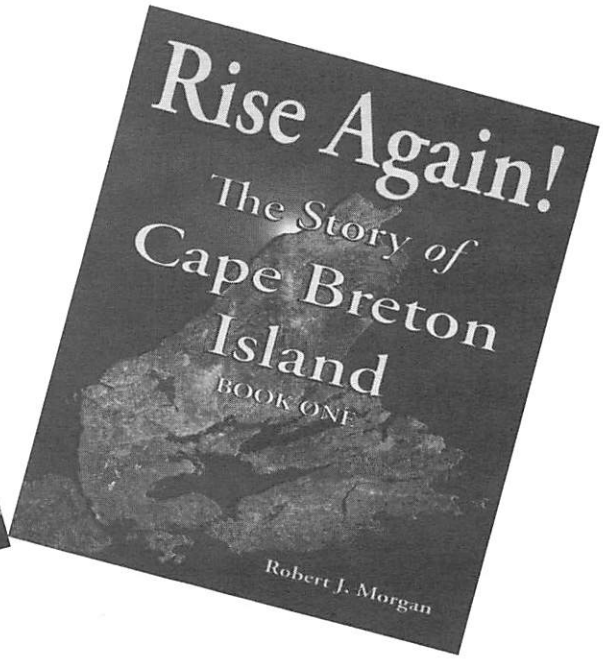

Recent Genealogical and Local History Acquisitions at the Reference Department of the Spring Garden Road Memorial Public Library (Halifax Public Libraries)

-submitted by Joanne McCarthy

The Reference Department provides a free half-hour search for genealogical or local history inquiries. There is a $5 charge for photocopies of resources (up to 10 copies, including postage). Please specify name, dates, locations and source of information you wish to consult. Telephone, write or email the Reference Department at:

5381 Spring Garden Road
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1E9
phone: (902) 490-5710
website/email: www.halifaxpubliclibraries.ca/

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Research Tip

Checking Deeds for a Probate Record

If you do not find a Will or any type of Probate record, but you know that real property (i.e. land) was owned, you may find reference to it in a Deed registered at the Registry of Deeds for the County where the land was located. The name of the deceased who owned the land likely won't be entered in the Index, but the Deed will be indexed under the name of the heir or heirs, or one of them.

Sally Lomas

Nova Scotia Strays

-submitted by Susan Smart, Strays Coordinator, OGS

1) **Balkwill**, Lois Evelyn (née **Reid**); b. 20 November 1936, Truro, NS; d. 1 March 2002, Red Deer, AB; w/o Don Balkwill; d/o Henry and Frances Reid (Source: *Red Deer Advocate*, n.d., n.p.)

2) **Bates**, Pamela Elizabeth (Mrs.); b. 9 December 1954, Glace Bay, NS; d. 17 October 2002, Red Deer, AB (Source: *Red Deer Advocate*, n.d., n.p.)

3) **Cassell**, James H.; b. 31 October 1926, Halifax, NS; d. 13 April 2006, Buffalo, NY, USA (Source: *Buffalo News*, 21 April 2006, p. D6)

4) **Fougere**, Margaret Irene; b. 12 December 1921, Harbour Boucher, NS; d. 3 December 2005, Grande Prairie, AB (Source: *The Peace River Block News* [Dawson Creek, BC], 21 December 2005, p. 11)

5) **Garvin**, Alfred Edward; b. September 1909, NS; m. 1928, Bickleigh, SK, Aggie **Best**; d. 22 August 2002, Red Deer, AB (Source: *Red Deer Advocate*, n.d., n.p.)

6) **Keoughan**, Clarence Michael (Mike); b. 17 March 1955, Glace Bay, NS; d. 17 April 2002, Olds, AB (*Red Deer Advocate*, n.d., n.p)

7) **McCullough**, Keith Richard; b. 5 June 1933, New Tusket, Digby Co., NS; d. 13 March 2003, Red Deer, AB (Source: *Red Deer Advocate*, n.d., n.p.)

8) **McKenna**, Michael; b. 2 February 1922, Liverpool, Queens Co., NS; d. 2 July 2006, Pouce Coupe, BC (Source: *The Mirror* [Dawson Creek, BC], 21 July 2006, p. 34)

9) **Pallin**, Flora Belle (Mrs.); b. 19 September 1925, Port Mounton [sic], Queens Co., NS; m. abt. 1945 to Harold Pallin; d. 16 April 2003, Red Deer, AB (Source: *Red Deer Advocate*, n.d., n.p.)

10) **Van Tassel**, James Lawrence; b. 2 April 1933, Digby, NS; m. 22 January 1951, Morinville, AB; d. 20 May 2007, Dawson Creek, BC (Source: *The Peace River Block News* [Dawson Creek, BC], 14 June 2007, p. 11

-submitted by William (Bill) Hill and Joyce Gerbrandt

1) **Dube**, Fernande (Fern) Alice (née **Ancelet**); b. 9 January 1918, New Waterford, NS; m. (1) 24 December 1942, AB, to Frank **Verquin**; m.(2) 1979, Paul Dube, AB; d. 25 January 2009, Calgary, AB; d/o Jules and Felicie Ancelet (Source: *Calgary Herald*, 30 January 2009, n.p.)

2) **Geitzler**, Amy Irene (née **Charlton**); b. 13 August 1911, Bridgetown, NS; d. 23 January 2009, Calgary, AB; w/o Albert Geitzler (Source: *Calgary Herald*, 28 January 2009, n.p.)

3) **Petrie**, John Wilson; b. 21 February 1943, Halifax, NS; moved to Calgary 1943; d. 19 January 2009, Calgary, AB; s/o Jack and Mary Petrie (Source: *Calgary Herald*, 30 January 2009, n.p.)

Miscellaneous Items from Nova Scotia Newspapers

-submitted by William (Bill) Hill, Truro, NS

MINISTER INDUCTED

Tuesday, the 10th inst., having been appointed by the Presbytery of Truro for the purpose of ordaining and inducting the Rev. John **Baxter** into the pastoral charge of the congregation of Onslow, Brookfield, and the eastern parts of Masstown, in Londonderry; at an early hour of the forenoon, the Meeting House in Onslow, was crowded in all parts to witness this impressive and solemn ceremony. [only first paragraph copied] (*Novascotian*, 18 July 1832, p. 230, col. 3)

INVENTION

Mr. James W. **Cleveland**, of Londonderry, NS; begs leave to inform the Agricultural community that he has invented a machine which perfectly answers the purposes of a Potato Digger, Land Pulveriser, and Root Extracter. He has furnished a working model to the Provincial Secretary's Office and taken out a patent for the same. The castings for this machine will be furnished, suitable to be applied to the common Plough, set in full operation and warranted to do the work of *Eighteen Men* with a span of Horses, and one man in attendance. In a country like Nova Scotia, where labour is scarce, this machine will be found invaluable. Scientific men who have inspected the working model are unanimous in their approval of the same. (Editors of papers in British North America favorable to the progress of Agriculture please copy.) (*Novascotian*, 2 February 1857, p. 4, col. 2)

ORDINATION

On Sunday, the 12th inst., the Bishop of Nova Scotia, held an ordination in his chapel, when Mr. Joseph William **Forsythe**, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and s/o the Rev. Joseph Forsythe, of Truro, was admitted a Deacon. It is understood that he is to be Assistant Missionary at Liverpool. *Messenger*. (*Acadian Recorder*, 25 July 1857, p. 3, col. 2)

SAD ACCIDENT FROM A SCYTHE

A fine s/o James **Stevens**, of Stewiacke, aged 16, on returning home from the hay field, carrying two scythes, accidentally fell and afflicted a serious wound in the knee joint. The scythe on which he fell entered the joint just below and under the knee pan, to such an extent that it was completely wedged between the bones, and it was not without some difficulty that his brother, who was near, could remove it. The wound was some five or six inches long. Dr. **Bent**, of Truro, who rendered surgical aid, entertained hopes of his recovery without the loss of his leg. *Chronicle*. (*Acadian Recorder*, 15 August 1857, p. 3, col. 3)

MINERALOGICAL DISCOVERIES

We had the pleasure, a few days since, of examining a number of specimens of minerals, taken from the Eastern bank of the Shubenacadie, a few miles below Fort Ellis, together with a report upon the same by a practical chemist, Professor **How**, of Kings College, Windsor. They consisted, principally of fragments of rock thickly interspersed with Iron Pyrites, others containing Copper Ore, some fine specimens of that rich description of that Iron Ore known as Brown Hematite, and also some specimens of Oxide of Manganese. They were exhibited to us by Mr. George H.O. **Parker**, who has lately spent much time, labor and expense in explorations in that quarter. Of these specimens, the Copper Ore, Hematite and Manganese would be of great value if any large deposit of them could be discovered in the vicinity of the spot where

these fragments were found. It is not impossible that iron and copper in considerable quantities might be found on the banks of the Shubenacadie, although that part of the country does not, so far as is known from the explorations of practical, scientific men, belong to the geological formations in which large deposits of such metallic substances are found. As for the Manganese, it is quite probable that it may there be found in such quantities as to pay well for mining it. A continuance, by a practical geologist, of the explorations which Mr. **Parker** has been prosecuting so creditably, may lead to some such valuable discovery. The banks of the Shubenacadie abound in valuable mineral substances. We need scarcely mention the Limestone and Gypsum in all its varieties which are known to exist there in such immense quantities and to form the staple of commerce in that section of the country. Building stone of excellent quality is also found there in great abundance. Indications of coal occur in many places in that quarter; and both **Gesner** and **Dawson** speak encouragingly of the probabilities of some large deposits of that valuable mineral being brought to light should ever a thorough exploration be made of the country in the vicinity of the Shubenacadie. (*Acadian Recorder*, 12 September 1857, p. 3, col. 3)

A NOVA SCOTIAN IN THE IMPERIAL SERVICE

The long vacant British Consulate at New York has at length been filled. We are glad to be able to state that this important and highly remunerative post has been given to the Hon. Edward M. **Archibald**, late the Attorney General of Newfoundland, and a native of Novascotia. The new consul, a few weeks since, has removed from the city and took up his residence at New York, to be prepared to enter upon his official duties. Mr. Archibald is a gentleman whom we believe we may say possesses the universal esteem of an unusually large circle of acquaintance in the Provinces and in England, an esteem which he has gradually won through many years of perplexing, often varied, but always laborious public life. We cannot doubt but that in his new capacity he will, by the strict integrity, excellent business abilities, and suavity of manner, which are characteristic of him, do credit to the Government which he represents. Certainly an appointment could not have been made more acceptable to the people of British America, or at least of the Lower Provinces. (*Acadian Recorder*, 17 October 1857, p. 3, col. 1)

[GOLD MINING IN GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY]

Mr. Thos **Archibald**, brought to town on Saturday, about $2,000 of gold, a large portion of which was taken from the "ESSEX" claim on the MCKAY Lead, Sherbrooke. (*Novascotian*, 9 March 1863, Local News column)

[STAGECOACH]

Mr. Timothy **Archibald** runs a coach from Shubenacadie to Sherbrooke, twice a week. Travellers will find this a cheap and expeditious route. (*Novascotian*, 30 March 1863, Local News column)

RED RIVER PRISONERS

Among the prisoners at Red River, released some time ago, was Lewis W. **Archibald**, of Truro, N.S., and George **Fortney**, of Nova Scotia. (*Novascotian*, 25 April 1870)

CONVOCATION AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY

A Montreal telegram to the "Chronicle", dated May 2 says: - The Convocation of McGill University, for conferring degrees in arts and law, was held this afternoon. Among the students who received honors were the following Nova Scotians:
John Sprott **Archibald**, Musquodoboit – Best final exams in all classes of Law Department, Gold Medal.
4th year – James A. **Johnston**, Onslow, N.S. – First rank honors in mental and moral Philosophy; Prince of Wales gold medal; prize for collections of insects. (*Halifax Citizen*, 4 May 1870)

[NEW TRURO NEWSPAPER]
The "TRURO SUN" is the title [of] a newspaper which will be issued in a few weeks at Truro, by Mr. W. B. **Alley**, formerly of the "EASTERN CHRONICLE". (*Halifax Evening Reporter*, 8 May 1871, Local News column)

[SWEDISH WORKERS TO LONDONDERRY, NS]
The R.M.S. *City of Dublin* brought out 41 steerage passengers, Swedes, who are engaged to work in the Londonderry Iron Mines. (*Halifax Evening Reporter*, 5 June 1871, Local News column)

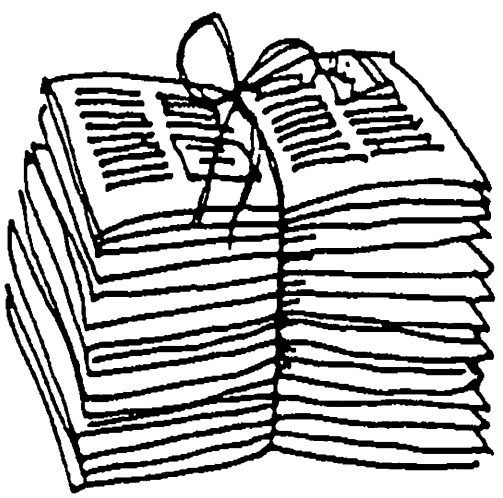
[MASTERS AND MATES CERTIFICATES]
The following candidates, prepared by Mr. J.C.P. **Frazee**, passed successfully for Masters: B.H. **Thompson**, Five Islands, Col. County; Walter **Flavin**, Halifax; Geo. H. **Selig**, Lunenburg. For mate: Ronald **McDonald**, St. of Canso, and Alexander C. **Vance**, Folly Village. (*Halifax Evening Reporter*, 2 October 1872, Local News column)

[MESSAGE IN A BOTTLE]
The Collector of Customs of Parrsboro sends us the following, which was found by Capt. Daniel **Cox**, of the schooner *Empress*, enclosed in a bottle floating near Port Greville, in the Bay. The original slip of paper is in the hands of the Collector – Off Cape Hatteras, May 10, 1872 – ship "SARAH JANE", London, G.B. to New York, dismasted and water logged no hope – Capt. **Thomas**. (*Halifax Evening Reporter*, 5 October 1872)

[APPOINTMENT]
Thomas **Archibald**, of London, Barrister has been appointed Baron of the Exchequer. Mr. Archibald is a native of Nova Scotia and a s/o the late S.G.W. Archibald, Master of the Rolls. (*Halifax Evening Reporter*, 22 November 1872)

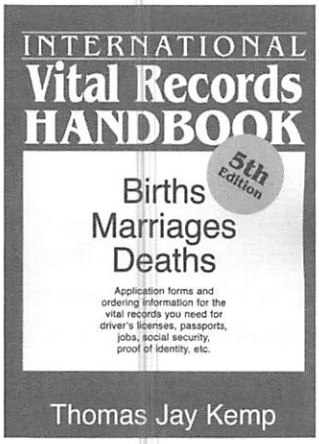
[NEW REFRESHMENT SALOON]
The new refreshment Saloon recently opened in the Train Station by Mr. Simon **Fraser**, of the International Railway Hotel, is highly spoken of by travellers. (*Halifax Evening Reporter*, 6 December 1872)

SMALLPOX
A correspondent writing from Economy Village to the Truro SUN, says that Mr. Thomas **Meckins** is convalescent, but that 5 other people have contracted the disease, nor is it confined to one house. There is danger of it spreading. [Health officers doing all they can to prevent spreading] (*Halifax Evening Reporter*, 30 December 1872)



Publication Reviews

Thomas Jay Kemp. *International Vital Records Handbook, 5th edition.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 2009 (ISBN 978-0-8063-1793-9), xiv + 587 pp., $54.95 ppd. (US).



The past two centuries have seen a proliferation of government registration of births, deaths and marriages worldwide. Our ancestors did not stay in one place, which means having to deal with several countries/provinces/states in order to track down information. It can be a daunting prospect but, thanks to Mr. Kemp, we have a guide in one large book.

The changes since the previous edition (2000) include addresses (postal and online), prices and sometimes availability. Nova Scotia has taken giant steps in the intervening period. From being one of the most reluctant provinces to make information available it has become one of the more forward-looking. The price of certificates has gone up considerably, but the actual records have been digitized up to the cut off dates, 50-75-100 years ago.

It is interesting how much difference within Canada the book reports in that respect. Prince Edward Island restricts who can apply for a certificate, Alberta has a 120-year limit on birth records, and Manitoba and Saskatchewan set the bar at 100, as we do here. New Brunswick and Ontario are open to 1911. You can get a marriage certificate from New Brunswick to 1956, whereas Ontario only opens until 1926. These examples are meant to caution genealogists that the rules for one province or state may be quite different in another. This is good reason to consult Thomas Kemp's book. Libraries need to obtain this in order to be *au-courant*.

– Dr. Terrence M. Punch, CG(C)

Elizabeth Shown Mills. *QuickSheet; Citing Ancestry.com Databases & Images.* Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 3600 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore, MD 21211 (ISBN 0-8063-1776-2), 4 pp. folded and laminated. $5.95 + p&h (US).

As an increasing number of data banks are put online, genealogists are facing the need to have a standardized way of citing references to them. Ancestry.com is one in general use. This QuickSheet shows how to refer to several of the common record types that are placed on Ancestry.com: censuses, city directories, immigration rolls, family trees, maps, military records, newspapers and digitized books.

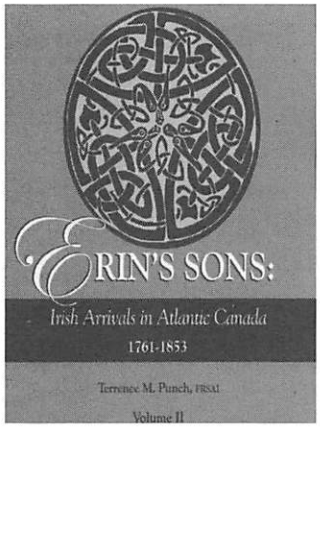
Everyone should read Mrs. Mills' "Basic Principles", in particular noting that Ancestry's material is derivative by nature, so that users must have two entries in a complete reference note, one to Ancestry's product, the other

to Ancestry's source. In the QuickSheet, she shows how to do this with the several types of material.

The folder is 8½ x 11, easily kept on your desk or in a file folder, and arranged so that it very easy to find the record type being cited, especially for those pertaining to the United States. Buy several and give them to people who are doing genealogical work. Mrs. Mills lends her professionalism to all of us by setting standards for using modern technology in historic genealogy.

– Dr. Terrence M. Punch, CG(C)

Terrence M. Punch. *Erin's Sons: Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada, 1761-1853.* vol. 2. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. 191 pp., indexed, soft cover, 2009. (ISBN 978-0-8063-1789-2) $30 ppd. (US).



Whereas the first volume of Terry Punch's series on *Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada* focused mainly on the deposition of men who were discharged from one or more of seven Regiments in Atlantic Canada and on Irish Repealers in the Atlantic Provinces in the 1840s, this second volume presents an additional 7,000 Irish arrivals as recorded in church and cemetery records, newspapers, township books, poor house records, and passenger lists. The volume begins with a very welcome explanation of Irish place names in which Punch notes that the same place in Ireland was often known by two or even three names. He gives as an example a county which contained eighty civil parishes but only thirty-four Roman Catholic parishes and twenty Church of Ireland (Anglican) parishes. These three types of parishes frequently have different place name designations and also different boundaries. The county maps for Donegal, Kilkenny, and Waterford are presented in order to explain how the names and boundaries differ between civil and religious parishes. This explanation will be of considerable interest and value to both the beginning and seasoned genealogists.

Because of the dearth of arrival records for Prince Edward Island, volume 2 consists mainly of lists of Irish emigrants for the other three Atlantic Provinces. In fact there is excellent coverage of marriage and death records, newspaper entries, and cemetery inscriptions of Irish arrivals for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, including some hard-to-find lists which have been found in primary sources by Punch. His extraordinary knowledge of these sources is clearly reflected in the presentation and it would be expected that anyone using the volume will find an Irish emigrant who they have been seeking for some time. Volume 2 of *Erin's Sons* is another of the very valuable publications of Terry Punch and this reviewer looks forward to a continuation of this series.

– Allan E. Marble, Ph.D., CG(C)

Bulletin Board

New book on Highland bagpipers in Nova Scotia

Shears, Barry W. *Dance to the piper: The Highland Bagpipe in Nova Scotia.* Cape Breton University Press, 2008. ISBN: 1-897009-33-x; 978-1-897009-33-x. $23.95.

In this book Barry Shears examines the history, traditions and legacies of the Gaelic-speaking pipers who emigrated to Nova Scotia and ensured that traditional Highland piping would survive and thrive in its new home. Includes: extensive notes and sources; a CD of selected performances collected as part of the author's research; an appendix of immigrant pipers including names, nativity, where and when settled, and other comments; an appendix of second, third and fourth generation pipers by name, with their birth and death dates, locality and brief comments; and an appendix of known bagpipe makers from 1807-1940, with their names, years of production, locality and brief comments.

New book on a prominent woman of Dominion, Cape Breton

Godwin, Catherine Anne. *The Girl from "The Mines": The Anne Godwin Story.* The Author, 2008. ISBN: 978-0-9698212-4-3.

A compilation of pictures, speeches, biographical information, and other material regarding the life of Anne Godwin (1900-1985), a wife, mother, businesswoman, town councillor (Dominion, Cape Breton Co.), and a tireless volunteer in her community.
To obtain a copy at minimum cost contact the author:
373 Kings Road, Dominion, NS B1G 1J8
cgodwin@seaside.ns.ca

New book on the Coldwell family of Gaspereau

Potter, L. Ross. *Gaspereau: A River Runs Through It.* Kentville, NS: The Author, 2007. ISBN: 978-0-9783044-0-9. $39.95.

Many interesting stories, pictures and genealogical data highlight the lives and accomplishments of the Coldwell family of Gaspereau.
To reserve a copy, contact the author:
Ross Potter
19 Gaspereau Ave.
Wolfville NS B4P 2C3
902-542-5622

New book on the Foreign Protestants

Meredith, Barbara. *"Forgotten Settlers": Nova Scotia's Foreign Protestants.* Claresholm, AB: Shortrock Publishing, 2009. $23.99

This non-fiction narrative details the lives of the Foreign Protestants as they arrived in Nova Scotia. It is a social history of the sea voyage the settlers made, their arrival at Halifax, and their long and arduous wait for their promised farm land. The subsequent voyages to Lunenburg and all the factual historic events are described by the settlers' dialogue. It does not include any family tree data, only the names of prominent figures of that era. Available at Sagor's Bookstore, Bridgewater and the Liverpool Museum, or online through http://www.barbarameredith.com.

1851, 1861 and 1871 Canadian Census Indexes at FamilySearch.org

FamilySearch, in partnership with Ancestry.ca and the Libraries and Archives Canada (LAC), has announced the addition of the 1851, 1861, and 1871 Canada Census indexes to its online collection. The new indexes can be searched for free at FamilySearch.org (click Search Records, and then click Record Search pilot). Be aware that the index is currently set up so that you will not see family groups, only the record for the individual you are searching. FamilySearch published the 1881 Canada Census previously online and plans to add the 1891 Canada Census shortly. Free access to the indexes for the 19th century collection of Canada Censuses is the first phase. Free access to the record images will also be available to qualified FamilySearch members as soon as an authentication process is implemented.

1851-1916 Canadian Census Indexes and Images on Ancestry.ca

Ancestry.ca, in partnership with Library and Archives Canada (LAC), on June 10, 2009, launched the Historical Canadian Censuses, 1851-1916. Never before have all of the nine available national censuses been published online, fully indexed and including original document images.
Together, these censuses contain more than 32 million names - all searchable for the first time - of those living in Canada from the mid 19th century through to the early 20th century. The Historical Canadian Censuses, 1851-1916 are now available to Ancestry.ca's Canada and World Deluxe members and can be viewed at www.ancestry.ca/census.

Paper of Record soon available through World Vital Records

Paper of Record, the database of newspapers from all over the United States, Canada, Mexico and Australia, will soon be available, for a fee, through World Vital Records, a division of Familylink.com. It is a very useful database for genealogists as well as historians and many others. It was once freely available online but disappeared about a year ago.

Volunteers needed for cemetery restoration

Volunteers are needed to help restore Holy Cross Cemetery in Halifax, NS. A group of volunteers meet at the cemetery on Saturday mornings to help repair stones and plots damaged by time and vandalism. There are about 1800 graves left to go, which means about six years hard work at the current pace. If you can spare one or more Saturday mornings, or would like to make a donation for the restoration of Holy Cross Cemetery, please contact Brian O'Brien at dbobrien@ns.sympatico.ca.

GANS Fall Lecture Series

GANS Lecture Series, Fall 2009

Date: Tuesday, September 22, 2009
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Speaker & Topic: J. Douglas Welch, Grand Lodge Historian, whose talk will be related to Freemasonry in Nova Scotia
Place: NSARM, Public Archives Site, 6018 University Ave., Halifax, NS

Date: Tuesday, October 27, 2009
TIme: 7:30 p.m.
Speaker & Topic: Virginia Clark, President, GIM, will discuss obtaining your Certification through the Genealogical Institute of the Maritimes (GIM)
Place: NSARM, Public Archives Site, 6018 University Ave., Halifax, NS

Date: Tuesday, November 24, 2009
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Speaker & Topic: Nathaniel Smith, topic to be announced at a later date
Place: NSARM, Public Archives Site, 6018 University Ave., Halifax, NS

The Bulletin Board is a free community service. Please send your items c/o The NSG Editor, GANS, 3045 Robie Street, Suite 222, Halifax, NS, B3K 4P6
Email: nsgeditor@gmail.com

Queries

Brooks Q4754

Seeking information on possible father or uncle of Abraham Brooks Sr. U. E. Weymouth, N.S. 1784 d. 1835. Records of New Jersey Land Deeds, Heritage Books p.35, show that an Abraham Brooks bought 10 acres of Land for 20 pounds in Bergen County ca.1733. / Roger Brooks, 755 N Palomares St. B 207, Pomona, California 91767-4752, USA. E-mail: AyeGordon@aol.com.

Brooks Q4755

Seeking information of 100 page Report by C. Vardy "Descendants (over 300) of Abraham Brooks Sr." Left N.Y. City 3 September 1783. Served in New Jersey Volunteers. Possibly from Bergen Co. United Empire Loyalist. Arrived Weymouth, N.S. 1784; d. 1835. / Roger Brooks, 755 N Palomares St. B 207, Pomona, California 91767-4752, USA. Email: AyeGordon@aol.com.

Brooks Q4756

Seeking information on my father's oldest brother, The Honorable John Stewart Brooks, b. 5 April 1910 d. 2000, NB. His third great grandfather is Abraham Brooks Sr. UE Weymouth, Nova Scotia 1784-1835. John Stewart's MLA Papers missing. Provincial Archivists researching NB. His acceptance speech for Honorary Doctorate from St. Thomas Univ., NB, missing. / Roger Brooks, 755 N Palomares St. B 207, Pomona, California 91767-4752, USA. E-mail AyeGordon@aol.com.

Instructions

Free Queries for Members!

Genealogical queries must be typewritten or printed clearly and show the name and the address of the submitter. Members may send their queries by email. Free to members; non-members pay $6.00 per query. Unless prepaid, a query will not be published. Queries per person are limited to five (5) per issue. Please keep each one concise and to the point. Common abbreviations are listed below. Please spell out all other words.

Deadlines

Spring - 1 February, Summer - 1 June, Fall - 1 October.

Standard Abbreviations

b.	birth, born	co.	county	poss.	possibly
bp.	baptized	d.	death, died	ref.	reference
bur.	buried	dau.	daughter	s/o	son of
ca.	circa	d/o	daughter of	w.	wife
ch.	child, children	info	information	wid.	widow, widowed
		m.	married		

Send Queries to:

NSG Editor
Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia
Suite 222, 3045 Robie St.
Halifax, NS B3K 4P6
Canada
email: gans@chebucto.ns.ca

Societies and Institutions in Nova Scotia with Genealogical Resources

The societies and institutions listed here are members of GANS and offer research services to individuals both onsite and from a distance. Please contact them directly to determine the level of service they will provide.

Annapolis Valley
Annapolis Valley Historical Society
Macdonald Museum
21 School Street, PO Box 925
Middleton NS B0S 1P0
Phone: 902-825-6116
Fax: 902-825-0531
Email: info@macdonaldmuseum.ca
Website: http://www.macdonaldmuseum.ca/

Antigonish County
Antigonish Heritage Museum
20 East Main Street
Antigonish NS B2G 2E9
Phone: 902-863-6160
Email: antheritage@parl.ns.ca
Website: www.parl.ns.ca/aheritage

Cape Breton (all of)
Beaton Institute
PO Box 5300
Sydney NS B1P 6L2
Phone: 902-563-1326
Email: beaton@cbu.ca
Website: http://beaton.cbu.ca/

Highland Village Society
Roots Cape Breton
4119 Hwy 223
Iona NS B2C 1A3
Phone: 902-725-2272
Email: rootscapebreton@gov.ns.ca
Website: http://museum.gov.ns.ca/hv/roots.html

Colchester County
Colchester Historical Society Museum & Archives
PO Box 412
Truro NS B2N 5C5
Phone: 902-895-6284
Email: colchesterarchives@ns.aliantzinc.ca
Website: http://www.genealogynet.com/resident/colchester

Fraser Cultural Centre
362 Main Street
Tatamagouche NS B0K 1V0
Phone: 902-657-3285
Website: http://www.tatamagouche.com/webads/fraserculturalcentre.php

North Shore Archives Society
PO Box 402
Tatamagouche NS B0K 1V0
Phone: 902-657-2495
Website: http://museum.gov.ns.ca/musdir/north-shorearchivessociety.htm

Cumberland County
Cumberland County Museum & Archives
150 Church Street
Amherst NS B4H 3C4
Phone: 902-667-2561
Email: ccmuseum@istar.ca
Website: www.cumberlandcountymuseum.com

North Cumberland Historical Society
PO Box 353
Pugwash NS B0K 1L0
Phone: 902-243-3348
Email: nchs_2@yahoo.ca
Website: http://museum.gov.ns.ca/musdir/north-cumberlandhistoricalsociety.htm

Digby County
Admiral Digby Museum
95 Montague Row
PO Box 1644
Digby NS B0V 1A0
Phone: 902-245-6322
Email: admuseum@ns.sympatico.ca
Website: http://www.admuseum.ns.ca

Guysborough County
Guysborough Historical Society
Old Court House Museum
106 Church Street
Guysborough NS B0H 1N0
Phone: 902-533-4008
Fax: 1-902-533-2258
Email: guysborough.historical@ns.sympatico.ca

Halifax County (Halifax Regional Municipality)
Halifax Regional Library
Memorial Public Library, Reference Dept.
Attn: Joanne McCarthy
5381 Spring Garden Road
Halifax NS B3J 1E9
Phone: 902-490-5710/5711
Website: http://www.halifaxpubliclibraries.ca/

Eastern Shore Archives
5435 Clam Harbour Rd.
PO Box 1937
Lake Charlotte NS B0J 1Y0
Phone: 902-845-1937
Email: info@heritagevillage.ca
Website: www.heritagevillage.ca

Musquodoboit Railway Museum
Box 303
Musquodoboit NS B0J 2L0
Phone: 902 889-2689

Sackville Heritage Society
Fultz House Museum
33 Sackville Drive
PO Box 124
Lower Sackville NS B4C 2S8
Phone: 902-865-3794
Fax: 902-865-6940
Email: fultz.house@ns.sympatico.ca
Website: http://www.fultzhouse.ca

Hants County
West Hants Historical Society
Box 2335
Windsor NS B0N 2T0
Phone: 902-798-4706
Email: whhs@ns.aliantzinc.ca

Inverness County
The Acadian Museum
15067 Main Street
PO Box 98
Chéticamp NS B0E 1H0
Phone: 902- 224-2170 or 224-3463
Fax: 902- 224-2170
Email: coopartisanale@auracom.com
Website: http://cbmuseums.tripod.com/id59.html

Lake Ainslie Historical Society
MacDonald House Museum
3458 Highway 395
East Lake Ainslie NS B0E 3M0
Phone: 902- 258-3317; 902-258-2850 (winter)
Email: lahistorical@ns.sympatico.ca
Website: http://www3.ns.sympatico.ca/paulinema-cl/index.html

Kings County
Kings Historical Society
Community & Family History
37 Cornwallis Street
Kentville NS B4N 2E2
Phone: 902-678-6237
Email: genealogy@okcm.ca
Website: http://www.okcm.ca/

Lunenburg County
Blandford & Area Historical Museum
Box 25, 1 Firehall Road
Blandford NS B0J 1T0
Phone: 902-228-2693
Website: http://www.aspotoganpeninsula.com/

DesBrisay Museum
c/o 60 Pleasant Street
Bridgewater NS B4V 3X9
Phone: 902-543-4033
Fax: 902-543-4713
E-mail: museum@bridgewater.ca
Website: http://www.desbrisaymuseum.ca

Mahone Bay Founders Society
Mahone Bay Settlers Museum
578 Main Street
Mahone Bay NS B0J 2E0
Phone: 902-624-6263
Fax: 902-624-0646
E-mail: info@settlersmuseum.ns.ca
Website: http://www.settlersmuseum.ns.ca/

New Ross Historical Society
Ross Farm Museum
4568 Route 12
New Ross NS B0J 2M0
Website: http://museum.gov.ns.ca/rfm/Hist/NRHS1.htm

Pictou County
Pictou County Genealogy & Heritage Society
Hector Heritage Centre
86 Haliburton Road
PO Box 1210
Pictou NS B0K 1HO
Phone 902-485-4563
Fax 902-485-5213
Website: http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nspcghs/

Pictou County Roots Society
182 Dalhousie Street
PO Box 276
New Glasgow NS B2H 5E3
Phone: 902-752-9543
Email: roots@parl.ns.ca
Website: www.parl.ns.ca/roots

South Shore (Lunenburg & Queens Counties)
South Shore Genealogical Society
68 Bluenose Drive
PO Box 901
Lunenburg NS B0J 2C0
Phone: 902-634-4794
Toll-free: 1-866-579-4909
Email: ssgsoc@hotmail.com
Website: http://www.ssgs.ca/

Victoria County
North Highlands Community Museum
29243 Cabot Trail
Cape North NS B0C 1G0
Phone: 902-383-2579
Email: community@NorthHighlandsMuseum.ca
Website: http://www.northhighlandsmuseum.ca/

Yarmouth County
Argyle Municipality Historical & Genealogical Society
Argyle Township Court House & Archives
PO Box 101
Tusket NS B0W 3M0
Phone: 902-648-2493
Fax: 902-648-2537
Email: atcha_tusket@hotmail.com
Website: http://www.argylecourthouse.com/

Western Counties Regional Library
Izaak Walton Killam Memorial Library
405 Main Street
Yarmouth NS B5A 1G3
Phone: 902-742-5040
Email: yarmouth@nsy.library.ns.ca
Website: http://www.westerncounties.ca/

Yarmouth County Museum and Archives
Yarmouth County Historical Society
22 Collins Street
Yarmouth NS B5A 3C8
Phone: 902-742-5539
Email: ycarchives@eastlink.ca
Website: http://yarmouthcountymuseum.ednet.ns.ca/

All of Nova Scotia

Black Cultural Centre for Nova Scotia
1149 Main Street
Dartmouth NS B2Z 1A8
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The following guidelines are intended to assist contributors regarding deadlines for contributions, length and type of articles submitted, documentation required, and acceptable format of material. The spirit of the guidelines is to promote high quality and suitable standardization of submissions for the benefit of our readers.

1. Each item sent for publication must contain the submitter's name and full contact information, including his or her mailing address.

2. Contributors are encouraged to send submissions as Word, WordPerfect, or rich text (.rtf) documents by email attachment to the Editor at gans@chebucto.ns.ca. Written or typed submissions are also accepted and can be mailed to the *NSG* Editor, c/o GANS, Suite 222, 3045 Robie Street, Halifax, NS B3K 4P6, Canada.

3. Submission deadlines are the **1st of February**, the **1st of June** and the **1st of October**. Material received too late for one issue will be considered for inclusion in a later issue, if appropriate.

4. Articles should be adequately researched and documented. The use of endnotes and/or a bibliography is strongly encouraged. For guidance in the use and construction of endnotes and bibliographic references, preferred resources would be Elizabeth Shown Mills' *Evidence! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian* and/or the latest edition of the *Chicago Manual of Style*. For citing online sources, Mills' *Quick Sheet: Citing Online Historical Sources* is highly recommended. The Editor will provide assistance regarding documentation to contributors who do not have access to these publications.

5. Submissions concerning Family Bibles, census records, family articles, sources of research and the like will be published subject to consideration of length, space, suitability and probability of reader interest. The Editor reserves the right to accept or reject submissions, without right of appeal, based on the accuracy of the information, adequacy of documentation, or any other factor affecting suitability for publication. Preference will normally be given to articles covering underrepresented counties or subjects.

6. Genealogies, as such, cannot be accepted for inclusion in the *NSG*, but may be submitted to the *Nova Scotia Historical Review* for consideration. A very short (up to three generations) family tree, composed in either the New England Register or Burke Peerage method, included as part of a more substantive article is acceptable. A computer generated genealogy may be accepted if it reasonably conforms to either of the above methods.

7. Normally, a submission, e.g. a list of names, must not exceed four pages in length, except in instances where such a list (for instance, the census of a particular area) would be unacceptably incomplete. The Editor may decide to split a long submission between two or more issues if the material is deemed to be of sufficient interest to our readers.

8. The Editor must obtain written permission from the submitter to reduce by more than five lines the length of an article or item otherwise acceptable for publication.

9. Notices pertaining to genealogy are eligible for inclusion in the Bulletin Board section of the *NSG*. We cannot, however, solicit or accept paid advertisements.

10. Editors of non-profit family history publications may publish material derived from the *NSG*, provided that the material has not been copyrighted and that the *NSG* is acknowledged in print as the source.

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Spring, 2009 Vol. XXVII/1

The Nova Scotia Genealogist

The Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia, successor to the Genealogical Committee of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society, was formed in June 1982. Membership is open to all who are interested in genealogical and historical research and support the objects of the Association: to collect and preserve genealogical material, promote the study of genealogy and family history in Nova Scotia, further ethical practices, promote scientific and effective techniques of genealogical research, publish and distribute genealogical materials, and acquire real and personal property as may be necessary or desirable. GANS is a member of the Genealogical Institute of the Maritimes, the Council of Nova Scotia Archives and the Federation of Nova Scotia Heritage. The Association does not have a library or staff to do research. The primary focus is its publications, workshops and liaison. Exchange publications are held at the Spring Garden Road Memorial Public Library.

Newsletter

The Nova Scotia Genealogist, ISSN 0714-3672, is published three times a year. The *NSG* contains short articles, book reviews, queries, sources for research, family bible extracts, etc. and goes to the printer on the 28th of February, 30th of June and the 31st of October. Material for publication must be received at least three weeks in advance.

Membership Dues

Annual membership is $25.00 payable to the Association by the 31st of December for the next calendar year. Membership includes receipt of issues of *The Nova Scotia Genealogist*, as well as reduction on queries and workshop admission. New members joining before the 15th of November are enrolled for the current year and sent its issues unless otherwise requested. Life memberships are available for $625.

Meetings and Workshops

The Association holds lectures, workshops and an annual general meeting. Dates are announced in advance through the *NSG,* the GANSmem list serv, and on our website.

Honorary Life Members

The following persons, each of whom has made an exceptional contribution to the development and progress of genealogy in Nova Scotia, have been designated Honorary Life Members of the Association.

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Development Fund

GANS has received certification as a charitable organization and will provide official Canadian income tax receipts for donations to its Development Fund. Cards will be sent for memorial donations.

The Nova Scotia Genealogist

Spring, 2009 Vol XXVII/1

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Cover Photo: Middlemore boys group, 1920. Photo courtesy of Cecil Verge.

ISSN 0714-3672

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Advocate Printing and Publishing

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Editor's Note

Thank you for being a member and supporting GANS!

Every new year brings changes and 2009 is no exception. We thought it was finally time to change the format of the *NSG* to a larger size and, along with that, increase the font size for improved legibility. I hope it works for you.

More exciting, and in an effort to provide more value for your membership fee, especially for those who live outside the metro Halifax area, we have created a "Members Only" section to our website. It will grow over time, and I hope while exploring its resources you will find information of value.

We all know what happens to best laid plans, but for the three issues of the 2009 volume I hope to highlight some underutilized resources for genealogical research. Some are new, such as Rootsweb TV; others are old, such as PERSI; and others weren't created with the genealogist in mind, such as biographical dictionaries. I am also looking for your favourite research tips - check the Bulletin Board for the full details.

This issue begins with articles whose common thread is the legacy of those who have left or come to Nova Scotia. The leaving or arriving may not have been under the happiest of circumstances, but the individuals involved have certainly left their mark on our province and beyond.

As always, the content of the *NSG* is up to you, our members. We welcome submissions such as articles, research tips, notices of events, photographs, data from family bibles, letters and diaries, and queries regarding "brick wall" individuals and families. I'd also like to remind you that members' queries can now be placed in the *NSG* free of charge.

Happy New Year and Happy Hunting,
Janice Fralic-Brown

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Articles & Informative Letters

Murdoch Campbell Smith of Port Williams, Kings County

-submitted by Carolyn McGrath

A few years ago, I was browsing in one of my favorite NS antiques stores, this one in Grand Pre. As I had been there several times before, the owner knew my tastes. This day, she showed me five diaries that she had received several years earlier in a box of old things brought by someone who had found them in the attic of his new house. The store owner had never put them up for sale, thinking instead that one day she would transcribe the diaries.

I was enormously interested in the diaries. Although she wouldn't sell them to me that day, I was at least able to jot down the name of the diary-keeper, Murdoch C. **Smith**.

Then, off to the King's Historical Society and PANS to do some preliminary research. What I found was that Murdoch, in his will, had left money to the town of Port Williams to fund a library. Off I went to Port Williams, and, sure enough, there was the Murdoch C. Smith Memorial Library!

Now I was desperate to purchase the diaries. After a few months of negotiating, they were mine.

I have five of Murdoch's diaries, dated 1875, 1876, 1879, 1880, and 1882. In 1875 and 1876 Murdoch was living in Nova Scotia and these diaries detail the Nova Scotia of those time; by 1879 he was in San Francisco working as a bar mill hooker in the Pacific Rolling Mills.

Let me tell you what I've learned about this Murdoch who cared enough about his hometown to donate a library.

Murdoch was born in Cornwallis on 10 February 1856, the 11th child of Neal McMullen Smith and Mary Elizabeth **Bezanson**. He had 3 sisters and 7 brothers. Murdoch grew up in Port Williams, which is located in Kings County, NS, between and to the north of the towns of Wolfville and Kentville. It is surrounded by the beauty of Minas Basin tides and dyke lands and its history is rich with the legacy of the Mi'kmaq, Acadians, and Planters.

Farm Life

In 1875, the year of the first diary, Murdoch was just 19 years old. His parents were both still alive but several of his siblings had already died and several no longer lived in Nova Scotia. From the diaries, it appears that Murdoch and his brother, Thomas Ephraim, lived together on a farm that was separate from that of their parents. Tom and Murdoch raised many crops – flowers, radishes, corn, cucumbers, lettuce, cabbage, onions, rhubarb, potatoes, melons, peas, beans, parsnips, carrots, celery, grapes, tomatoes, strawberries, turnips, asparagus, gooseberries. They also were able to forage for mushrooms and currants and they had plum, pear, and apple trees. They kept bees and gathered honey. Livestock included cows and pigs and they apparently owned two horses. While they often sold vegetables in local towns, flowers appear to have been their greatest cash crop.

During ten days in June 1876, Murdoch took a peddling cart to Wolfville, Kentville, Canning,

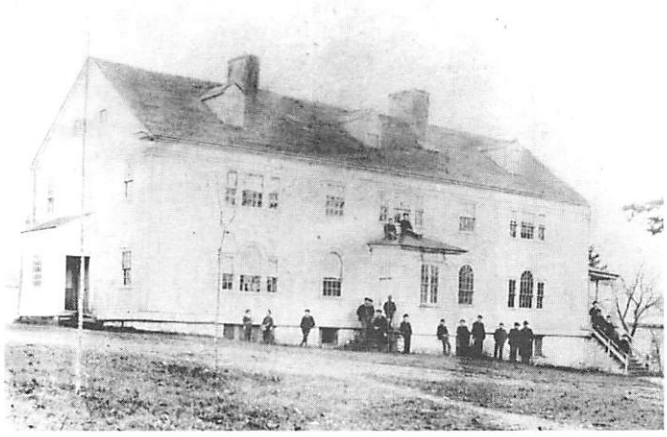
Lower Horton, Windsor, Hantsport, and Lockhartville, selling about $75 worth of plants. Later that same month, he went on an 8-day trip to Annapolis, Nictaux, Bridgetown, Wilmot, and Aylesford.

Murdoch's life was very busy. Farming accounted for most of his time. Murdoch spent much time "choring around" and tending to the myriad tasks of running a farm – preparing hot beds and cold frames, digging the beds, plowing, grafting, stumping, planting, transplanting, watering, cutting wood, caring for the livestock, butchering the cow and pig, hiving the bees and getting stung, making sashes, shoveling mud and manure, cutting hay.

Fortunately, Murdoch also found time for other pursuits. Church activities dominated much of his leisure time – there were regular meetings, prayer meetings, Bible class, Sunday School – but he also had time to attend singing school, sewing circles, concerts, debates, and sociables. He was a member of the Division (part of the Sons of Temperance) and served, at one time or another, as its chaplain and its recording scribe. He tended the Port Williams Sunday School library; perhaps this led to his future bequest to Port Williams. He occasionally went skating and sledding in the winter and swimming in the summer.

Attending Horton Academy

It is implied in the diary that education was very important to Murdoch. On Monday, Jan. 25, 1875, Murdoch records "commenced going to school again to Miss **Marsters**"; we do not know when he last had gone to school. And, I do not know whether 19-year old farmers usually attended school or whether, in some way, Murdoch was special. On Thursday, June 10, 1875, Murdoch says: "Went down to see Professor **Tufts**; he gave me a good deal of encouragement." While this is a seemingly innocuous comment, I think that Prof. Tufts was encouraging Murdoch in his desire to further his education. And, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1875: "Went over to school at the Horton Academy for the first. Bought 1 Greek reader and one grammer from A. **Pyzant** 90c." (Horton Academy was the precursor to Acadia University in Wolfville.)



"First Horton Academy." [between 1835-1887]. Undated photo courtesy of the Esther Clark Wright Archives, Acadia University.

It's apparent from the diaries that attending school at Horton Academy was different from what we are accustomed to. Students had to pay to attend a lecture and they bought their books from their professors and from each other; they boarded in boarding houses. Murdoch studied Math, French History, English History, Algebra, Geography, Greek, Greek history, Latin, Roman history, Virgil and botany. He used the compass and chain in higher mathematics and attended mock trials. He heard lectures on the British non-conformists and debates about the most wonderful invention (electricity took it) and he attended spelling matches. And, of course, he had some fun. He comments on **Rice**, B. **Eaton** and F. **Rand** getting "licquor" and an occasion when several students carried Byron **Morse** all around on a chair and took him over in front of the Seminary for giving homework to Miss **Biglow**. And he "tumbled **Chase**'s bed down twice; had a high time." The students of those times were no happier with cafeteria food than those of today - in 1876, the "boys made a big fuss about their board" and "the committee were in to examine the dinner."

Even with his Academy education, Murdoch's spelling was atrocious. He constantly wrestled with the word "stayed", spelling it usually as "staid". Someone must have said something to him about this because, in the back of one of his diaries, he has several versions of the word.

While at the Academy, Murdoch did several things in order to earn extra money. He carried the milk from **Brown**'s to the Seminary, did various errands at the school, and was responsible for keeping the coal furnace running. He also continued to sell flowers, to students and professors.

Murdoch did not return to the Academy in the fall of 1876; no comments as to why and no comments as to how he felt about this.

The diaries give us just a hint of race relations of the time. On Feb. 16, 1875, Murdoch went "to the woods" with Benjamin **Davy/David**, listed as African in the 1881 census of Canard. The next day, Murdoch comments: "A big row in school with the nigs"; he says no more about this "row".

Life in San Francisco

Sometime between 1876 and late 1878, Murdoch crossed the plains, eventually arriving in San Francisco, CA. There he worked for eight years in the Pacific Rolling Mills, one of the first steel mills in the west (Rolling mills rolled iron and steel into basic shapes, such as plates, sheets, strips, rods, bars, and tubing.). His diaries of 1879, 1880 and 1882 detail exactly what and how much he did each day.

He seems to have had a great time in San Francisco. At the end of his diary for 1882 he remarked: "I think I can really look back on the past year as one of prosperity. I have enjoyed a great deal of mercy from the hand of my creator. Have been successful in all my undertakings." Though he worked hard, often on the night shift (or "turn"), he went to many concerts, sociables and balls, usually with young ladies. He went on picnics in Golden Gate Park and on boating excursions. He visited others in San Francisco and Oakland almost daily. Some of these people were obviously Nova Scotians – **Coldwell**s and **Davidson**s, for example. He was an active member of the International Order of Chosen Friends and went often to the Metropolitan Temple for meeting and Sunday School. His brother, Edward Neil, was also in San Francisco, although I have been unable to find him in any census. He also refers to "Sis" but I don't know whether he is referring to one of his true sisters or to Edward's wife. It seems that he may have been in love with Nellie **Davidson** and, possibly, Mamie **Duncan**; nothing came of these relationships.

Murdoch was meticulous in the management of his money. He records all monies received by him and all of his expenses, in detail, day by day. He seems to have been the person that others sought when they needed a loan. He deposited money regularly in the San Francisco Savings Union. And, he clearly supported his sister, Eliza, back in Nova Scotia.

In both Nova Scotia and California, Murdoch often had problems with his teeth – he was always getting them filled or pulled and, in San Francisco, had bone removed from his jaw several times. Was this why he became interested in dentistry?

Becoming a Dentist

I'm not sure when Murdoch left San Francisco but, in 1887, he received his DDS from Howard University in Washington, DC, and, in 1888, he received his MD from the same institution (Although Howard University is commonly thought of as a school for blacks, that is not actually the case and, indeed, most of the early students were white.). The Historical, Biographical and Statistical Souvenir of the Howard University Medical Dept., 1900, has this to say about Murdoch: "Murdoch C. Smith, DDS, MD, DMD – Born February 10, 1856, Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, Canada. Attended Collegiate Academy, Horton, and Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S. Also Howard University Dental College, session 19, 1886-7, and Medical College, session 20, 1887-8, and graduated DDS in 1887, MD in 1888; class valedictorian in 1887. Also DMD, 1898, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Has been practicing dentistry for many years at Lynn, Mass." Some of the biographical sketches in this book include photographs; unfortunately, there is none of Murdoch.

Murdoch became a naturalized citizen of the United States on Sept. 20, 1890; these papers state that he initially arrived in Boston in May, 1873, as a minor.

Dental Practice in Lynn, MA

Upon graduating from Howard, he began the practice of dentistry in Lynn, MA, and continued in that field for 43 years, during which time he completed the dental post graduate course at Harvard University, receiving the degree of DMD in 1898.

In 1914, Murdoch married Helen E. **Cruikshank**; they were honeymooning in Europe at the outbreak of World War I. Returning to his practice, Murdoch was active doing voluntary dental work for recruits of the allied forces and, after the entry of the United States, he served as dental examiner on the local draft board.

His leaning towards chemistry constantly kept Murdoch interested in research work; while engaged in this hobby, he became interested in solving the great problem relative to the functions of the ductless glands. His eager search for information on this subject carried him to remote parts of the world; he was active at International Medical Meetings in Budapest, Berlin, Paris, London, and also attended all meetings of this body held in America.

Murdoch's practice in Lynn eventually grew to the point that he needed associates; many of the Lynn dentists of the time started in practice in Murdoch's office. Murdoch's nephew, George A. **Smith**, was associated with him in the Lee Hall office for 23 years and his cousin, Etta **Bezanson**, was his office assistant.

Murdoch's advice as a consultant was constantly sought and, for many years, he served on the staff of the Lynn Hospital and Forsythe Infirmary of Boston. Murdoch organized an Acadia University Alumni Association in Boston and was its president in 1900 and 1901; for this effort, Acadia conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1910. Murdoch was also the 42nd president of the Massachusetts Dental Society. He was active in many other organizations; he was the chief dental surgeon of the Lynn and Union hospitals and was active in the Harvard Club, the British Medical Association, French Congress of Stomatology, American Association of Applied Science, Canadian Medical Association and the Canadian Dental Association, among many, many others.

Murdoch Smith's Legacy

When Murdoch died in 1932, he left the bulk of his estate in trust for his widow, Helen. In addition, he made several bequests, some of which did not become effective until Helen's death. Smaller bequests included money to purchase a site for the Boy Scouts and a bird sanctuary, and another for a site for the study of and experiments in marine biology. He also funded a scholarship at Acadia to enable one or two students in biology to spend a summer session in the study of marine biology; the scholarship exists to this day.

A major bequest was to establish a public library in Port Williams.

Photo courtesy of the Annapolis Valley Regional Library.

From *The Port Remembers: The History of Port Williams and Its Century Homes*, p. 237-9: "In 1958, the Port Williams Library was opened. This was made possible by the generosity of the late Dr. Murdock C. Smith, who was born and spent his early years in Port Williams. In 1958, the following explanation was given by the late Rowland D. **Sutton**: 'The Trustees of the Murdock C. Smith

Memorial Library, Port Williams, received during the summer of 1951 from Mr. David **Dunbar**, of Lynn, Massachusetts, the sole surviving trustee of Dr. Smith, cash, stocks and bonds with a total market value of just over $60,000. Dr. Smith had left his estate to his trustees to be used, in their discretion, for three purposes – one of which was the establishment of a suitable library, with upkeep, for the village of Port Williams, therefore we are indebted to Mr. Dunbar for exercising his discretionary powers by allotting the Library $60,000 out of the estate which had a total valuation of just over $70,000.'"

Murdoch requested that his widow donate any of his books that she did not want to keep to the library of Acadia University. The *Acadia Bulletin*, Vol. XIX, no. 1 of Sept. 1932 states that: "Dr Smith's loyalty to Acadia was expressed chiefly in his devotion to the Library. To him we owe the unique Hertford-Wallace Collection of more than two hundred books in the French language, in notably handsome bindings, decorated with the coats-of-arms of their former owners. These owners were, in so far as can be ascertained, Richard Seymour Conway, fourth Marquis of Hertford, born at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and Sir Richard Wallace, said by some to be the marquis's natural son, by others, to be his half-brother" (*The Canadian Bookman*, Vol. XIII, no. 7, July 1931 has a thorough discussion of this collection.). Also donated by Dr. Smith were a deluxe edition of R. L. Stevenson, a complete set of the volumes in the History of Nations series, and the twenty-three volumes in that invaluable compilation, *Canada and Its Provinces*. Again from the *Acadia Bulletin*: "Moreover, Dr. Smith had a genius for finding rare books and literary curiosities. At a library exhibit during the 1932 Anniversary season, everything on the table that most delighted the visitors had been donated by Dr. Smith. There were Babylonian tablets as old as Abraham, a Tibetan prayer wheel, and three wonderful Burmese books written on palm leaves. We shall miss Dr. Smith's frequent letters, full of hopeful plans for the development of the University he loved and for its Library and Museums. To further the interests of Acadia he made many a willing sacrifice. It is right that in her halls his name should be remembered and honored."

Murdoch left his house and 2 acres of land in Cornwallis to his widow, as well as his 200 acre farm; he requested that the occupant of the farm, Floyd **Smith**, be given first preference to purchase it. Floyd was Murdoch's nephew, son of his brother, Thomas Ephraim Smith and his wife, Ida E. **Clemm**. Floyd was born 9 Aug. 1896 so he was 36 years old when Murdoch died.

Murdoch is buried in Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, MA, along with his wife, Helen, his brother, Edward Neil, his nephew, Murdock S. **Campbell** and 13 other relatives. This is not a fascinating diary, a page-turner that keeps you up at night until you've finished it. Rather, the humdrum entries on weather, chores, errands, and people slowly draw you in until you eventually feel as though you yourself were living in Port Williams in the late 1870s. You become Murdoch's friend, and a part of his daily life.

How sad it is that we do not have diaries from his dental and medical school years or his years in courting Helen, traveling in Europe, and practicing dentistry in Lynn. But, how thankful we should be that we at least have these diaries.

I am delighted to have known Murdoch through his diaries and Port Williams should be proud to have produced such a son as Murdoch Campbell Smith.

Who Were the British Home Children?

-submitted by Cecil Verge, New Minas, NS

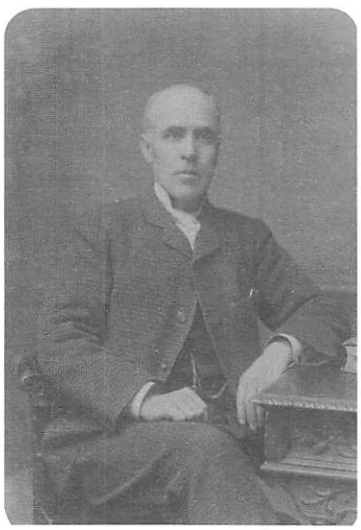
More than 100,000 British Home Children came to Canada between 1869 and the mid 1930s.

What factors caused this situation and why were they sent to Canada?

One of the main contributors to this movement was the Industrial Revolution, which in England covered the period from the mid 1700s to the mid 1800s. The change from an agricultural society to an industrial society and from home made goods to factory production led to people from rural areas flocking to all the major cities, especially Birmingham, Manchester and London, seeking employment.

The Great Irish Potato Famine, 1845 to 1851, caused the migration of hundreds of thousands of Irish citizens to the industrial centres of England hoping to secure work.

When slavery was abolished in 1827 a new demand was created for cheap labour and it was filled by children. Factories became the employers of many young children, especially ones under the age of fourteen. Their fingers were small and deft, a considerable asset around factory machinery.



John T. Middlemore, 1844-1924. *Photo courtesy of Cecil Verge.*

The cities were ill-prepared to accommodate this new influx of people, resulting in overcrowding and slums and ghettos becoming the norm. Living conditions were deplorable. There were too few jobs for the hoards of seekers. Parents were unable to provide for their children and families. They were destitute and desperate; their children were starving. The children were sent into the street to beg or steal what they could. Families were forced to sell their furnishings. Men deserted their families; some joined the armed services to get away. Women were forced to turn to prostitution in order to earn a few pennies to put bread on the table.

There were no social safety net programs or welfare in place to assist these unfortunates.

Parish churches tried to look after their own people by forming Unions for their areas and established Workhouses or Poor Houses. Anyone who was unemployed had to "sell up" their belongings and move their families to these facilities. Here they worked for their keep and could only leave if employment was found.

Orphanages and Cottage homes were set up by well-to-do citizens like John T. Middlemore, Dr. Barnardo and others to accept children. If parents were employed they had to pay for the child's keep. These homes soon became filled; then the question became, "what to do with them?"

Canada was a developing nation and in need of farm workers. Britain had a surplus of children. A scheme was devised by the two governments to send these children, ages 4 to 14, to Canada as domestics and farm labourers. At the time Canada was shipping cattle to Britain and boats were coming back empty; thus these were first used as transport for the children. Later troop ships and liners were used.

More than fifty agencies were involved in sending children to Canada, for which they received $2.00 per child. They mostly came to Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes, with some agencies sending them to the Prairies. The children were indentured until age 18, and then they were free to go where they chose.

There are about 10,000 of these children still living and it is estimated that 12% of the population of Canada is descended from the British Home

Children. That is nearly 4 million people or one in every 8 Canadians, a staggering number. They played a significant role in the development of this nation.

Fairview Middlemore Home, 1898 - 1935.
Image courtesy of Cecil Verge.

Six years ago a British Home Children and Descendants Association was established in Nova Scotia to bring these Home Children and their descendants together; to assist them with their quests in obtaining information from the sending agencies in England; and to promote, educate and emphasize to the general public and our governments the contribution they made to the development of Canada.

The honouring of these children is long overdue and many people worked hard to have our governments, both federal and provincial, declare 2009 "The Year of the British Home Child." Unfortunately the federal government has rejected our request, (no reason given). It is believed that they may be ashamed to admit that this movement took place and also that they are afraid that descendants of British Home Children will seek restitution. However this is furthest from our minds. All we are asking is that they acknowledge the contribution that the Home Children made in the development of Canada and honour them for this. And make their records available to us, their descendants.

This year marks 140 years since this emigration scheme began in 1869. While official recognition has not been given, the Association is going ahead with plans for smaller gatherings and celebrations across Nova Scotia.

The British Home Children and Descendants Association conducts group meetings two or three times per year in Truro, Halifax and Sydney. An annual reunion has been held in Truro for the past five years. The contact person for Nova Scotia is Catherine West, Chair. She can be contacted by phone at 902-384-2097, or by email, catherine.west@ns.sympatico.ca.

Some British Home Children websites:

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~britishhomechildren/
The British Home Children Registry is a comprehensive database of +50,000 British Home Children records. Gives name, date of birth, country (sometimes county) of birth, ship, date of arrival, age at arrival, and whether or not they have been claimed by a descendant. You can add information about a Home Child, and, for $20.00, request a comprehensive search of the database.

http://www.orphantrainriders.com/HomeChild/HomeIndex.html
Home Children Canada
Contains links to: articles, a bibliography, a 1998 British House of Commons report on Child Migration, background information on Home Children Canada, ways to help recognize and honour Home Children, tools for researching Home Children, a search request form, related websites, information on Canadian records locations.

http://ist.uwaterloo.ca/~marj/genealogy/homeadd.html
Young Immigrants to Canada
Information on all of the organizations that brought children and young women to Canada between 1833 and 1935. Many links to useful databases, historical articles, genealogy sites (mostly Ontario) and 19th century immigration to Canada in general.

www.cyndislist.com/gencan.htm
Cyndi's List – Canada – General Canada Sites
Scroll down for section on Home Children. A number of useful links to websites related to Home Children all across Canada. Includes some of the sites listed here.

http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/022/022-908.009-e.html
Canadian Genealogy Centre – Home Children
Explanation of sources available at Library and Archives Canada, plus searchable databases such as: Home Children (1869-1930) database (not complete); Immigration Records (1925-1935); and Middlemore Homes Index. Volunteers from the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) are building the Home Children (1869-1930) and the Middlemore Homes Index databases.

http://www.bafhs.org.uk/shirley/index.htm
Bristol Home Children
Contains background information on home child emigration from Bristol, UK, advice on researching this group of Home Children, along with a database of children who came to Canada from 1871 to 1912. The database is in PDF format and must be downloaded to your computer in order for you to view it.

Pierre Cyr and His Family, Part I

-submitted by Douglas Cochrane, Dartmouth, NS

[Editor's Note: *This is part one of a two part article. The second part will appear in the Summer issue.*]

In 1759, on the orders of Governor Charles Lawrence, Jean-Baptiste **Cyr** and his family were sent into exile from what is now New Brunswick[1] and became prisoners of war. They were transported to Halifax, arriving on 11 February, 1760,[2] and remained captive there until the end of the Seven Years War. At the conclusion of hostilities in 1763, Jean-Baptiste and his family made their way back home on the St. John River in what is now New Brunswick.

This was not the first time the Cyrs experienced the resentment of the British who dominated so much of early Acadian life. The first three generations of this family, my Acadian ancestors, were involved in some of the most highly publicized events in Acadian history. An in-depth examination of this family illustrates the richness of Acadian history beyond the Battle of Fort Beauséjour or the expulsions. Jean-Baptiste's grandfather, Pierre Cyr Sr., arrived in this country when it was still in its infancy.[3] What was the social and political climate in France and Acadia when Pierre Cyr first set foot in Port Royal? How did it change for his descendants?

Pierre Cyr

The ship *Esperance en Dieu* sailed to America in 1668[4] bringing French settlers to New France. One of the passengers - a single man - was Pierre Cyr, a gunsmith from Tourainne-en-Loire, France.[5] Cyr arrived in Acadia at Port Royal. While there he married Marie **Bourgeois**,[6] the daughter of Jacques Bourgeois, a military surgeon[7] who served with Charles DeMenou **d'Aulnay**'s[8,9] soldiers. Jacques Bourgeois had married Jeanne **Trahan** in 1643 and they had three boys, Jean, Pierre, and Guillaume, as well as seven girls.[10] "French census records show that as early as the 1670s, there was an array of tradesmen within some villages, including blacksmiths, weavers, coopers, gunsmiths... There was even a surgeon."[11] Pierre Cyr died at the age of 35 in 1679[12] while living at Beaubassin des Mines - the village founded by Jacques Bourgeois. Here Pierre's short history in Acadia ended, but his legacy lives on through the generations of his family.

Pierre Cyr's Time

Where did Pierre Cyr fit in this period of Acadian history? As a French gunsmith in the 1660s, he would have been able to maintain himself. He most likely was not wealthy, but also not impoverished like the peasant class, for he could afford his own passage to Acadia. "At the time of d'Aulnay's death in 1650 between 40 and 50 families [many of whom were probably contract workers brought over from France], formed the basic core of the

1 J.W. Sears, Private Notes. February 13, 1979.
2 Sears, Private Notes. February 13, 1979.
3 Joseph W. Sears, "The Life and Times of Jean Baptiste Cyr (Crock): Acadian Patriarch 1710-1785" (dis., Provincial Archives of New Brunswick 1982), I.
4 Rudy Borque, with notes by J.W. Sears, February 13, 1979, "French History Of Fredericton Area Too Often Overlooked," *The Daily Gleaner*, June 16, 1973.
5 Yvon Lorne Cyr. *Acadian-Cajuns Family Trees*. New York: Progeny Publishing, CD, 1999.
6 Cyr, *Acadian-Cajuns Family Trees*.
7 John Mack Faragher, *A Great and Noble Scheme: The Tragic Story of the Expulsion of the French Acadians from Their American Homeland,* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2005), 46.
8 Sears, "The Life and Times of Jean Baptiste Cyr (Crock): Acadian Patriarch 1710-1785," I.
9 Andrew Hill Clark, *Acadia : The Geography of Early Nova Scotia to 1670,* (Madison, WI: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1968), 141.
10 Clément Cormier, "Jacques Bourgeois," *The Dictionary of Canadian Biography, 1701-1740*, 2. (http://www.biographi.ca : accessed November 17 2008), para. 2.
11 Dean Jobb, *The Acadians: A People's Story of Exile and Triumph*, (Mississauga, Ont.: John Wiley and Sons Canada, Ltd., 2005), 50.
12 Sears, "The Life and Times of Jean Baptiste Cyr (Crock): Acadian Patriarch 1710-1785," 1.

Acadian population. Few families arrived after that date. The majority of individuals who came later were recruited among the soldiers and tradesmen who opted to stay in the colony for good."[13] Was Pierre one of those people recruited to come over to Acadia? His skills must have been in demand at that time with the ever looming threat of war, and the need to make and repair guns for hunting. It is not known if Pierre was an indentured servant or under contract, nor do we know why he may have spent his own money to pay for the passage over.

When the Treaty of Breda was signed by the rulers of France and England in 1667 Acadia was returned to the French.[14] The new French governor in Acadia, Hector d'Andigne de **Grandfontaine**[15] was responsible for reasserting French rule over the Acadians. Before 1667 the French settlers lived a rather independent existence and possessed an indifferent outlook towards authority. In fact, they were developing a rather republican mentality. They were "a gloriously backward compendium of exceptions to everybody's rules. In this waif among colonies, they became a new people - Acadians."[16] Even with renewed interest in the colony by France, it was still left to private enterprise to stimulate immigration, as King Louis XIV felt it would not be prudent to depopulate France in order to populate Acadia. This lack of support for emigration to Acadia handicapped the efforts of Grandfontaine to bring the free spirited Acadians back under French control

In order to carry out his mission to repopulate Acadia, Grandfontaine was accompanied by 30 soldiers, and 60 settlers.[17] It is possible Pierre **Cyr** may have been recruited by Grandfontaine as one of those settlers as this occurred during the time of his arrival. It was a distressing time for the colony. Louis XIV was not concerned with financing the colonies when they needed his support. Also, in an attempt to restore the fortunes of Acadia, Governor Grandfontaine was ordered by France to prevent people of the Anglo-American colonies from hunting or fishing in French territory[18] but this only deterred trade relations between the two colonies, further increasing Acadia's financial problems.

When Acadia became a royal colony, the French Crown took over financial and administrative responsibility. This did not improve the situation for the settlers, because for the most part the governor was a powerless and ineffective leader, and with communications between the two Frances highly inadequate, he could not properly contend with internal problems. "The colonists were supposed to be governed from Paris and Quebec. But Paris largely ignored them, and Quebec was fighting for its own survival against the Iroquois."[19] This must have been a difficult time for Pierre Cyr, who had left all that he knew far behind, and now had to adjust to a new climate and environment, most likely with few possessions and uncertain of his future in a colony that was not sure of itself.

Because of this uncertainty there was a subsequent decline in emigration. Perhaps many potential settlers in France, not as intrepid or financially secure as Cyr, were unwilling to make the passage to Acadia and an unpromising future. Statistics show that between 1660 and 1669, 1,075 men and 623 women, a total of 1,698 people, came from France to Acadia. After 1670, the number of immigrants from France decreased considerably. Between 1670 and 1679, 429 men and 369 women came over, a total of only 798 people.[20]

Jacques Bourgeois

Jacques **Bourgeois**, Pierre Cyr's father-in-law, was born at Couperans-en-Brie, France, between

13 Jean Daigle, "Acadia from 1604 to 1763: An Historical Synthesis," in *Acadia of the Maritimes: Thematic Studies from the Beginnings to the Present,* (Moncton, NB: Chaire d'études acadiennes, Université de Moncton, 1995), 1-43. A summary of this essay can be found at www.umoncton.ca/maum/acadian_hist_an.html.

14 David Allison, *History of Nova Scotia*, 3 volumes (Halifax: A.W. Bowen & Co. 1916), 1:151.

15 René Baudry, "Andigné De Grandfontaine, Hector D," *The Dictionary of Canadian Biography, 1000-1700*, 2. (http://www.biographi.ca : accessed November 17 2008), para 4.

16 Naomi Griffiths, "The Reborn Port Royal, Canada's Most Fought Over Place," *Heritage of Canada. Our Storied Past and Where to Find It*, The Reader's Digest, Association (Canada) Ltd., 1978, 87.

17 Allison, *History of Nova Scotia*, 1:151.

18 Allison, *History of Nova Scotia*, 1:156.

19 Naomi Griffiths, "The Reborn Port Royal, Canada's Most Fought Over Place," 87.

20 R. Cole Harris, ed. *Historical Atlas of Canada*. vol. 1, *From the Beginning to 1800*, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987), plate 29.

1618 and 1621 and died at Port Royal in 1701.[21] He was employed as a military surgeon with the army until he was unexpectedly released from his service as a result of the untimely death of Governor Charles De Menou **D'Aulnay**. [22] He was also the president of the inhabitants' council during the years before English control,[23] and a ship builder as well as a farmer. He left behind a successful trading business with his partners in Boston - John **Nelson** and William **Phips**[24]- when he was forced to leave Port Royal.[25] According to Jobb, Jacques **Bourgeois**, along with his and five other families, left Port Royal in 1671 to escape conflict and to found a village at Beaubassin.[26] He and his sons selected land near the channel of Baie Française, called Beaubassin,[27] and founded a settlement there. Clark states that Jacques knew the area quite well for in Jacques' younger days he was involved in extensive fur trading there with the Indians.[28] While residing in Beaubassin - an area that was rich in fertile marshes, with high ground suitable for farming - Jacques built a flour mill and a saw mill. Pierre **Cyr** and his family later settled near his father-in-law.

The new governor of Acadia, Michel Lenouf de La **Valliére**, was very impressed with the Bourgeois settlement and was granted a seigneurie there in the autumn of 1678. The year La Valliére became governor of Acadia, he established his home on the higher ground between Fort Lawrence and the Fort Beauséjour ridges. He constructed buildings that emulated those of the Bourgeois settlers.[29] La Valliére was not concerned with being a good neighbour. Through a self-perceived authority he exerted control of the heads of households of the whole area by challenging their rights to use the land in the way they saw fit - when it did not agree with his vision of how land should be used on his seigneurie. Eleven men refused to be bullied. Two of those eleven men were Germaine and Guillaume Bourgeois, family members of the Bourgeois clan who decided to take lands outside the Bourgeois establishment, much to La Valliére's displeasure.[30] Both Jacques Bourgeois and Michel Lenouf de La Valliére had grist-mills and sawmills[31] in Beaubassin and were most likely competing for local business.

The Cyrs led a very difficult existence as they were constantly being affected by the competing interests and attitudes of Catholic France and Protestant England. It becomes apparent by reading correspondence from this time that Acadian loyalties extended only to the borders of their individual communities, not to the European powers who governed them. According to the English, the Acadians were somewhat dim-witted, illiterate, lazy, and backward in their way of thinking, which made them convenient targets. Many historians describe the Acadians as fun loving and carefree with strong family values, and close knit family ties. This vision seems a rather romantic view of the Acadians and does little to illustrate the stark reality that was their day-to-day struggle to survive.

When the Acadians were not busy planting oats, rye, corn, flax, hemp, or barley a busy growing season was spent tending to these crops. Constant toil was needed to ensure that each crop provided the necessary yield to ensure that the family had enough to eat during the long harsh winter months. This was true even for the skilled tradesmen like Pierre Cyr, who could not support their families by their trade alone. As the Acadians did not clear large tracts of forest to create farmland, much time was spent in building and maintaining their renowned massive dyke works, utilizing construction techniques brought from France. If the dykes were not properly built and maintained, the fertile land would disappear under salt water, and the soil would become too brackish to grow crops.

Maintaining decent shelter required that regular upkeep and improvements were completed to keep the elements out. Dwellings consisted mostly of

21 Cormier, "Jacques Bourgeois," para. 1.
22 Sears, "The Life and Times of Jean Baptiste Cyr (Crock): Acadian Patriarch 1710-1785," 1.
23 Faragher, *A Great and Noble Scheme*, 71.
24 Cormier, "Jacques Bourgeois," para. 3.
25 Faragher, *A Great and Noble Scheme*, 73.
26 Jobb, *The Acadians A People's Story of Exile and Triumph*, 2005, 43.
27 Faragher, *A Great and Noble Scheme*, 2005, 71.
28 Clark, *Acadia The Geography of Early Nova Scotia to 1670*, 141.
29 Clark, *Acadia The Geography of Early Nova Scotia to 1670*, 141-142.
30 Clark, *Acadia The Geography of Early Nova Scotia to 1670*, 142.
31 Clark, *Acadia The Geography of Early Nova Scotia to 1670*, 144.

log houses fastened together with wooden plugs and often insulated with cow dung, straw, clay, or whatever else was at hand.

Charles Melanson

Pierre Cyr's son Jean married Françoise **Melanson**, daughter of Charles Melanson and Marie **Dugas**,[32] two of the first French colonists.[33] Charles Melanson was born in 1643 and died before 1700.[34] He was a ploughman according to the 1671 census and worked on the family farm. His nationality has been called into question as some think he was English while others think he was Scottish. The general consensus among some historians is that Charles was descended from Huguenot French who escaped religious persecution in France by moving to Scotland and then later to Acadia. According to Placide **Gaudet**, the family arrived in the colony in 1657 with Governor **Temple** and settled at Port-Royal. He goes on to say that the elder Melansons may have emigrated to Boston, leaving Charles and his brother Pierre in Acadia, the only members of the family whose names have been preserved in history.[35] It has also been said that he renounced Protestantism so that he could wed Marie Dugas.[36]

Years of Peace

Together Jean **Cyr** and Françoise Melanson had 7 children, one of the older sons being Jean-Baptiste Cyr, later known to local Scots as Crock,[37] who was born in 1710. Jean-Baptiste married Margueritte **Cormier**, the daughter of Pierre Cormier and Catherine **Leblanc** on January 26, 1734. Jean-Baptiste and Margueritte lived at Beaubassin.[38]

The Cyrs lived a rather peaceful existence in Beaubassin regardless of the fact that the village was devastated years earlier in 1696[39] by New Englanders and again in 1704 by the same during an attack commanded by Major Benjamin **Church**, a soldier and Indian fighter.[40] The 1704 attack was to exact revenge for an assault on the inhabitants of Deerfield, Massachusetts[41] that resulted in 50 men, women, and children being massacred.[42] This assault was actually the work of a Quebec led company of Abenaki, Kanienkehaka, Wyandot, and Pocumtuck along with some Frenchmen, 200 to 300 attackers in all. According to Faragher, the Massachusetts authorities knew that the Acadians had nothing to do with the attack,[43] but since the Acadians were closer than the French in Quebec the Acadians became the undeserving object of their revenge. As far as the New Englanders were concerned Acadians and French were synonymous, which was unfortunate for the Cyrs and so many of their friends and kin.

Eventually the tides of war would turn in England's favour and, after the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, Port Royal and Acadie, "with its ancient boundaries"[44] were ceded to England. This however, was not to be the end of hostilities between France and England. The continuation of conflict put the Acadians into a precarious situation, as they had to reexamine their loyalties. Ultimately they decided to affirm their neutrality, inadvertently ensuring the eventual demise of the Acadian nation a very short time later.

Between 1713 and 1755, there were years of intermittent peace at Beaubassin. In July of 1731 Robert **Hale** of Massachusetts visited Beaubassin on business and recorded in his daily journal about boarding at a local inn run by Jean Baptiste's great uncle, Guillaume Cyr and his wife Marguerite **Bourg** and joining them for a dinner of bonnyclabber (thick soured or curdled milk), soup, salad, roast shad, bread and butter.[45] The Cyrs

32 Sears, "The Life and Times of Jean Baptiste Cyr (Crock): Acadian Patriarch 1710-1785," 2.
33 Faragher, *A Great and Noble Scheme,* 102.
34 Cormier, Clément. "Charles Melanson," *Dictionary of Canadian Biography, 1000-1740,* (http://www.biographi.ca : accessed November 17 2008), para. 1.
35 Cormier, "Charles Melanson," para. 1.
36 Cormier, "Charles Melanson," para. 2.
37 Sears, "The Life and Times of Jean Baptiste Cyr (Crock): Acadian Patriarch 1710-1785," 2.
38 Sears, "The Life and Times of Jean Baptiste Cyr (Crock): Acadian Patriarch 1710-1785," 3.
39 Sears, "The Life and Times of Jean Baptiste Cyr (Crock): Acadian Patriarch 1710-1785," 1.
40 Howard H. Peckham, "Benjamin Church," *The Dictionary of Canadian Biography, 1701-1740.* (http://www.biographi.ca : accessed November 18 2008), para. 6.
41 Faragher, *A Great and Noble Scheme*, 109.
42 Jobb, *The Acadians: A People's Story of Exile and Triumph*, 43.
43 Faragher, *A Great and Noble Scheme,* 109.
44 Jobb, *The Acadians: A People's Story of Exile and Triumph*, 63.
45 Faragher, *A Great and Noble Scheme,* 191.

were devout Catholics and did not miss celebrating mass at the chapel of Notre-Dame-du-Bon. Robert **Hale** was surprised to see his hosts from the inn on their knees each morning and evening, saying their prayers.[46]

During those years, Jean-Baptiste **Cyr** and Margueritte had five sons born to them, Joseph in 1735, Jean-Baptiste, Jr. in 1736, Paul in 1741, Jacques in 1743, and Pierre in 1744. Two more sons, Francois born in 1747, and Olivier in 1755, were born elsewhere.[47]

Renewed Conflict

France declared war on Great Britain 5 March 1744 and Britain reciprocated three weeks later in what was to be known in Europe as the War of the Austrian Succession[48] and in North America as King George's War.[49] During King George's War, Beaubassin was unwillingly used as a launching point for French Canadian-led forays into British held territories, notably, Grand Pré. This incursion took place during the winter of 1746-47; a bloody battle ensued in retribution for an earlier attack on a force of 500 New Englanders in British territory. The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle on 18 October 1748, which served only to create a hiatus in the conflict.[50] Under this treaty Fortress Louisburg was returned to France after it had been captured by Colonel William **Pepperrell**[51, 52] and his small force of New-Englanders in 1745. This return of the spoils of war was viewed with great consternation by Governor **Shirley** of Massachusetts. He had fought to retain the fortress[53] as he envisioned New England as a set of provinces and surrounding defeated territories, part of a large and expanding empire.[54] Any return of lands or fortifications hindered his political aspirations.

Jean-Baptiste Cyr and Beaubassin

Acadia's uncertain history to this point propelled Pierre Cyr's grandson and his family to the chasm that would eventually lead to the expulsion and fragmentation of the Cyr family.

The Cyrs were trapped between France and England and their demands to choose sides. As pawns in the conflict between the two great powers the Cyrs were forced to leave Beaubassin when their village was burnt to the ground by Mi'kmaq under the authority of Abbé Jean-Louis **LeLoutre**.

Abbé Jean-Louis LeLoutre was a priest, Spiritan, and missionary born on the 26th of September, 1709 in the parish of Saint-Matthieu in Morlaix, France.[55] He sailed to Acadia in 1737 and later became a zealous missionary to the Mi'kmaq and patriot completely committed to the Acadian cause. Abbé LeLoutre had a formidable reputation as a man who got his own way, as many a settler in Grand Pré learned the hard way. René **Leblanc** was kidnapped by the Mi'kmaq on the orders of LeLoutre for alleged collusion with the British and was imprisoned for almost two years.[56]

LeLoutre strongly encouraged and even intimidated the Acadians to not take the Oath of Allegiance, and when they refused Governor **Cornwallis** sent Major Charles **Lawrence** - known to be a tough soldier - to Chignecto in the spring of 1750.[57] There he built a fort which was to bear his name[58] on the British side near Beaubassin as protection from the perceived French menace. LeLoutre countered this by helping to build Fort Beauséjour to deter what he perceived to be British aggression and acts of intimidation. He burned Beaubassin to prevent the village from falling into British hands, subsequently causing the Cyr family to move to

46 Faragher, *A Great and Noble Scheme*, 182.
47 Sears, "The Life and Times of Jean Baptiste Cyr (Crock): Acadian Patriarch 1710-1785," 13.
48 John R. Reid , et al. *The Conquest of Acadia, 1710: Imperial, Colonial, and Aboriginal Constructions.* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2004), 84.
49 Faragher, *A Great and Noble Scheme*, 214.
50 Reid, et al. *The Conquest of Acadia, 1710: Imperial, Colonial, and Aboriginal Constructions*, 199.
51 Sears, "The Life and Times of Jean Baptiste Cyr (Crock): Acadian Patriarch 1710-1785," 5.
52 Clark, *Acadia The Geography of Early Nova Scotia to 1670*, 272.
53 Jobb, *The Acadians: A People's Story of Exile and Triumph*, 76.
54 Reid, et al.. *The Conquest of Acadia, 1710: Imperial, Colonial, and Aboriginal Constructions*, 85.
55 Gérard Finn, "Le Loutre, Jean-Louis," *The Dictionary of Canadian Biography, 1771-1800*, (http://www.biographi.ca : accessed November 16 2008), para. 1.
56 Reid, et al.. *The Conquest of Acadia, 1710: Imperial, Colonial, and Aboriginal Constructions*, 176.
57 Sears, "The Life and Times of Jean Baptiste Cyr (Crock): Acadian Patriarch 1710-1785," 7.
58 Allison, *History of Nova Scotia*, 1:243.

Beauséjour.[59] Everything Jean-Baptiste **Cyr** and his fellow Acadians owned that could not be carried was destroyed by the renegade priest in his defiance of Governor Edward **Cornwallis**'s[60] demands for Catholic Acadians to pledge allegiance to the Protestant crown. The Cyr family piled all of their portable household goods and farming implements onto a travois, herded their cattle across Buot's Bridge and forged on to Beauséjour[61] with the hope of yet another fresh start.

[*The story of Jean-Baptiste Cyr and his family will continue in the next issue.*]

59 Sears, "The Life and Times of Jean Baptiste Cyr (Crock): Acadian Patriarch 1710-1785," 3.
60 Reid, et al.. *The Conquest of Acadia, 1710: Imperial, Colonial, and Aboriginal Constructions,* 174.
61 Sears, "The Life and Times of Jean Baptiste Cyr (Crock): Acadian Patriarch 1710-1785," 7.

Tribute
Carol M. Kulenkamp

Organizations such as the Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia carry on through the waxing and waning of membership, but it is the steady adherents who really are the Association. Such a one was Carol Kulenkamp of Menomonie, Wisconsin. Miles away, living at Spring Valley, and later in the city of Menomonie, Carol remembered and sought to learn more about her roots in Nova Scotia, half a continent away. Carol, age 83, passed away in 2008, as her son Joel advised me recently.

Carol corresponded with me intermittently for nearly thirty years. We were occasional penpals, and enjoyed the sort of friendship that many genealogists strike up along the way. We'd exchange Christmas cards, often with notes inside. One that Carol sent my wife and me was so expressive that we still have it. The sentiment begins "Welcome a stranger, seek out a forgotten friend, keep a promise … express your gratitude …"

Sometimes our involvement with computers and the mechanics of research blind us to the fact that, in our genealogical community, we are people striving together to find our personal and collective past, and treasuring the many small kind deeds that people do to help us on our journey. My toast is to Carol Kulenkamp, both for herself and as representing the dozens of faithful members who were there in 1982 when I became the founding president of G.A.N.S., and have stayed the course through good times and bad. We don't see these faraway members at our meetings, but we depend on them, for they are often our Nova Scotian voice in other provinces, states and countries. Here's to Carol and our absent members.

Terrence M. Punch, CG(C)
President of GANS, 1982-1988

New "Members Only" Area on GANS Website

The GANS Executive is pleased to announce the availability of a Members Only Area on our web site. This is a new venture for us and we hope that it will prove to be of value to our members, especially those who live outside the metro Halifax area. It is very much an area under construction.

At the time this issue went to print the following files /databases were available:

1) List of Paupers in the Halifax Asylum for the Poor on the 30th day of March 1861;
2) Nova Scotia Strays (from the *NSG* issues for 2007 & 2008);
3) Vital Statistics - Halifax Papers – 1859;
4) Vital Statistics - Halifax Papers – 1860; and
5) PDF files of Vol.1, issues 1 to 3, and Vol. 2, issue 1, of the Nova Scotia Genealogist.

There are also two small samplers to give an indication of other areas we are exploring:

1) Halifax Chronicle-Herald Death Transcriptions (1880)
2) Hants County School Records (1828)

Planned future additions:
1) A list of Nova Scotian deaths in the Spanish Influenza Pandemic of 1918-19, sometime in the coming months, supplied by Dr. Allan Marble
2) Updates to the Nova Scotia Strays database
3) More newspaper vital statistics transcriptions

To access the Members Only Area, go to GANS' regular home page, http://www.chebucto.ns.ca/Recreation/GANS/, and click on the "Members Only" tab at the bottom of the list of tabs on the right. You will see a brief introduction to the Members Only page, with a login link at the top and bottom.

The username and password have already been sent out to GANS members subscribed to the Gansmem list serv. In order to be provided with the username and password for the MOA, members who are not subscribed to the list serv can contact us by the following methods:

1) by our Members Only Area feedback address, gansmoa@gmail.com , or
2) phone Janice at 902-477-9351 (if you don't have an email address but can access the internet from a public computer).

We will be changing the password at regular intervals, soon to be established. Notices of password changes will be sent to the Gansmem list serv. For members not subscribed to the list serv, once the current password no longer works, please notify us via gansmoa@gmail.com, or by the above phone number, and we will provide the updated password as soon as possible.

Alternatively, non-list members can subscribe to the Gansmem list by going to http://mailman.ednet.ns.ca/mailman/listinfo/gansmem and filling in the fields under the heading "Subscribing to Gansmem". Once you are subscribed, you can read the list archives, where you will find the latest username and password in a message sent out by John Cordes early in March 2009. Current subscribers can also go to this Gansmem info page to update their records.

Please write to gansmoa@gmail.com with suggestions for, or issues with, the Members Only Area, including problems logging on or using the databases.

Sources of Research

Finding Genealogical Articles with PERSI (**PER**iodical **S**ource **I**ndex)

- submitted by Janice Fralic-Brown, Halifax, NS

"The PERiodical Source Index, or PERSI, is a comprehensive subject index, covering genealogy and local history periodicals written in English and French (Canada) since 1800. It is by far the largest and most respected such index in its field."

So begins a 2006 presentation for the PERSI database. Is it true? This index is comprehensive in the sense that it includes a wide breadth of publications, is international in scope, and indexes most articles within those publications. And, from the many other articles I've read about the database, and the other indexes I've researched, the claim to be the largest and most respected such index seems justified.

PERSI was created by the staff at the Allen County Public Library (ACPL) in Ft. Wayne, Indiana. ACPL houses the largest public library genealogical collection in the United States, including an estimated 80% of American genealogical periodicals. It also houses a significant number of Canadian (English and French), British, Irish, and other English-language historical and genealogical periodicals. The Allen County Public Library Foundation, on a volunteer basis, began indexing articles from these periodicals in the mid-1980s and today PERSI contains more than 2.1 million article citations from over 6,600 periodicals. The dates of coverage range from the early 1800s to the present.

A subject index to periodicals doesn't sound very sexy and exciting, but it should be. Think of it as a treasure map - only it doesn't just show the route to the treasure but leads you to each nugget in the treasure chest. With this article I hope to help users of the PERSI database find their way to the information gems they are hunting. I'll let you know where I think there are weaknesses in the Index and where I believe it shines; and in the end I think you'll see that PERSI is an incredibly valuable, but underutilized, asset to genealogical research.

I'll begin by talking about the types of publications indexed and why they could be useful for your research, along with what items PERSI doesn't index in those publications. Then I'll describe the search options available in the database, including some tips to make your searching more efficient and effective. Next, how to order copies of articles you find in the database. Finally, I'll talk about where you can find PERSI, and provide some examples of articles related to Nova Scotia genealogy.

Types of Publications Indexed

There are five types of periodicals indexed in PERSI and all of them have value for the genealogical researcher: historical society publications, genealogical society publications, surname publications, ethnic society publications, and special interest publications.

Historical society publications, a huge component of the database, can be extremely useful; they are usually heavily sourced with lots of notes and bibliographies that can give researchers excellent leads to primary and secondary source information, as well as invaluable information for providing the context for the lives of our ancestors. The *Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society Collections*, *Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society Journal*, and *Les Cahiers* (from the Société Historique Acadienne) are some examples of historical society publications pertinent to Nova

Scotia research.

The second type, genealogical society publications, really need no explanation of their uses for our readers but, as a reminder, I'll list them here – research tips, unique, new, or forgotten sources of data; biographies, information about family bibles, published genealogies, federal, provincial, and local censuses, vital records, church records, cemeteries, immigration and other record types. I'm happy to report that *The Nova Scotia Genealogist* is indexed in PERSI, as is the *Cape Breton Genealogy Society Newsletter*, and the *South Shore Genealogical Society Newsletter.*

A less common but very pertinent resource, surname publications, can be a goldmine for researchers as they can provide contact information for others researching the same family as well as new raw data and useful bibliographies. Surname publications can be based on everyone of the same name or the descendants of a common ancestor, such as the *Desoto Descendants*. Having them indexed is a real boon to researchers as their normal circulation is often quite limited and they may not be widely promoted. While reference to such newsletters can often be easily found on the Internet, their contents may not be so easily accessed.

The last two publication types are ones researchers may not automatically think of when on their genealogical hunt.

Ethnic society publications contain detailed information about the records and history of a particular ethnic group, often focusing on their movements between places. Perhaps the most obvious value of these publications to genealogists is in helping to make connections between the New World and the Old World. They can also be useful in planning trips to the ancestral home. Examples include *Irish Roots*, *Canadian Jewish Studies*, *Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society Journal*, and the *French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review.*

Special Interest publications are usually commercial magazines aimed at consumers and special interest groups, such as railway or military historians. With these publications you should become familiar with the contributors, and be aware that the sourcing for articles may not always be as detailed as historical or genealogical society publications, particularly in the more commercial magazines. Examples include the *Canadian Pilgrim* (Canadian Mayflower Descendants), *Family Tree Magazine*, *Ancestry Magazine*, and the *Arkansas Railroader* and *Regiment: the Military History Collection* (England). Again, the information you need may be out there but you might never find it without an index.

What isn't indexed in PERSI? You will not find: authors or page numbers of the articles (due to the size restrictions on the electronic database when it first began in the 1980s; those restrictions are now eased with the power of today's computers, but currently it is too difficult to go back and re-index every article to include these fields), every name mentioned in an article (only the main family name will be indexed), book or computer software reviews, membership lists, societies' officers, meeting notices, pedigree charts, queries, and family group sheets. The absence of page numbers is problematic, as pagination is a very important piece of information when trying to order a copy of an article through Interlibrary Loan. However, this drawback is mitigated by the ability to order any of the articles from the Allen County Public Library, through a mechanism I will discuss a little later in the article. ACPL and HeritageQuest Online are exploring ways to add the pagination but so far have not been able to find a cost-effective solution. The other omissions are very understandable as their informational value in relation to the time and money it would take to index them is negligible.

Features

Now that you have some idea of what type of information is indexed in PERSI, and its potential usefulness, it's time to find out how to search for the information you want.

PERSI search options are broken down into the following categories:

People – Used for articles describing families or particular ancestors.

Places – Used for articles describing research, records, or history of a particular town, county, state, province, country, etc. This is also the option to use if you are searching for articles on more general topics such as different ethnic groups, occupations, women, etc.

"How-to's" – Used for articles describing particular tips, techniques, and methodologies for genealogical and historical research.

Periodicals – Used for finding periodical titles for a particular locale, or subject, as well as more information on the individual publication titles, such as the publisher, the ISSN and the years of publication or coverage in PERSI.

Let's start with the opening search page, where you will find the above search options listed. It is a simple and uncluttered screen, with two options for beginning your search. You can use the tabs across the top of the screen (highlighted in grey) or the large print options listed vertically in the main screen, which include a short explanation of each search type. No matter which page you are on in the database, the PERSI general search tabs remain in grey across the top so that you can quickly switch to another search option (People, Places, Periodicals, or How To's).

Above the PERSI search tabs near the top of the screen, you will see buttons, or tabs, in black, for each of the other HeritageQuest databases. At the very top of the screen, you will see buttons for Results List, Notebook, Search History and Help. I was expecting the help option on this page to be a full explanation of the PERSI database but it is for HeritageQuest in general. However, within PERSI the help screens are context sensitive, so by clicking on the Help button at any point in your search, you will open up a new window of clear explanations for the options on that particular page.

Once you get past the initial search options page, you will generally be moving back and forth between the specific search option page, the search results list and the article detail page. Since the search results list and the article detail page are constant I'd like to discuss them before moving on to using the different search options.

The Results List shows you a numbered list of articles that contain the terms used in your search strategy. Each citation in the list consists of the article title and the publication that it is found in, sorted by date, with the most recent at the top of the list. The latest articles I found were from late 2007. Volunteers from ACPL's Foundation try to update the database annually, so hopefully the 2008 articles will be added sometime this year (2009), as time and resources permit. If the results aren't exactly what you wanted, from this page you can also click on the "Refine Your Search" button to take you back to the original search option page. It will be populated with your original search terms, so you can make any changes you want and run the search again.

A nice feature on the Results List is the ability to mark and select articles to add to your Notebook, which is simply a separate list of articles of interest to you. While in your current session, you can save the Notebook results and print, download, or email them to yourself, saving you the trouble of writing out by hand the citations of interest. It's best to do this before quitting the database; if you close the HQO/PERSI window in your browser, your article list will be lost. This list is also a help in filling out the order form for the articles, and/or creating a research log for your various interests. The Notebook feature's usefulness is limited; the article titles in the database are not the exact titles found in the periodicals, nor do you know the page numbers of the article(s) you've chosen. This is a problem if you wished to order a copy of the article from a library other than ACPL, or you wanted to use the list to create a bibliography or source citations.

Two other things to be aware of here: each time you mark an article the page refreshes, taking you back to the top of the list, and you can only mark one record at a time.

To see more information about an article in the list, you click on its title and you are taken to the Article Details page (A note: when returning to the Results List from the Article Details screen, you are always returned to the first page, no matter which page you chose the article from.). Here you again see the article title and publication

information. You will also see a list of fields, or descriptors, such as Surname, Record Type, Subject, Locale, Province/State, and Country. Not all these fields are filled in for each article. From this page you can mark the article to send it to the Notebook. There is also a link back to the Search Results List, and an option to fill out a request form.

Search Options

The first search option is the People search. Here you can search by surname, keywords, and periodical. If you want to search for both names of an individual, use the keyword search box to enter the first name, not the Surname search box. For example, the search Surname: **Archibald** yields 49 records. Adding **Robert** as a keyword retrieves 9 records, all of which were found in the original 49. It gets trickier if you want to limit your search to individuals or families from a certain locale. For instance, searching on Surname: **Archibald** and Keyword: **Nova Scotia** brings up 4 records, but of the original 49 records 7 are explicitly linked with Nova Scotia, so you've missed 3 records that might be of use to you. So there must be another way to be sure you capture all instances of a particular family or individual name in a geographic area.

This leads us to the second option, the Places search. This option is further broken down into three sections, organized geographically – US, Canada and Other Countries. As you move between the search boxes, your previous search is not retained, i.e., if you search in the US box, then move on to the Canadian search, and finally move back to the US box, your original US search has disappeared. However, searches are retained if you use the "refine your search" option at the top of any Results List to return to your most recent search.

In the US search box you can search by State, County, Keyword or Record Type. You can search by any of those options alone, or combine any number of them in one search. For example you could fill in the State: Massachusetts, County: Essex, Keyword: women, and Record type: Wills. This will give you one result, "Wills and inventories of women, 1636-1646", in *New England Ancestors*, Summer 2006. Vol. 7, Iss. 3. Compare this to a search on State: Massachusetts, County: Essex, and Keyword: women, which retrieves 12 results, and a search on State: Massachusetts and Keyword: women, which retrieves 70 results.

In the Canada search box, you can search by Province, Keyword, or Record Type. There are fewer search options here, probably due to the smaller number of Canadian periodicals in the database and consequently fewer Canadian subjects. For example, you can search by Province: Nova Scotia, Keyword: women and Record Type: History, to retrieve 10 results. This compares to a search on Province: Nova Scotia and Keyword: women which retrieves 13 records. Both result in much fewer records than the similar searches run for articles related to women and Massachusetts.

In the Other Countries search box, you can search by Country, Keyword and/or Record Type. For example, you can search by Country: Germany, Keyword: women and Record Type: History, which retrieves four results (one of which, interestingly, is for German women in the US). A search for Country: Germany, and Keyword: women, retrieves seven records, all from American journals which is expected given that the database is limited to English and French (Canadian) language periodicals. A search for Country: Ireland, Keyword: women and Record Type: History retrieves 29 records, 24 of which come from either Irish or British periodicals.

One of the most useful features of PERSI, in the Places search, is an option for an Advanced search – where you can use one or all of the following search choices: US states, [US] county, Canadian Provinces, Other Country, Locale [city, town, village, etc.], Keywords, Record Type. As in all the other search options, examples are provided to help you determine how to fill in each field. Now you can perform the closest to a general keyword search as is allowed by the setup of this database. You can do multiple place searches. For example, you can search for articles that reference Ontario, Canada and New York, NY. This is also the best

choice if you are interested in articles on an ethnic group in more than one locale. For example, you could search on State: Louisiana, Province: Nova Scotia and keywords: Acadi* OR Cajun to find articles that may be related to this particular aspect of the Acadian diaspora.

The third option is the How To's Search. Here you can search for articles about research methodologies – how to use and/or find certain types of records, how to clean headstones, how to read old handwriting, and so on. The search options here are keywords and record types.

You can search Keyword: Nova Scotia under each record type, but for more fruitful results I would suggest searching on the record types alone. Counter-intuitively, this is actually a necessity if you are looking for articles related to records or research in a specific locality. You will have to troll through longer results lists, but the search will be worth it. Another option is to return to the Places search for Canada, enter Province: Nova Scotia and the Record Type as whatever you're looking for, church, land, probate, etc. With a shorter, more focussed results list, you have a greater chance to find what you want more quickly.

If you are looking for more general "how to" articles, this is where PERSI proves itself a real treasure trove. A search on Biographies, for example, brought up 109 results on such topics as different approaches to writing biographies, Internet resources on lawyers, how to write your autobiography, researching Huguenot officers in the British Army (1688 to 1713), and many articles on using biographical dictionaries as resources. Another search, on the record type Cemeteries, brought up 1000 of 3317 results, so I used the keyword 'headstones" which brought it down to 51 results. Article topics include cleaning headstones, reading headstones, photographing headstones, interpreting symbols on headstones, and what looks like a very interesting article on divining or dowsing to find lost graves or headstones.

The final search option, the Periodicals Search, allows you to do a keyword search or browse alphabetically for a periodical title. Either search takes you to details on the publication – previous or later titles, ISSN, frequency of publication (quarterly, monthly, etc.), place of publication, publisher, address, and known repositories.

You can find out what periodicals are indexed that cover a particular geographic area; and, what I appreciate most about this page, links to each indexed issue of a periodical, where you can find a list of the articles in that issue. From here use the browser's back button to return to the original publication page.

Search Tips

There are some things you should be aware of when searching PERSI.

In order to maintain a quick response time, there is a display limit of 1000 results for any search. For example, if you search on Province: Nova Scotia in the Canada search box under the Places search, the Result List indicates there are 3319 articles on some aspect of Nova Scotia, so you will need to find ways to focus your search. Searching on the county and/or community names is one option. Others are mentioned further on in the Search Tips.

When searching for individuals or a family, you should use both the People and the Places search options, as a "no results" on a surname search does not mean that there are no articles on people with that surname. For example, there is an article on Cato **Cox** in the database, which did not come up during the surname or keyword search in the People search, or a keyword search on Cox in the Places Search page for Canada. I had to do a keyword search on the name Cato in the Places search page for Canada.

Using the wildcard, Boolean operators (AND, OR, AND NOT between search words) and exact searching features allow you to narrow a search if the initial results are greater than the 1000 viewable records limit.

Since there is no Soundex search in PERSI, you need to use wildcards to look for surname variations. For example, "Hutch*" will retrieve articles about Hutchens, Hutchins, Hutchings, Hutchison, Hutchesen, Hutcherson and so forth.

As you can see from the example, an asterisk at the end of a search term acts as a wildcard. It will match zero or more characters. The asterisk is only allowed at the end of a search term, and you must specify at least two letters before it. Only one asterisk can be used at a time in each search field. It's too bad that stemming (using a wildcard in the middle of a word) is not supported – that would be a big help when searching those pesky Mc/Mac names. I recommend making good use of the wildcard feature – e.g. a search in Places, Province: Nova Scotia, keyword: cemeter* brought 34 results; a search on Province: Nova Scotia, keyword: cemetery brought 29 results, and a search on Province: Nova Scotia, keyword: cemeteries brought 5 results. It will also help catch some misspellings, retrieving articles you might otherwise have missed.

Narrow or widen search results using the terms AND, OR, or AND NOT between search terms in the Keyword field. Here are some examples:

Acadian AND 1755 (narrows the possible results)

Bauer OR Bower (widens the possible results)

Villa AND NOT Pancho (narrows the possible results)

Exact searching allows you to narrow results by enclosing a phrase you wish to search in quotation marks, e.g. "working women" or "French Canadian".

As in any database search, try to use as many synonyms as possible when executing the keyword search; how you would describe something may be quite different from how someone else would. It can also be helpful to move from broader to narrower terms and vice versa. For example, use the narrower term deeds instead of land records, or the broader term "estate papers" instead of wills.

If you want to see the results from earlier searches you've made, the Search History feature can be a useful tool. It allows you to see and rerun the searches and results executed during your current session in PERSI. If you click on the search terms you will be taken to the search itself, while clicking on the number of results will take you to the results list for that particular search.

Issues

I have already discussed the issue of lack of pagination in the article references and the difficulties this creates for users. There are a few other issues with the Index, but before going into them in detail, I have to say that I deeply appreciate the volunteer indexers who do an incredible amount of work trying to keep the articles in PERSI as up to date and accessible as possible. As with many other projects, more money, time, and hands could satisfactorily address the issues discussed in this article.

A big issue for me is that the descriptors (e.g. Subject) for each article are not detailed or utilized enough for researchers to be absolutely sure what many of the articles are really about, and therefore how useful the article will be to them. For example, a search in the Other Countries search box on Country: Australia, and Keywords: women brought up 32 results. One of those results was "Irish Women and Infanticide, 1800s" from the periodical *Familia*, published in Belfast, Northern Ireland. The only way that you might think it had anything to do with women in Australia is that Australia is in the Countries field in the Article Details screen. And without any other corroborating information in the other fields, particularly Subject, I still can't be sure that this article is about Irish women in Australia.

There are other examples of this problem. A keyword search on Planters would miss an article entitled "Pre-Loyalists, 1760s" because Planters is not used as a Subject (This example also reinforces the need to use synonyms when searching!). An article entitled "Royal Canadian Air Force personnel return home on Mauretania, Jan. 2, 1946" in the periodical *London Leaf* published in London, Ontario, came up in the search Place: Nova Scotia and it is not clear if this is because there are Nova Scotians in the returnees or simply because they disembarked in Halifax NS. Someone looking for a NS relative coming home from WWII would not know if this article would be worth examining. You must infer from the title and place of publication of the periodical that the individuals in this group are probably from Ontario.

The indexers have tried to improve keyword searching by providing article titles that may be more descriptive than the original titles, and in many cases that may work well, but a result of that decision is that you cannot be sure of the integrity of the Index. An article title may be worded slightly differently in different indexes, and you cannot be sure if you are looking at one article or two different ones. For example, in the People Search, a surname search for Dewolf brought up a record titled "James N. Dewolf, trail, diary, ltr, MT" in *Research Review : the Journal of the Little Big Horn Associates*, Brooklyn, N.Y., June 1995, Vol. 9, issue 2. Doing a keyword search for Dewolf in the Advanced Places Search, brought up an article that might be the same one, as all the periodical details are the same, but it is titled "Camp Hancock, Heart River, Dewolf, 1876." I understand that the two types of Searches are looking for different aspects of the articles, but fuller use of the Subject and other fields associated with each record, as well as the pagination, would allow use of the "real" article title, and clear up potential ambiguities.

There is no general keyword search of the entire database, unlike most periodical indexes or library catalogues. Keyword searches are limited to the search option you have chosen, so the same search in each option will retrieve different results. In other databases, a keyword search retrieves the search terms from most of the descriptive fields in a record, such as subject headings, publication data, or an abstract. In PERSI, it appears to retrieve search terms only from the article, journal title and subject fields. However, since the subject field is used so rarely you are usually dependent on the article title and periodical information for keyword results.

Obtaining Copies of Articles

One of the best features of PERSI is the request form you can fill out and send by mail to the Allen County Public Library. While it would be more convenient to be able to order online, at least you can be confident that you will be able to obtain the copies you want, as ACPL owns all the issues indexed in PERSI. The link to the form is on the Article Details Screen, and the instructions are on the form:

"To obtain copies of articles in the PERSI index, contact the Allen County Public Library Foundation, P.O.Box 2270, Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270. Send this form describing the articles to be copied, provide the full entry from PERSI and the name of the journal. Request only six articles at a time. The charge is $7.50 for each letter, pre-paid, plus $0.20 per page copied to be billed to you. Requests not acceptable by phone, fax, or e-mail. Please allow 6-8 weeks." Your best value would be to order the maximum number of articles allowed since you are being charged a flat $7.50 fee for the letter, rather than per article request. This is a real bargain, since obtaining photocopies through traditional Interlibrary Loan services can cost you anywhere from $5.00 to $20.00 per article. I understand that sometime soon ACPL will reduce the number of articles you can order at one time to four, but it will still be a bargain. A small nitpick, but it's too bad the pagination is not given in the article details, which would allow you to estimate copying costs.

The "Known Repository" listing in PERSI, may be a help in finding some articles, but it is only for major U.S. repositories based upon a survey conducted by ACPL a long time ago. The LDS Church's Family History Library in Salt Lake City is a good source for many of the articles and publications, but you may have problems locating an article without an exact title. *Cyndi's List of Genealogy Sites on the Internet* has many links to the websites of active historical and genealogical organizations whose publications may be found in PERSI. Go to: http://www.cyndislist.com/.

Finding PERSI

Where do you, the researcher, find PERSI? Ah, there's the catch. As part of the product HeritageQuest® Online it is available through libraries only, bundled with the following databases: US Federal census images, 1790-1930 (most with indexes); about 24,000 family and local histories; selected Revolutionary War records;

Freedmen's Bank records; and memorials, petitions and relief actions of the US Congress contained in a subset of the Lexis-Nexus database called the US Serials set. As you can see these databases are mainly American but, with so many Canadian researchers living or having relatives in the US, of great potential value to many of us. PERSI is also available on Ancestry.com (the consumer version, not the library edition). It's found under "Reference Materials and Finding Aids." The Ancestry version can be 3-6 months older than the HQO version. While the CD-ROM product has been discontinued, it is still available in some libraries. The latest edition of the CD-ROM is 2002. And, of course, the older book volumes are also still available in the collections of many libraries and historical and genealogical societies. In Nova Scotia, the Halifax Regional Library at Spring Garden Road has a copy of the 2002 CD-ROM, but that is the only location that I know of in this province. It is available for use in their Reference Department, by appointment.

One way to find the library closest to you that carries PERSI, especially on CD-ROM, is to go to http://www.worldcat.org, type in "PERSI Periodical Source Index" in the search box, and click Search Everything. A list of results will come up, showing different editions of the Index. Click on each title to see which libraries hold that edition.

For those of you living in the US, you can go to http://www.eogen.com/heritagequestonline to see lists of libraries (organized by state) that offer remote access to HeritageQuest Online to their members.

If HeritageQuest Online or older editions of PERSI are not available in a library near you, I strongly urge you to ask your local library if they would consider subscribing – if enough people demonstrate interest, and the budget allows, they will be more likely to add this to their resource list.

Despite the issues I have with the Index, I found that its strengths far outweigh its weaknesses. It is the largest database of its kind, and it covers a wide range of publication types. The search interface is easy to use and understand. It provides a way for researchers to find useful information that may have been published in an unexpected source, such as an article on a Nova Scotia family found in an Illinois genealogical periodical. And perhaps most importantly, you have the assurance that you can order and receive any article of interest to you, which, as far as I know, is not the case with any other non-full-text database. As someone whose job it is to track down suppliers for books and articles, I can tell you this is an amazing service. PERSI truly is one of the best genealogical "treasure maps" available today.

Background information for this article was generously supplied by Bill Forsyth. Any inaccuracies are strictly my own.

Some Sample Nova Scotia search results:

Annapolis County

"Annapolis Royal historic graveyard," *Generations*. Fredericton New Brunswick Canada: Winter 1995. Vol. - Iss. 66

"Annapolis poll book, 1786," *Nova Scotia Historical Review*. Halifax Nova Scotia Canada: 1981. Vol. 1- Iss. 2

Antigonish County

"Antigonish Casket vital record excerpts, 1898, Ken-McG," *Nova Scotia Genealogist*. Halifax Nova Scotia Canada: Summer 2007. Vol. 25- Iss. 2

"Squires of Antigonish," *Nova Scotia Historical Review*. Halifax Nova Scotia Canada: 1990. Vol. 10- Iss. 1

Cape Breton

"Cape Breton county academy exams, 1926," *Cape Breton Genealogical Society Newsletter*. Sydney Nova Scotia Canada: 1999. Vol. 12- Iss. 31

"Cape Breton lost marriages, 1885-95," *Nova Scotia Genealogist*. Halifax Nova Scotia Canada: Jul 1987. Vol. 5- Iss. 2

"Great famine in Cape Breton, 1845-51,"*Nova Scotia Historical Review*. Halifax Nova Scotia Canada: 1986. Vol. 6- Iss. 1

Colchester County
"Tatamagouche ship building, 1839," *Colchester Historical Society Newsletter*. Truro Nova Scotia Canada: Jan 1996. Vol. - Iss. 182

"Doctors outside Stewiacke & Truro," *Colchester Historical Society Proceedings, Reports and Program Summaries*. Truro Nova Scotia Canada: 1954.

"Women allowed to vote, 1895," *Colchester Historical Society Newsletter*. Truro Nova Scotia Canada: Jan 2003. Vol. - Iss. 213

Cumberland County
"Migrants from Cumberland co. to Ontario, 1889," *Canadian Genealogist*. Agincourt Ontario Canada: Mar 1981. Vol. 3- Iss. 1

"Parrsboro and vicinity," *Cumberland Reflector*. Amherst Nova Scotia Canada: May 1991. Vol. - Iss. 53

Digby County
"Halifax-Digby Pony Express, ca. 1840s," *Beaver: Canada's History Magazine*. Winnipeg Manitoba Canada: Aug 1999. Vol. 79- Iss. 4

"Digby county school records, 1845," *Nova Scotia Genealogist*. Halifax Nova Scotia Canada: Nov 1985. Vol. 3- Iss. 3

Guysborough County
"Guysborough assessment, 1804," *Nova Scotia Genealogist*. Halifax Nova Scotia Canada: 1986. Vol. 4- Iss. 3

"Guysborough petitions of the 1820's," *Nova Scotia Genealogist*. Halifax Nova Scotia Canada: Mar 1985. Vol. 3- Iss. 1

Halifax County
"Halifax Naval Yard and mast contractors, 1775-1815," *Northern Mariner*. Ottawa Ontario Canada: Oct 2001. Vol. 11- Iss. 4

"Prisoners at Halifax after deportation, 1755," *Acadian Genealogy Exchange*. Covington KY: Jan 1986. Vol. 15- Iss. 1

Hants County
"States family of Kings, Cumberland, and Hants Counties, Nova Scotia, 18th-20th C.,"*Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society Journal*. Dartmouth Nova Scotia Canada: 2006. Vol. 9

"Hants militia at Halifax, 1793," *Nova Scotia Genealogist*. Halifax Nova Scotia Canada: Fall 1989. Vol. 7- Iss. 3

Inverness County
"Northeast Margaree families, A-L," *Roots & Twigs*. Sydney Nova Scotia Canada: Spring 2004. Vol. 1- Iss. 3

"Northeast Margaree families, M-Y," *Roots & Twigs*. Sydney Nova Scotia Canada: Spring 2004. Vol. 1- Iss. 3

Kings County
"Marriages, 1847-57, Kings co.," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. Boston MA: Jan 1966. Vol. 120- Iss. 1

"Vital statistics, Kings co. news, 1866-99," *Nova Scotia Genealogist*. Halifax Nova Scotia Canada: Summer 2001. Vol. 19- Iss. 2

Lunenburg County
"First class of settlers, Chester, Lunenburg co.," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. Boston MA: Jan 1900. Vol. 54- Iss. 1

"Lunenburg County newspapers vital records index, 1900-1909, Ac-Al," *S.S.G.S. News*. Lunenburg Nova Scotia Canada: Jun 2005

Pictou County

"Early county farms & farmers, pre 1920," *Pictou County Genealogy and Heritage Society Newsletter*. Pictou Nova Scotia Canada: Sep 2002. Vol. 7- Iss. 5

"Pictou ship register, 1840-89," *Acadiensis*. Fredericton New Brunswick Canada: Autumn 1980. Vol. 10- Iss. 1

Queens County

"Provincial Pen. prisoners, Lunenburg & Queens cos.," *S.S.G.S. News*. Lunenburg Nova Scotia Canada: Mar 2002

"Marriages, 1802-22, Liverpool," *Detroit Society for Genealogical Research Magazine*. Detroit MI: Apr 1939. Vol. 2- Iss. 7

Richmond County

"Jerseymen to Arichat, 1760+," *Nova Scotia Genealogist*. Halifax Nova Scotia Canada: Fall 1999. Vol. 17- Iss. 3

"Arichat & Isle Madame, early history," *Reveil Acadien*. Fitchburg MA: May 2003. Vol. 19- Iss. 2

Shelburne County

"Former Shelburne residents doings, Jan. 1891," *Shelburne County Genealogical Society Newsletter*. Shelburne Nova Scotia Canada: Spring 2005. Vol. 19- Iss. 2

"Coroners records, 1835-1870," *Shelburne County Genealogical Society Newsletter*. Shelburne Nova Scotia Canada: Fall 1995. Vol. 8- Iss. 3

Victoria County

"Victoria county teachers, 1867," *Cape Breton Genealogical Society Newsletter*. Sydney Nova Scotia Canada: Jan 1991. Vol. 1- Iss. 15

"Baddeck early history," *Cape Breton's Magazine*. Cape Breton Nova Scotia Canada: Jun 1986. Vol. - Iss. 42

Yarmouth County

"Yarmouth mercantile fleet and owners, 1840-89," *Acadiensis*. Fredericton New Brunswick Canada: Spring 1978. Vol. 7- Iss. 2

"Yarmouth shipping deaths, 1828-43," *Nova Scotia Genealogist*. Halifax Nova Scotia Canada: Spring 1990. Vol. 8- Iss. 1

Occupations

"Stewiacke area doctors," *Colchester Historical Society Proceedings, Reports and Program Summaries*. Truro Nova Scotia Canada: 1954.

"Farms and farmers, 1920," *Pictou County Genealogy and Heritage Society Newsletter*. Pictou Nova Scotia Canada: Sep 2001. Vol. 6- Iss. 4

"Robin Stuart, salmon farmer," *Cape Breton's Magazine*. Cape Breton Nova Scotia Canada: Jan 1986. Vol. - Iss. 41

"Sylvain Agapit d'Eon and the fishing industry in Pubnico, 1879-1951," *Argus*. Tusket Nova Scotia Canada: Spring 2003. Vol. 15- Iss. 1

"Sailors and fishermen list, 1903-4," *Nova Scotia Genealogist*. Halifax Nova Scotia Canada: Spring 1998. Vol. 16- Iss. 1

"Fisheries on the coast of Maine/Nova Scotia," *Maine Historical Magazine*. Bangor ME: Oct 1894. Vol. 9- Iss. 10

"Women in the steel plant, WWII," *Cape Breton's Magazine*. Cape Breton Nova Scotia Canada: Aug 1984. Iss. 37

"Mine deaths, 1882-83 (sel.)," *Cape Breton Genealogical Society Newsletter*. Sydney Nova Scotia Canada: Jun 1998. Vol. 11- Iss. 30

"Boys in the N.S. coal mines, 1872-1923," *Acadiensis*. Fredericton New Brunswick Canada: Spring 1987. Vol. 16- Iss. 2

Ethnic Groups

"Les Acadiens de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, pre-deportation, 1710-1755," *Revue D'histoire De La Societe Historique Nicolas-Denys* (La). Shippagan New Brunswick Canada: Sep 2005. Vol. 33- Iss. 3

"Black transportation workers, 1870+," *Acadiensis*. Fredericton New Brunswick Canada: Spring 1995. Vol. 24- Iss. 2

"Irish buried in Nova Scotia, 1816-20," *Irish Genealogical Research Society Newsletter*. London England: Mar 2001. Vol. 3- Iss. 7

"Foreign Protestants in Nova Scotia, 1749-1755," *Shelburne County Genealogical Society Newsletter*. Shelburne Nova Scotia Canada: Spring 2005. Vol. 19- Iss. 2

"Scottish settlement in Nova Scotia, 1790-1815," *Highland Family History Society Journal*. Inverness Scotland: Nov 1997. Vol. 16- Iss. 1

"Mi'kmaq census, 1871, 1881, 1891," *Acadian Genealogy Exchange*. Covington KY: May 2006. Vol. 35- Iss. 1

"Acadian and Micmac vital record notes," *Acadian Genealogy Exchange*. Covington KY: Oct 2005. Vol. 34- Iss. 2

"British Loyalists, Maine to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 1780s," *York County Genealogical Society Journal*. Eliot ME: Jan 2004. Vol. 19- Iss. 1

Miscellaneous

"Rob Milson preparation tips for Nova Scotia research trip," *Relatively Speaking*. Edmonton Alberta Canada: May 2005. Vol. 33- Iss. 2

"Nova Scotia and Cape Cod genealogy overview," *Cape Cod Genealogical Society Bulletin*. E. Harwich MA: Summer 2006. Vol. 32- Iss. 2

"Genealogical research archives along the Evangeline Trail," *Generations*. Fredericton New Brunswick Canada: Fall 2004. Vol. 26- Iss. 3

"Genealogical research in Nova Scotia," *New England Ancestors*. Boston MA: Spring 2003. Vol. 4- Iss. 2

"Edward Ross diaries offer glimpse of pre-Victorian Nova Scotia, 1835-1841," *Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society Journal*. Dartmouth Nova Scotia Canada: 2006. Vol. 9

"Nova Scotians in Tewksbury Almshouse, 1854-1900," *Nova Scotia Genealogist*. Halifax Nova Scotia Canada: Spring 2004. Vol. 22- Iss. 1

Families

"Eureka Ina Garden, foundling, Nova Scotia," *Wells County Tracer*. Bluffton IN: Jul 2007. Vol. 12- Iss. 4

"Joseph James Durkee-Susan Hilton Bible, 1813-1926, Nova Scotia; FL, MA," *Argus*. Tusket Nova Scotia Canada: Summer 2007. Vol. 19- Iss. 2

"Coste and LeBlanc families, 1600s-1800s, France; Nova Scotia," *Acadian Genealogy Exchange*. Covington KY: May 2006. Vol. 35- Iss. 1

"Robert Elmsly diary excerpts, 1823-1888, Nova Scotia," *Naidheachd a' Chlachain*. Iona Nova Scotia Canada: Summer 1999. Vol. 6- Iss. 1

"Anthony fam., Hants. co., Nova Scotia," *Chips From Many Trees and Growing Roots*. Sarasota FL: Fall 1997. Vol. 1- Iss. -

"Wedgewood fam., Nova Scotia," *Norfolks*. Delhi Ontario Canada: Apr 1997. Vol. 11- Iss. 1

"Samuel Cox Bible, 1779-1839," *Nova Scotia Genealogist*. Halifax Nova Scotia Canada: Summer 1990. Vol. 8- Iss. 2

"Jasper Harding, 1748-1820 desc. Nova Scotia," *Nova Scotia Historical Review*. Halifax Nova Scotia Canada: 1989. Vol. 9- Iss. 1

"Art Severance mems., Nova Scotia," *Cape Breton's Magazine*. Cape Breton Nova Scotia Canada: Jan 1988. Vol. - Iss. 47

"Craig family, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia," *Nova Scotia Genealogist*. Halifax Nova Scotia Canada: 1986. Vol. 4- Iss. 1

"George Peppard family, Nova Scotia, CA," *California Central Coast Genealogical Society Bulletin*. Atascadero CA: Summer 1982. Vol. 15- Iss. 2

"Jacques family research, Nova Scotia," *Essex Genealogist*. Lynnfield MA: Nov 1981. Vol. 1- Iss. 4

"Murray family, Nova Scotia," *Scottish Genealogist*. Edinburgh Scotland: Sep 1980. Vol. 27- Iss. 3

"Patrick Walsh fam., Ire.; Nova Scotia," *Irish Ancestor*. Fethard, Co. Tipp.l. Ireland: 1971. Vol. 3- Iss. 2

"Utley family, Nova Scotia, Canada," *California State Society Sons of the Revolution Bulletin*. NULL CA: Jul 1938. Vol. 17- Iss. 3

"Gordon fam. in Nova Scotia," *Aberdeen Journal Notes and Queries*. Aberdeen Scotland: Sep 1909. Vol. - Iss. 72

Recent Genealogies and Local Histories Acquired by Nova Scotia Archives and Records Management (NSARM)

- submitted by Philip L. Hartling, Archivist, NSARM

Boileau, John, *Historic Eastern Passage* [FC 2346.67/ B679/ 2007]

Boileau, John, *The Peaceful Revolution: 250 years of democracy in Nova Scotia* [JL 225/ B679/ 2008]

Bush, Cornelia Wendell, *MacRaes to America!!: A brief history of the Clan MacRae with records of MacRae, Ray, MacRath, McGrath and related families* [CS 71/ M174/ F428/2006]

Cameron's 60th Anniversary, The [V/F, vol. 541, #17]

Cann, G.B., *West Nova "Ships" and their men* [HE 945/ C224/ 2002]

Fevens, Douglas Guy, *Alexander McCra of Short Beach and his connection to the Yates, Frizzell, Dill, Snide, Tulloch and McCormick Families* [CS 90/ M121/ F428/ 2008]

Goddard Newsletter, The, 2006-2008 [CS 71/ G578/ G578]

Macvicar, Wayne, *Vital statistics from Cape Breton newspapers, 1901-1912* [CS 88/ C237/ M176/ 2008]

McGuigan, Peter, *Historic South End Halifax* [FC 2346.52/ M148/ 2007]

Pachai, Bridglal, and Henry Bishop, *Historic Black Nova Scotia* [FC 2350/ B6/ P116/ 2006]

Ritchie, Ruth, *Descendants of John Ritchie, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia: Called to the Bar and Bench* [CS 90/ R599/ 2008]

Sheppard, Tom, *Historic Bridgewater* [FC 2349/ B851/ S549/ 2008]

Tennyson, Brian Douglas, *Holy Trinity Church, Bridgewater: A brief history* [BX 5617/ B851/ T833/ 2007]

Wright, William J., *Reverend W.J. Wright, 1876-1972: A man who fulfilled his dream* [V/F, vol. 541, #18]

Recent Genealogical and Local History Acquisitions at the Reference Department of the Spring Garden Road Memorial Public Library (Halifax Public Libraries)

- submitted by Joanne McCarthy

The Reference Department provides a free half-hour search for genealogical or local history inquiries. There is a $5 charge for photocopies of resources (up to 10 copies, including postage). Please specify name, dates, locations and source of information you wish to consult. Telephone, write or email the Reference Department at:

5381 Spring Garden Road
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1E9
phone: (902) 490-5710
website/email: www.halifaxpubliclibraries.ca/

Bunnell, Paul J. *Thunder Over New England, Benjamin Bonnell, the Loyalist.* 1988.
Evans, Calvin D. *Silk Sails: Women of Newfoundland and Their Ships.* 2008.
Fitzgerald, Jack. *Crimes That Shocked Newfoundland.* 2008.
Goss, David. *Saint John Curiosities: Stories and Histories.* 2008.
Graham, Bruce. *Anchorman: My Life in Broadcasting.* 2008.
Guy, Johanna Ryan. *Ryan's Commander.* 2008.
Hambleton, Arthur. *Memories.* [1975].
Hilliard, Grant. *Mayflower Curling Club: The First One Hundred Years, 1905-2005.* 2004.
Lawson, James. *The Emigrant Scots: An Inventory of Extant Ship Manifests (Passenger Lists) in Canadian Archives For Ships Travelling From Scotland to Canada Before 1900.* 1990.
Lawson, Peter E. *Naval Air Station North Sydney 1918.* 2008.
Lovelace, James Cameron. *The Flip Side of the Air War.* 1996.
Mooney, Fraser. *Jerome: Solving the Mystery of Nova Scotia's Silent Castaway.* 2008.
Morgan, Wayne. *Descendants of John Harris, Esquire of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.* [2004].
Naftel, William D. *Halifax At War: Searchlights, Squadrons and Submarines, 1939-1945.* 2008.
Parsons, Robert Charles. *Collision at Dawn: And Other Thrilling Stories of the Sea.* 2008.
Ritchie, Ruth. *Master Artificer John Easson and His Descendants.* 2007.
Sheppard, Tom. *Historic Bridgewater.* 2008.
Traves, Lucy. *Yorkshire Settlers to Annapolis County, Nova Scotia [Hudson].* 2007.
Traves, Lucy. *Yorkshire Settlers to Annapolis County, Nova Scotia [Jefferson].* 2008.
Traves, Lucy. *Yorkshire Settlers to Annapolis County, Nova Scotia [R. Wilson].* 1999.
Will, Gavin. *The Big Hop: The North Atlantic Air Race.* 2008.

Nova Scotia Strays

-submitted by Ken Young, OGS Strays Co-ordinator, Lethbridge, AB

1) **Allen**, Bill; b. Windsor, NS; res. High River, AB; d. 10 September 1970, Calgary, AB (Source: *High River Times*, n.d., n.p.)

2) **Baillie**, Chester; b. abt. 1911, New Glasgow, NS; d. 8 September 2006, Terrace Bay, ON (Source: *Thunder Bay Chronicle-Journal*, 10 September 2006, p. B8)

3) **Baker**, Frank Gladstone; b. Halifax, NS; went to AB 1906; d. 30 March 1973, High River, AB (Source: *High River Times*, n.d., n.p.)

4) **Bond**, Blanch Evelyn; b. Arichat, NS; d. 12 May 1980, Lethbridge, AB; bur. Mountain View Cemetery, Lethbridge, AB (Source: *High River Times*, n.d., n.p.)

5) **Carter**, Philip Gordon; b. Nova Scotia; res. Toronto, ON; d. 28 August 1944, France (Source: *Ontario Deaths Overseas*, item 703814-1944, FHL film #1870462)

6) **Donnelly**, Murray Samuel; b. 23 July 1919, Port George, NS; d. 1 February 2006, Winnipeg, MB (Source: *Globe and Mail*, 5 July 2006, obituary, p. A18)

7) **Fitzgerald**, Thomas (Red); b. Sydney, NS; res. Cayley, AB; d. 9 November 1974, Calgary, AB (Source: *High River Times*, n.d., n.p.)

8) **Gailer**, Margaret (née **Fougere**); b. abt. 1921, Havre Boucher, NS; d. 21 December 2006, Grande Prairie, AB (Source: *Thunder Bay Chronicle-Journal*, 23 December 2006, p. B8)

9) **Handspiker**, Clyde H.; b. Mount Pleasant, NS; d. 19 June 1961, Terrace, BC (Source: *BC Death Registrations*, item 61-09-008444, FHL film #2033373)

10) **Higgins**, Ida May (née **Archibald**); b. Nova Scotia; d. 28 May 1961, White Rock, BC (Source: *BC Death Registrations*, item 61-09-007173, FHL film #2033373)

11) **Jones**, William Ernest; b. Parrsboro, NS; d. 2 May 1961, Cranbrook, BC (Source: *BC Death Registrations*, item 61-09-006534, FHL film #2033373)

12) **Kirk**, Thomas Henry; b. Halifax, NS; res. Port Moody, BC; d. 7 July 1961, New Westminster, BC (Source: *BC Death Registrations*, item 61-09-008332, FHL film #2033373)

13) **Lambright**, Freda; b. West Paradise, NS; d. 20 September 2006, Sherwood Park, AB (Source: *Lethbridge Herald*, 6 October 2006, p. D2)

14) **Lind**, Frances Isabella Farish (née **Bond**); b. Barton, NS; d. 13 June 1961, North Vancouver, BC (Source: *BC Death Registrations*, item 61-09-007188, FHL film #2033373)

15) **MacDonald**, James Francis; b. Nova Scotia; res. Timmins, ON; d. 18 July 1944, France (Source: *Ontario Deaths Overseas*, item 703847-1944, FHL film #1870462)

16) **MacKenzie**, Elsie Thelma; b. Sydney, NS; d. 6 September 2005, Kitchener, ON (Source: *Kitchener Waterloo The Record*, 7 September 2005, p. B5)

17) **McEachen**, John Karmel; b. Nova Scotia; res. Kirkland Lake, ON; d. 22 May 1944, Italy (Source: *Ontario Deaths Overseas*, item 703832-1944, FHL film #1870462)

18) **McKenzie**, George; b. Nova Scotia; d. 24 November 1926, Clinton, ON (Source: *Goderich Signal and Star*, 25 November 1926, n.p., FHL film #1025517)

19) **McKenzie**, Thomas; b. Nova Scotia; d. 24 November 1926, Clinton, ON (Source: *Ontario Death Registrations*, item 17451-1926, FHL film #2079876) * same person as 18) above

20) **McKinnon**, Alexander John; b. Nova Scotia; res. Chaput Hughes, ON; d. 20 December 1943, Italy (Source: *Ontario Deaths Overseas*, unidentified item, 1943, 1944; FHL film #1870303)

21) **McLean**, Hannah (née **Hopper**); b. Nova Scotia; d. 16 September 1926, Goderich, ON (Source: *Goderich Signal and Star,* 21 October 1926, n.p., FHL film #1035517)

22) **McRae**, Catherine; b. Cape Britain [sic]; m. Angus **Campbell**, 15 December 1885, Himsworth Township, ON (Source: *Ontario Marriage Registrations*, item 7641-1885, FHL film #1869803)

23) **Miner**, Arnold; b. Gaspereau, NS; d. 12 May 1995, High River, AB (Source: *High River Times*, n.d., n.p.)

24) **Nelson**, Francis Joseph John; b. Nova Scotia; res. Niagara Falls, ON; d. 22 May 1944, Italy (Source: *Ontario Deaths Overseas*, item 703263-1944, FHL film #1870462)

25) **Parnall**, Patricia Catherine; b. 2 June 1919, Sydney, NS; d. 12 November 2006, St. Thomas, ON (Source: *London Free Press*, 14 November 2006, death notice, n.p.)

26) **Patterson**, Margaret "Peg" Douglass; b. 1915, Glenholme, NS; d. 28 April 2006, Edmonton, AB (Source: *Globe and Mail*, 6 May 2006, death notice, n.p.)

27) **Richards**, Gwen (née **Peppard**); b. abt. 1935, Great Village, NS; d. 10 December 2005, Thunder Bay, ON (Source: *Thunder Bay Chronicle-Journal*, 12 December 2005, p. B14)

28) **Rozander**, Charles Hanford; b. Mapleton, NS; came to Claresholm, 1905; homesteaded Carmangay, AB; res. High River, AB; d. 8 December 1975, Calgary, AB (Source: *High River Times*, n.d., n.p.)

29) **Smith**, Trevor (Bruce); b. abt. 1947, Halifax, NS; d. 8 October 2006, Ignace, ON (Source: *Thunder Bay Chronicle-Journal*, 17 October 2006, p. B13)

30) **Sullivan**, Catherine; b. Halifax, NS; d. 7 June 1961, Victoria, BC (Source: *BC Death Registrations*, item 61-09-006840, FHL film #2033373)

31) **Tory**, Clara May (née **Hall**); b. Guysboro, NS; d. 4 June 1961, Vancouver, BC (Source: *BC Death Registrations*, item 61-09-006679, FHL film #2033373)

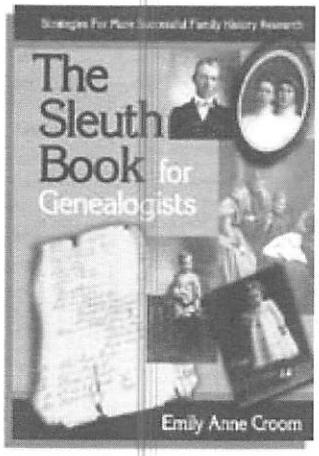
32) **Turner**, Verne (Mrs.); b. Nova Scotia; res. Didsbury, AB; September 1960 became hospital matron, Claresholm, AB (Source: *Claresholm Local Press*, 8 September 1960, p. 4)

33) **Whitman**, Norman Alfred; b. Waterville, NS; d. 29 May 1961, Vancouver, BC (Source: *BC Death Registrations*, item 61-09-006999, FHL film #2033373)

34) **Williams**, George Rudolph; b. Sheet Harbour, NS; d. 15 July 1961, Vernon, BC (Source: *BC Death Registrations*, item 61-09-008487, FHL film #2033373)

Publication Review

Emily Anne Croom, *The Sleuth Book for Genealogists: Strategies for More Successful Family History Research* (ISBN 978-0-8063-1787-8), pp. xiv + 290 pp., $34.95 + $5.00 (US) postage & handling. (Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc, www.genealogical.com or 3600-260 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore, MD 21211-1953).



Embark on your genealogical research with a team of experts at your elbow. Lord Peter Wimsey, Father Brown and Miss Marple show how it is done. Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson help you along as the game is afoot. Hercule Poirot will stimulate your little grey cells as we see how a genealogical problem can be like a case tackled by one of fiction's great sleuths. In fact, the book is so laced with the spirit of these and other masters of detection that my first pleasure in this book was to flip through the pages and see what the experts of literary investigation had to say.

But this book is more than a joyful romp among the pros. It is crammed with just the sort of suggestions that intelligent genealogists require, the sort of methodology that sorts out the triflers from the real historical case solvers. Logic plays a big part in things, as the author repeatedly reminds us to set goals and to have a plan. There is a logical order to the way of proceeding from question to researching data, to forming hypotheses, to seeking patterns, to get down to the evidence, sorting and arranging it and then bringing logical reasoning to work.

I am certain that anyone who takes the time to examine Emily Croom's book will have a favourite chapter. Mine was the third, "Broadening the Scope: Cluster Genealogy". Being a natural lateral thinker, I suppose I have instinctively operated this way. It helped that I was an immigration historian, always on the look out for people who were or might be, Irish or German or whatever group I was working on. It has given me the heebie geebies to watch people spend years going through reels of microfilm and reams of printed material in their pursuit of One Name, and then having to do it all over again to find a second item.

The Panzer attack works for nearby objectives, but an advance on a broad front is much sounder in the long term. Learn about the neighbours, friends, business associations, church and fraternal associations of your quarry. Part of this is the old refrain, seek to put flesh on the genealogical skeleton and you discover much more than you will by dwelling only on assembling names and dates. You need those, of course, but when you have them organized on the page or in your computer, what do you actually ***know*** about those people? As Hercule Poirot says, "To be sure means that when the right solution is reached, everything falls into place. You perceive that *in no other way* could things have happened." Thought provoking and a great read.

– Dr. Terrence M. Punch, CG(C)

Bulletin Board

Queens County Genealogical Fair

Deep Roots: The Making of a County.
Saturday, July 4, 2009. 12 noon to 4:00 p.m.
Admission by donation.
Do you know where you came from?
Explore your Queens County roots with our experts at our Outdoor Genealogical Fair. Stroll through your Planter, Mi'kmaq, Black, Foreign Protestant, Scot and Irish roots. Stop at a kiosk to speak to one of our experts.
Family History Publications available for purchase.
Refreshment Booth and door prizes.
Place: Queens County Museum
109 Main Street
Liverpool, Nova Scotia
Check our website: www.queenscountymuseum.com

For more information: Linda or Kathy
phone: 902-354-4058
fax: 902-354-2050
email: rafusela@gov.ns.ca

Oulton Family Reunion

Oulton 250th Anniversary Family Reunion - 24-26 July, 2009 in Port Elgin, NB

The best available information is that both Charles Oulton and Abigail Fillmore arrived in the Chignecto Isthmus (NS/NB border area) in 1759 and were married there in 1768. To celebrate their arrival, an Oulton 250th Anniversary Family Reunion, for all descendants of Charles and Abigail, will be held on July 24-26, 2009 in Port Elgin, New Brunswick.
Charles and Abigail had eleven children reach maturity and have their own families. These children and grandchildren have intermarried with many of the other early Chignecto area families, with Allen, Anderson, Bulmer, Copp, Fields, Fillmore, Siddall, Smith, Tingley and Trenholm being some of the more common surnames. Their descendants now number over 15,000 and live in all corners of the world.

For more information: http://ourmaritimeties.com (includes a database of known descendants)
e-mail: oulton250commitee@ourmaritimeties.com
letter mail: Arthur Owen
111 Pattermead Cres,
Ottawa, ON, K1V 0B9
phone: (613-731-5012).

Cumberland County 250th Anniversary Celebration

Cumberland County was created by an act of council on August 17, 1759, 250 years ago.

The Cumberland County Genealogical Society is issuing an invitation to all those who have lived or are currently living in Cumberland County and those who have roots in Cumberland County to celebrate this 250th anniversary.

Celebration central for the weekend of August 14 to 16, 2009 will be the Wandlyn Inn in Amherst, Nova Scotia. A heritage centre with displays by Cumberland County and Eastern New Brunswick museums, heritage and cultural groups and families will be open from noon on Friday to noon on Sunday.

Regional specialists will be presenting background information on the different groups who settled here and the events and people that shaped the County. You can also learn how to find and record family stories. A buffet dinner on Saturday night will be followed by a presentation on DNA use in genealogy by David Lambert, a highly respected genealogist from the New England Historical & Genealogical Society,who has Cumberland County roots.

Bus tours will leave the Wandlyn on Sunday morning, August 16, offering three different routes to cover museums, cemeteries and heritage sites along the Fundy shore, the Northumberland shore and into Westmorland County in New Brunswick (part of the original Cumberland County).

Plan your family reunions and community events around this celebration.

Sponsored by Cumberland County Genealogical Society

P.O. Box 1071 Amherst NS B4H 4E2

http://cumberland250.ednet.ns.ca

New Book - History of East La Have

A new book *Up Parks Creek, a History of East LaHave* by Barry A. Parks will soon be released. It has about 240 pages of history and old photos of the ships, people, homes, schools, churches and recreational pursuits that made it a unique community. There will be a limited number of books printed.

To order the book, contact Barry at bpjigger@ns.sympatico.ca

New Book - Timpany & McConnell biography

Constance Riley has recently published a book, *Chair City of the World,* telling the story of her great grandfather Albro **McConnell**, from Kings County, and her grandfather James **Timpany**, from Digby County, who went to Gardner, MA, where they worked in the chair factories. The book has a 15 generation ahnentafel, including many of her ancestors who lived in Nova Scotia. The following families are mentioned in the book:

KINGS COUNTY

Armstrong, Bigelow, Chase, Cone, Hutchinson, Loomer, Marchant, McConnell, Ogilvie, Patterson, Porter, Skinner, Rand, Tupper, West

DIGBY COUNTY

Burns, Cornwall, Haines, Robbins, Timpany, Titus, Tucker

For more information, go to her website, (http://www.chaircityoftheworld.com) for a summary and bio of the author. Continue on to the publisher's web site for the summary again and the first chapter of the book. You can also email the author at <constig@aol.com>.

New Book - Volume II of Erin's Sons

Erin's Sons: Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada 1761-1853. Volume II
by Terrence M. Punch
www.genealogical.com, 2009. 197 pp. Price: $30.00 ISBN: 9780806317892

The 2nd volume in this unique immigration series!
Volume II of *Erin's Sons* covers the same time period as its predecessor and the same geographic area--the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia--but it lists an additional 7,000 Irish arrivals in Atlantic Canada before 1853.
What is remarkable about this second volume is the rich variety of information derived from hard-to-find sources such as church records of marriages and burials, cemetery records, headstone inscriptions, military description books, newspapers, poor house records, and passenger lists. The resulting body of documents is replete with human drama: shipwrecked immigrants, families in search of members, people taken ill while en route to a distant location, old soldiers fallen on hard times, tenants uprooted from their farms and shipped to Canada, and so on.
There are also lists of runaways and deserters, transported convicts, and indentured servants, which offer a vivid if sometimes bleak picture of Irish immigration to Canada.
Also included in the book are maps showing Irish ports of embarkation, an index of surnames, and an index of ships.

Video documentary of search for family origins

By Her Roots, a series of 6 to 7 minute 'webisodes' that can be viewed on Roots Television, chronicles the intensive search of one woman, Alannah Ryane, for the origins of her earliest known Nova Scotian ancestor, Peter Martin. Peter Martin was a founding settler of Halifax in 1749, and later purchased property in Ketch Harbour, where many of his descendants settled. Was he Irish? Acadian? English? The search takes Alannah to Ketch Harbour, Halifax, and Louisbourg for the webisode series, four of which are currently available for viewing. They can be seen at www.rootstelevision.com (do a search for Alannah Ryane), or go to her web site, www.ryaneinc.com, and click on the My Videos link.

The *NSG* wants your research tips!

I'm looking for your favourite research tips - things you've learned along the way about finding and using various types of information sources: online, paper, interviewing, "in the field" (e.g. cemeteries), secondary sources, photographs, maps, etc. Whether you're just starting out or have been researching for years, everyone's experience is unique and so we all should have something of value to contribute.

Each tip should be no more than 100 words, and you can send as many as you want in one letter or email. Depending on the number of tips received, they will either be scattered throughout the coming issues as space is available, or grouped in a section devoted to a particular topic, such as "Searching Online Resources". This means your tip(s) may not be used immediately, but should appear in a future issue.

If more than one person sends in the same tip, it will be used only once, but if there are less than 6 contributors all will be acknowledged individually. If you do not wish your name to appear in the *NSG*, please tell me in the email or letter.

Send your tips to: nsgeditor@gmail.com

Or mail them to: *NSG* Editor
Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia
Suite 222, 3045 Robie St.
Halifax, NS B3K 4P6
Canada

Search the 1891 Census on-line

Go to the 1891 Census section of the Canadian Genealogy Centre website: http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/census-1891/index-e.html, where you can search by name, age, place or keyword to access digitized images of the original 1891 census returns. These returns list the name, age, country or province of birth, nationality, religion, and occupation of Canada's residents at the time of the Census.

Two points to highlight about the census:

1) Regardless of the date when a particular family was actually enumerated, the household was to be counted as it existed on April 5, 1891. When members of the household were temporarily absent from their usual place of residence, they were enumerated with their usual household even if they weren't physically present on April 5. However, if a person had been away from the country for twelve months then he or she was not to be counted in the census.

2) The digitized copies of the census schedules found on the Library and Archives Canada website were made by scanning the microfilms of the 1891 Census. Because the digitized versions are exact copies, a page that was illegible on microfilm is still illegible on a computer screen.

Queries

Free Queries for Members!

Beginning with this issue, members are able to place queries in the *NSG* free of charge. Queries will be published on a 'first come, first served' basis, so some may have to be published in a later issue, depending on the number received.

Burke
Q4746

Seeking information on Patrick **Burke** family, living at River John, Pictou Co., ca. 1880. / *Glenn McNutt, RR1, Debert, NS, B0N 1G0. Email: hglennmcnutt@eastlink.ca*

Collins
Q4747

Seeking info on Elizabeth **Collins**; m. James **Morton** abt. 1820, Annapolis Co., NS; son William Morton removed to Newburyport, Essex Co., MA, USA; brother of Elizabeth may have been in Liverpool 23 June 1802. */Mrs. Mildred S. Gerlach, 3 Fawn Glenn Court, Lititz, PA, 17543-7908, USA.*

Harrington
Q4748

Seeking information on William and Catherine **Harrington**, living at River John, Pictou Co., ca 1847. Children John, William, Susan. / *Glenn McNutt, RR1, Debert, NS, B0N 1G0. Email: hglennmcnutt@eastlink.ca*

McDonald
Q4749

Seeking information on Margaret **McDonald** b ca 1815 at Merigomish and died 14 Jan 1886 at Salmon River, Colchester Co. Believe she married William **Murray** of Merigomish 1 Mar 1832 in Pictou. Children - Elizabeth, John, William, Hugh, Catherine and Sarah. Believe she is daughter of John and Henrietta McDonald of Merigomish, with siblings William, Angus, James and possibly Henrietta and others. John died intestate ca 1837. John was the son of Alexander (Garty) McDonald and wife Margaret. Alexander died 1811-1818 at Merigomish. / *William Dunbar 1709 Highland St., Helena, MT 59601-4618, USA. Email: Bill_Dunbar@msn.com*

Morton
Q4750

Seeking info on Alfred W. **Morton**; b. December 1868, Brooklyn, NY, USA; m. (1) Bertha **Andres**, NY; 2 daughters, Florence and Blanche. Alfred removed to Toronto, Canada 1904 or 1905 and married (2) unknown. Had daughter Anne, who m. Irving **Bennett**. Florence m. Leonard **Parfry** and had one son, Malcolm. / *Mrs. Mildred S. Gerlach, 3 Fawn Glenn Court, Lititz, PA, 17543-7908, USA.*

Morton Q4751

Seeking info on Joseph **Morton**; arrived in NS from Massachusetts in 1760; had one son, Joseph, who m. (1) Elinor **Blood** and (2) Ruth **Parrish**. Possibly lived at Wilmot. */Mrs. Mildred S. Gerlach, 3 Fawn Glenn Court, Lititz, PA, 17543-7908, USA.*

Morton Q4752

Seeking info on William **Morton**; s/o James and Elizabeth (**Collins**); b. 1 August 1825, NS, possibly Wilmot, Annapolis Co.; m. Caroline Fowler **Gurney** 24 November 1847, Newburyport, Essex Co., MA, USA. */Mrs. Mildred S. Gerlach, 3 Fawn Glenn Court, Lititz, PA, 17543-7908, USA.*

Parrish Q4753

Seeking info on Ruth **Parrish**; m. Joseph **Morton** 23 February 1793, Wilmot, Annapolis Co., NS; son James b. 23 October 1795, dau. Eunice b. 17 January 179_. */Mrs. Mildred S. Gerlach, 3 Fawn Glenn Court, Lititz, PA, 17543-7908, USA.*

Instructions

Genealogical queries must be typewritten or printed clearly and show the name and the address of the submitter. Members may send their queries by email. Free to members; non-members pay $6.00 per query. Unless prepaid, a query will not be published. Queries per person are limited to five (5) per issue. Please keep each one concise and to the point. Common abbreviations are listed below. Please spell out all other words.

Deadlines

Spring - 1 February, Summer - 1 June, Fall - 1 October.

Standard Abbreviations

b.	birth, born	co.	county	poss.	possibly
bp.	baptized	d.	death, died	ref.	reference
bur.	buried	dau.	daughter	s/o	son of
ca.	circa	d/o	daughter of	w.	wife
ch.	child, children	info	information	wid.	widow, widowed
		m.	married		

Send Queries to:

NSG Editor
Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia
Suite 222, 3045 Robie St.
Halifax, NS B3K 4P6
Canada
email: gans@chebucto.ns.ca

Societies and Institutions in Nova Scotia with Genealogical Resources

The societies and institutions listed here are members of GANS and offer research services to individuals both onsite and from a distance. Please contact them directly to determine the level of service they will provide.

Annapolis Valley
Annapolis Valley Historical Society
Macdonald Museum
21 School Street, PO Box 925
Middleton NS B0S 1P0
Phone: 902-825-6116
Fax: 902-825-0531
Email: info@macdonaldmuseum.ca
Website: http://www.macdonaldmuseum.ca/

Antigonish County
Antigonish Heritage Museum
20 East Main Street, Antigonish NS B2G 2E9
Phone: 902-863-6160
Email: antheritage@parl.ns.ca
Website: www.parl.ns.ca/aheritage

Cape Breton (all of)
Beaton Institute
PO Box 5300
Sydney NS B1P 6L2
Phone: 902-563-1326
Email: beaton@cbu.ca
Website: http://beaton.cbu.ca/

Highland Village Society
Roots Cape Breton
4119 Hwy 223
Iona NS B2C 1A3
Phone: 902-725-2272
Email: rootscapebreton@gov.ns.ca
Website: http://museum.gov.ns.ca/hv/roots.html

Colchester County
Colchester Historical Society Museum & Archives
PO Box 412
Truro NS B2N 5C5
Phone: 902-895-6284
Email: colchesterarchives@ns.aliantzinc.ca
Website: http://www.genealogynet.com/resident/colchester

Fraser Cultural Centre
362 Main Street
Tatamagouche NS B0K 1V0
Phone: 902-657-3285
Website: http://www.tatamagouche.com/webads/fraser-culturalcentre.php

North Shore Archives Society
PO Box 402
Tatamagouche NS B0K 1V0
Phone: 902-657-2495
Website: http://museum.gov.ns.ca/musdir/northshorearchivessociety.htm

Cumberland County
Cumberland County Museum & Archives
150 Church St.
Amherst NS B4H 3C4
Phone: 902-667-2561
Email: ccmuseum@istar.ca
Website: www.cumberlandcountymuseum.com

North Cumberland Historical Society
PO Box 353
Pugwash NS B0K 1L0
Phone: 902-243-3348
Email: nchs_2@yahoo.ca
Website: http://museum.gov.ns.ca/musdir/northcumberlandhistoricalsociety.htm

Digby County
Admiral Digby Museum
PO Box 1644
95 Montague Row
Digby NS B0V 1A0
Phone: 902-245-6322
Email: admuseum@ns.sympatico.ca
Website: http://www.admuseum.ns.ca

Guysborough County
Guysborough Historical Society
Old Court House Museum
106 Church Street
Guysborough NS B0H 1N0
Phone: 902-533-4008
Fax: 1-902-533-2258
Email: guysborough.historical@ns.sympatico.ca

Halifax County (Halifax Regional Municipality)
Halifax Regional Library
Memorial Public Library, Reference Dept.
Attn: Joanne McCarthy
5381 Spring Garden Road
Halifax NS B3J 1E9
Phone: 902-490-5710/5711
Website: http://www.halifaxpubliclibraries.ca/

Eastern Shore Archives
5435 Clam Harbour Rd.
PO Box 1937
Lake Charlotte NS B0J 1Y0
Phone: 902-845-1937
Email: info@heritagevillage.ca
Website: www.heritagevillage.ca

Musquodoboit Railway Museum
Box 303
Musquodoboit NS B0J 2L0
Phone: 902 889-2689

Sackville Heritage Society
Fultz House Museum
PO Box 124
33 Sackville Drive
Lower Sackville NS B4C 2S8
Phone: 902-865-3794
Fax: 902-865-6940
Email: fultzhouse@ns.sympatico.ca
Website: http://www.fultzhouse.ca

Hants County
West Hants Historical Society
Box 2335
Windsor NS B0N 2T0
Phone: 902-798-4706
Email: whhs@ns.aliantzinc.ca

Inverness County
The Acadian Museum
15067 Main Street
PO Box 98
Chéticamp NS B0E 1H0
Phone: 902- 224-2170 or 224-3463
Fax: 902- 224-2170
Email: coopartisanale@auracom.com
Website: http://cbmuseums.tripod.com/id59.html

Lake Ainslie Historical Society
MacDonald House Museum
3458 Highway 395
East Lake Ainslie NS B0E 3M0
Phone: 902- 258-3317; 902-258-2850 (winter)
Email: lahistorical@ns.sympatico.ca
Website: http://www3.ns.sympatico.ca/paulinemacl/index.html

Kings County
Kings Historical Society
Community & Family History
37 Cornwallis St.
Kentville NS B4N 2E2
Phone: 902-678-6237
Email: genealogy@okcm.ca
Website: http://www.okcm.ca/

Lunenburg County
Blandford & Area Historical Museum
Box 25, 1 Firehall Road
Blandford NS B0J 1T0
Phone: 902-228-2693
Website: http://www.aspotoganpeninsula.com/

DesBrisay Museum
c/o 60 Pleasant Street
Bridgewater NS B4V 3X9
Phone: 902-543-4033
Fax: 902-543-4713
E-mail: museum@bridgewater.ca
Website: http://www.desbrisaymuseum.ca

Mahone Bay Founders Society
Mahone Bay Settlers Museum
578 Main Street
Mahone Bay NS B0J 2E0
Phone: 902-624-6263
Fax: 902-624-0646
E-mail: info@settlersmuseum.ns.ca
Website: http://www.settlersmuseum.ns.ca/

New Ross Historical Society
Ross Farm Museum
4568 Rte. 12
New Ross NS B0J 2M0
Website: http://museum.gov.ns.ca/rfm/Hist/NRHS1.htm

Pictou County
Pictou County Genealogy & Heritage Society
Hector Heritage Centre
PO Box 1210
86 Haliburton Rd.
Pictou NS B0K 1HO
Phone 902-485-4563
Fax 902-485-5213
Website: http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nspcghs/

South Shore (Lunenburg & Queens Counties)
South Shore Genealogical Society
68 Bluenose Drive, PO Box 901
Lunenburg NS B0J 2C0
Phone: 902-634-4794
Toll-free: 1-866-579-4909
Email: ssgsoc@hotmail.com
Website: http://www.ssgs.ca/

Victoria County
North Highlands Community Museum
29243 Cabot Trail
Cape North NS B0C 1G0
Phone: 902-383-2579
Email: community@NorthHighlandsMuseum.ca
Website: http://www.northhighlandsmuseum.ca/

Yarmouth County
Argyle Municipality Historical & Genealogical Society
Argyle Township Court House & Archives
PO Box 101
Tusket NS B0W 3M0
Phone: 902-648-2493
Fax: 902-648-2537
Email: atcha_tusket@hotmail.com
Website: http://www.argylecourthouse.com/

Western Counties Regional Library
Izaak Walton Killam Memorial Library
405 Main St.
Yarmouth NS B5A 1G3
Phone: 902-742-5040
Email: yarmouth@nsy.library.ns.ca
Website: http://www.westerncounties.ca/

Yarmouth County Museum and Archives
Yarmouth County Historical Society
22 Collins Street
Yarmouth NS B5A 3C8
Phone: 902-742-5539
Email: ycarchives@eastlink.ca
Website: http://yarmouthcountymuseum.ednet.ns.ca/

All of Nova Scotia
Black Cultural Centre for Nova Scotia
1149 Main Street
Dartmouth NS B2Z 1A8
Tel: 902-434-6223 or
Toll Free: 1-800-465-0767 *(North America)*
Fax: 902-434-2306
http://www.bccns.com/

Black Loyalist Heritage Society
PO Box 1194
98 Old Birchtown Rd
Shelburne NS B0T 1W0
Phone: 902- 875-1310
Email: blackloyalist@blackloyalist.com
Website: http://www.blackloyalist.com/

LDS, Dartmouth Family History Centre
44 Cumberland Dr.
Dartmouth NS B2V 2V7
Phone: 902-462-0628
Website: http://nsgna.ednet.ns.ca/fhc/index.html

Nova Scotia Archives & Records Management
Public Archives Site
6016 University Ave.
Halifax NS B3H 1W4
Phone: 902-424-6060
Email: nsarm@gov.ns.ca
Website: http://www.gov.ns.ca/nsarm/

All of Canada
Pier 21 National Historic Site
1055 Marginal Road
Halifax NS B3H 4P6
Phone: 902- 425-7770
Email: research@pier21.ca
Website: http://www.pier21.ca

Certified Genealogists CG(C) and Genealogical Record Searchers GRS(C)

An individual holding a GRS(C) designation has a working knowledge of genealogical principles. They know, understand and are able to work with genealogical records, manuscript, typescript or printed and are able to prepare abstracts of common documentation.
An individual holding a CG(C) designation has, in addition to the above, the ability to analyze evidence, to evaluate and if necessary to verify information from secondary sources, to solve problems and to prepare an adequate family history to accepted publication format. He or she knows thoroughly the bibliography, historiography and terminology of his or her particular area of genealogical research.
The people listed below have been tested and certified by the Genealogical Institute of the Maritimes. The designations, Certified Genealogist (Canada) [CG(C)] and Genealogical Record Searcher (Canada) [GRS(C)], confirm their professional qualifications. All researchers listed are members in good standing of the Institute; and have authorized the publication of their contact information. These individuals work for an hourly or contract fee; GANS assumes no responsibility for their work.

Virginia Clark CG(C)
2150 Newton Avenue
Halifax NS B3L 3B9
E-mail: don.clark@ns.sympatico.ca
Specialization: All Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton, extensive research experience using sources at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia.

Taunya J. Dawson GRS(C)
2571 MacDonald Street
Halifax NS B3L 3G3
E-mail: tdawson@ns.sympatico.ca
Specialization: Eighteenth and nineteenth century records; Annapolis, Digby and Kings Counties; NSARM resources.

Karen E. McKay CG(C)
5544 Stairs Place
Halifax NS B3K 2C8
E-mail: kemckay@ns.sympatico.ca
Specialization: Experienced in all areas of the province, with emphasis on Pictou County and Halifax County, heir traces and Mayflower lineages.

Heather Robinson GRS(C)
2083 Hwy 2
Economy NS B0M 1J0
E-mail: heather.robinson@ns.sympatico.ca
Specialization: Colchester and Cumberland Counties

Eleanor Robertson Smith CG(C)
Box 248
168 Water St.
Shelburne NS B0T 1W0
E-mail: loyaler@ns.sympatico.ca
Specialization: Loyalist, Mayflower and Shelburne County Families

Patricia L. Smith GRS(C)
Box 33
Bridgewater NS B4V 2W6
E-mail: plsmith@ns.sympatico.ca

Ellen P. Webster CG(C)
419-5885 Spring Garden Rd.
Halifax NS B3H 1Y3
E-mail: epwebst@ns.sympatico.ca

Prices in effect April 1 2008; subject to change as necessary. **Shipping included in price**. Orders outside Canada please pay in US funds. Enter the number of copies wanted in the right hand column.

Newspaper Vital Statistics

Nova Scotia Vital Statistics from Newspapers (Provides marriage, death and birth dates reported in the press; indices to surnames and vessels.)

P5	1769 - 1812	1713 entries, indices		$25	____
P1	1813 - 1822	2876 entries, indices		$25	____
P3	1823 - 1828	3207 entries, indices		$25	____
P6	1829 - 1834	3485 entries, indices		$25	____
P8	1835 - 1839	3006 entries, indices		$25	____
P10	1840 - 1843	3440 entries, indices	~~$25~~ **Sale**	**$15**	____
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P12	1848 - 1851	3324 entries, indices	~~$25~~ **Sale**	**$15**	____
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Obituaries from the Sydney Post-Record compiled by Wayne Macvicar

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Set of 4, P28, P31, P32, P33			$128	____

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P16 *Religious Marriages in Halifax, 1768 - 1841*, cross referenced, 9034 entries ~~$25~~ **Sale $15** ____

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P15 *Deaths, Burials and Probate of Nova Scotians, 1749-1799, from Primary Sources: Vol. 2 (L to Z)* ____

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P24 *Deaths, Burials and Probate of Nova Scotians, 1800-1850, from Primary Sources: Vol. 3 (K to O)* ____

P25 *Deaths, Burials and Probate of Nova Scotians, 1800-1850, from Primary Sources: Vol. 4 (P to Z)* ____

Set of 4, P22, P23, P24, P25 $140.00 ____

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Contributors' Guidelines for the *NSG*

The following guidelines are intended to assist contributors regarding deadlines for contributions, length and type of articles submitted, documentation required, and acceptable format of material. The spirit of the guidelines is to promote high quality and suitable standardization of submissions for the benefit of our readers.

1. Each item sent for publication must contain the submitter's name and full contact information, including his or her mailing address.

2. Contributors are encouraged to send submissions as Word, WordPerfect, or rich text (.rtf) documents by email attachment to the Editor at gans@chebucto.ns.ca. Written or typed submissions are also accepted and can be mailed to the *NSG* Editor, c/o GANS, 3045 Robie St., Suite 222, Halifax, NS B3K 4P6, Canada.

3. Submission deadlines are the **1st of February**, the **1st of June** and the **1st of October**. Material received too late for one issue will be considered for inclusion in a later issue, if appropriate.

4. Articles should be adequately researched and documented. The use of endnotes and/or a bibliography is strongly encouraged. For guidance in the use and construction of endnotes and bibliographic references, preferred resources would be Elizabeth Shown Mills' *Evidence! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian* and/or the latest edition of the *Chicago Manual of Style*. For citing online sources, Mills' *Quick Sheet: Citing Online Historical Sources* is highly recommended. The Editor will provide assistance regarding documentation to contributors who do not have access to these publications.

5. Submissions concerning Family Bibles, census records, family articles, sources of research and the like will be published subject to consideration of length, space, suitability and probability of reader interest. The Editor reserves the right to accept or reject submissions, without right of appeal, based on the accuracy of the information, adequacy of documentation, or any other factor affecting suitability for publication. Preference will normally be given to articles covering underrepresented counties or subjects.

6. Genealogies, as such, cannot be accepted for inclusion in the *NSG*, but may be submitted to the *Nova Scotia Historical Review* for consideration. A very short (up to three generations) family tree, composed in either the New England Register or Burke Peerage method, included as part of a more substantive article is acceptable. A computer generated genealogy may be accepted if it reasonably conforms to either of the above methods.

7. Normally, a submission, e.g. a list of names, must not exceed four pages in length, except in instances where such a list (for instance, the census of a particular area) would be unacceptably incomplete. The Editor may decide to split a long submission between two or more issues if the material is deemed to be of sufficient interest to our readers.

8. The Editor must obtain written permission from the submitter to reduce by more than five lines the length of an article or item otherwise acceptable for publication.

9. Advertisements pertaining to genealogy are eligible for inclusion in the Bulletin Board section of the *NSG*. We cannot, however, solicit or accept paid advertisements.

10. Editors of non-profit family history publications may publish material derived from the *NSG*, provided that the material has not been copyrighted and that the *NSG* is acknowledged in print as the source.

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