

Nova Scotia Immigrants To 1867 Volume Ii Paperback

Explores why supporters of American independence did not prevail in the Fort Cumberland region of Nova Scotia, revealing how the siege of Fort Cumberland by the Continental army in 1776 shaped the attitudes of Nova Scotians to the revolution and to their place in the North American world. Describes events leading up to the siege, and looks at the attitudes of various players in the region such as New England planters, Natives, and Scots-Irish. Contains bandw illustrations. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

the relatives and descendants, both in Britain and Canada, of the children around whom this study revolves." --Book Jacket.

City girl Anna learns about different animals around her grandparents' farm while searching for the perfect pet.

Immigrants and immigration have always been central to Canadians' perception of themselves as a country and as a society. In this crisply written history, Valerie Knowles describes the different kinds of immigrants who have settled in Canada, and the immigration policies that have helped to define the character of Canadian immigrants over the centuries. Key policymakers and moulders of public opinion figure prominently in this colourful story, as does the role played by racism. This new and revised edition contains additional material on immigration to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, sections on the evacuee children of the Second World War and Canadian War Brides, and material relating to significant developments in the immigration and refugee field since 1996. Special attention is paid to the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act of 2001.

Branches is a series of short stories tracing the activities of three families as they take part in historic events in Scotland, Ireland and America in the period 1600-1800. Members of MacLean, Fisher and McKeen families are involved in the Siege of Londonderry (Ireland 1688), The Battle of Culloden (Scotland 1746), and engagements of Highland Regiments in America during the French-Indian War and the Revolutionary War (1757-1783). Stories of emigration to New England and Nova Scotia in the 1700s involve starvation, cannibalism, and piracy on various sea passages, as well as the rigors of establishing homes in a new land.

Contains an index of about 300,000 names taken from a wide range of records for the following provinces and territories: Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, the Yukon Territory, and the Northwest Territories. Also includes names from the state of Alaska.

Revised and updated this popular resource for amateur genealogists and history buffs is the best package for finding out more about the people who populate the province.

Col. and Mrs. Smith labored over a decade, to construct this vast index of heretofore widely scattered Nova Scotia immigrants from numerous archives in North America and abroad(Part 1); and from 450 articles in Nova Scotia periodicals (Part 2). Easily the most comprehensive sourcebook on Nova Scotia immigrants ever published, and a great tool for New England ancestral research, whether the ancestor's origins are Scottish, Irish, English, German, or Loyalist. Looks at Canada's immigration history, exploring how and why people made their way across land and sea to make Canada their home.

July 1st 1867 is celebrated as Canada's Confederation - the date that Canada became a country. But 1867 was only the beginning. As the country grew from a small dominion to a vast federation encompassing ten provinces, three territories, and hundreds of First Nations, its leaders repeatedly debated Canada's purpose, and the benefits and drawbacks of the choice to be Canadian. Reconsidering Confederation brings together Canada's leading historians to explore how the provinces, territories, and Treaty areas became the political frameworks we know today. In partnership with The Confederation Debates, an ongoing crowdsourced, non-partisan, and non-profit initiative to digitize all of Canada's founding colonial and federal records, this book breaks new ground by integrating the treaties between Indigenous peoples and the Crown into our understanding of Confederation. Rigorously researched and eminently readable, this book traces the unique paths that each province and territory took on their journey to Confederation. It shows the roots of regional and cultural grievances, as vital and controversial in early debates as they are today. Reconsidering Confederation tells the sometimes rocky, complex, and ongoing story of how Canada has become Canada.

Challenging the commonplace view that the Irish immigration saga was primarily driven by dire events in Ireland, Lucille Campey's groundbreaking work redraws the picture of early Irish settlement in Atlantic Canada. Extensively documented, and drawing on all known passenger lists of the period, the book is essential reading.

In 1942, the Canadian government forced more than 21,000 Japanese Canadians from their homes in British Columbia. They were told to bring only one suitcase each and officials vowed to protect the rest. Instead, Japanese Canadians were dispossessed, all their belongings either stolen or sold. The definitive statement of a major national research partnership, Landscapes of Injustice reinterprets the internment of Japanese Canadians by focusing on the deliberate and permanent destruction of home through the act of dispossession. All forms of property were taken. Families lost heirlooms and everyday possessions. They lost decades of investment and labour. They lost opportunities, neighbourhoods, and communities; they lost retirements, livelihoods, and educations. When Japanese Canadians were finally released from internment in 1949, they had no homes to return to. Asking why and how these events came to pass and charting Japanese Canadians' diverse responses, this book details the implications and legacies of injustice perpetrated under the cover of national security. In Landscapes of Injustice the diverse descendants of dispossession work together to understand what happened. They find that dispossession is not a chapter that closes or a period that neatly ends. It leaves enduring legacies of benefit and harm, shame and silence, and resilience and activism.

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These volumes are "limited to persons who entered British controlled Nova Scotia prior to the Confederation of Canada in 1867 ... the island of Cape Breton is not included."--[Vol. 1], p. xiii.

Covers Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and New England.

Most of us know bits and pieces of our history but would like to be more sure of how it all fits together. The trick is to find a history that is so absorbing you will want to read it from beginning to end. With this book, Desmond Morton, one of Canada's most noted and highly respected historians, shows how the choices we can make at the dawn of the 21st century have been shaped by history. Morton is keenly aware of the links connecting our present, our past, and our future, and in one compact and engrossing volume he pulls off the remarkable feat of bringing it all together – from the First Nations before the arrival of the Europeans to the failure of the Charlottetown accord and Jean Chretien's third term as prime minister. His acute observations on the Diefenbaker era, the effects of the post-war influx of immigrants, the flag debate, the baby boom, the Trudeau years and the constitutional crisis, the Quebec referendum, and the rise of the Canadian Alliance all provide an invaluable background to understanding the way Canada works today.

This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

The first-ever comprehensive book written on early English immigration to Canada, *Planters, Paupers, and Pioneers* introduces a series of three titles on *The English in Canada*. Focusing on factors that brought the English to Atlantic Canada, it traces the English arrivals to their various settlements in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, and considers their reasons for leaving their homeland. Who were they? When did they arrive? Were they successful? What was their lasting impact? Drawing on wide-ranging documentary sources, including passenger lists, newspaper shipping reports, and the wealth of material to be found in English county record offices and in Canadian national and provincial archives, the book provides extensive details of the immigrants and their settlements and gives details of more than 700 Atlantic crossings — essential reading for individuals wishing to trace English and Canadian family links or to deepen understanding of the emigration process.

"This guide lists the numerous examples of government documents, manuscripts, books, photographs, recordings and films in the collections of the Library of Congress which examine African-American life. Works by and about African-

Americans on the topics of slavery, music, art, literature, the military, sports, civil rights and other pertinent subjects are discussed"--

In 1928 Miss Cowan published in the series "University of Toronto Studies, History and Economics" her first work on population movements: *British Emigration to British North America, 1783-1837*. This study has remained a standard reference on its subject and for some time has been available for purchase only through second-hand channels. In the intervening years Miss Cowan maintained an active interest in this field of history; for the present volume she has revised the earlier study in the light of her own and others' investigations and has expanded her discussion to include another quarter-century. The book is an attempt to give students and general readers something of the story of the outpouring of British subjects who peopled British North America in the years before Confederation. Economic dislocations coincident with the Napoleonic Wars and the industrial and agricultural revolutions were causing a vast uprooting of population. At the same time, the beginning of political and humanitarian reform brought a demand for assistance in poor relief, for land, labour and other improvements at home and for government aid in emigrating to the colonies. The author describes the various policies of governments on emigration, the activities of timber, mercantile and land companies which became greatly interested in the flow of population overseas, and the efforts of individual and societies to help the needy who took part in this epic movement.

Nova Scotia Immigrants to 1867 Genealogical Publishing Com

The first full-scale biography of Canada's first prime minister in half a century by one of our best-known and most highly regarded political writers. The first volume of Richard Gwyn's definitive biography of John A. Macdonald follows his life from his birth in Scotland in 1815 to his emigration with his family to Kingston, Ontario, to his days as a young, rising lawyer, to his tragedy-ridden first marriage, to the birth of his political ambitions, to his commitment to the all-but-impossible challenge of achieving Confederation, to his presiding, with his second wife Agnes, over the first Canada Day of the new Dominion in 1867. Colourful, intensely human and with a full measure of human frailties, Macdonald was beyond question Canada's most important prime minister. This volume describes how Macdonald developed Canada's first true national political party, encompassing French and English and occupying the centre of the political spectrum. To perpetuate this party, Macdonald made systematic use of patronage to recruit talent and to bond supporters, a system of politics that continues to this day. Gwyn judges that Macdonald, if operating on a small stage, possessed political skills—of manipulation and deception as well as an extraordinary grasp of human nature—of the same calibre as the greats of his time, such as Disraeli and Lincoln. Confederation is the centerpiece here, and Gwyn's commentary on Macdonald's pivotal role is original and provocative. But his most striking analysis is that the greatest accomplishment of nineteenth-century Canadians was not Confederation, but rather to decide not to become Americans. Macdonald saw Confederation as a means to an end, its purpose being to serve as a loud and clear demonstration of the existence of a national will to survive. The two threats Macdonald had to contend with were those of annexation by the United States, perhaps by force, perhaps by osmosis, and equally that Britain just might let that annexation happen to avoid a conflict with the continent's new and unbeatable power.

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Gwyn describes Macdonald as “Canada’s first anti-American.” And in pages brimming with anecdote, insight, detail and originality, he has created an indelible portrait of “the irreplaceable man,”—the man who made us. “Macdonald hadn’t so much created a nation as manipulated and seduced and connived and bullied it into existence against the wishes of most of its own citizens. Now that Confederation was done, Macdonald would have to do it all over again: having conjured up a child-nation he would have to nurture it through adolescence towards adulthood. How he did this is, however, another story.” “He never made the least attempt to hide his “vice,” unlike, say, his contemporary, William Gladstone, with his sallies across London to save prostitutes, or Mackenzie King with his crystal-ball gazing. Not only was Macdonald entirely unashamed of his behaviour, he often actually drew attention to it, as in his famous response to a heckler who accused him of being drunk at a public meeting: “Yes, but the people would prefer John A. drunk to George Brown sober.” There was no hypocrisy in Macdonald’s make-up, nor any fear. —from John A. Macdonald

Wander the waterfront in Halifax, gorge on lobster at a local town hall and relive your childhood in the home of Anne of Green Gables; all with your trusted travel companion. Get to the heart of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island and begin your journey now!

In parallel columns of French and English, lists over 4,000 reference works and books on history and the humanities, breaking down the large divisions by subject, genre, type of document, and province or territory. Includes titles of national, provincial, territorial, or regional interest in every subject area when available. The entries describe the core focus of the book, its range of interest, scholarly paraphernalia, and any editions in the other Canadian language. The humanities headings are arts, language and linguistics, literature, performing arts, philosophy, and religion. Indexed by name, title, and French and English subject. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

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