NOVA SCOTIA SERIES

Place-Names and Places of Nova Scotia

With

an Introduction

by

Charles Bruce Fergusson

Archivist of Nova Scotia

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INTRODUCTION

This account of the place-names and the places of Nova Scotia was designed to appear in 1967 as the centennial project of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia on the occasion of the centenary of Confederation. Although an interesting little volume entitled **Place-Names of the Province of Nova Scotia** by Thomas J. Brown had been printed in 1922, it was realized that the fascinating topic of the origins of place-names in this Province demanded a fuller treatment and that it would be advantageous to combine an explanation of the derivations of the names of places with brief histories of the communities. Accordingly, over a period of two or three years, several members of the staff of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia were involved in gathering information for these purposes. Mr. Roger Nickerson was especially assigned to this task, and Miss Phyllis Blakeley and others aided as time permitted.

Names of places are a perpetual source of interest, arousing curiosity, standing as memorials of men and events, and throwing light on scenes and develpments. More than 2300 Nova Scotian names are included in this work. On account of their meaning, their derivation, and their topographical distribution, these names may be a matter of concernment to many persons. Their origins are various, many of them being of English, Scottish, French or Micmac derivation, and others being Gaelic, Irish, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Welsh, Latin, Russian, Italian or Greek. In many instances they indicate the elements of the population and the strands of Provincial history. While English, Scottish, and French names are most numerous, Micmac names, including Musquodoboit, Pictou, Shubenacadie and others are sprinkled over the Province. Gaelic names, over forty in number, include Beinn Bhreagh, Beinn Scalpie, and Ben Eoin. Portuguese names are exemplified by Mira, Port Morien, and Scatarie. Battles long ago are commemorated by such places as Trafalgar, Waterloo, and Alma. Ancestral homes are conjured up by many names, including Arisaig, Barra, Caledonia and Londonderry; disasters may be recalled by such appellations as Malignant Cove and Wreck Cove, and the surnames of early settlers, owners, or occupiers are perpetuated by the names of many places.

An explanation of the meaning and the origin of the names of places readily leads to a desire for a greater knowledge of the histories of communities throughout the Province. In order to satisfy this desire in some measure an outline of the history of these places is provided in this account. It is hoped

that these short local histories will interest readers and stimulate them to further investigation.

For the assistance and the co-operation of members of the staff of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia in the preparation of this account, I express my appreciation. My grateful thanks are also extended to Mrs. J. B. Hankinson and Mrs. Clyde Myra for careful and patient typewriting. For assistance in providing maps which are reproduced in this volume I am indebted to Mr. R. Findlay of the Department of Mines, Halifax.

Since the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names has been authorized to advise and rule on all questions concerning geographical names in Canada, an effort has been made to spell the names of places in this volume as approved by that committee.

Public Archives of Nova Scotia,
1967

C. B. FERGUSSON,
Provincial Archivist

Place Names

and

Places

ABERCROMBIE, Pictou County

This settlement is located about two miles upstream from the mouth of the East River on the south side in north central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after General James Abercrombie, a British General connected with the first battalion of Royal Highlanders who was with several campaigns in Canada and was killed at Bunker Hill in 1775. Robert Dunbar, a sergeant in the 73rd Highland Regiment settled here in 1784. It was on his farm that the wharf for the General Mining Association Railway was finished in 1828. From 1838 to 1888 there was a community in the vicinity known as the Loading Ground, with a Presbyterian Church known as The Bethel or the Sailor's Bethel, and a temperance hall.

There was also a school-house here in 1860's. A new school was built at the Loading Ground in 1882. A new three room school was completed in 1956.

A post office was established in 1882.

Scott Paper Company's plant was built in 1965-1967.

Population in 1956 was 269.

ABERDEEN, Inverness County

It is four miles east of Whycocomagh. It takes its name from Aberdeen, Scotland.

Among the grantees in the area were Honourable Thomas D. Archibald, 1862 and Flora Campbell, 1867. Settlers included Mrs. Joseph Reed, George Maling, Murdoch Carmichael, Donald MacCallum, Lachlin MacCallum, Harvey MacAulay, Malcolm or Angus Martin and Donald McLeod.

In 1908 a new school was built here.

In 1956 population of Aberdeen was 83.

ACACIAVILLE, Digby County

It is on Grand Joggin, approximately three miles from Digby.

Early names were Pleasant Valley and Acacia Valley, the latter name derived from N.B. Raymond's Acacia Hotel. The area was also referred to as Grand Joggin.

James Craige and Benjamin Ellison, Loyalists from Digby, were pioneers here in the late 18th century.

Hillgrove Baptist Church on Craige's Hill was dedicated July 2, 1837. A new church hall was completed in 1955. Conway school, built in 1936, was expanded in 1953. In 1964 it became the community centre in which a library was established.

Leslie M. Graig opened a post office here in 1869.

Fishing and farming are the major industries. An agricultural society was formed in 1840.

Population in 1956 was 67.

ADDINGTON FORKS, Antigonish County

A locality south west of Antigonish, where several streams and roads converge.

It formed part of a grant of 23,000 acres in April, 1804, to Lawrence Hartshorne, Halifax business man. Named in tribute to Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, speaker of the House of Commons from 1789 to 1801, when he became Prime Minister of Great Britain and negotiated the Treaty of Amiens with Napoleon. Following the renewal of the war, Addington was forced to resign in May, 1804 in favor of Pitt because of dissatisfaction with his war policy.

Part of school section No. 50, Beaver Meadow, originally extended from Salt Springs westward toward Pictou County border. John Chisholm was teaching there in 1831 and Norma MacDonald in 1848. Among early settlers in the district were MacDonald, Cameron, McRae, McLean, MacLauchlen, Chisholm, Shea, and MacInnis. It became a way office in 1856 and Norma MacDonald was way office keeper in 1868.

Situated in one of the most fertile farming districts of Antigonish County, there was a flax mill there in 1823, and a saw mill there in 1898.

ADMIRAL ROCK, Halifax County

This settlement is located about three miles north-west of the mouth of the Stewiacke River in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named in honour of Admiral Sir Alexander Inglis Cochran who encouraged John Watson, one of the early settlers, to emigrate from Scotland with his family.

John, Charles, Robert, and William Dickson received a 7000 acre grant here on February 17, 1806. John Watson was an early settler, having cleared 40 acres and built a house and barn by 1815.

A Presbyterian church, built 1887 to 1889 was dedicated November 31 and December 1, 1889.

There were gypsum mines here in the late 19th century. Shipbuilding was also carried on. The basic industry is farming.

Population in 1956 was 73.

ADVOCATE, Cumberland County

This community is located on Advocate Harbour near Cap d'Or. According to tradition when the Loyalists landed here some persons suggested settling at Apple River whereupon one of their number is supposed to have said, "I advocate the selection of the Harbour," and the majority replied "that is a good word and it is a good place. We will settle at the Harbour and we will call it Advocate." If this incident actually took place, it must have been earlier for Advocate Harbour is on Morris's Map of 1767. It is also said that the name was originally "Avocat." According to one account the community was settled by

six or seven retired Army officers with a body of American Loyalists about 1778. According to another account one of the first known settlers was Jacob Lynde who lived there briefly sometime between 1761 and 1768. There was a school in the community by 1828. A way office was established in 1842 and a Wesleyan Chapel was opened in 1858. Advocate had a vigorous ship-building industry in the latter half of the 19th century, with a large number of brigs, barques, and schooners being built from the 1840's to the 1890's. The population in 1956 was 336.

AFTON RIVER, Antigonish County

A river which flows north-west into George Bay.

Formerly called Little River.

Probably names after the poem, "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton", by Robert Burns.

AFTON STATION, Antigonish County

A settlement east of the town of Antigonish, it was settled by a number of Irish farmers whose descendants still live in the section. In 1864 a tannery, blacksmith shop and two mills were located there and now it has a sawmill, a post office and a railway station on the C.N.R. There is an Indian Day School at Bayfield Road. The old Indian reservation was known as Pomquet.

The population in 1956 was 221.

AINSLIE GLEN, Inverness County

It is about a mile and a half south-west of South Lake Ainslie.

Settlers here included John McMillan who obtained a grant of land in 1859 and Catherine McDonald who obtained a grant in 1861.

Between 1864 and 1867 a school was built here. Another school was constructed here in 1909. John McKay and John Stewart taught school here in 1848.

AINSLIE POINT, Inverness County

It is located at the centre of the northern end of Lake Ainslie and about seven miles south-east of the town of Inverness.

Early settlers included Norman McPherson, Robert McLeod and Donald McLean who obtained tickets of location in 1821. Other grantees included John McKinnon and Mrs. Flora McInnes who after being there for a number of years, got their grants in 1838.

The place is named after the Lieutenant-Governor of Cape Breton Island, 1816-1820.

AINSLIEVIEW, Inverness County

It is on the eastern shore of Head Lake, which is the southern most extremity of Lake Ainslie. Hugh MacMillan who arrived in 1815 was an early settler. In 1819 he applied for land which was surveyed for him in 1822 and granted in 1831.

A school and a lime kiln were here in the 1870's.

ALBA, Inverness County

This community is about a mile south-east of South Side Whycocomagh.

This settlement founded about 1828 by immigrants from the Hebrides, Scotland, was known as Boom until 1893 when the name was changed to Alba. Alba is a name of Scottish origin, being a name that was applied to North Britain in 843. But it is also fitting from the fact that white rocks in the area might be called Alba, the Latin word for white.

Early settlers included Donald MacDonald and his son from Lewis, Neil MacKinnon and Archibald Kennedy from Tiree, Neil Campbell and Hugh MacEachen from Mull, John Morrison from Uist and Angus Nicholson from Skye.

The grantees in the area also included Donald McPherson, 1855, Calvin Robinson, 1865 and Duncan Murray, 1866 and John Campbell, 1868.

There was a way office here from 1854 to 1867. Subsequently a post office was established here.

A school-house was built here between 1864 and 1867, and another in 1933.

ALBERT BRIDGE, Cape Breton County

This community is situated on the south side of the Mira River, on the main road between Sydney and Louisbourg. It was named in honor of Prince Albert, the consort of Queen Victoria.

During the early 18th century there was a French settlement here. In 1834 there was a ferry in operation across the river, and the place was known as Mira Ferry. By 1855 a drawbridge had been built, and by 1857 the name was changed to Albert Place or Albert Bridge.

1000 acres of land, including the land at the ferry, were granted to John Rundle senior and John Rundle, junior in 1803, but they had already erected dwellings by April 1803. The Peters family were settled further down the river before 1799, in which year they sold the land to the Honourable David Tait.

The Presbyterian Union Church was opened on October 18, 1857. A school-house, built before 1900, was replaced by a new building in 1918-1919.

A Postal Way Office was established on June 2, 1863 with Thomas Burke as Postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

In 1956 the population was 129.

ALBRO LAKE, Halifax County

see DARTMOUTH, Halifax County

ALDER POINT, Cape Breton County

It is located near the entrance to Little Bras d'Or on the east side. The point was so named because alder bushes grew in abundance there. This point was the location of the residence of Poupet de la Boulardarie (son of the grantee of Boulardarie Island) who came to the Island about 1738 and built a large house, barns, dairy, and mills. He was captured at Louisbourg in 1745. The orchard was still flourishing in 1768, and the cellar of the house was still visible in 1962.

William Russel was an early settler, having built houses, stages, and flakes by 1768. He died late in 1792, and in that year his wife, Maria G. T. Russel obtained a grant of "Russel Fields."

A new four-room school-house was constructed in 1948-49.

Fishing is the main industry. Many of the men are miners who work in neighbouring coal fields.

In 1956 the population was 731.

ALDER RIVER, Guysborough County

This settlement is located about two miles north of Fitsgerald Lake, north of the Guysborough River, in eastern Nova Scotia. Its name was prompted by two prominent natural features: alders, a type of bush, and a river, actually a small stream. In 1812, one thousand acres were granted to John F. T. Gschwindt and Mrs. Isabella Ellis. The Anglican Church received a grant in 1813 for the support and maintenance of a Dean and Chapter. Parts of this were reconveyed to the Crown by Antigonish County in 1940 by Arnold Hudson in 1952, by the Canadian Lumber Company in 1957 and by the Anglican Church in 1959. Nicholas Dobbin and Thomas Cassady received grants here in 1814.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

ALDERSHOT, Kings County

This settlement is located about two miles north of Kentville. It was probably named after Aldershot Camp which was established about thirty-five miles south-west of London, England in 1855.

Soon after 1812 a number of Negro families from the United States came to Nova Scotia and settled in the Pine Woods and Gibson's Woods area. Soon after Confederation a central place for militia drill was established on the Aylesford plain near the Annapolis county line and it was called Aldershot. In 1904 the Dominion government purchased land for a new Camp Aldersot in the Pine Woods.

School classes were held for six months in 1870. In 1906

$700 was voted for a school in Pine Woods. In 1944 a rented building in Yoho section of Aldershot was replaced by a new school built on Meadow Road. Aldershot Elementary School was built in 1962. Inhabitants of the village have been employed in the military camp or in the town of Kentville.

Population of Aldershot in 1956 was 1,406.

ALDERSVILLE, Lunenburg County

This settlement is about seven miles north-north-west of New Ross on the Chester Basin-Kentville Highway.

This is probably a corruption of Addersville, a name given for DeAdder a soldier who probably settled here soon after the Sherbrooke settlement began in 1816. William Sefferns a veteran of the Napoleonic wars and the American war of 1812, received a grant of 100 acres here.

The exterior of St. James Anglican Church was completed by April 20, 1908 and the building was consecrated on July 25, 1910. In 1875 plans were made to begin a school.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 81.

ALLENDALE, Shelburne County

It is at the head of Ragged Islands Harbour on the south coast of Nova Scotia.

The Indians probably called it Medawomkek or Meduomitk, meaning "the water flows turbulently." The latter name comes from the Allen family which settled in the area after a brief stay at Shelburne in 1783-85.

In 1784 James Allen and others received a grant of 12,780 acres at, or near, Shelburne, and when the Loyalist settlers spread outward from Shelburne in 1785-87, many came to Ragged Islands Harbour.

The United Church was built about 1884-1887, and a United Baptist Church begun in 1878, was dedicated January 13, 1895. In 1831, Goerge Wadsworth taught school in the area, and about 1869 a school-house was erected. In 1856, George Wall kept a Postal Way Office in the area. When the Nova Scotia Southern Railroad was built through about 1906, a spur line was built to Lockeport town from Allendale.

The oldest industry is fishing; others are lumbering and agriculture. Several wage-earners work on the railroad or with the Department of Highways. Ragged Islands Inn, a symbol of the tourist industry, was built about 1796-1799.

Population in 1956 was 89.

ALMA, Pictou County

This rural area is located at the head of Middle River south of Pictou Harbour. Soon after the Crimean War the place

was named in commemoration of the location of a victory over the Russians by the French and British in 1854.

Alexander Fraser, Sr., settled here in 1773 and received a grant in 1783. Alexander Ross, Jr., received a grant in 1783 and was settled here by 1792. The area was part of a 5000 acre grant made to Richard Williams in 1775.

Rev. James D. MacGregor, Presbyterian Pioneer Missionary to Pictou County held open air communion services near Alma. Rev. Norman McLeod and his associates settled here and at nearby Loch Broom before departing in the *Ark* in 1820 for St. Ann's.

Angus McPhee opened a school at Middle River settlement, November 1, 1811, and a school was built or provided for by 1813. A new school was built about 1953.

A postal way office was established in 1855. A building was bought, moved and furnished for a public hall about 1880.

The railway between Stellarton and Pictou was opened November 28, 1887, and a railway station was built in the early 20th century. An iron bridge over the Middle River was completed early in November, 1884.

Population in 1956 was 152.

ALPENA, Annapolis County

It is about ten miles south of Middleton on the Middleton -Bridgewater highway.

This name may have originated in the southern United States. Settlement began in this area about 1806.

Pope, Vose and Company operated a sawmill here about mid 19th century. A power station for Nova Scotia Light and Power was built about 1959-60. A school-house, built in the early 19th century, burned in 1899.

Lumbering is the main industry. A Railway station for the Nova Scotia Central Railway was built about 1889.

ALPINE RIDGE, Inverness County

It is about five miles south of Mabou. Early settlers included Donald McDonald, a native of Scotland, who was here about 1802, Angus Gillis, Alexander McDonald, and John Beaton. Malcolm Campbell, a native of Scotland who had resided in Cape Breton since 1817 received a grant in the Alpine Ridge area in 1838. In the 1870's Smyth had an establishment near here.

ALTON, Colchester County

This rural area located about a mile south of Shortts Lake in central Nova Scotia. Land in this area was laid out for Captain Robert Bethell and Corporal Patrick Foy of the Kings Orange Rangers in 1799. In 1821 a grant of land was made to William Polly, who evidently settled here, for the place came to be known as Pollys Bog. In 1880 this name was changed to Alton

by an Act of the Provincial Assembly. Possibly it was named after Alton, Hampshire, England.

Pollys Bog Post Office was established in 1880 with L. Lindsay as Postmaster. It was closed in 1949 when Rural Route service was established. Alton United church was converted from a hall soon after 1960. The Intercolonial Railway was completed in December, 1858.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 150.

ALTON, Kings County

This rural area is about two miles south of Kentville on Mill Brook in central Nova Scotia. It may have been named after a town in Hampshire, England. An early name was Beech Hill, and in 1872 the school section was known by both names. William Wall was one of the Horton township proprietors who drew title to lots of land in this area. Settlement probably began in the early 19th century.

A school-house was built at Beech Hill about 1866.

A postal way office was opened in 1863.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was North Alton, 274, South Alton, 202.

AMHERST, Cumberland County

This is the largest town in Cumberland County. Amherst is located on the Isthmus of Chignecto between the Nappan and Missaquash Rivers. The Micmac names for the locality were "Memaloos Kudaagun" and "Nemcheboogwek", the latter meaning "going up rising ground." An early settlement on the same site was established by Acadians who were first attracted to the Isthmus in 1672, and called their village "Les Planches." The village was put to the torch in 1755 by the French. When the township was projected in 1759 it was named Amherst, in honour of Lord Jeffrey Amherst (1717-97), who captured Louisburg in 1758 in co-operation with Admiral Boscawen. Alpheus Morse, John Bent and Elisha Freeman were the first three settlers on lands where Amherst is now located. The first school was established in 1814. The first Church built was Baptist in 1818. An Anglican Church was completed in 1823 and this was followed by a Wesleyan Chapel, the cornerstone being laid on June 24, 1840. The first post office was established in 1810.

Rapid growth began with the completion of the Intercolonial Railway in 1876 and the development of the coal industry in Cumberland County, transforming the community from a village to an industrial town. It was incorporated in 1889. One of the first industries was the Amherst Boot and Shoe Company, formed in 1875, which employed as many as two hundred people in 1901. The Canadian Car and Foundry Co. Ltd., begun in 1877 as Rhodes and Curry, by two young Nova Scotians began building railway cars in 1893. The Hewson Woolen Mills were established

in 1902 and 1912 the McKay Auto Company moved there from Kentville. In 1948 Bendix Home Appliances Canada Limited established an assembly plant in Amherst but is no longer in existence. Standard Chemical Company Ltd. completed construction of a refined salt plant in the area in 1947. The principal manufacturing industries now are Canadian Assemblies Limited (license plates), Christie Trunk and Bag Company Ltd., Dominion Manufacturers Ltd., (caskets), Elmac Co. Ltd. (insulating wool), Enamel and Heating Products Ltd. (aircraft components and parts, reinforcing steel, furnaces, bars, and bolts), and Maritime Pant Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (Men's Wear). Another relatively large company is Robb Engineering Works Ltd., which announced a $500,000 expansion in 1959.

An industrial park was begun here in 1966. Christie Bag and Trunk Company has already built a new plant there, and Union Carbide announced plans in 1966 for a plant which will employ forty to fifty people. Marden Wild of Canada Limited is also planning to locate here an establishment for processing tanning oils.

Other recent developments include the construction of a new rink and recreation centre in 1959 to replace the old Bailey Arena destroyed by fire. The Interprovincial school for the deaf was opened in November, 1961 and the opening of the $2,000,000 Highland View Hospital on October 5, 1966.

Amherst has one radio station, and one newspaper, the Amherst *Daily News*.

The population in 1966 was 10,788.

AMHERST POINT, Cumberland County

See Amherst

AMHERST SHORE, Cumberland County

A community located on the Northumberland Strait north of Amherst. It was formerly known as Rockwell's Settlement. James Jackson, 1835, and W. H. Huddlestone, 1836, were among the grantees. A way office was established there in 1861 and a school by 1867.

AMIRAULT HILL, Yarmouth County

It is on the east side of the Tusket river and about three miles south of Tusket near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

Jacques Amirault, son of Jacques Amirault of Pubnico settled here in the early 19th century, and the name of the place is derived from him.

A new school-house was completed in 1931 and officially opened in October. Amirault Hill Consolidated school was built in 1958.

Fishing is the major industry. The Tusket river abounds in alewives.

The population in 1956 was 320.

ANNANDALE, Colchester County

This rural area is located about five miles east of Wentworth. It was named after Annandale, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, the home of some of the first settlers in New Annan. John Donald arrived at Pictou from Scotland in July, 1820 and was setteld on land here by August, 1825. He received a grant in 1827. William Campbell came from Scotland about 1774 and lived at Pictou. In 1814 he petitioned for a grant of land and received one at Annandale in 1817. Other grantees were: William Cooper in 1849, John Patterson in 1845, John Smith in 1857, and Charles B. Archibald in 1889.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 50.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, Annapolis County

On the south side of the Annapolis River approximately six miles from the mouth of the river.

The Indian name was Esunuskek, "hard ground and well swarded", or Eisuneskwek, "Eison's place." The entire basin area was named Port Royal by Demonts and Champlain when they discovered it in 1604. Nicholson changed the name to Annapolis when he captured the fort in 1710, naming it for Queen Anne. The old name given by Champlain and the name given by Nicholson gradually merged and became the official name, Annapolis Royal.

In 1606 Poutrincourt established a small settlement of gardeners and farmers here, and in 1610 he brought his family to the place. About 1636 D'Aulnay de Charnisay built a small fort at the present Fort Anne site.

The first Anglican place of worship was probably the chapel erected inside the fort about 1708. This was used by the English after 1710. St. Luke's Anglican church was built between 1775 and Easter, 1784. A new St. Luke's was built between 1814 and 1820 and consecrated in 1820. A Roman Catholic chapel was built in the lower town before 1654. Soon after 1690 a building was acquired from De Villieu for a church, but this was destroyed by New England troops in 1707. It was after this, in 1708 that the chapel inside the fort was built. St. Louis Roman Catholic church probably began with the French church built soon after 1724 which was destroyed by Indians in 1745. A new church was built about 1835 and stood until it was demolished in 1930. St. Thomas Roman Catholic church was opened December 24, 1910. The United church of St. George and St. Andrew began with the Methodist church built in 1798, a new church was erected near the site of the Mohawk Fort in 1846. Another church was dedicated December 31, 1911. The new Central Baptist church was opened and dedicated June 10, 1853. A Baptist church was completed in 1874 and dedicated on November 15, 1874. A Presbyterian church was completed about 1862.

Reverend Richard Watts opened a school with the Society

for the Propagation of the Gospel funds about Easter 1728. About 1739 he built a school. Benjamin Snow opened a High School in 1781. A new grammar school was erected in 1827, sold in 1866 and a new building erected. Another building was purchased and fitted for school purposes in 1883. Annapolis Royal High School was built in 1939. A new elementary school was built in 1963 and enlarged in 1965. Albion Academy was established in 1836 by Andrew Henderson at Albion Vale, near Annapolis Royal.

Annapolis Royal had a Post Office in 1785. John McNamara was probably the postmaster at that time.

In 1702 a building to be used as a hospital was built and furnished. Annapolis General hospital was built in 1938-39, completed December 1, 1939 and enlarged in 1965-66.

What was probably the first police force in Nova Scotia was organized by the council here in September 1734. In 1738, one of the first Masonic Lodges in Nova Scotia was organized.

A new jail and court-house were built in 1793. The court-house burned down in 1836. The same year a new court-house was built and served until it was rebuilt about 1925. Annapolis district community centre was built by the Canadian Legion War Service during World War II, and incorporated as a community centre in August 1946. The Queen Hotel, built about 1870, was used as a Bible training school for the International Christian Mission for a while in the early 1960's.

D'Aulnay de Charnisay built a small fort here about 1636. It was captured by Colonel Robert Sedgewick in 1654 and reoccupied by the French in 1670. Fort Anne was begun in 1687, completed in 1705. Sir William Phipps captured it in May 1690, but didn't hold it long. The same year the fort was attacked and the town burned by New England pirates. After its completion, the fort was strong enough to withstand two invasions from New England in July, 1704 and 1707. In 1710, Colonel Francis Nicholson established permanent English supremacy, and the fort was occupied as a military post until 1854. In 1917 it became a national park and museum.

The Nova Scotia Farmer and Annapolis County Times was published by Henry Fisher in 1873. The *Journal*, published by W. H. Banks began in 1876. In November 1895, a women's weekly, *The Weekly Surprise* began publication. The *Annapolis Spectator* was begun in 1882 by J. L. Devany.

The railway was started at Annapolis in 1867 and was completed to Horton's Landing by August 18, 1869. The town was incorporated in 1893 with Hugh Evan Gillis as Mayor. A new skating rink was built in 1965 to replace a building built in 1921-22 which had burned.

Retail stores are the main places of business. This town is a shipping centre for the local fruit growing indsutry. Some fishing is also carried on.

Population in 1961 was 800.

ANTIGONISH, Antigonish County

Shire town of Antigonish County.

The word Antigonish is of Micmac origin. According to Dr. Silas Rand it is derived from Nalegitkoonechk (Nalegitkoonech or Nalegitkunech), meaning "where branches are torn off." It is said that there the bears broke down branches to get the beech nuts. The earliest known use of the name which persists as Antigonish is in Nicholas Denys, *The Description and Natural History of the Coasts of North America* which was published in 1672. In that book it appears as Articougnesche. On Jumeau's map of 1685 it is seen as Antigonieche and by 1755 it appeared in its present form Antigonish.

In 1784 Colonel Timothy Hierlihy and the other officers and men of the Nova Scotia Volunteers received a grant of twenty-one thousand six hundred acres on Antigonish Harbour, this was later known as the "Soldiers Grant." Colonel Timothy Hierlihy had served in the Prince of Wales Regiment during the American Revolution, recruited men for service in Independent Companies and in 1778 was sent to the Island of St. John (now Prince Edward Island) with the troops under his command being stationed at Charlottetown. In 1782 these troops were merged with the Nova Scotia Volunteers with Hierlihy as commanding officer.

The early settlement was at the entrance of Antigonish Harbour at what is called Town Point. Colonel Hierlihy named his projected town and township Dorchester in honor of Sir Guy Carleton, first Baron Dorchester, who had served as commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America during the latter part of the American Revolution. This town failed, like other attempts to make the formation of a village precede the cultivation of the land.

Some of the settlers discovered that the soil was more fertile at the head of the tide and so sold their land at the harbour and moved up the river. Others found that large trees grew on the intervale and on the hills and cut these to float down the streams to Antigonish Harbour. The Napoleonic wars caused a demand for timber in Great Britain, particularly from 1809 to 1819. A settlement called Antigonish Intervale began to develop slowly at the junction of the West and Wright's Rivers. Here Nathaniel Symonds opened a shop in 1804 and about 1806 he began to manufacture potash from the wood ashes of the trees being cleared along the intervale.

A post office was established in 1816 at "The Village", which as early as 1821 was called Antigonish. A telegraph office was opened in Antigonish on July 19, 1852, by the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company and on August 11, 1852, telegraph communication was completed between Halifax and Sydney.

The Eastern Extension Railway was opened for traffic from New Glasgow to Antigonish in September, 1879, and from Antigonish to the station at Crittenden's Creek in December, 1880.

A telephone exchange was installed in 1888 which was purchased by the Nova Scotia Telephone Company in 1900.

In 1804 the Presbyterians organized a congregation at the home of Nathaniel Symonds at Antigonish, where they met until a small Church was erected on what became Church Street. Rev. James Munro was the first minister to the congregation numbering thirteen families. During the ministry of his successor, Rev. Thomas Trotter, the original log church was replaced in 1828 and the old building became Mr. Trotter's school and a third church which was constructed between 1861 and 1864 by Alexander MacDonald, Alexander Munroe and Joseph Crockett and had since been enlarged. In 1925 the congregation of St. James Church voted to enter into the fellowship of the United Church of Canada.

Although in the early days Antigonish was visited by Anglican clergymen from Guysborough, the first Anglican priest appointed permanently in the district was the Rev. Thomas Howland White, rector of Trinity parish which included Bayfield, Linwood and Antigonish. The land on which the present church stands was a gift of John Thomas Hill on November 4, 1834. The present St. Paul's Anglican Church was consecrated on September 4, 1903.

The first Roman Catholic chapel in the village of Antigonish was built in the year 1810 when Father Alexander MacDonald of Arisaig was the priest for the district. In 1811 it was cared for by Father Alexander McDonel, who resided at Arisaig as assistant to Father MacDonald, and made missionary visits to Antigonish. Bishop Plessis named the new mission St. Ninian's in 1812. The first resident pastor was Father Remi Gaulin who came in 1815. Father William Fraser (later Bishop Fraser) took charge of the parish of Antigonish in 1824 and replaced the chapel with a frame building which could accomodate a congregation of eight hundred. The cornerstone for the blue limestone structure with freestone trimmings was laid on June 29th, 1867, by Rev. Dr. John Cameron, V. G., and was completed in 1874. St. Ninian's became the Cathedral church of the Diocese when the Bishop's seat was removed from Arichat to Antigonish in 1886 in the episcopacy of Bishop John Cameron.

St. Francis Xavier University was founded as a college in 1853 in temporary quarters at Arichat, Richmond County, but two years later was transferred to Antigonish. An engineering school was established in 1899 and the first science graduates were granted degrees in 1904. Mount St. Bernard College for women was affiliated in 1894 and St. Martha's School of Nursing in 1926.

An extension department was established in 1929 for work in adult education in the farming and fishing communities of eastern Nova Scotia. The influence of this adult education program has spread through the world, particularly to Asia, Africa, the Caribbean area and Latin America. The Coady International Institute provides training for both Canadian and foreign stu-

dents in extension work and adult education. First wing of the new building was opened in 1961.

Xavier Junior College was established as an integral part of the University at Sydney in 1951 to serve the needs of industrial Cape Breton. The chapel of St. Francis Xavier University was opened and blessed by Bishop James Morrison, D. D. in 1948 and the Angus L. Macdonald Library (in memory of the late Premier of Nova Scotia) was officially opened on July 17, 1965. A large percentage of those living in the town are employed by the University on a professional, administrative, clerical and maintenance level.

The congregation of the Sisters of St. Martha was founded in 1900 by the Rt. Rev. John Cameron, Bishop of Antigonish Diocese. Their motherhouse is named Bethany. From the management of the domestic work of St. Francis Xavier University the activities of the Sisters have been expanded to hospitals, orphanages, schools and social service extension work. In 1906 St. Martha's Hospital was opened at Antigonish and has a 180 bed capacity. The R. K. MacDonald Guest Home for Senior Citizens was opened in 1958 in a fire-proof building.

Each summer Highland Games are held at Antigonish. The first Games were in 1863 being sponsored by the Highland Society which had been established on August 22, 1861 by Dr. Alexander McDonald, pioneer physician of Antigonish County.

The town of Antigonish was incorporated in 1889, the first mayor being Leonard C. Archibald, a prominent business man and Rupert Cunningham, town clerk. The commercial and industrial life of Antigonish depends mainly upon the surrounding farm area. It has a dairy, bakeries, machine shop, woodworking factory, contracting firms and a quarry and monument works as well as shops, banks and service industries. A weekly newspaper, *The Casket*, is published and there is a 10,000 watt radio station C.J.F.X. and a television outlet CFXV-TV.

The population in 1961 was 4,344.

ANTIGONISH HARBOR, Antigonish County

Both a harbour and a locality north-east of Antigonish town. In 1784 Lt. Col. Timothy Hierlihy and other disbanded soldiers received a grant of land on both sides of Antigonish Harbour. There was a school there in 1829 for children of the surnames of Chisholm, McDonald, McLellan and McNeil and a new school-house was built about 1866. John Chisholm was appointed postmaster of a way office at Antigonish Harbour on June 1, 1873.

See also Antigonish

ANTRIM, Halifax County

This locality is approximately twenty-six miles north-east of Halifax City. It was named after Antrim, Ireland, since it was also known as "New Antrim." The early settlers were from

Northern Ireland. In May 1821, 200 acres were surveyed for John McMichael and 100 acres were surveyed for John Kerr. Other landowners at that time were John and James Ogilvie, James M. Edward, and Robert Sutherland.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church was opened on Nuttall's Hill on the last Sunday of 1867.

A new school-house was opened at Kerr section, in the southern part of the settlement, in 1875. It was destroyed by fire, and a new school was built in 1896.

A postal Way Office was established on January 1, 1863 with James Kerr as postmaster.

Farming is the basic industry.

APPLE RIVER, Cumberland County

Located near Chignecto Bay, south-west of Amherst. The Indian name was "Agoomakun" meaning "Herring Fishery." The present name is derived from the fruit trees. The first settlers were Loyalists from New York including Robert Dove, Hugh Pudsey and Joseph Elderkin, who settled at Apple River in 1788. A way office was established there in 1849. It had a school-house in 1867 and one of the early churches was a methodist church dedicated in 1877.

The population in 1956 was 161.

ARBUCKLE BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook which flows north into Northumberland Strait near Malignant Cove. Possibly named after Private John Arbuckle of the Royal Nova Scotia Volunteers, who received a 100 acre farm lot in the Soldier's Grant of 1784 at Antigonish.

ARCADIA, Yarmouth County

It is at the head of Chebogue river, approximately two miles east of Yarmouth town, near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name for Chebogue, Utkubok, "spring of water", probably included this area. The original English name was Upper Chebogue, but this was changed to Arcadia on January 27, 1863. Arcadia was an ideal region of rustic contentment in classical times. The Chebogue river was settled by people from New England in the 1760's.

A Baptist church was dedicated on July 12, 1868. Arcadia Wesleyan church was opened July 9, 1871. In 1874 Holy Trinity church of Yarmouth was torn down and re-erected in Arcadia. The old Bartlett house is said to have had an old Acadian house incorporated in it.

Arcadia Consolidated school was opened in September, 1958.

A new Post Office building was completed in 1967.

Major industries are the retail trade and fishing.
Population in 1956 was 489.

ARCHIBALD POINT, Antigonish County

A point situated on the western shore of Antigonish harbour, probably named after the Archibald family.

ARCHIE POND, Antigonish County

A cove on the strait of Canso near Auld's Cove, also known as Bass Pond. The Morrises had a grant there and by 1876, according to Church's map a shipyard was located there.

ARDNESS, Pictou County

This rural area is located about two miles south of the Northumberland Strait near the boundary between Antigonish and Pictou Counties. It was named after a village in Scotland. The settlers included John McGilvray, from Ardnamurchan Inverness-shire, in August, 1790, who settled in 1792; Alexander McGilvray from Arisaig in September, 1791, who settled here the same year; John McGilvray (number 2) from Arisaig in September, 1791, who settled here soon afterwards; Evan who settled here at the same time and John McGilvray (number 3) who came from Ardnamurchan in August, 1790 and settled here in 1792. Rory, Ronald, John and Lachlan McDonald came from Arisaig, Inverness-shire in September, 1791, and settled here in 1793, Angus McDonald from Mudard and Evan from Arisaig came at the same time. Grants of land were given to all these people in November, 1810.

A new school was opened February 5, 1920.
Farming is the main industry.
Population in 1956 was 70.

ARDOISE HILL, Hants County

This settlement is located near the sources of the Meander River in central Nova Scotia. Ardoise is a French word meaning slate, and very descriptive of the geological constitution of this area. Reverend George Gillmore was given a grant of 500 acres here in 1786, but found the ridge of flint and slate difficult to cultivate and moved away in 1791.

A Union meeting-house was built in 1830 and was still standing in 1967. A school-house was built sometime before 1825. It was condemned in 1869, and a new building was erected in 1871.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.
Population in 1956 was 122.

ARGYLE, Guysborough County

This settlement is located about a mile south of South River Lake, near the Antigonish-Guysborough line in eastern Nova Scotia. This name is of Scottish origin and was given to the settlement by Duncan McIntosh who came from Scotland in 1843 with four sons and three daughters. The land was granted to Anthony Lockwood, the Government surveyor and cartographer, who asked for land to settle on after his duties were ended and to John Adam Biswanger, who had been forced off the land on which he was established and who wished to obtain another grant.

A school-house was built probably before 1865.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

ARGYLE, Yarmouth County

It extends from West Pubnico to Roberts Island, near the southern tip of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name was Popkoktek, "always running down." A variation - Abuptic - is still in use. In 1765 Colonel Ranald MacKinnon gave the area the name Argyle from his native home in Scotland.

In 1651, Phillippe D'Entremont was granted a large tract of land at the south end of the province by Charles La Tour. John Frost (who became a Congregational minister) settled here, and in 1765 Colonel Ranald MacKinnon received a grant of land and came to live.

In 1795, there were seventy families, with a Roman Catholic chapel and a New Light meeting-house in the settlement. On April 30, 1865 a Baptist meeting-house burned. In December, 1866, a new Baptist church was opened, and another Baptist church built in 1877 was dedicated on January 9, 1878. Central Argyle Baptist church was built in 1879. The Methodist church was dedicated on December 13, 1891, and a Free Baptist church at Argyle South was opened on November 29, 1896. A new Baptist church at Argyle Sound was blown down on February 2, 1882, and rebuilt later in the year.

A school-house was built at Argyle about 1873. In Central Argyle a school building was erected in 1856. A new school in 1857 was burned in 1868 and replaced shortly afterwards. Lower Argyle school-house burned late in 1951, and a new consolidated school was built in 1960.

A Way Office was established in 1852, and a Post Office in 1875. A new office was built in 1878. In Lower Argyle, E. T. Goodwin kept a Way Office in 1865, and a Post Office was set up in 1875. James Frost kept a Post Office at Frost's Corners in 1875. A. J. Nickerson had a Post Office at Argyle Head in 1884.

A court-house was built about 1833.

In 1895 the settlement had direct rail connection with Yarmouth via the South Shore railroad at Glenwood.

Argyle township was established in July 1771. Municipal incorporation was in 1879.

Industries have included lumber mills, tanneries, fishing and fish curing and farming.

Population in 1956 was Argyle, 72; Argyle Head, 72; Argyle Sound, 110; Lower Argyle, 173; Central Argyle, 125.

ARGYLE HEAD, Yarmouth County

See ARGYLE

ARGYLE SOUND, Yarmouth County

See ARGYLE

ARICHAT, Richmond County

Arichat is the capital of Richmond County and it is situated on the southern side of Isle Madame. The name is evidently Micmac in origin, being derived from "Liksak", "Aliksak", "Neliksak", or "Neliksaak", meaning the camping ground, or worn, split, or shivered rocks. For a time the place was called Port St. Marys.

In 1722. Ruette d'Auteuil, who had been Procureur-General at Quebec having received a grant of Isle Madame on certain conditions, engaged in fishing operations at Arichat. But no vigorous efforts were then made to promote settlement, and by 1726 this grant of Isle Madame was surrendered. Arichat soon became known for the excellence of its harbour and the convenience of its fishery. Vessels frequented its coves, and in 1766 two vessels from Jersey or Guernsey, with 18 shallops, were engaged in the fishery at Arichat. In 1767 Charles Robin and John Robin were agents at Arichat on Isle Madame and Paspebiac in Bay Chaleur for Robin, Pipon & Co., of Jersey. By the year 1774 there were 238 persons at Arichat.

Father William Phelan, who went to Arichat in 1786, was the first missionary regularly resident in Arichat, and Rev. William Shaw became the first Anglican rector there in 1828.

It is reported that a school was established at Arichat in 1828, and in 1832 Stephen Bruton and John Walsh were teaching school in Arichat and Nicholas Doyle was teaching school at Little Arichat. The court-house which had been built about 1814, was replaced by a new one in 1845. A post office was established in 1824, and a lighthouse was established in 1851. By 1811 Thomas LeNoir had a blacksmith's shop in Arichat.

On July 20, 1853, the Arichat Seminary, which was the precursor of St. Francis Xavier College, was opened at Arichat. It was transferred from Arichat to Antigonish in 1855.

Fishing is a basic industry. By 1839 Arichat had become a busy centre for coasting vessels, with nearly 200 vessels. For a time Arichat was one of the busiest ports in the Province.

Its newspapers have included *The Warden*, which was pub-

lished from 1891 to 1894, and *The Richmond County Record* which began to appear in 1897.

In 1881 Arichat had a population of 910; in 1956 it was 657.

ARISAIG, Antigonish County

A settlement near Northumberland Strait north west of Antigonish, named for a district on the western coast of Inverness-shire, Scotland, and a promonotory lying between two inlets of the sea and immediately opposite the isle of Eigg. The district was earlier known as Frenchman's Barn.

The earliest settlement made in Antigonish County by Highlanders was in Arisaig, the first white man to live there being Angus Gillis McDonald, from Morar who had been a *gille* or a body servant to John McDonald of Glenaladale, who had emigrated to America and took a leading part in raising the 84th Regiment. Although Angus Gillis MacDonald had received a soldier's grant at Merigomish in 1783 he explored the county and selected 500 acres of land at a place he named Arisaig from his native land. However, he did not live there long because he thought the Indians were hostile. His brother, John Ban Gillis, was the first permanent settler at Arisaig, coming there with his wife and son in the spring of 1785. Captain Alexander MacGillivray was another early settler.

St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Parish at Arisaig was the earliest Highland Catholic mission in Nova Scotia for between 1785 and 1791 the land all along the Gulf shore was being rapidly occupied. In 1792 the first small log church was built in a day on a site near the present Arisaig pier. The first priest was Father James MacDonald. A contract for a new church was given in 1807 to Nathaniel Symonds of Antigonish, which was enlarged in 1821. Another church was built and finished by Sylvester O'Donoghue of Antigonish and dedicated on July 16, 1878.

Among the first teachers at Arisaig was Dougald Mac Eachern, a noted Gaelic scholar and bard.

A school-house had been built at Arisaig by 1817, and Stephen MacDonald was schoolmaster.

There was a post way office from 1834 to 1847 and from 1853 to 1867, the way office keeper being William Gillis in 1868.

The first pier or wharf was built of round logs by volunteer labour with some government assistance between 1811-1813. This pier formed the only harbour from Antigonish to Merigomish, and was of great service to the trade of the district. Fishing was important in bygone years, also farming.

The first grist mill was built by Donald MacKinnon about 1826.

ARISAIG BROOK, Antigonish County

Flows north into Northumberland Strait.

ARISAIG POINT, Antigonish County

North east of Merigomish Island.

ARLINGTON, Annapolis County

It is approximately three miles south of Port Lorne Harbour on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This name was probably brought from Virginia by the Loyalist settlers who populated this area soon after 1785. The Banks family were prominent early settlers prior to 1838.

A school was built prior to 1866.

Farming and lumbering are the main occupations.

ARLINGTON, Kings County

This rural area is located west of Upper Pereau and near the head of Ross Creek approximately four miles south of Bennett Bay in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after Arlington, Mass., or Arlington, Virginia, U.S.A. The land was part of Cornwallis township which was established in 1761.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 110.

ARMDALE, Halifax County

A village situated at the head of the North West Arm of Halifax Harbour. The area was known as Dutch Village after German (Deutsche) settlers arrived in 1750. About 1860 Sir Charles Tupper named his estate on North West Arm, Halifax City, "Armdale", but from 1871 to 1931 the Fairview and Dutch Village area appeared in the federal census as "North-West Arm." In 1941 the two areas were separated and the term "Armdale District" came into use instead of Dutch Village.

St. James's Anglican Church was built as a school-house in 1857. Most of this church was torn down in early 1966, and a new St. James's church was constructed immediately, being dedicated on February 4, 1967. The Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist was consecrated in August, 1847, but the building was destroyed by fire in 1928. In the meantime a new church had been constructed in 1920 on another site on the Purcell's Cove Road, closer to the centre of population in the parish. A Presbyterian church was opened in November, 1867, and after church union a new church was opened as Bethany United on December 9, 1928. A new Bethany United was dedicated on September 14, 1958, and the old church became a chapel and christian education centre.

The frame school-house at North West Arm was opened on August 4, 1857. The Dutch Village school was built about 1878, a two-room school was built at South Armdale in 1943, while new schools were built at North Armdale in 1946 and at South Armdale in 1948. Armdale central school was built about 1951-52. The new Armdale Junior High School was nearing com-

pletion in July, 1955. Springvale Elementary School was built in 1962-63. West Armdale School was built in 1964-65.

The new Armdale Post Office building was opened on August 19, 1953.

The "Halifax Gazette" datelined at Armdale but printed in Dartmouth, was begun by Ralph S. Morton of the "Dartmouth Free Press" on March 23, 1960, but ceased shortly afterwards.

The corner-stone of the Halifax County Municipal Administration building was laid in August, 1959, and the building was opened in January 1960. In December, 1960, a branch of the Halifax County Regional Library was opened in this building. Keddy's Nursing Manor was opened on June 1, 1965. Andrew Downs started the first Zoological Gardens on the North American continent in 1847 on his estate at Walton.

About 1786 John Hosterman built a grist mill on the stream running out of Chocolate Lake. In the 1860's there was the Melville nail manufactory and iron foundry, and in 1879 Henderson and Potts had a paint factory on the same site. This was burned in 1887. The district is now largely a residential suburb for those working in the metropolitan Halifax-Dartmouth area.

The population in 1956 was 3,252.

ASHDALE, Antigonish County

A settlement south-west of Antigonish. The name is a descriptive term. It was first known as "Gaspereaux Lake" school section No. 68, between Beaver Meadow, West River and Ohio, but the school was closed in 1953 for want of children.

ASHFIELD, Inverness County

It is about five miles south-west of Whycocomagh. The name is descriptive of ash trees and field.

Among the grantees of the area were: Hugh McDonald, 1867, Allan Fergusson, 1870 and Edward Campbell, 1871.

Farming and lumbering have been the chief industries. A new school was built here in 1915 and was in use in 1916.

ASHMORE, Digby County

It is approximately two miles south-west of Gilbert Cove and five miles north-east of Weymouth.

This name may have originated in England, in English literature, or because of a number of ash trees in the locality. The settlement was an offshoot of the Weymouth Loyalist colony which began in 1784.

Bethel Baptist church was opened in November, 1857. A new church, replacing it, was built in 1873.

Farming and lumbering are the major industries.

Population in 1956 was 278.

ASKILTON, Inverness County

This community is about five miles north-east of Port Hawkesbury. It is said to have been named after Donald McAskill who was the postmaster here in 1865. Landholders in this area included John Cameron, 1811, Patrick Dowland, 1809 and Alexander McGregor, 1814. Church's map of Inverness County prepared about 1875 shows a school, a Roman Catholic chapel and a glebe house existing there. The Long Stretch Bridge is nearby. In 1898 Askilton had a grist mill and a population of 100.

ASPEN, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the east branch of St. Mary's River. It was probably so named because of an abundance of that type of tree in the area. Richard Bradford of Country Harbour received a four hundred acre grant in this area in 1815. Much of the village site was part of a 1765 grant made to Rev. James Lyons and others.

Matthew McLaughlan was schoolmaster at "East Branch of St. Mary's River" in 1834. A new school-house was completed in 1903. A Federal Post Office was completed June 18, 1964.

Lumbering and limited farming are the basic industries. Population in 1956 was 138.

ASPOTOGAN, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located at the head of Aspotogan harbour which is between St. Margarets Bay and Mahone Bay. The name is of Micmac origin derived from "Ashmutogun" or "Ukpudeskakun" meaning where they "block the passage way or where the seals go in and out." An early name was Sandy Beaches.

Some of the grantees were Matthew Allen in 1834 and John Corkum in 1835.

Fishing is the main industry.

ATHOL, Cumberland County

Situated along the Maccan River, north-west of Springhill and south-west of Maccan. Originally called "Little Forks." The name was changed by Provincial statute in 1871. It was called after John Murray, 4th Duke of Athol or the district of the same name in Scotland. Early settlers included Gilroys, Storeys, McNutts, Smiths, Dodsworths and Bakers. A school was built in 1899.

The population in 1966 was 127.

ATHOL STATION, Cumberland County

See ATHOL

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Farming and lumbering are the major industries.

Population in 1956 was 278.

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Fishing is the main industry.

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The population in 1966 was 127.

ATHOL STATION, Cumberland County

See ATHOL

ATKINSON STATION, Cumberland County

A community about eight miles south-east of Oxford. Among the first grantees were J. G. Purdy, 1821 and George Rushton, 1847.

ATLANTIC, Shelburne County

It is situated approximately a mile and a half south of Round Bay near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

At one time known as Red Head, it took its present name from its location, well out in the Atlantic Ocean in relation to neighbouring communities.

ATWOODS BROOK, Shelburne County

It is on the west side of the mouth of Barrington Bay, west of Cape Sable Island.

In 1767 Joseph Atwood received a grant at Bear Point. He probably lived here earlier since there is a record that William Johnson had petitioned for a grant of a point of land at the head of the southern part of Barrington Harbour, called Atwoods Point, in 1764. Atwood's descendants and other Cape Cod pre-Loyalists filled out the settlement.

A meeting-house was built on the east side of Atwoods Brook in the early 19th century. It was replaced by a new building in 1861.

Like its sister communities Atwoods Brook takes its living from the sea in the form of fish, Irish moss, and seaweed which was used for insulation at one time. There is also some lumbering.

Population in 1956 was 81.

AUBURN, Kings County

This settlement is located about three miles west of Aylesford in west-central Nova Scotia. It was probably named for a village in Westmeath, England. Two of the early grantees in this area were Walter Wilkins, one thousand acres on October 20, 1770, and James Marden, five thousand acres on September 10, 1783. Bowser's farm was a resting place on the Windsor to Annapolis route in 1794.

St. Mary's Anglican Church was built in 1790. In 1799 and in 1833 school-houses were built near the Church. The last school was later sold to the school section and was used as a common school in 1891. West King's District High School was opened on October 5, 1956.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 383.

AUBURNDALE, Lunenburg County

This community is about five miles west of Bridgewater.

An early name was Branch because of the location south of the West Branch of the LaHave River.

Its present name may also have come from Goldsmith poem, "The Deserted Village." Settlement probably began about mid-19th century by Crouses, Wentzells and Rhodenizers.

In 1911 a new community hall was erected. In March 1896 a post office was opened with Simon T. Beck as postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 84.

AULDS COVE, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the west side of the Strait of Canso, just south of the Antigonish-Guysborough County line, on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably named after Alexander Auld who was an early settler and had grist and saw mills here prior to 1833. On a September 1821 map the cove was called "Porcupine Cove." In May, 1791, one thousand acres of land were surveyed for John O'Brien and five members of the Frost family. The southern boundary was on "Mill Brook" which may indicate that a mill had been erected by that date. A Mr. Barry had constructed saw, grist and carding mills here by 1834.

A new school-house was erected in 1929-30.

Postal way offices were established at "Aulds" about 1841 and in 1847. A way office was established in Forristalls store in 1852, which went under the names: Gut of Canso, Forristalls, and Forristalls Gut.

Hugh McMillan established a ferry service between Aulds Cove and Point LeCroix about 1852-53. Preliminary work was begun on the Canso causeway in June, 1952. The last load of fill was dumped into the strait on December 10, 1954. The first passenger train crossed the causeway on May 14, 1955, and on August 13, 1955 the causeway was completed.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 119.

AVONDALE, Hants County

This settlement is located on the east side of the Avon river about one mile north of the St. Croix river in central Nova Scotia. This name was prompted by the nearness of the Avon river and means Avon-valley, or low land along the Avon. It was originally called Newport Landing and Town Landing because this is where the Rhode Island Emigrants landed in 1760. The Post Office was still named Newport Landing until it was abolished in 1963 for a rural route.

Settlement began in 1760. The town of Newport was laid out here but never materialized. The Old Stone House, or Henley Farm, built not long after 1761, if not by the Acadians, was still standing in 1961.

A Methodist church was built here about 1794 or 1795. A new church was opened on January 17, 1858.

A school was built prior to 1866. A public hall was built in 1877.

Newport Landing Way Office was established in 1851.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 153.

AVONDALE STATION, Pictou County

This rural area is located about four miles upstream from the mouth of Barneys River. It was known as Central Barneys River until the name was changed to Avondale at a public meeting held July 2, 1869. The beauty of the surroundings may have prompted the inhabitants to name the village after the Avon River in England.

Settlement was probably begun here in the late 1780's by Samuel Holmes, Robert McDonald, Gregor McGregor and Robert Stewart. William Hattie received a grant here in 1816, and built one of the first mills in Merigomish. Archibald Walker reputedly was one of the first settlers.

A school-house was built near the banks of the river in 1802. Later another school was built where the railway yard came to be in 1879. James Crerar and Daniel Anderson were early teachers. Avondale school burned down on June 5, 1944, and was replaced by a new building in 1945.

A postal way office was established July 1, 1873, with Robert McDonald as Postmaster. A post office was established August 1, 1883. In January, 1886, a new public hall was opened.

The Eastern Extension Railway was constructed through this section about June, 1879. Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 56.

AVONPORT, Kings County

This settlement is located near the mouth of the Gaspereaux River in central Nova Scotia. So named on account of its location, it was at one time included in Lower Horton. Then it was known as Horton Point until February, 1864, when it was changed to Avonport. James Fillis from Halifax was one of the earliest settlers acquiring a grant of land between Horton River and Blue Beach. He built a house and planted an orchard. The Reid family from Scotland were also early settlers.

A Union Church was built here in 1864. Avonport Baptist Church was possibly built about 1909-1910. In 1925 an old building near the Church was remodelled for school purposes. The new L. E. Shaw Memorial School was completed in 1956.

A postal way office was established with W. F. Newcomb as postmaster on June 1, 1872.

A covered bridge was built across the Horton River in 1869. It was torn down in January, 1952, and a bailey bridge was put in use until a new bridge could be completed in 1961.

A railway station was built in 1870. A lighthouse was completed at Horton Bluff in 1851.

Farming and the manufacture of clay products have been the main industries. Robert Shaw built a clay brick and tile manufacturing plant here in 1883.

Population in 1956 was Avonport 235, Avonport Station, 210.

AVONPORT STATION, Kings County

See AVONPORT

AVONSIDE, Antigonish County

See TRACADIE

AYLESFORD, Kings County

This village is located about five miles west of Berwick near the sources of the Annapolis River near the Fundy shore of Nova Scotia. Aylesford bog was called Kobetek by the Indians meaning "a beaver's home, from a little beaver shaped island." The English name was possibly given in honor of the fourth Earl of Aylesford who was Lord of the Bedchamber to George III until 1783. On October 6, 1786, by order of the Executive Council the part of Wilmot which lay in Kings County was called Aylesford. The south-eastern boundary was cut out in 1823 and the Western boundary of the County from Aylesford township to the Lunenburg County line was cut out in 1824.

Settlement probably began in this area soon after Wilmot township was laid out in 1764. It was greatly extended by Loyalist immigration. By 1802, there were forty-two families in the township. On September 15, 1787, James Morden made an indenture with John West, a resident of Aylesford mountain (in the township of Aylesford, lately called Wilmot Mountain in the township of Wilmot) for 130 acres of land on Aylesford Mountain. Lower Aylesford remained almost unsettled until 1835 when the government began selling land there.

Baptist meeting houses were opened at Upper Aylesford on December 14, 1873, and at Lower Aylesford in 1877. St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church was built shortly before 1854. The Roman Catholic congregation moved and renovated a store for church services opening the building in June, 1942. The new St. Monica's Church was built in 1956. The Aylesford United Church was built in 1956. The Aylesford United Church was built in 1831 as the East Chapel. It was moved and renovated in 1917.

Two school-houses had been built in the Township by May, 1814. A new school was erected at Aylesford Mountain in 1878, and at Aylesford in 1895. On October, 1965, the new St. Mary's Elementary School was opened.

A postal way office was established in 1836 and a post office in 1853. A way office was opened at Aylesford West from

1859 to 1860. James D. Van Buskirk was postmaster at Aylesford in 1854.

The Aylesford Union was published by Rev. John B. Morgan of the Aylesford Baptist Church in 1897-99. The first year it was printed at the *Register* office, the second year at the *Middleton Outlook* office.

Fruit growing along with other forms of agriculture is the main industry. In September, 1964, the Scotian Gold fruit processing plant, after about forty years of production was scheduled to be abandoned and sold.

Population in 1956 was: Aylesford, 738, Aylesford East, 96, Aylesford Mountain, 63.

AYLESFORD EAST, Kings County

See AYLESFORD

AYLESFORD MOUNTAIN, Kings County

See AYLESFORD

BACCARO, Shelburne County

This settlement is located in the vicinity of Point Baccaro between Barrington Bay and Negro Harbour on the south shore of Nova Scotia. The name is possibly a variation of the Portuguese word, Baccalloo, meaning "codfish" which was probably given by Portuguese fishermen in the 16th century.

Settlement was probably begun in the 1760's by Barrington township proprietors.

The Methodist Harmonic Hall was opened in 1853, and in December 1858, the Methodist church was opened. A new church was opened and dedicated on December 9, 1923. A school-house was built in 1892.

Baccaro lighthouse was first lighted in 1850. During the winter of 1956-57 the Pine Tree Line Early Warning Radar installation was built by the United States Government. In 1962 it was staffed by Canadian Forces personnel under special agreement.

Sheep raising and fishing were early industries.

Population in 1956 was 111.

BACK SHORE, Pictou County

This settlement is located on the north side of Cape John on the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was so named because of its position on the "back shore" of the cape, using River John village as the point of reference. It sits on land granted to the trustees of Philip Marchinton in 1811, and to John Liddell a Halifax business man in 1820 in compensation for lands given for Negro settlement.

Fishing is the main industry.

BADDECK, Victoria County

Baddeck is located on the north shore of the Bras d'Or Lake. According to Dr. S. F. Rand the name is derived from a Micmac name, "Abadak" or "Abadek" meaning a portion of food set aside for someone or a sultry place. Dr. Patterson also states that the name is Indian, but that it means "place with an island near."

Baddeck was known as Little Baddeck until 1851.

Captain Jonathan Jones obtained a grant of land along the Baddeck River in 1790 and John Leaver and a man by the name of Bentinck settled in the area shortly afterwards. But the first English settler on the site of the community of Baddeck was James Duffus, a half-pay naval officer from Halifax who settled on Kidston's Island in 1819, and was granted land on the mainland opposite in 1825. The second settler was Joseph Campbell, in 1829, and the third was James Anderson, 1840.

The first Church built in the Baddeck area was the Presbyterian Church erected about a mile east of the village to accomodate parishioners at Red Head and head of Baddeck Bay.

In 1858 the first Roman Catholic Church, St. Michael's was built, through the efforts of some Scottish settlers from the Outer Hebrides. An Anglican Church was built in the same year.

Although Baddeck is known primarily as a tourist resort it has had several active industries in the past. Baddeck's third settler, James Anderson, established a ship-building enterprise here in 1841; and thirty vessels were built in the next thirty years. This tradition has been maintained in the twentieth century, with the most notable product having been luxury yachts. Other industries have included a creamery and a cereal mill around the period of World War I.

The Cape Breton Highland Society was organized at Little Baddeck in 1847 and the Baddeck United Agricultural Society was formed in 1848. By 1848 there was a Way office at Baddeck.

Baddeck's peaceful history must have contributed immensely to its development as a tourist resort. In fact, so quiet was the settlement in 1854 that the county sheriff used the jail as a boarding house and turned out the prisoners in order to accommodate boarders. Other notable events in Baddeck's history include the founding of Canada's first Home and School Association under the direction of Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell in 1895. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone lived at nearby Beinn Breagh. Bell's experiments there culminated in the flight at Baddeck of the *Silver Dart*, the first airplane flown in the British Empire in 1909. A museum dedicated to Dr. Bell was opened in Baddeck in 1956.

Baddeck's newspapers included *The Island Reporter* established about 1884, *The Telephone*, 1898-1909 and the *Victoria News*, 1909-1929.

The population was 772 in 1956.

BADDECK BAY, Victoria County

Baddeck Bay is a settlement four miles east of Baddeck, at the head of Baddeck Bay. Among the early grantees were Mark Crowdis and Mark Crowdis, Jr., 1832. There was a school in the district by 1867. The 1956 population was 159.

BADDECK BRIDGE, Victoria County

Baddeck Bridge is located four miles north-west of Baddeck, on the Baddeck River. The area was first settled by Loyalists at the end of the eighteenth century, and the beginning of the nineteenth century, followed by Highland Scots a few years later.

Among the early grantees were Lydia Wheeler, 1786, Patrick Denley, 1827 and Hezekiah Ingraham, 1832. A postal way office was established here in 1866.

The population in 1956 was 94.

BADDECK FORKS, Victoria County

Baddeck Forks is situated north of Baddeck on the Baddeck River where it is joined by Peter's Brook. It was at one time known as Big Baddeck. The River Valley was settled by Loyalists at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. The Loyalists were soon followed by Highland Scots. Among the early grantees were Archibald Clark, 1823, and William Watson and Donald McRae, 1829. The first church here was the Presbyterian Church which was built in 1837.

The population in 1956 was 57.

BADDECK WEST, Victoria County

See Baddeck.

BAILEY BROOK, Pictou County

This rural area is located about three miles south of Northumberland Strait near the north-eastern end of the County. The brook was reputedly named after John Bailey who settled near its mouth about 1788. The area was so named before 1809 and at the time the spelling was "Ballies Brook." It was settled extensively by two waves of Scots from Inverness-shire. The first came in August, 1790, and in September, 1791, and settled here in 1791 to 1793. The second came in 1802 and settled here in 1804 and 1805. They were mostly MacDonalds, MacGilvrays, MacKinnons, MacLeans, McDougalds, and an Alexander Smith from Mudardshire, Scotland. They all received grants of their lands in November, 1810.

A Roman Catholic Church was built in 1834.

Schools were established at the Lower Settlement in June, 1813, and at the Upper Settlement in June, 1818, and a school-house was built by February, 1818. A new school-house was built at Baileys Brook in 1882. This building burned down and was replaced by a new school under construction in 1917.

A postal way office was established in 1856.

An iron bridge was built over the brook early in 1886.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 126.

BAKER SETTLEMENT, Lunenburg County

It is about four miles north-east of Chelsea in the south-western part of the county.

This settlement was probably named after the Baker family which was settled in the area by 1835. A Union Church was built sometime prior to 1915.

A school was erected at "Baker's Stambourne" in 1877.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 264.

BALD ROCK, Halifax County

This settlement is located on Sambro Harbour approximately sixteen miles south of Halifax City. This name is descriptive. Part of the land here was granted to John Burbidge and William Best in November 1772. Other grants were made to James Gray in 1849, William and John Smith in 1865, Richard Finlay in 1865, and Charles Gray, jr. in 1866. At this time the settlement was probably known as Holland's Cove.

Formerly inshore fishing was the basic industry. There is a boat-yard and some residents are employed in the Halifax area.

BALEINE, Cape Breton County

It is located about two miles south-west of Mainadieu Passage, on the south-east coast of Cape Breton Island. The name, Port aux Baleines, was used by Captain Charles Daniel in 1629. It means Whale Harbour, and it was so named because of a rock resembling a whale.

Spanish fishermen undoubtedly visited this cove in the 16th century. In July 1629, Sir James Stuart, a Scottish Lord, arrived with a group of colonists to begin a settlement. He cleared some land and built a fort, but in September, this was captured by Captain Charles Daniel of Dieppe, who took most of the people back to Falmouth and the rest to France. About 1714 the place was settled again.

A Roman Catholic Chapel was built soon afterwards but it burned down on December 3, 1726. The new Notre Dame de Bon Secours Church was built before July 1732. On September 5, 1753 the church of Notre Dame de la Nativite was consecrated, When Louisbourg was finally taken by the British in 1758 the settlers departed. Others soon arrived. Thomas Meadoz (Meadows), Benjamin Cann and William Gerrot lived here in 1768, and by 1774 the inhabitants numbered thirty-nine.

A school-house was built before 1900. In 1908 a new school was completed to replace it.

Late in September, 1725 *Le Chameau*, a French ship carrying a fortune in French currency as well as several Government officials bound for Louisbourg, went aground on rocks of Baleine with the loss of 310 lives. On September 19, 1965 the *Chameau's* treasure was discovered and largely recovered.

Fishing is the main industry.

BALFRON, Colchester County

This rural area is located on the Waugh River, about four miles above Tatamagouche. It was probably named after Balfron, a parish in Stirlingshire, Scotland. The land was part of a grant given to William F. W. Des Barres in 1765. In 1803-04 Welwood Waugh and his sons occupied the land along the river just north of here. Scottish people probably began to populate the area a little later. The name was given before 1875, and by that time

there was considerable settlement which included two saw mills, a grist mill, a Post Office, and a school.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 107.

BALLANTYNES BROOK, Antigonish County

Flows east into George Bay.

See BALLANTYNES COVE

BALLANTYNES COVE, Antigonish County

A cove in George Bay and a settlement north of Antigonish.

Named after David Ballentine, a British soldier who had served in the 82nd regiment during the American Revolution and who received a grant for military service. It is one of the older settlements in Antigonish County because of the facilities of its excellent cove and was settled by soldiers and by emigrants from the highlands after 1800. The school section was first known as south side Cape George and Alexander McKay was schoolmaster there in 1831 and William Kelly in 1834.

The population in 1956 was 55.

BALL'S CREEK, Cape Breton County

This community is located at the south end of the West Arm of Sydney Harbour. The creek was so named after Honourable Ingraham Ball who got a grant bordering on it in 1795. In 1826, John and William Ball owned land on the south side of the creek.

A school-house built before 1875, was destroyed by fire in 1886. A new school-house was completed for occupation in 1905. In 1921 the school at rear of Ball's Creek was burned. In 1957 the 6-room Ball's Bridge consolidated elementary school was built.

A postal Way Office was established in 1850.

Farming is the basic industry.

In 1956 the population was 342.

BALMORAL, Richmond County

This community is situated between West Bay and Lennox Passage, and about four miles south of Grand Anse. It is named after the place in Scotland made famous as a residence of the Royal family. Among those granted land here were Philip McRae, 1859, and Alexander McRae, 1861.

BALMORAL MILLS, Colchester County

This rural area is located on one of the streams which run into the Waugh River from the east side, about six miles south-east of Tatmagouche. It was probably named after Balmoral

Castle in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The Balmoral Mills, built by Alexander McKay about 1850, was still in operation in 1953 and were puchased by the Provincial Government in May, 1966 to be opened as a tourist attraction. The village site lies within the DesBarres Grant of 1765. To the south of this grant, a tract of 200 acres was laid off for a Mr. Monroe. He never improved it, and in 1828 it was granted to William Sutherland, a resident of Earltown since about 1822, on condition of immediate settlement and cultivation. An adjoining lot was granted to John Sutherland in 1848. A mill had been built here by that time.

Angus McKay was in charge of the new Post Office opened in June, 1885.

In the early 20th century, there were seven grist mills in the area, but most disappeared. Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

BANGOR, Digby County

It is on the Meteghan River and about three miles from St. Marys Bay.

This name probably came from Bangor, Maine, and the settlement was an offshoot of the Meteghan colony which began in the 1770's.

There was a mill here about 1865-70. In the 1880's, when the railroad was constructed, the village became more important and its population increased.

Industries are fresh water fishing and farming.

Population in 1956 was 95.

BANGS FALLS, Queens County

It is on the Medway River and approximately two miles south-east of Ponhook Lake, and about 15 miles north-north-east of Liverpool.

This community was named after an early settler who was probably a descendant of one of the Chester Township proprietors of 1785 and came here early in the 19th century.

About 1894 a school-house was built here.

Milling, lumbering, and some farming are the industries.

BARACHOIS, Colchester County

This community is located around the south side of Barachois Harbour about two miles north-east of Tatamagouche. The name reputedly originated with the Acadian French "Barre a cheoir" and refers to small ponds near the sea separated only by a sand-bar or neck of land. The bay was named Joseph Harbour by Joseph Frederick Wallet DesBarres after himself. The Indian name was Egnokechechk.

George Chalmers had brought land at "Point Barrissoy" by 1795. In 1803-04, Alan Forsythe was the principal landholder on both sides of the harbour. His neighbours were Robert Mc-

Burnie on the east side and Robert Chalmers on the west side of the harbour.

Robert McBurnie was the schoolmaster for "Burreswa" district for the June to December, 1831 term. A school was built by 1845. "Barrasois" school burned in November, 1932 and a new school was erected in 1933. In 1872 the Methodists were planning to erect a church here. It was completed within the next few years.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 110.

BARACHOIS HARBOUR, Cape Breton County

This community is situated on the south side of St. Andrews Channel. The Indian name was Egnokechechk. The word Barachois is from the Acadian French "Barre a cheoir" and means a lagoon or pond separated from a larger body of water by a neck of land or sand bar.

Andrew and Donald Laing were resident here at the time that grants of land were given to them in 1840 and 1841 respectively. John and William Nicholson obtained grants in 1873 and 1875 respectively.

A school-house was built here before 1875. A new school was built in 1923 to replace a building which burned down in the summer of 1922.

Farming and fishing are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 74.

BARNEYS RIVER, Pictou County

Four communities share this name: Lower Barneys River, located about 4 miles east of Merigomish, Barneys River Station, located up the river on the Canadian National Railway Line and Barneys River located on the West branch along the route of old highway number four, and Middle Barneys River near Kenzieville. The river area was so named after Barnabas McGee who reputedly was the first settler in Merigomish township about 1776 or 1777. An early name was "East River of Merigomish."

The mouth of the river was the site of a major Micmac camping ground. George Morrison and Walter Murray were early settlers after McGee. Land in the Barneys River-Kenzieville area was laid out for immigrants who came to the country in 1801 and first settled on the 82nd Grant lands. Land had been cleared by Archibald Chisholm and John Forbes at Barneys Brook Gulf by 1806. A mill was erected in 1811 by William Murray at Lower Barneys River.

A Baptist church was built at Barneys River in the summer of 1874. A Presbyterian Church was erected at Lower Barneys River about 1830. It burned down and was rebuilt. Candlish Church was completed in January, 1858.

A school was built at Barneys River East in 1870.

Postal way offices were established at Barneys River in 1852 and at Lower Barneys River in 1856. A new Post Office was opened at Barneys River Station in December, 1885. Farming and lumbering are the basic industries. The Eastern Extension Railway was built in June, 1879.

Population in 1956 was: Barneys River Station, 78, Lower Barneys River, 118.

BARNEYS RIVER STATION, Pictou County

See BARNEYS RIVER

BARRA GLEN, Victoria County

Barra Glen is a settlement north of the Bras d'Or Lake, twelve miles from Baddeck. It is named after the island of Barra in the county of Inverness, Scotland. Among the early grantees were Effy McKinnon, 1861, Mary McNeil, 1852, and Hugh McNeil, 1876. A school house was built here in 1896.

The population in 1956 was 53.

BARRA HEAD, Richmond County

This settlement is about seven miles east of St. Peters and on St. Peters Inlet on the southern side of Bras d'Or Lake, known as Salmon River in 1904. Barra Head was named after a place in Scotland. An early grantee was Malcolm Cameron, 1817. The Church of the Immaculate Conception was built here in 1865. Barra was the site of an Indian reservation at one time. In 1956 the population was 72.

BARREN HILL, Richmond County

It is located between Loch Lomond and Ferguson Lake and about three miles to the east of Grand River. Among the grantees were John McKay and Angus McCuish, 1857.

BARRINGTON, Shelburne County

Two separate communities share this place name; Barrington Passage, located on the west side of Barrington Bay, so named because of the passage between Cape Sable Island and the mainland which existed before the construction of the causeway, and called "Le Passage" by the French settlers and explorers, and Barrington Head, so named from its situation at the head of Barrington Bay. The Indian name was Ministegek, "he has gone for it." There was a small French settlement here on the Barrington River which included a chapel and a mill. In 1699 one French family lived at the Passage de Bacareau. In 1748 there were eight French families living at "Le Passage." English settlement began when fishermen from Cape Cod and Nantucket came to the south coast of Nova Scotia for fish and decided to bring their families to settle in the wilderness lands.

Twenty families arrived in 1761. A return of Plymouth people in Barrington dated July 1, 1762 lists thirty names, all heads of families. The township, which was granted in December, 1767, was probably named in honor of William Wildman, second Viscount Barrington, Secretary at War 1755-1761, 1765-1778, and Chancellor of the Exchequer 1761-1762.

The Old Meeting-House, also called St. Johns Church at one time, was built in 1765. It is now a building of historic significance. In the summer of 1966 it was opened for visitors during regular hours. The Island Meeting House was built on the mainland at what became Crowell's Post Office in 1780. It was rebuilt in 1811, enlarged in 1841, and torn down to provide material for Temple Baptist Church. The "Christian Bethel" on Brass Hill was completed enough for use in October 1851. It was also torn down when its congregation united with Temple Baptist. Providence Baptist Church was opened on February 9, 1873. Temple Baptist Church began in 1880 was completed in 1886. Providence Church was torn down in 1932 and made into a dwelling. The exterior of the Anglican Church was completed by 1846. At Barrington Head, a Methodist Church built in 1816 and enlarged in 1840, was replaced by what became Wesley United Church which was opened and dedicated on January 28, 1866. A Methodist Church built in 1844 and burned in 1855, was replaced in 1856 by a church which later became St. James United Church. A church at Barrington Passage, begun in January, 1860 by the Presbyterians, was opened on June 23, 1866.

Mr. Benison was the schoolmaster at Barrington Head in 1824. In February, 1828, the people of Barrington entered into subscription to build a central school-house. In 1841 a school-house was erected on land originally set off by the proprietors for a parade ground. A two-storey school was built in Barrington district #10 during the winter of 1851-52. In 1890-91 a two-room school-house was built at Barrington Passage to replace an old crowded structure. The Barrington Consolidated School was completed in 1955. Barrington Municipal High School was built in 1957-58 and enlarged in 1960. In 1963 the High School Annex for Grade VII was built.

Barrington Way Office, established about 1836, became a Post Office in 1843. At Barrington Passage, a Way Office was established in 1855. Barrington Passage Post Office building was constructed about 1962. Barrington Federal Post Office was completed in July, 1964.

A new public hall at Barrington Passage was being built in January, 1887. The I.O.O.F. hall was begun in 1906, and the auditorium was completed in March, 1909.

The first issue of the *Cape Sable Advertiser*, published by Moses H. Nickerson appeared in June, 1886.

The Coast Railway was completed to Barrington Passage from Yarmouth in June, 1900, and on December 14, 1906, the Halifax and South Western Railway was completed to Barrington

Passage from Liverpool, thus linking Halifax and Yarmouth by rail.

The court-house at Barrington Head was probably completed in 1855.

In 1884 a company was formed to build a steamer which would run between Barrington and Yarmouth. In March 1884, the *Arcadia* was launched, and on March 28, 1888, a new, larger steamer, the *LaTour* was launched. The Barrington and Cape Island Steam Ferry Company was incorporated in 1884 with the *Yuba* as the first ferry. The Barrington Passage to Cape Sable Island causeway was constructed in 1948 and 1949, and opened in August, 1949.

Public service industries such as stores, service stations, motels, etc. comprise the great part of Barrington commerce.

Population in 1956 was: Barrington Head, 266; Barrington Passage, 231.

BARRINGTON HEAD, Shelburne County

See BARRINGTON

BARRINGTON PASSAGE, Shelburne County

See BARRINGTON

BARRIOS BEACH, Antigonish County

A settlement about two miles north of Tracadie Lake named after the Bariault or Barrio family. This Acadian family was among the first settlers of Tracadie, and had come from St. Pierre and Miquelon via Arichat in the years after the deportation. The Acadians called this beach "La point du Cimetiere." The school section is also known as East Tracadie. Benjamin Boudrot was appointed postmaster in July 1, 1868.

The population in 1956 was 143.

BARRIO HEAD, Antigonish County

A cliff of red sandstone on the south shore of George Bay in the Tracadie area.

See BARRIOS BEACH

BARRONSFIELD, Cumberland County

Barronsfield is a settlement near the mouth of River Hebert, south-west of Amherst. The community was named after Captain Edward Barron who was among the first grantees in 1765. A way office was established there in 1854 and a school was there by 1867.

BARR SETTLEMENT, Hants County

This settlement is located about five miles south of the

source of the Kennetcook River in Central Nova Scotia. It was probably named for early settlers.

John Grant was one of the grantees here on January 11, 1810.

Farming is the basic industry.

BARRYS CORNER, Lunenburg County

It is near the eastern side of Blysteiner Lake and about six miles south-southwest of the community of Mahone Bay.

This settlement was named after an early settler on this corner in the road.

John Bellman and John Lavender received a grant of land here on November 9, 1918.

The Anglican Christ Church was built here in 1866.

Farming is the main industry.

BARSS CORNERS, Lunenburg County

It is about three miles north-east of New Germany.

This settlement was named after an early settler. An earlier name was Centreville.

A meeting-house was erected in 1842. The Baptist Church was built in 1860 and the Methodist Church was begun in 1900 and dedicated in 1903. A school was built about 1855.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 195.

BARTON, Digby County

This community is near the head of St. Mary's Bay, on the eastern side.

The Indian name for the head of St. Mary's Bay was Wagweik, or Wagwitk, "running out to an end." An early name applied to the Way Office was Specht's Cove. Joseph Barton, for whom the village was named, was an early settler who received land in this area in June, 1787. The settlers were Loyalists from New England who came to the Digby area about 1784-85.

An Anglican church was built about 1825-1830. St. Mary's Anglican Church was built sometime between 1852 and 1892. The Baptist Church was dedicated on November 18, 1877.

A school-house was built here about 1830. John Randall taught school at "St. Mary's Bay" in 1828. Lauchlin McKay kept a Postal Way Office beginning April 1, 1869.

Fishing and some farming are carried on here.

Population in 1956 was 173.

BASE LINE ROAD, Kings County

This settlement is located near Canady Creek and about three miles south of the mouth of Minas Channel in west central Nova Scotia. It takes its name from its situation on what was

probably the base line for the township lots along the shore. W. Thomas, E. Harris, E. McDaniel, J. Bryden, J. Carr and J. Knowlan, were the settlers here in the late 19th century.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

BASIN ROAD, Richmond County

It is about three-quarters of a mile north of Inhabitants Harbour and about six miles south-south-east of Cleveland. Among the first people to receive land here was Joseph Boudrot in 1810.

BASS RIVER, Colchester County

The three communities that share this place-name are located in the vicinity of the Bass River, on the north side of Cobequid Bay, in central Nova Scotia. The place received its name because of the great numbers of bass caught here in the early days of settlement. The Indian name was Mimskoolachk, "winding river."

James Fulton was the founder of the community in 1765. He was joined by his brother Samuel about 1769 or 1770. James and John, two sons of Samuel Fulton born at Bass River petitioned for a grant of land to the west of Londonderry boundary in 1799, received permission to occupy the land, and had developed farms on it by March, 1810. The area in which they settled came to be known as Little Bass River.

The Bass River United church was built by the Presbyterians in 1866-1868, dedicated April 22, 1868. The United Baptist church was built in 1892 and opened about October. The church of the Nazarene was begun in 1943, dedicated August 20, 1944. St. Lukes Anglican church was begun in November, 1953, dedicated April 26, 1954, and consecrated on October 19, 1958.

John MacLean was schoolmaster here prior to 1790, and a school was built by 1825. Joseph Fulton was the teacher in Bass River district in 1828. The "Red" school was built about 1850. A school was built at Little Bass River about 1885. During the winter of 1891-92, Bass River school burned down, and a new one was built by July, 1892. This building burned down in March, 1911 and a new two-room school was mostly completed by July, 1912. The fourteen-room West Colchester High School, in use since September 1961, was officially opened May 11, 1962.

A Postal Way Office was established July 1, 1869 with William Fulton as postmaster. A new Post Office was built in 1947.

Victoria Lodge I.O.O.F. Hall, built in 1893, was taken over for a community hall in 1953. Gladstone Hall was built in 1908.

Matthew and James Peppard built flour and oat mills, then later added a saw and cording mill. This was in operation six months when all the mills were wiped out by fire in March, 1829. By November 5, 1830 they had re-erected the sawmill and

the carding mill building. Fulton's Furniture Factory was established by George Fulton in 1864. It was purchased from Scott Fulton by Albert Lewis in 1919 and was closed down in 1952. Dominion Chair Company was founded by George and William Fulton in 1860. In 1875, George Fulton bought the Acadia Chair Factory (incorporated 1870) at Portapique and moved it to Bass River. The Dominion Chair plant burned down five times: March 18, 1885, November 3, 1892, 1909, November 23, 1940 and July 26, 1948, and was rebuilt each time. In June, 1895 the Fossil Flour Company's pole railway was opened between Bass River and the plant at Castlereagh, and Bass River became the export centre for the silica brought there. The railway was abandoned after three years, and in 1901 the silica was shipped by road. The Government built wharves here in 1894 and 1920. The Economy and Bass River Dairy Company Limited creamery was established in 1892, and moved to Great Village in 1918.

Fishing and farming are the main industries in the mid 20th century.

Population in 1956 was: Bass River 325, Little Bass River 82, Upper Bass River 53.

BATESTON, Cape Breton County

This small community is located on the south side of Mira Bay between Catalone and Main-á-dieu. It was named after the Bates family who were living here in the late 19th century.

Paul Buckley had evidently settled and erected buildings near the beach at Catalone Lake by 1803. Francis Dixon, Jr., who received a grant on the south side of the lake in 1804, was settled on the land before 1812. Other large lots of land were granted to John Martell in 1805 and to Thomas Townsend in 1808.

Fishing is the main industry.

In 1956 the population was 94.

BAXTER'S HARBOUR, Kings County

This rural area is located on the south side of Minas Channel in central Nova Scotia. It was named for Dr. William Baxter or his son, John B. Baxter, who were early settlers in the early 19th century. Possibly the harbour was frequented by fishermen in 1780 or earlier. Dr. Baxter bought land on the north mountain from David Eaton about 1803.

Jonathan Margeson was a schoolmaster here in 1834. A school-house was built in 1869. A new school was built in 1906 but it burned down and was replaced with a new building in 1939. A way office was established October 1, 1873 with John Baxter as postmaster.

Fishing and limited farming are the main occupations.

Population in 1956 was 112.

BAXTER MOUNTAIN, Colchester County

This settlement is located on the West Branch of the French River in north central Nova Scotia. It was so named after an early settler. Grants of land in the area were made to: William McKay and George Murray in 1817; George Patterson, who came from Edinburgh, Scotland and landed at Pictou on September 25, 1815, in 1818; David Patterson in 1820; and William Byers, a native of Scotland who arrived in June, 1817, in 1827.

A new school was erected at Byers Mills in 1873. William Byers built a grist mill on the French River in 1825. He and Robert Byers erected a saw mill in 1827 and added a carding mill in 1832.

Lumbering and milling have been the basic occupations.

BAYER SETTLEMENT, Halifax County

This place is located on the east side of Petpeswick Inlet on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia approximately twenty-two miles east of Dartmouth. It was named after George Bayer (son of George Bayer, baker of Halifax), who settled here about 1779, petitioned for land in 1791. On October 12, 1771, George Bayer and seven others received grants of 1000 acres each on this side of Petpeswick Inlet.

Fishing and limited farming are the main occupations.

BAYFIELD, Antigonish County

A settlement east of Antigonish.

At an early period it was called "Little River" but in 1864 the name was changed to Bayfield in honor of Admiral Henry W. Bayfield (1795-1885), an English naval officer and surveyor who surveyed and chartered the most of Nova Scotia from Halifax to the gut of Canso, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.

Among early settlers were those called Hosterman, Grant, Hullsman, Campbell, Randall, Atwater, Connors, O'Brien, Murphy, Talbet and Knowlan.

The section has a United Church and St. Mary the Virgin Anglican Church to serve the two denominations which predominate. The Rev. Thomas H. White was the pioneer Anglican clergyman in the area and the parish began in 1834. The building was consecrated on March 8, 1880 but the original church was destroyed by fire on March 17, 1895. It was rebuilt and consecrated on September 3, 1903.

Aylward Taylor was the schoolmaster (at Little River) in 1829 and a new school house was erected after the Act of 1864 providing for free schools.

There was a postal way office from 1852 to 1867 and in 1868 E. W. Randall was postmaster.

In the days of wooden ships many vessels made Bayfield their home port, particularly those owned by C. B. Whidden who

carried on a trade in cattle with Newfoundland. S. W. Randall and Captain James Keay built vessels for the cattle trade which reached its height in the 1870's and ended about 1913.

Fishing was also important, and in 1898 there were two stores, one grist mill, one carding mill and one lobster factory and a population of 250.

The population in 1956 was 196.

BAYFIELD ROAD, Antigonish County

A settlement east of Antigonish where the roads from Bayfield on the coast joins the Antigonish-Tracadie Highway. In 1898 there was a railway station here in the midst of a farming district.

See also POMQUET ROAD

BAYHEAD, Colchester County

This rural area is located at the head of Tatamagouche Bay on the north shore of Nova Scotia and its name is derived from its location. The name "Gouzar" was used in reference to the basin at the head of the harbour as early as 1786. This was probably because of an early settler named Gousar or Geeser. In 1787, Robert Adams settled at "Point Guzar" at the western corner of the DesBarres grant. This land, at "Point Gouza", was later occupied by Duncan Dewar, and was taken over by Welwood McNab (or McNutt) in October, 1816. Sometime in the 1790's John Johnson quit his employment at the Halifax Citadel and went to settle at Bayhead. He died in 1841 and his three sons: James, George, and Welwood, all settled near the old homestead.

A Union church was erected at "Guzore, River John Circuit" about 1858. Frederick Robinson was schoolmaster at Head of Tatamagouche Bay in 1849. A frame school-house had been built by 1850.

A Way Office was established in 1858.

Population in 1956 was 139.

BAYPORT, Lunenburg County

It is on the west side of South Arm of Lunenburg Bay.

The name is descriptive. The west side of the arm was originally called South Division D. Another early name was Lower South. The proprietors of the Bayport area about 1761 were: Abraham Muller, Fred Lott, Thomas Reichard, George Roth and George Himmelman.

Fishing is the major industry.

Population in 1956 was 126.

BAY ROAD VALLEY, Victoria County.

Bay Road Valley is a settlement located west of Aspy

Bay. Among the early grantees were Norman McPherson 1859, John Gillis, 1868, and Patrick Capstick, 1878.

A post office was established here in 1895.

BAYSIDE, Halifax County

A settlement located at the head of Shag Bay approximately twelve miles south-west of Halifax. The name is descriptive since the village stands beside the bay. Daniel, George, and Peter Marlow received a 1000 acre grant in the vicinity on February 4, 1764.

The Bayside United Baptist Church was erected about 1938.

A new one-room school was built in 1947-48.

Some inshore fishing is carried on, but a number of residents commute to employment in the metropolitan Halifax area.

The population in 1956 was 135.

BAY ST. LAWRENCE, Victoria County

This is a small community on St. Lawrence Bay, west of Cape North. The first settler is believed to have been Daniel Driscoll, in the 1830's. In 1842 the inhabitants were reduced to dire need because of the destruction of their crops by mice.

A Roman Catholic Church was erected here in 1882. A Presbyterian Church was dedicated in 1902. Its shell had been erected many years ago.

BAYSWATER, Lunenburg County

It is on the east side of the Blandford Peninsula.

Its name is descriptive. In 1865 Sandy Beaches, Northwest Cove, Southwest Cove, Coleman's Cove, and Aspotogan Harbour were included in Bayswater.

On January 7, 1761 the southern end of the Blandford Peninsula comprising two thousand acres, was granted to Michael and Thomas Franklin and Nathaniel Brooks, Jr. German settlers from Lunenburg were among the earliest settlers at Sandy Beaches.

All Saints Anglican Church was erected in 1865.

Clarissa Smith was one of the first teachers at Sandy Beaches in 1845. A school was built in 1870 at Bayswater.

Fishing is the main industry.

BAY VIEW, Digby County

It is situated on the west side of Digby Gut.

The Indians may have called it Kijeboogwek or Kikcheboogwek, "channel goes around". An early name was Lighthouse Road because of the lighthouse at Point Prim. Bay View is a descriptive name.

This was an offshoot of the Conway settlement, and fisherman from New England lived here after about 1765.

A Presbyterian Church was opened here on July 20, 1873 and was dedicated in 1875. Archibald McNeil taught school at "Digby Strait" in 1832. A fort was built here to guard the entrance to the harbour during the War of 1812. About 1817 Point Prim Lighthouse was constructed. A Post Office was established under G. A. Turnbull in June, 1893.

Fishing and tourism are major industries.

BAY VIEW, Pictou County

This place name is applied locally to an area on the shore road about four miles distance from Pictou town and on the south side of Caribou Harbour in the Logan Point area.

In 1891 the Federal Government completed a lobster hatchery here. A new school-house near the road leading to "Pictou Lodge" was opened January 13, 1949.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 193.

BEACH MEADOWS, Queens County

This community is on the western side of Eagle Bay, which is to the eastward of Liverpool Bay. Its name is descriptive. It was an offshoot of the Liverpool and Brooklyn settlements. Joseph Woods, a proprietor, settled here before 1795.

A Methodist church was built on the Old Meeting-House road about 1862. It was torn down and replaced by what became the United Church, which was dedicated on March 19, 1911.

In 1838 Eliza Powell kept school here, and about 1873 a school-house was built.

The fishing industry is most important, but there is some farming.

The population in 1956 was 227.

BEACH POND, Antigonish County

A lake south of George Bay between Cape Blue and Cape Jack.

A descriptive term because the pond lies behind the beach.

BEACON HILL, Colchester County

This place is located about three miles south of Tatamagouche, near the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably so named because of a high hill that served as a navigation aid and a point of reference for ships coming into Tatamagouche Bay. This land was part of the 1765 DesBarres Grant and was settled by descendants of the settlers he brought from Lunenburg. and by Scottish people. In the 1870's there were four houses in this area, those of W. McKay, A. Matheson, J. Nelson, and R. Mattatal.

Farming and lumbering are the main occupations.

BEAR COVE, Digby County

It is on the eastern side of the mouth of St. Marys Bay on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

The name was probably prompted by some experience with a bear. The area was settled by Acadians in the late 18th century.

Farming is the major industry.

BEAR POINT, Shelburne County

It is a community located on a point of land jutting out from the mainland just to the west of the northern part of Cape Sable Island at the southern end of Nova Scotia.

This place is generally thought to be named from some incident involving a bear, although the old manuscripts used Bare Point which could have referred to its lack of vegetation at the time.

In 1767 Joseph Atwood, Samuel Osborn, George Fish, Jonathan and Edmund Clark received grants here. Joseph Atwood settled permanently.

The first meeting-house was on the east side of Atwoods Brook, where Sunday School was conducted about 1850. In 1861 it was replaced by a new building which the Free Christian Baptists built as a proprietors' house and then sold one-quarter interest to the Wesleyan Methodists. The Second Adventists built a meeting-house on the west side of the point shortly after the mid-century. During the early part of the 19th century, a small log school-house was erected on the west side with Samuel Kimball as teacher. In 1928 the school-house was destroyed by a forest fire, and a new building was erected.

Bear Point was the site of one of the first lobster factories on the coast, and fishing has always been a way of life to the inhabitants.

Population in 1956 was 183.

BEAR RIVER, Digby County

This community is approximately four miles from the mouth of Bear River.

The Indian name was Elsetkook, "flowing along by high rocks." Champlain, during his voyages of 1605, named the river St. Anthony's River, but this was changed to Hebert River on Lescarbot's maps of 1609. This name is probably derived from Louis Hebert, De Mont's apothecary, or from Captain Simon Imbert. In 1784 this area was granted to Loyalists as the township of Clements. In 1785 Captain Sutherland built one of the first frame houses here. About the end of the century there was considerable immigration from Granville and Annapolis. In 1834 there was an Indian village nearby.

A Presbyterian Church was erected soon after 1874, but was later sold and demolished and a school-house was built on

the same location before 1900. A Baptist meeting-house was erected in 1832, and replaced by a new church which was dedicated July 3, 1859. "The Tabernacle" was built soon after 1842. St. John's Anglican Church was built in 1934 to replace the old church which was completed in 1834 and burned about 1934. In Bear River East a Union Church was built for Methodists and Baptists on the grounds of the log school-house which was abandoned for the new school-house built in 1870. This church was opened in February, 1899. The cornerstone of a Methodist Church in Bear River was laid in April, 1856.

William Nichols kept school here in 1828. In 1816 a school-house was built east of Smiths Creek, and another school was built in Bear River between 1874 and 1900. Oakdene Academy burned in January 1934, and was replaced immediately by a new building.

Valentine T. Hardwicke opened the Post Office on the west side of the river on July 1, 1870.

A newspaper, the Bear River *Telephone* was begun March 10, 1897. It was published by S. C. Mulhall. In 1907 the *News* began to be published by George I. Brooks.

In 1837 Digby County was established out of part of what had been Annapolis County, with the boundary at Bear River. Victoria bridge was opened in November, 1865.

Lumbering, fishing, and farming are the major industries.

Population in 1956 was 1,142.

BEAR RIVER EAST, Annapolis County

It is approximately two miles east of Bear River near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

The village takes its name from the river, which was named for Louis Hebert, or Captain Imbert, the name becoming corrupted to Bear River.

Loyalists and disbanded German soldiers settled in this area soon after 1784.

A union church for Baptists and Methodists was built in 1898, opened in February 1899. It was built on the grounds of the old log school-house which was abandoned for the new school built in 1870.

Farming is the major industry.

Population in 1956 was 175.

BEAULY, Antigonish County

A settlement S. E. of Antigonish.

Named after the village of Beauly in Inverness-shire, Scotland, on the north side of the River Beauly, which was the market town of the old barons of Lovat.

At one time was known as Manchester Road after the highway which ran from Halifax to Guysborough town but in 1871 the name was changed to Beauly. In 1887 the name of

part of Beauly was changed to Blacks River. Among the early settlers were MacDonalds and Frasers.

In 1898 farming was the chief occupation and there was a post office. The population in 1956 was 74.

BEAVERBANK, Halifax County

This place is about two miles north-east of Middle Sackville. It was probably so named because of a beaver dam in the area. John Barnstead lived here on a rented farm in 1811. 550 acres were granted to William Nicholson in 1813. By December 1824, he had built two houses and had 20 acres under cultivation. On July 18, 1816, 1350 acres were granted to William, George, John, Anthony, and Daniel Fultz near the boundary between the Hants and Halifax counties. By 1827 there were ten families in the settlement.

The Anglican Church of the Good Shepherd, under construction in December 1835, was consecrated on June 17, 1890. A Presbyterian church was opened and dedicated on November 25, 1888.

A school building was completed for use by October 16, 1865. A new school was erected in 1886. Another new school was built in 1937. Middle Beaverbank Elementary School was built about 1955. Beaverbank-Kinsac Consolidated School at Beaverbank was opened on April 7, 1962.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1863 with Daniel Hallisay as Postmaster.

R.C.A.F. Station Beaverbank became operational in 1954 with its own school, recreation centre, gymnasium, church and hospital. The station ceased operation in March 1964 and was officially closed on May 29, 1964. In 1965 it was renovated to become a senior citizens' housing complex. A Chapel at the old base was purchased by the United Church in July 1965.

A new railway station was built in 1886.

The main industries are farming and lumbering, but many people are employed in the metropolitan Halifax area.

The population in 1956 was: Beaverbank 220, Middle Beaverbank 177, North Beaverbank 156.

BEAVER BROOK, Colchester County

This rural area is located on the Beaver Brook, about three miles east of the Shubenacadie River mouth, in central Nova Scotia. It was so named because early settlers found beaver dams along the brook. The original proprietors of this part of Truro township were James Yuill and his son, James, who settled at Old Barns. James Rutherford purchased one of these lots sometime in the 1770's and settled down to clear a farm. About 1786, Thomas Crowe moved from Windsor, purchased a farm from Mr. Rutherford and commenced to settle. Others of the Yuill lots were sold to James Davidson and John Oughterson by 1776.

A Presbyterian church was begun in 1832 and completed about 1850. It was used until 1880 when it was sold and torn down. The United Baptist church was opened on May 6, 1894.

John Phillips was the schoolmaster in 1834. A school was built before 1840, and was replaced by a new building in 1842. A new school was constructed in 1881. An Independent Order of Grand Templars Lodge hall was built about 1912. In 1945 it was used for school purposes when the regular school became crowded. A Post Office was established in March, 1881. Rural route mail delivery was established in 1914.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 121.

BEAVER COVE, Cape Breton County.

This community is on the south side of St. Andrews Channel between Cross Point and Boisdale. It was probably so named when beavers were found there by early settlers.

Two large tracts of land near the cove were leased by the Crown to Jonathan W. Clarke and Peter Hall Clarke in 1809. The former lot was evidently taken over soon after by William Bown, Jr. and was occupied by Charles Duggan who built a house and barn, and who died before 1821. Descendants of Hector McNeil, one of the pioneers of Grand Narrows, settled in this area also.

A new school-house at rear of Beaver Cove was completed externally and occupied early in 1884. In 1891 a new school-house was erected at Beaver Cove. By 1900 the former building was so dilapidated as to be unfit for use.

Farming and fishing are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 72.

BEAVER HARBOUR, Halifax County

This place is about six miles east of Sheet Harbour. The name probably originates with the Indian name, Kobetawakwemoode "Beaver harbour." Indian tradition relates that Glooscap threw one of the large rocks there at the mythical beaver. This land was included in a 5000 acre grant made to surveyor Charles Morris on July 13, 1773. By 1834 there were about 5 families settled in the area.

A Presbyterian church was in course of erection in November, 1905. The erection of an Anglican school-chapel was begun in 1859.

A young woman from the National School in Halifax was employed as a teacher here in 1843. A school-house was "provided" at Beaver Harbour in 1883. A new one-room school was built in 1942-43.

A Post Office was established on October 1, 1887, with Jacob Hartling in charge of it.

A lighthouse was in course of erection on Beaver Harbour Island in September, 1846.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

The population in 1956 was 59.

BEAVER MEADOW, Antigonish County.

A settlement near Antigonish, situated in the midst of fertile farming lands.

A descriptive name as the beavers had a dam across the river. It was part of the Hartshorne-Addington grant. The first settler in the district was Hugh Fraser (son of James Fraser of Bridgeville, Pictou County) in 1800, but in 1803 he sold his farm to John and Hugh McDonald. Murdoch McRae, a native of Kintail, Scotland settled on the Beaver Meadow in 1811. The beaver's dam was broken down by John MacDonald and Murdoch MacRae, who coveted the flooded marsh.

The first log school was located on the line between the properties of Alexander MacRae and Ronald MacDonald, and the next two were on the same site. John Chisholm was the first teacher, holding school there in 1831. James Munro an old soldier was the second teacher and other teachers were Norman McDonald, John Ross, W. Grant, John Cameron, James Nicholas, John Boyd and Alexander McGillivray.

Population in 1956 was 55.

BEAVER RIVER, Antigonish County

A river which flows N.E. into the Ohio river.

A descriptive term.

BEAVER RIVER, Yarmouth County

This community is on the Yarmouth-Digby county line near the southern end of Nova Scotia. The Indians probably called it Wesek, "the beaver's home." The English name comes from the quantities of this animal found there.

A number of Yarmouth settlers came here in the late 18th century. John, William, and Thorndyke, sons of David Corning moved from here to New York after the great fire of 1820.

A United Baptist meeting-house was opened on October 7, 1859. It was burned down February 20, 1879, and a new building was dedicated October 1, 1893. John Whetmore, taught in a school-house in 1828. William C. Williams taught school here in 1831. One of the first temperance societies in the province, was begun here April 25, 1829. Beaver River post office was opened by Robert N. Beveridge in 1860. William S. Raymond opened one at Beaver River Corner in 1869.

The settlement suffered considerable damage during the great forest fire of 1820.

Industries include fishing, farming, and lumbering.

Population in 1956 was 103.

BECKWITH, Cumberland County

A settlement located west of Pugwash and west of the River Philip. Among the grantees were Evan Evans and Lewis Lewes, 1828, Thomas Tomlison, 1822, Benjamin B. Bigelow and John Bigelow, 1832.

BEDFORD, Halifax County

Situated at the head of Bedford Basin, this village is approximately six miles north-west of Halifax City. Both the Basin and the community were named in honour of John Russell, fourth Duke of Bedford (1710-1771) who had been First Lord of the Admiralty and was Secretary of State for the colonies when Halifax was founded. At first it was called Sackville, after Fort Sackville, which had been established at the head of Bedford Basin in 1749 to keep open the overland route to Minas and to protect Halifax from Indian raids. Also it was sometimes referred to as "Ten Mile House" from an Inn where stage coaches stopped to change horses and where sleighing parties came for entertainment in winter. When the highway was paved, a drive to Bedford became popular with Halifax motorists, and gradually this section developed as "Sunnyside" Shopping Plaza at the junction of Windsor, Truro and Dartmouth roads. After the Nova Scotia Railway (now Canadian National Railways) was constructed the name of "that part of the parish of Sackville in the vicinity of the Railway Station situate at the head of the Basin" was changed to Bedford in April, 1856.

In 1752 George Scott and others received a grant of 6000 acres at Fort Sackville, but resigned it in 1759. However he held 400 acres on the Sackville River in that year. On November 22, 1759, Joseph Scott, paymaster of the Garrison from 1761-1763, a surveyor of lumber and Member of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, received a grant of land on which he built sawmills. He received a further grant of 1000 acres in October 31, 1765 which later became known as the Sackville estate, and on September 30, 1767 a 16 acre grant fronting on the Basin on which he built his mansion. James Forson obtained 250 acres in 1767. On July 16, 1748, Leonard Dunn had a 350 acre grant surveyed at the Head of the Basin, while Foster Hutchinson and William Sabatier obtained 488 acres on the Sackville River in 1805.

All Saints' Anglican Church was built in 1869, consecrated on June 30, 1872, and replaced by a new church in 1905. A congregation of the Baptists was organized in 1899 and met in the renovated Temperance Hall until the widening of the highway demanded a new building in 1939. The congregation continued to expand with the residential development of Bedford, so another site was purchased, the sod for the new United Baptist church was turned August 4, 1963, and the church dedicated on March 22, 1964. The frame of a Roman Catholic church had been erected in June, 1868, and St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church was blessed and dedicated on September 15, 1929. Although the congregation had been meeting since 1866, St. James' Presbyterian

Church was not completed until August 1870. It became part of the United Church of Canada in 1925. Sod turning ceremonies for the new Bedford United Church were held August 5, 1962, the building being dedicated on September 15, 1963.

A school-house was built at "Nine Mile River, Bedford" in 1846, being completed by December. An eight-room school was built about 1941. Two-room schools were built at Upper Bedford in 1949, and at Bedford about 1951-52. The twenty-room Sidney Stephen High School was opened on January 18, 1961, while the Bedford Junior High School was built in 1963-64.

A Postal Way Office was established at "Bedford Basin" in 1856.

The Nova Scotia Railway (later Intercolonial) was built through this section about 1854, and the railway station was constructed about 1855. A new station was built in 1874-75.

A competition for shooting was held on the Rifle Range at Bedford in August 1866 sponsored by the Provincial Rifle Association.

The *Bedford Mirror* was published for a short time in 1872, and the monthly *Suburban Advertiser* for a time after October 1953. The Bedford Club was incorporated in 1949.

The first industry to be carried on in the district was sawmilling. One of the first paper mills in Canada was built by Anthony H. Holland on Paper Mill Lake in 1819. A woolen manufactory established by George and Henry Eastwood and William Tolson in the 1840's, operated in a plant on the Sackville River for several decades. Present industries include a soft drink factory, concrete products, and a paving company.

The community began to expand after the coming of the railway for this provided easy means of transportation to Halifax, and this tendency steadily accelerated until it has become a residential suburb. The population of Bedford is largely composed of people working in the metropolitan area of Halifax - Dartmouth, or those engaged in meeting the merchandizing needs of the community.

The population in 1956 was 2,021.

BEECH HILL, Antigonish County

A locality S.E. of Antigonish.

A descriptive name.

A new school-house was built about 1865 but the district became depopulated at the turn of the century. A modern school building was erected in 1940 for children of new settlers, but there were only five families left by 1955 so it was consolidated with the "Fringe Area" three years later.

BEECH HILL, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located about six miles north-west of Chester Basin and between Beech Hill Lake and Gold River. It was so named because of a grove of beech trees standing there.

John Wendle, Matthew Conrod, John Nass, and Chester Yoeman received a 700 acre grant here on March 11, 1818. Christopher Moland received a 650 acre grant on November 29, 1816.

A school-house built in the mid-19th century was burned in 1893. A new school was built in 1899.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 106.

BEECHHILL COVE, Antigonish County

A cove on Northumberland Strait, north east of Merigomish Island.

A descriptive term.

BEECHMONT, Cape Breton County

This community is located about half-way between East Bay and the Northwest Arm of Sydney Harbour. It was probably so named because the country was hilly and grew quantities of beech trees.

The earliest and largest grant was made to Peter Delisle, a native of the Island of Guernsey, in 1829. At North Beechmont, two lots were granted to John and Finlay McDonald in 1840. Other grants of land were made at Beechmont to John McIntyre in 1867; Angus Gillis, in 1868; Christina McIntyre, in 1870; and Angus McIntyre in 1877, and at North Beechmont to Donald McKenzie, in 1857, and Donald McKenzie, senior, in 1873.

A Presbyterian church, built before 1875, was replaced by a new church which was dedicated on August 19,1900.

A school-house was also built before 1875.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

BEECHVILLE, Halifax County

This community is located between Governors Lake and Otter Lake about five miles west of Halifax. "Beechville" was first known as "Beech Hill", because of beech trees growing here. The first settlers were refugee negroes brought to Halifax during the War of 1812 and settled on Beech Hill in 1815-1816, Edward Allen, Pompey Cooper, Benjamin Roberts, Joseph Butler, William Roberts, Robert Hamilton, Hendrick Hamilton, Aran Wheeler, Charles Lovett, Sr., Charles Lovett, Jr.

A Baptist congregation was organized at Beech Hill in 1844 by Reverend Richard Preston of Cornwallis Street Baptist Church at Halifax, and a chapel for negroes was built at "Beech Hill" in 1848.

A school was opened about 1879 and a school-house was probably built about that time. In 1899 the "shanty" in which school was kept for many years was replaced. A new one-room school was opened on March 25, 1949. School district was integrated with neighboring Lakeside in 1964. Halifax County Muni-

cipality is developing the Lakeside Industrial Park, but most of the residents work in the metropolitan Halifax area.

The population in 1956 was 220.

BEINN BREAGH, Victoria County

This is a settlement located east of Baddeck on the Bras d'Or Lake. The Indian name was "Megwatpatek" meaning the "Red Head", because of the reddish character of the rocks there. The name Beinn Breagh is the Gaelic for "beautiful mountain." Among the first grantees were Murdock McAulay, 1832 and Archibald McLean, 1861. There was a boat building place here in 1917.

BEINN SCALPIE, Victoria County

This is a small community northeast of Baddeck, on the Great Bras d'Or Strait.

BELFRY, Cape Breton County

This settlement is in the vicinity of Belfry Lake near Gabarus Bay. Its name probably originated with a French name, Bellefeuille, "beautiful foliage" which was used in reference to the lake as early as 1760. The present version, Belfry, was in use by 1840. There was probably settlement here for many years before a grant in the area was made to Philip McDonald in 1874.

A school-house, built before 1874, was in a dilapidated condition by 1900. It was replaced by a new school-house which was built in 1910-1911. Another new one was built in 1930 and opened after Christmas, 1931.

Fishing and lumbering are the basic industries.

BELLEFONTAINE, Antigonish County

See EAST HAVRE BOUCHER

BELL ISLAND, Lunenburg County

This island is located approximately three miles south of the mouth of the LaHave River. It was probably named after an early settler. Settlement probably began in the early 19th century.

St. John's Anglican Church was built in 1885.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 59.

BELLEISLE, Annapolis County

On the north side of the Annapolis River near Belleisle Marsh.

This village was probably named for Le Sieur de Belleisle who was sent to take control of Annapolis after the Treaty

of Breda in 1667. There was a French settlement here in 1680. English settlement began about 1760.

Christ Church was built about 1776 and was half owned by the Anglicans until they bought out the other half and consecrated it in 1791. It was dismantled about 1834. St. Mary's Chapel of Ease was built in 1844 and consecrated September 28, 1845.

A Postal Way Office was established May 1, 1873 with Valentine Troop as Postmaster.

A new Post Office was opened at Gesner's Creek in February, 1892, with Horatio W. Gesner as postmaster.

Fruit growing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 152.

BELLE CÔTE, Inverness County

It is near the north-east side of the mouth of the Margaree River. The name is descriptive. It was adopted in 1892 when the old name East Side Margaree Harbour was dropped.

An early settler was Henry Gilbert a Jerseyman from Arichat who applied for land in 1810, and Joseph Ryan who had land surveyed for him in 1814. Other settlers were William White, Hilaire White, John White, Charles Gallant, Honore Michel, Pierre Arsenault and Simon Burke who received grants of land in 1810. Anselem Aucoin petitioned for a grant of land in 1813. In 1822 John White and Lazarus LeBlanc, natives of Cheticamp, obtained grants. Other grantees included Basil Ryan, 1827, and Thomas and John Ryan, 1836.

A school was built here between 1864 and 1867 and another one was constructed about 1879 and another was built in 1954.

The population of Belle Côte in 1956 was 283.

BELLE-MARCHE, Inverness County

It is about a mile and a half east of Cheticamp. The name (French for beautiful walk) is descriptive.

Pierre Bois, Peter Aucoin, Joseph Boudrot, Joseph Godet, Paul Chaisson, Bazil Chaisson, Joseph Desveaux, Paul Chiasson, Lazard White, Raymond Poirier, Anselm Aucoin, Joseph Aucoin and Justin Desveaux, obtained grants of land here in 1790. Pierre Bois had been at Cheticamp since at least 1782. Some of the others arrived from Prince Edward Island in 1785 or 1786.

A postal station was established here in 1902.

A school was built early in the history of the Cheticamp area to serve its south-westerly portion. This school was called "Petit-Source." There was a school at Belle-Marche in the 1870's. In 1950 a school was built at Belle-Marche. A consolidated school for the area was constructed in 1956.

In 1956 the population of Belle-Marche was 366.

BELLEVILLE, Yarmouth County

This settlement is located at the head and on the east side of Eel Lake, on the south shore of Nova Scotia. In the 1780's the area was considered to be part of the upper Abuptic settlement, and in the early 1800's it was part of Eel Brook settlement.

Land in this area was laid out for several Acadian French families in 1788. One of these, Peter Surette received a grant of his lands in 1835. Another, Amiable Babin was settled in 1833 on land which was granted to Walter Dulion in 1842. Charles Doucet got a grant in 1833. The earliest grant at South Belleville was made to John Allen in 1787.

A new school was built at Belleville in 1897. It was destroyed by fire in May 1915, and construction of a new school was immediately begun. A school was also built at South Belleville in 1897.

The Coast Railway under construction between Yarmouth and Barrington was opened through to East Pubnico in October 1897.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was: Belleville, 84; North Belleville, 83; South Belleville, 89.

BELLIVEAU COVE, Digby County

It is south-west of Weymouth on the eastern side of St. Mary's Bay.

This settlement was named after early settlers.

Louis Pierre Bunel taught school here prior to his death in 1828. A school-house was built in 1872, and another in 1914. A Post Office was opened by Mathurine LeBlanc in 1856. A new Post Office was completed on June 2, 1964.

There is an old burial ground at Majors Point.

Industries include fishing, shipbuilding, and agriculture.

Population in 1956 was 473.

BELMONT, Colchester County

This settlement is located about five miles up the Chiganois river, north of Cobequid Bay, in central Nova Scotia. The name means "beautiful mountain" and is quite common, being the name given to at least twenty-five places in the United States. Possibly the Irish settlers of Londonderry township named this place after Belmont, New Hampshire, their native state. The Indians called the river Nesakunechkik, "eel weirs." When the French Acadians built a village here in the early 18th century they called it Vil Nigeganish, a variation of the Indian name, and from this came the English variations Isgonish and Chiganois. Soon after 1872 the name was changed from Chiganois to Belmont.

Vil Nigeganish was settled by the Acadians soon after 1700, and by August, 1755 it included about ten buildings with several fine farms. In September 1755, Captain Lewis and his men burnt several of the Cobequid villages which had already been deserted by the French who fled to avoid deportation. About 1762, Robert Barnhill from Donegal, North Ireland settled here. Soon afterward, Thomas Baird, Alexander Deyarmond, Joseph Crowe, sr., and John Barnhill, township grantees who drew their lots in this area, arrived to begin settlement.

A Presbyterian church was built in 1846. In January 1898 a new Presbyterian church about a mile from Belmont station was opened and dedicated. In October, 1854 a Methodist chapel was opened at "Shigonish, eight miles from Truro." A Baptist church built in 1880, was destroyed by fire on August 19, 1905 and was rebuilt in 1908. William Chisholm was the schoolmaster at Chigonoise in 1828. In 1875 the Chiganoise school-house was completely renovated. A new school was built in 1925, and in June, 1965 it was permanently closed since the pupils would be transported to Chiganois Elememtary school at Masstown.

A Postal Way Office was established at Chiganois River on July 1, 1865 with Thomas Lindsay as postmaster.

An Orange Lodge Hall built in 1896 eventually became the United Church Hall.

On August 19, 1905 a fire destroyed the hotel, Baptist church, Railway Station, two stores, four homes, a blacksmith shop, three barns, and several small buildings. The church was rebuilt in 1908, and a new Railway Station was opened in 1906.

Lumbering is the main industry.

Maritime Silo and Farms Systems Limited began operations in April 1966.

Population in 1956 was: Belmont 438, Upper Belmont 95.

BENACADIE, Cape Breton County

The three communities that share this name are located about two to four miles south-east of Grand Narrows. They are: Benacadie, Benacadie Pond, and Benacadie West. The name evolved from the Micmac name, Benakade, "the humble place." Settlement began here about 1805. Some of the pioneers were James and Donald McNeil, who asked for land at Bene Ketty in 1807, Donald McNeil and his wife, Mary, who came here by 1807, James Smith, a Scotsman who settled here about 1810. Roderick McNeil who came about 1817, Hugh Farrell and Thomas Pembroke, Irishmen, who probably settled in the 1820's, John McNeil who was living here in 1808, and Angus McNeil, who got a grant in 1843 and was living on the land in 1847.

John McEachern was the schoolmaster here in 1832, and there was a school-house in the settlement in the 1870's.

A Postal Way Office was established on November 1, 1873 with Angus McLaughlin as office keeper.

Farming and fishing are the basic industries.

BEN EOIN, Cape Breton County

This community is on the eastern shore of East Bay, about six miles from the head of the bay. The name is Gaelic and means "Jonathan's Mountain", after an early settler.

Settlement probably began in the early 19th century when people named McDonald, Gillis, McAskill, and McLellan took up homesteads.

Ivor McNiven was teacher before 1839 at "Baineoin". Angus Gillis taught in 1846-47, what he called "Benyone." A school-house was built before 1875. In 1912 a new school building was erected.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

BEN NOAH, Inverness County

It is one mile east of Judique North. "Ben" is a Gaelic word for "Mountain or mount." A school section called Mount Noah was created in 1869.

Grantees in the area included: Donald McDonald, 1834, Malcolm Gillis, 1834, Duncan McMaster, 1836 and John McDonald, 1839.

BENOIT CREEK, Antigonish County

A creek which flows west into Tracadie Harbour and was so named because it passed through the grant of Peter Benoit.

BENOIT ISLAND, Antigonish County

An island in George Bay.

Named after Pierre Benoit, who claimed that he had been living at Merliguiche Bay [Lunenburg] in 1749 when Governor Edward Cornwallis was cruising along the coast and acted as pilot to guide the *Sphinx* to Halifax. Later he settled at Tracadie where he received a grant of 400 acres in 1787.

BENTVILLE, Annapolis County

Near the mouth of Bent Brook, on the south side of the Annapolis River, near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This settlement was named for David Bent, a Loyalist who settled here soon after 1784.

A Methodist church was built sometime prior to 1910.

In recent years this settlement has merged with Tupperville.

BERWICK, Kings County

This town is located near the head of the Annapolis River in West Central Nova Scotia. This district was early known as Pleasant Valley, the village site being called Congdon Settlement, Curry (Curries) Corner, and Davisons Corner, after various settlers. In October, 1851, a meeting of the inhabitants was called

and the name "Berwick" chosen after the English seaport town on the Tweed River.

The land was granted to the proprietors of Cornwallis Township about 1760 but settlement began at the site of Berwick about April, 1810, when Benjamin Congdon moved here and built a small house. About the same time, Enoch Congdon and David Shaw from Phinney Mountain, Annapolis County, moved here. William Davison arrived about 1835, and the place then became known as "Davisons Corner." by 1835 there were three houses on the site. The town was incorporated in 1923.

In 1828 the Pleasant Valley Baptist Meeting House was built and was the home of the Second Cornwallis Baptist congregation until a new Church was built in Berwick in 1857-58. The foundation stone of the Methodist Church was laid May 25, 1857, and the church was opened January 31, 1858. It was burned in November, 1938, and the new Church was dedicated on February 25, 1940. The Methodist Camp Meeting grounds, incorporated in 1885, are now the property of the United Church of Canada. The Anglican Christ Church was built in Grafton about 1854 and was moved to Berwick in 1876. The Parish hall in use by June, 1959, was dedicated in September, 1959. St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church was built in 1956, opened and blessed on November 25, 1956.

A log school-house was probably erected before 1830. Another school with the second floor used as a temperance hall was built in 1850. Soon after this, Miss Fields opened a boarding school for girls. It closed after a year but reopened in 1858 in Wolfville as the beginning of the Acadia Seminary. A new public school was completed in 1874. In April, 1882, three schools near Berwick were burned down. New schools were built at South Berwick and Windermere in 1883. A new school was built at Berwick in 1935. In January, 1959, the new Berwick Junior-Senior High School was completed for use.

A postal way office was established in 1856, and it became a Post Office in 1858 with J. M. Parker as Postmaster. A way office was established at Berwick Station in 1873. Construction of West Kings Memorial Hospital was begun on May 2, 1966. A fire station was begun in December, 1965.

The *Star* was begun in Berwick by James A. Halliday in 1866. It was moved to Kentville, 1863-73, 1873-79, then to Wolfville where it was published until about 1881.

The *Farm Journal* was published by A. J. Pineo in Pictou but dated in Berwick in 1888. When it was discontinued, he began the *Berwick News* in Pictou about 1889. This paper was purchased by John E. Woodworth in 1891, and the name was changed to *Berwick Register*. This was still being published in 1966. The *Co-operative News* was published about 1916-17.

The Windsor and Annapolis (later D.A.R.) Railroad was completed in 1869.

Berwick Bakery was begun by Arthur E. Bezanson in 1924. Hayden Furniture Ltd., furniture repairers and manufac-

turers, began about 1949. H. D. Larsen, meat packers began operations in 1947. Other basic industries include stores, garages, etc.

Population of Berwick in 1961 was 1282, of South Berwick in 1956, was 378, and of South West in 1956 was 101.

BIBLE HILL, Colchester County

This village is located on the north side of the Salmon River, at the eastern end of Cobequid Bay, in central Nova Scotia. Traditionally the name is supposed to have been prompted by the piousness of the Archibald family, one of the first families to live here when English settlement began about 1761. In the 1700's, the Hill was the place where public business was transacted. Law Offices, Customs House, Court-House, Masonic Hall, and the two principal inns were located here. After 1800, however, business gradually moved to Truro, and the village became somewhat of a suburb. In 1953 Bible Hill was incorporated as a village, and in the 1960's either incorporation as a town or amalgamation with Truro was contemplated.

St. David's United church was opened July 11, 1948. It became the church hall when the new St. David's was begun in 1959, opened and dedicated June 26, 1960. St. George's Anglican church was dedicated late in April 1962. Daniel Dickson was schoolmaster at "Hill District, Truro" in 1828, and a schoolhouse was built before 1837. The erection of a new school was begun early in 1905, completed in 1906. A two-room school was built on East Court Road in 1947. Another new school was opened December 11, 1950.

The Nova Scotia Agricultural College was begun in Truro in 1885. An experimental farm was purchased at Bible Hill in 1888. In 1898 the college building burned down, and in the autumn of 1901 a building was opened for the science department of the Agricultural College and the Normal College on the grounds of the latter in Truro. The Nova Scotia Agricultural College was formally established by the Provincial Legislature in 1899. In 1904 an administration building was built, and the College was officially opened February 14, 1905. A new dairy building was completed in 1909 to replace one destroyed by fire on September 24, 1908. The Horticultural building was completed in 1913. The Science building was begun in 1914, opened January 11, 1916, and was destroyed by fire on June 15, 1946. The new Harlow Institute Science building was opened October 28, 1953. In 1954 the Engineering building was erected, and Trueman House Men's Residence was completed in 1957. In 1966 a 4.5 million dollar expansion programme got underway with a new residence as the first project.

A court-house was built about 1798 and was used until a new one was built in Truro in 1803. A Masonic Hall was erected about 1825-26. Bible Hill Fire Hall was erected in 1954.

The first issue of the *Maritime Students Agriculturalist*, put out by the Agricultural College, came out in January, 1909.

The largest single industry is the Canada Creosoting Company Limited plant which was built in 1923 as a railway tie treating plant. The service industries such as stores, garages, restaurants, etc. make up the major part of Bible Hill commerce.

Population in 1956 was 2,624.

BICKERTON WEST, Guysborough County

See PORT BICKERTON

BIG BANK, Victoria County

This is a settlement on Boularderie Island five miles from Big Bras d'Or. The name is descriptive. Among the early grantees were Donald McLean, Hector McDonald and John McPhee, 1832. A school was built here in 1867.

BIG BEACH, Cape Breton County

This settlement is located about six miles north-east of Barra Strait on Bras d'Or Lake. The name was prompted by a prominent natural feature. The Indian name was Amamkeak, "the long sand beach."

John and Donald McNeil and John McPhie were settled here by June 1812. John McKinnon Sr. and John McKinnon Jr. were also early settlers on land purchased from Edward Daly, who had improved it somewhat after 1820. Roderick McDougald got a grant of land here in 1833.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 92.

BIG BRAS d'OR, Victoria County

Big Bras d'Or is a settlement on Boularderie Island. Bras d'Or means the golden arm, but it may actually be a corruption of Labrador, which is probally derived from Joao Fernandez a Portuguese explorer from the Azores who was known as the llabrador or small squire. Another possible explanation is that "or" is the Breton pronunciation of "eau", so that Bras d'Or is simply an arm of water, or of the sea. Since the word Labrador is used on old maps for Great Bras d'Or, perhaps the first explanation is more plausible. Among the early grantees was John McDonald, 1826. A school-house was built here by 1867.

The population in 1956 was 194.

BIG BROOK, Cape Breton County.

It is situated on the south shore of the Great Bras d'Or, about six miles north-east of the Grand Narrows. It was named for a prominent natural feature, and was settled during the first and second decades of the 19th century by Scots who came mostly from Prince Edward Island.

A school-house was built before 1875, but it was in a dilapidated condition by 1900.

Farming is the basic industry.

BIG BROOK, Inverness County

It is about six miles north-north-west of the community and about three miles south-south-west of River Denys Station.

Early settlers here were Murdoch McLeod (who later went to River Dennis), John McLeod, Rory McLeod, who came from the Isle of Skye in 1852, John and Alexander McArthur, "Baldy" McIntyre, Effie, Catherine, and Mary McIntosh, Hugh McDonald, Donald McLeod, Donald McIntosh.

A school was built here between 1864 and 1867 and another one in 1891.

BIG BROOK SETTLEMENT, Inverness County

It is located on Big Brook, a tributary of the North-East Margaree River.

Among the pioneer families who settled along the shores of Big Brook were the following: Patrick Oates (who later went to Belle Cote;) Andrew Dunn, son of James Dunn of Tipperary, Oliver Bennett, whose son James became a blacksmith at Emerald, Maurice Fitzgerald, Miles McDaniel, from Wexford, Ireland; Patrick Byrnes, Michael Coady born at Miramichi and son of James Coady of Tipperary; Patrick Wall, John Coady, John Dunn, grandson of James Dunn of Tipperary, and son of John Dunn; Maurice Dunn, son of James Dunn; Moses Stubbert, son of John Stubbert of Bras d'Or who had later settled near Ross Section; Patrick, Joseph and Michael Tompkins; John Carroll, Bernard Benoit, John Murphy, son of Michael Murphy of Wexford, Ireland; John Miller, son of James Miller of Lakes O'Law, Michael Dunn son of James Dunn, Thomas Murphy, John Tompkins, Allan McDaniel, John Coady, Matthew Nolan, son of John Nolan; Peter P. Coady, who settled at Emerald.

Postal services in the area were undertaken by James Tompkins, James Coady and David Dunn. When the population declined the post office was moved to the residence of Frank McDaniel, which had once served as post office for "Margaree Brook."

An iron bridge was built at Big Brook in 1902.

BIG GLEN, Cape Breton County

This community is located about five miles north-east of Lake Uist, on the Salmon River. This descriptive name was given to the place before 1900.

A grant of land was made to Angus McDonald in 1865. Other grants were made to George McVicar and Kenneth Morrison in 1881, to E. Telton Mosely in 1892, and to Sarah McVicar in 1906.

A school-house built before 1875 was torn down about 1899 and the material was used in erecting a new building. A new one-room school was built in 1948-49.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

BIG HARBOUR, Inverness County

It is about a mile north of Militia Point and about two miles north-east of Malagawatch. The name is descriptive. In some of the early grants books Big Harbour is referred to as Malagawatch Harbour. Nicolas Denys traded with the Indians here from his base at St. Peters. When Scottish settlers arrived here in the early nineteenth century evidence of earlier settlement was found.

Early settlers included: One family by the name of MacRae, one MacIntosh family, one Gillis family and three MacKenzie families. Later the Gillis family sold out to MacPhails. Among the grantees were Donald McKay, 1844, Alexander MacIntosh, 1835, John Gillis, 1838 and Catherine McRae, 1838.

An indian reservation also existed here for a time.

In 1901 it was reported that Big Harbour Island was "too weak to support a school." At that time there were only five families with six children on the island. In 1923 there were no children of school age. In 1937, however, a school was built. Subsequently, population declined in the 1940's and the school and the post office were discontinued and the Indian reservation was closed. Farming and fishing were the chief industries.

BIG HARBOUR, Victoria County

A settlement located on the Great Bras d'Or Strait. There was a school here by 1854. A postal way office was established in 1865. The population in 1956 was 81.

BIG HARBOUR CENTRE, Inverness County

It is about a mile north of Malagawatch. Among the grantees were Donald McKenzie, 1859, Farquhar Campbell, 1860, and Daniel McFadyen, 1869.

BIG HILL, Victoria County

This is a settlement five miles northeast of Baddeck. There was a school in the district in 1867.

BIG INTERVALE, Inverness County

It is about nine miles north-north-east of Northeast Margaree.

The district in which this locality is situated was referred to as "the Scotch Intervale." The settlement itself frequently was called "Big Intervale Margaree." Early settlers were Arch-

ibald MacLean, Goerge Ward, Richard Marple and persons named McLeod, McKay, Stewart, MacKinnon, MacInnis and Ross. The first farm located north of Sugar Loaf Mountain was that of Michael Lamont. The first settler in the vicinity was Angus K. Ross of Kilmuir, Isle of Skye.

In 1828 Murdoch Ross, a school teacher from Kilmuir, Isle of Skye, occupied land at Sugar Loaf. Roderick MacKenzie moved from Middle River to this locality in 1832.

The scenery is magnificent. In earlier days moose and caribou were abundant. Deer are plentiful.

Big Intervale Margaree had a way office in 1864. An early post master here was Malcolm MacLeod. This office was closed about 1940. The mail centre for the settlement is now Kingross across the river.

The first school here was just north of the property of R. Y. MacKenzie, north of the cross road. The second in the area was on the property of John Peter Ross and the third was just north of Sugar Loaf Mountain, on the west side of the river. Early teachers were John McKay, John Pembroke and Hector Campbell of Lake Ainslie. A new school was projected here in 1914. The last school house in use before the consolidation of 1957 was located near Big Intervale Bridge on the east side of the river. Since consolidation pupils attended the North-East Margaree Consolidated School at Margaree Centre.

Big Intervale Presbyterian Church (now United Church) was built in 1868. Early clerical visitants were Rev. John Stewart 1833-34, Rev. Alexander Farquharson and Rev. John Gunn.

BIG INTERVALE CAPE NORTH, Victoria County

This is a settlement west of Aspy Bay, five miles from Cape North. Among the early grantees were Alex. McDonald, 1836, John Campbell, 1883, and Mary McDonald, 1886. There was a school established by 1867.

BIG ISLAND, Pictou County

This community is located on Merigomish Island on the north shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name was "Kikchesebeiik", a passage close to the land or close inshore. "Big Island" is a descriptive name. The island was granted to John Hencker in 1765 and was probably purchased by Lieut. Col. Robertson of the 82nd division about 1785 because by January, 1803, it was known as Robertsons or Robinsons Island. In the late 19th century the name was gradually changed to Merigomish Island and the community became Big Island.

Settlement began here before 1806.

A postal way office was established in 1864.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries. A lobster processing factory was built at Savage Beach in 1912.

BIG LORRAINE, Cape Breton County

See LORRAINE

BIG MARSH, Antigonish County

A post office north of Antigonish, near Maryvale.

A descriptive name because of the low-lying land at Wallace Brook. Among the early settlers were those named MacDonald, MacMillan, MacPherson, MacGillivray, MacDougald and Gilles.

Alexander MacDonald was the schoolmaster in 1828. The school section was first named Hallowell Grant and extended from Cloverville to Rear Georgeville. When School section No. 66 was created the new section took the name Hallowell Grant and No. 64 became Big Marsh.

In 1765 Benjamin Hallowell, Sr., Comptroller of the port of Boston, received a grant of 20,000 acres on Chedabucto Harbor in what is now Guysborough County. His son Ward Nicholas Hallowell changed his name to Boylston because his uncle left him property in Massachusetts, and Boylston Street in Boston is named after him. Benjamin Hallowell, Jr. served in the Royal Navy, was one of Lord Nelson's captains at the Battle of the Nile and eventually rose to the rank of Vice-Admiral. He took the name of Carew when he succeeded to the family estates. Ward and Benjamin, Jr. in 1807 received the grant of 6,000 acres in Antigonish County which is called the Hallowell Grant.

Population in 1956 was 83.

BIG MEADOW, Inverness County

This community is about ten miles south-south-west of Whycocomagh.

The name is descriptive. Grantees included Dougald Matheson, who received a grant in 1863 and Alex. Cameron, who received a grant in 1866. The population of Big Meadow in 1956 was 56.

BIG POND, Cape Breton County

The three communities that share this place name are: Rear Big Pond, located on Breac Brook; Big Pond, at the mouth of the brook; and Big Pond Centre, located about two miles south-west of Big Pond, near St. Andrew's Channel, on the south shore of East Bay. The name was prompted by a large pond at the shoreline cut off from the bay by a sand bar, and was used as early as 1857. The Micmac name was Naooktaboogooik, "it stands alone."

At Big Pond Centre, the earliest grant was of a lot called "Scotch Fort" to Ronald McDonald in 1819. Margaret McDonald, a native of Prince Edward Island, came to Cape Breton in 1818, and got a grant of a neighbouring lot in 1823. John Curry and Donald McNeil, a Scot who came to Cape Breton in 1809, were

the earliest grantees at Big Pond in 1836. The land, however, was laid out in 1817, John Curry's lot being called "Little Pond", and Donald McNeil's being called "Braewick." Roderick and John McNeil were both residents by 1820. The land at Rear Big Pond was granted to Donald McIsaac in 1866, Angus McNeil in 1872 and 1873, Catherine McIntyre in 1878, and Rory McIntyre in 1887. In 1875 settlement was widely scattered along the back road.

Norman McDonald was the teacher at Big Pond St. Andrew's in 1829. A school-house was built before 1875, and was torn down and the material used in building a new school in 1900. Construction of a new school was begun in 1938.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1855. A Post Office was established on December 1, 1876 with James McPherson as Postmaster.

Farming is the basic industry.

In 1956 the population was: Big Pond, 122; Big Pond Centre, 90.

BIG POND CENTRE, Cape Breton County

See BIG POND

BIG RIDGE, Cape Breton County

It is located about two miles east of Marion Bridge. The place name, which was given before 1872, is descriptive. Settlement was begun in the early 19th century by Walkers, McDougalls, and McDonalds. Grants were made at Big Ridge South to Allan McDougall and John Walker, Sr. in 1872, and John Walker, jr. in 1874.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 67.

BIG TRACADIE, Antigonish County

A settlement east of Antigonish.

So called because the harbour was larger than "Little" Tracadie Harbour.

In 1835 Miss McPhee and Martin Garvey were teaching there. William Gerroir was appointed post master on July 1, 1871.

See TRACADIE

BILLTOWN, Kings County

This rural area is located north-north-west of Kentville and about six miles south of Halls Harbour in central Nova Scotia. It was named after the Bill family which settled here about 1770. By 1790 there were about ten houses in the settlement.

A Baptist Church was built in 1835. It was burned in 1871 and rebuilt in 1872. A new Baptist Church was dedicated October 18, 1903.

Elisha Beckwith was teacher in the upper part of the village and James Carmichael was teacher in the lower section from December, 1828 to June, 1829. A school-house was built by 1888.

A postal way office was in operation here from 1855 to 1863.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 97.

BIRCH BROOK, Pictou County

This is a rural area near the south-eastern end of Pictou County. The name is descriptive. Land in the area was granted to Ewan Stewart in 1856, John McLellan in 1868, Kenneth McDonald in 1873, Kenneth Stewart in 1890, William Cameron in 1901 and James McKay in 1901.

Farming and lumbering are the chief industries.

BIRCH COVE, Halifax County

This community is located on the west side of Bedford Basin, approximately four miles north-west of Halifax City. "Birch Cove" probably originated as the name of one of the William Donaldson estates on Bedford Basin. On September 29, 1775 the Council ordered a grant to Charles and Elspeth Monk at Birch Cove, or Block House Cove. Behind the Cove were traces of what may have been an Acadian village or a military fortification.

St. Peter's Anglican Church was opened on October 21, 1951. A new United Baptist church begun on June 16, 1960, was dedicated on January 1, 1961.

John W. Hele was schoolmaster in the settlement in 1835. It has developed as a residential suburb for metropolitan Halifax.

The population in 1956 was 381.

BIRCH GROVE, Cape Breton County.

This community is about two and a half miles west of Port Morien. Its name is descriptive. Hugh Nicholson, Don McLean, Archibald McDonald, Don and Angus McDonald, and John McRury were residents in February, 1865. By that time coal explorations had been made. From 1912 to 1930 it was a mining community, with Dominion no. 21 colliery in operation until 1925, and Dominion no. 22 colliery in operation to 1930. Since 1930 many of the miners of Birch Cove have been employed in the coal mines at Glace Bay. Some farming is also carried on at Birch Grove.

A two-room school-house was constructed at Birch Grove in 1914. Since then other larger school buildings have been erected. Until 1920 the Presbyterian Church at Birch Grove was connected with the Church at Port Morien, but in that year Birch Grove and Broughton were raised to the status of a congregation. St. James Anglican church was consecrated on Octo-

ber 31, 1952. Birch Grove also has a United Church, and a Roman Catholic hall. In 1956 its population was 338.

BIRCH HILL, Colchester County

See KINGS REST

BIRCH PLAIN, Victoria County

This is a settlement north of St. Anns on Mill Brook. Among the first people granted land were Norman McLeod, 1835, Isabel McQueen, 1868 and Malcolm McAskill, 1871.

BIRCHTOWN, Guysborough County

This settlement is located about four miles north east of Guysborough Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. In the early days it was a colored community near the loyalist settlement of Manchester. The land was granted to Jairus Hart, Samuel Hull (Hall) and Andrew Leet in July, 1803. Samuel Hull sold part of his lot to Kenneth Jamison on April 9, 1804. He made improvements and constructed buildings, then sold the land to Thomas Cutler on October 10, 1826.

A school was erected in the colored settlement of Manchester in 1873. The school-house in Birchtown was condemned in 1888. In 1936 school was conducted in a mission church.

Lumbering and limited farming are the basic industries.

BIRCHTOWN, Shelburne County

This community is four miles west of Shelburne on the north-west branch of Shelburne Harbour.

It takes its name from the birch tree which was plentiful there.

In 1783, when the Loyalists migrated to Shelburne, many of them brought negroes with them. A separate town was provided for them, and two men by the names of Lyman and Tully were sent to lay out the negro town on September 7, 1783. About four thousand people moved in shortly thereafter, forming quite a large settlement. In 1792, many of the negroes went to Sierra Leone, West Africa, and the settlement dwindled.

St. Paul's Anglican Church was consecrated on June 5, 1907. Because of its proximity to Shelburne, the churches there long served for both communities. Col. Bluck, a Loyalist negro taught school here in 1790, but it did not thrive because the people were too poor to support it. In 1828, Roswell Brown, with provincial aid, took up the problem of educating the Birchtown children. By 1829 two school-houses had been built. The new 8-room Birchtown school was built in 1959.

The people of Birchtown have largely made their living by fishing, farming, and lumbering on a small scale. Through

the years some of the people have taken employment in Shelburne.

Population in 1956 was 195.

BIRCHWOOD, Cumberland County

A community located on the Pugwash River, south-east of Oxford. It is named after the birch tree. Among the grantees there were Benjamin Peel, 1855, Kenneth Matheson, 1879 and Donald Stewart, 1889. A school was built sometime before 1899 as one was condemned in that year.

The population in 1956 was 78.

BIRCHY HEAD, Lunenburg County

It is about five miles south of Hubbards on the western side of St. Margarets Bay.

This name is descriptive of a headland with birch trees growing on it.

George Young received a grant of two hundred and fifty acres here in 1828.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 63.

BISHOPVILLE, Kings County

This settlement is located on the Half-way River in Central Nova Scotia. It was named for early settlers. An early name was Halfway River. Joseph Hacket and Silvanus Higgins were original proprietors of land in this area.

The United Baptist Church was dedicated on January 4, 1903.

James Fox was schoolmaster at Bishop Hill, Horton in 1836.

A new school-house was built in 1875.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

BLACK AVON, Antigonish County

A post office south east of Antigonish.

Part of the settlement of Black River was named Blackavon in 1891.

Among the early settlers were John Chisholm, Lauchlin McDonald, William Grant and the MacIntyres. The school served the residents of Meadow Green between Fraser's Grant although the boundaries were changed frequently.

BLACKETTS LAKE, Cape Breton County

This community is on the north-west side of the lake of the same name, near the head of the Sydney River. The lake was probably named after Walter W. Blackett, a native of London, England, who bought land leased by John Wilson of Sydney,

on the north side of what was then known as Portage Lake, on September 25, 1818, and took up residence there. Sections of this tract were sold to, and occupied by Frederick McGray, a native Nova Scotian, and Neil McNeil, a Scot, before April, 1828. In October, 1824, Edmond, Charles and John Dodd applied for a grant of land at Portage Lake lately escheated from William Campbell, on which they had made some improvements. The grant was made in 1829.

A school-house was built on the north side of the lake before 1875. In 1915 a new school-house was completed.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 69.

BLACK BROOK, Cape Breton County

It is located on the north side of St. Andrew's Channel, opposite the northern end of Long Island. It was so named because of a prominent natural feature. A name applied to the area in the late 19th century was Big Bank.

The earliest grantees were Moses Hall, William Gammell, Jr., and John Johnston in 1832. In the southern part of the settlement the land was granted in the 1880's and 1890's to McNeils, Robert Ferguson and Kenneth McKenzie.

A school-house, built here before 1875, was in a dilapidated condition by 1900.

A Postal Way Office was established on November 1, 1873 with Hugh Livingstone as office keeper.

Farming is a basic industry.

In 1956 the population was 93.

BLACK POINT, Halifax County

A place located on the west side of the mouth of Head Harbour, St. Margaret's Bay, about nineteen miles west of Halifax. The name is descriptive, perhaps because the land appears black when seen from out in the bay. The original grantees were Alexander Stewart with 500 acres in October, 1786, and George Jollimore who had been settled for five years received 500 acres in November, 1820.

The United Baptist Church was dedicated on October 9, 1898.

A new school was opened in 1879. Another new schoolhouse was opened in 1901. In 1956, construction was begun on a four-room primary school, which was completed in 1957.

James Hubley was postmaster, when a Postal Way Office was established on August 1, 1867.

Some fishing is carried on, and the beaches in the area make it a resort in the summer, and some residents are employed in the metropolitan Halifax-Dartmouth area. There is a bakery and a small factory for pre-fabricated homes. The population in 1956 was 273.

BLACK POINT, Victoria County

This is a small community on Bay St. Lawrence near Cape North. Among the first grantees were Thomas Kavanagh, 1857, and Pierce Power, 1858.

The population in 1956 was 63.

BLACK RIVER, Antigonish County

A river which flows north-west into the Pomquet River and thence into Pomquet Harbour and also a settlement south-east of Antigonish.

The district was part of Beauly until it was divided in 1887 and section east of the Caledonia was called Black River. In 1891 there was a further subdivision as a portion of Black River was renamed Blackavon and another portion Glassburn.

Alexander McNeil was the teacher in 1847-48 and early settlers were named Chisholm, Grant, McDonald, McIntyre, McKinnon, McNeil, and MacPherson. It was a farming district but in 1871 had a sawmill and a cooper and a population of one hundred.

It became a way office in 1863 and in 1868 Donald Chisholm was the way office keeper.

BLACK RIVER, Inverness County

It is on the railway line about three miles south-west of Loch Ban (part of Lake Ainslie), and about six miles south of Inverness.

Early settlers included Angus and Alexander Campbell, who obtained grants of land in 1824, Donald McLellan, John and Alexander Beaton, Thomas Perry and Mary McIntyre; and Angus Gillis, all of whom were here in the 1820's.

Earlier the place appears to have been "Glen Dhu" or "Black Glen." It was also called Alexander, perhaps after Alexander Beaton an early settler.

Two schools were constructed in Black River, one between 1864 and 1867 and another in 1890.

BLACK ROCK, Colchester County

This rural area is located on the west side of the mouth of the Shubenacadie River. It was named for a prominent natural feature. The Forbes farm which was built up here before 1811 was also called Black Rock. Samuel Creelman reputedly was the first settler in 1772, when he purchased 500 acres laid off for David Archibald. The ruins of a French Acadian village, destroyed by British troops in 1755, were visible at the cove in 1767.

Samuel Smith was the schoolmaster here in 1838.

A Ferry service across the Shubenacadie River was operated by Robert and William Forbes prior to 1811. In January,

1819, the Colchester County of Quarter Sessions established regulations for a ferry across the river to be operated by Samuel Forbes, or anyone else who would take it. The Nelson family eventually took over the ferry and operated it for about a century until it was discontinued in 1934.

Farming is the main industry.

BLACK ROCK, Kings County

This rural area is located near Canada Creek on the south side of Minas Channel in west-central Nova Scotia. It was so named for a prominent natural feature. In the summer of 1800 the Kennedy, Gilbert and Bentley families moved here and took up residence. In 1827, "the industrious settlers who are now making grate improvements" petitioned the Nova Scotia Assembly for money to build a wharf.

A Baptist meeting house was dedicated on February 7, 1864.

William Nesbit and Thomas W. Pearson were schoolmasters here during the June to December, 1828 school term. A school was built at East Black Rock in 1867.

A lighthouse was erected in 1848.

In the mid 19th century considerable shipbuilding and shipping of wood and potatoes was carried on. More recently fishing and farming have become staple industries.

Population in 1956 was 112.

BLACK ROCK, Victoria County

Black Rock is a place near the Great Bras d'Or Strait. Among the early grantees were Roderick Morrison, 1842, Dougald McDonald, 1868, and Donald Campbell, Jr. 1880.

BLACK ROCK STATION, Pictou County

This station is located about two miles downstream from Sunny Brae on the East River in north central Nova Scotia. A prominent natural feature probably inspired this place name. Donald Cameron received a grant of two hundred and fifty acres of land in 1806. In 1811 Angus McQuarrie obtained a grant of the land on which he had been settled for many years before.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company railway was constructed through here about 1897.

Farming is the main industry.

BLACKSTONE, Inverness County

It is about three and a half miles west of Lake Ainslie and about the same distance south of Strathlorne Station.

Settlers included Margaret MacDonald, widow of Archibald MacDonald of Lochaber, Scotland, who came to Arisaig in Antigonish County in 1816 and settled, with her two sons Donald and Ronald on a tract of some four hundred and fifty

acres near the mouth of Black River in 1818. John Bowder Giles who received a grant of land at Blackstone in 1822 or 1823, Alexander Beaton, a native of Scotland, who obtained a grant in 1824 and John Murray, a native of Newfoundland, who petitioned for land in 1824, had it surveyed in 1826 and granted in 1844.

A school was situated here in 1870's.

The 1956 population of Blackstone was 73.

BLANCHE, Shelburne County

It is on a point of land between Negro Harbour and Port La Tour Harbour on the southern coast of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name was Kespoogwith, "the end of land", and the name Blanche meaning "white" refers either to the white sand along the shore or to the way the point appeared to the French across the harbour at Port La Tour in winter.

Nathan Nickerson, Elam Thomas, Samuel Bootman, William Greenwood, John Coffin, jr., Chapman Swain, Frederick Slate, and Michael Madden, all pre-Revolution New England Emigrants, were the pioneers in the 1760's.

After 1789 the Methodists of Blanche attended the log chapel at the head of the road. Then in 1854 they went to the new Methodist Church built in Port Clyde.

John Craig was the schoolmaster in 1840. Abigail Swain kept a school in 1832. A school-house was built before 1864.

The sea has provided a living for the people of Blanche along with some small-plot gardening. The sheep which still roam the point in the 20th century were useful for their wool in the days of the spinning wheel.

BLANCHARD ROAD, Pictou County

This rural area is located about three miles north-west of Sutherland Lake. It was named after Col. Blanchard of Truro who cut out the road to gain access to some of his land. William Cummings was one of the early settlers. Donald and Alexander Fraser came from Scotland in 1805 and settled on Blanchards Road. They were followed by James McDonald who emigrated to Pictou in 1801 and settled here sometime later.

A postal way office was established on January 1, 1873, with Donald Ross as postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

BLANDFORD, Lunenburg County

It is on the Aspotogan peninsula on the eastern side of Mahone Bay and about seven miles south-south-east of East River.

This name possibly derived from Blandford, Dorsetshire England. The early settlers were Irish and settlement began prior to 1767.

St. Barnabas Anglican Church was built in 1867.

A school was in operation in April, 1827. A chapel-school was opened July 28, 1839. A new school-house was built in 1886. Another new school was built in 1914 and a new elementary school was opened in December, 1964.

A postal way office was established in 1859.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was: Blandford, 197, Upper Blandford, 123.

BLOCKHOUSE, Lunenburg County

It is about two miles west of the community of Mahone Bay.

The Indian name was Tenapsketegenoogwomk meaning "a house built of rock." The present name was given because of the blockhouse which was built here in 1753. An early name for the area was Mush-a-Mush.

Peter Zwicker was a landowner here in May, 1779.

Denis Menescy was one of the early teachers in 1833. A new school was built in 1888. In 1962 another new school was under construction.

A fire hall was built in 1950-51. The Federal Post Office was completed in June 24, 1965.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 431.

BLOMIDON, Kings County

This settlement is located on the west side of Minas Basin in central Nova Scotia. It was called by the Indians, Owbogegechk meaning "abounding with Owbok or dogwood." Champlain called the cape Cape Poutrincourt after his friend who succeeded in scaling its cliffs during an exploratory voyage. It was also called Cape Porcupine. The French Acadian settlers called it Cap Baptiste, a name probably derived from a Norman word, Baptisterie, and meaning the place where sailors get baptized by wild waves. The common term for Cape Porcupine was Blowmedown, "from the gusts which blow from it when the wind is west and south-west," and the contracted form of this, Blomidon, came to be used officially. When settlement began here by New England Planters, probably in the late 18th century, the name of the cape was adopted by the village.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was: Blomidon 55, Lower Blomidon, 79.

BLOOMFIELD, Digby County

It is approximately one mile from Goose Lake near the head of St. Mary's Bay on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

The name is descriptive of a field blooming with flowers. Other names were West Settlement and Thomas's Road.

Land here was granted to Joseph Barton in 1787. Gaius Pritchard was a settler in 1800.

A school-house was built about 1840, and Halliburton Jones opened a Post Office in 1884.

Farming and lumbering are the chief industries.

Population in 1956 was 60.

BLOOMINGTON, Annapolis County

On the east side of the Nictaux River, approximately five miles south of the Annapolis River, near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

The settlement is located on Wheelock Road, named for Elias Wheelock who owned land nearby. "Bloomington" was suggested by Elias Grimes of Torbrook, and was adopted by the residents.

The Viditos (Viditi, Viditoes) were early settlers, being Loyalists from New England. A Baptist house of worship was built in 1912.

School classes were taught here as early as 1866.

Lumbering and agriculture are the main occupations.

Population in 1956 was 119.

BLUE CAPE, Antigonish County

See CAPE BLUE

BLUE MILLS, Inverness County

This settlement is about six miles south-west of Whycocomagh. It was named after Dugald Blue a miller. On Church's map the settlement is called "Blue's Mills." Grantees in the area included Malcolm Blue, 1855, and Archibald McDonald.

In 1904 Blue Mills had a store, a church and a woolen mill.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, Pictou County

This rural area is located about three miles north of Sutherland Lake. The name is descriptive and was given by William Ross who settled here in 1818.

William Urquhart of Glen Urquhart, Scotland, settled here soon after 1815. John and Donald Munro settled in this district about 1817 and Roderick McDougald arrived in 1838.

A Presbyterian Church was built about 1834 and was sold and taken down when Welch Free Church was opened November 5, 1854. Welch Church was not completed until April 30, 1858. A new Church was built in 1906.

A new school was completed in 1877.

A postal way office was established in 1848.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 146.

BLUE ROCKS, Lunenburg County

It is on the north side of the mouth of Lunenburg Bay. This name is descriptive since the stone along the seashore is dark blue in color when wet.

Settlement probably began before 1760. Among the earliest settlers were German people from Lunenburg named Knickle and Heinich. By 1816 there was considerable settlement.

St. Barnabas Anglican Church was opened on January 21, 1886. The Presbyterian Church was dedicated on March 1, 1885.

Thomas Sickele was one of the first teachers in 1833. In 1892 a new school was built. A Post Office was established in December, 1882.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 388.

BLUES, Inverness County

It is about three miles north-east of River Denys and about four miles south of Orangedale. It was named after settlers. Grantees included Allan McLean who received a grant in 1874 and Dougald Blue who received a grant in 1882.

BLUE SEA CORNER, Cumberland County

A community north of Tatamagouche. Among the grantees were John Rustin, Jr., Daniel Dunn, Capt. Frederick Williams, and Zenus Gooding, 1785.

BOISDALE, Cape Breton County

This community is located on the south side of St. Andrew's Channel and abour six miles west of Leitches Creek. The name is Scottish being derived from a place on the eastern side of South Uist whence early settlers came. The Micmac name was Migchechwegatik.

Neil Campbell was granted land in the area in 1836. In 1821, Thomas Lockman, an Irishman who came to Cape Breton in 1799 and lived at Lloyds Cove, petitioned for land, and got a grant next to Neil Campbell's lot in 1842. Angus McIntyre got a grant in 1846, and in 1869, land at what was then called Boisdale was granted to Dugald O'Henley. The earliest settlers reputedly came from Loch Boisdale area in South Uist, Scotland to Prince Edward Island, then to this part of Cape Breton in 1821.

The Roman Catholic Scots built a log church in 1840. It was replaced by a new building in 1862 which burned down in September 1928. The corner-stone of the new St. Andrew's Church was laid on July 1, 1929. Dugald Smith was the teacher in 1839, and a school-house had been constructed by that time. A new school-house was completed in 1917.

A Postal Way Office was established at Boisdale Chapel

in 1854. On October 1, 1873 a new Way Office was established with Michael McIntyre as office keeper.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 133.

BORNEO, Guysborough County

This settlement is located about a mile south of County Harbour Lake in eastern Nova Scotia. It was probably named after the county of that name in Indonesia. In the 1870's three families were named Mason and Lansillard. The land was part of the Country Harbour Grant and the settlement was an offshoot of Cross Roads, Country Harbour.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

BOUCHER, HAVRE, Antigonish County

See HAVRE BOUCHER

BOUDREAUVILLE, Richmond County

Boudreauville is about six miles east of Arichat on Isle Madame. It was named after inhabitants. Among the early grantees were David Gruchy, 1866, and Elias Sampson, 1889. The population was 264 in 1956.

BOULARDERIE, Victoria County.

This is a settlement on Boularderie Island, north-east of Sydney. Once called Isle de Verderonne, Boularderie is named after Sieur Louis Simon de St. Aubin, Chevalier de la Boularderie, a French officer who had been stationed at Port Royal and later at Louisbourg. In 1719 as a reward for his services he was granted Boularderie Island and adjacent territory. The first English speaking settlers on the island were Donald McDonald and his family in 1820 from Gairloch, Scotland, as were most of the early settlers. There was a school here by 1854. A Presbyterian Church was opened in 1887. The population in 1956 was 66.

BOULARDERIE CENTRE, Victoria County

Boularderie Centre is a settlement on Boularderie Island. Among the first persons granted land here were Murdoch MacKenzie and Murdoch McLellan 1834, and the Rev. James Fraser, 1844.

The population in 1956 was 51.

BOULARDERIE EAST, Victoria County

Boularderie is a settlement on Boularderie Island. The first grantees were Neil Patterson, 1834, and Alexander Grant, 1848. Boularderie was a thriving village of five hundred people

in 1904, when it had four saw and two grist mills, and one lobster factory.

BOULARDERIE WEST, Cape Breton County

This settlement is located on the north side of St. Andrew's Channel opposite Long Island. Boulardarie Island was named after Louis Simon de St. Aubin de Poupet Chevalier de la Boulardarie, to whom it was granted in 1719.

In 1744 the island was shown as "Isle de Verderone, or Isle de la Boulardarie" on Bellins map.

About 1875 the McNeils and McIntyres were the principal families. Grants of land were made in 1874 to Angus McIntyre and in 1879 to John and Allen McIntyre.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 60.

BOULDERWOOD, Halifax County

A suburb located on the west side of the North West Arm of Halifax Harbour at the east end of Lake William, being a descriptive name. It has expanded since World War II although there were some summer homes in the late 19th century. The original grantees were Mr. Hill and Company.

The population in 1956 was 125.

BOUTILIER POINT, Halifax County

A settlement located on the west side of Head Harbour, on the north side of it, approximately eighteen miles west of Halifax. It was probably named for James Boutillier who had lived here for many years prior to 1815.

St. James' Anglican Church was under construction in 1840, being consecrated in January 1848.

Mrs. Ezra Sellon was teaching here in 1840. St. James' school was burned in 1893 but rebuilt in 1894.

Formerly inshore fishing was the basic industry with some tourism, but some residents now commute to work in the metropolitan Halifax area. A federal government Fisheries' Research Station is to be located on the former Isleview Hotel property.

The population in 1956 was 414.

BOWMAN BANK, Antigonish County

A bank on George Bay

BOWMAN HEAD, Antigonish County

A head of land on the south shore of George Bay at Tracadie.

BOWN BROOK, Antigonish County

See McGILLIVRAY BROOK.

BOYD, Antigonish County

A settlement south east of Antigonish.

Originally part of the South River district, it was named for the Boyd family. John Boyd, pioneer, settled at South River and his four sons, Alexander, Hugh, John and Angus received a grant there in 1810.

The most notable member of this family was John Boyd (1823-1880) school teacher and printer who set up the first primitive printing press in Antigonish County in 1849 and printed some Gaelic pamphlets and books. He founded the *Casket* newspaper at Antigonish in 1852.

BOYLSTON, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the east side of Guysborough harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after Nicholas Boyleston, brother-in-law of Benjamin Hallowell who was granted this township in 1765. In 1874 the name was revived and given to the village growing upon the site of the old town. Settlement was begun by Loyalists from New England about 1786.

St. Paul's Anglican Church built in 1846 was burned in 1897. The new St. Paul's was opened November 9, 1897. The early Baptist church was burned in 1864 and a new Church was built in a more local situation. A congregational church may have been built soon after the first settlement and destroyed in the 1811 gale. A Methodist Church was built in 1847.

A school was established in 1812 and a school-house was built by March, 1814. A school-house burned down in 1885 and a new building was under construction in 1887. A new two-room school was completed for use in January, 1949.

Chedabucto Curling Rink was opened February 10, 1965. A Federal Post Office was completed June 10, 1965.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 135.

BRAMBER, Hants County

This settlement is situated on Johnson Cove and Minas Basin. The area was in earlier days a part of Vil Cheverie. In 1783 the variation Chevery Bay was used. Later the name, Man of War's Land, was applied to the entire shore because much of the land had been laid out for disbanded soldiers. The name Brookville was adopted and used until confusion arose over similar postal addresses. When a large shipment of wood was sent from this port, the name "Selwood" was adopted. Eventually the name Bramber was chosen, possibly from Bramber, Sussex, England.

On October 27, 1783, Roger Johnston received this land as part of a 3000 acre grant in Hants and Halifax counties.

A Baptist meeting-house, possibly constructed in the 1860's

burned down in 1874 and a new church was constructed to replace it. Bramber United church was dedicated in 1892.

A school was built at Brookville in 1867.

Fishing, farming and lumbering are the major occupations. Population in 1956 was 248.

BRANCH LA HAVE, Lunenburg County

It is south of Wentzell Lake and about seven miles north-west of Bridgewater.

This settlement was so named because the LaHave River connects with two "branches" or tributary streams which flow from the westward in the area of the settlement.

Henry Wallenkampt received a 495 acre grant in the Branch area on December 9, 1815. Samuel Wentworth Monk was another grantee on May 17, 1816.

St. James Lutheran Church was built 1924-1925 and dedicated in August, 1925. The cornerstone of the Lutheran Church at Upper Branch was laid on September 30, 1880.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Branch LaHave, 262, Lower Branch, 170, Upper Branch, 146.

BRAS D'OR, Cape Breton County

See LITTLE BRAS D'OR

BRAS D'OR WEST, Cape Breton County

See LITTLE BRAS D'OR

BRASS HILL, Shelburne County

It is just west of, and adjacent to, Barrington Head.

A negro, Brass, lived at the top of the hill in the 1760's. At the same time the descendants of Judah Crowell located there with William Shepherd as a neighbour. In 1851 the Free Will Baptist "Christian Bethel" was built there, but was destroyed some time after the United Baptist Temple Church was built on the western side of the hill in 1886. A Roman Catholic Chapel was built in 1965. The Barrington Poor Farm was opened in September, 1887. A Post Office was established in May, 1890, under H. B. Hopkins.

The early settlers were involved in fishing, farming on a small scale, and trapping. In the early 20th century, several summer homes were established there by persons from the New England states.

Population in 1956 was 91.

BRAZIL LAKE, Yarmouth County

This village is located about fifteen miles north-east of the town of Yarmouth and on the south side of Little Brazil

Lake near the western shore of Nova Scotia. The settlement came to be called Bloomfield, and about 1870, it consisted of four houses, owned by a Crosby, A. Cann, W. H. Whitehouse, and N. Tedford. Sometime later, the village took the name of the lakes, probably to avoid confusion in the Postal Department with Bloomfield in Digby county.

A new school-house built at West Brazil was ready for use early in May, 1891. A Post Office was established in March, 1881.

The Western Counties, now Dominion Atlantic Railway, was completed in 1877.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 79.

BREAC BROOK, Cape Breton County

This community is a small settlement located on a brook of the same name which flows north-west into Easy Bay. It was named after Rory Brach who lived in the area before 1823. A grant was made to Roderick McIntyre in this area in 1865.

A new one-room school-house was built in 1938.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

BRENTON, Yarmouth County

It is about ten miles north-north-east of the town of Yarmouth, and south of Lake George near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The settlement was probably named in honour of James Brenton, third Attorney-General, 1779-1781.

About 1825 James Walker moved to the Lake George area.

A Methodist church was built about 1885.

John Williams and Hannah Wyman kept school in this area in 1846.

A Way Office was established at Lake George in 1864.

The major industry is lumbering.

The population of Brenton was 55 in 1956.

BRENTWOOD, Colchester County

This rural area is located about a mile east of Shortts Lake in central Nova Scotia. It may have been named after Brentwood, England. The name, "Grahams Siding," was probably given to the place in honour of a resident about the time the Intercolonial Railway was built in 1858. In 1903 the name was changed to Brentwood by act of the Legislature. In the 1870's the Graham brothers' mill was located here, and there were several Brentons in the area whose name may have prompted the place name. At the time, "Alma" was the name used to designate the locality. The land was granted to John Oughterson in 1812, and to John Witham and George W. Oughterson in 1821.

John Oughterson, a colchester County settler since 1767 never settled on his land, and part of it was regranted to John Witham, a Halifax merchant. His son, George Washington Oughterson settled here in the late 18th century and died in 1839.

A school was built at Alma in 1868.

A Post Office was established in 1893 with Thomas A. Brenton as Postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 107.

BRETON COVE, Victoria County

This is a settlement north-east of Baddeck, on the Atlantic Ocean. Among the first grantees was John McInnes, 1859. Breton Cove had a lobster factory, a saw mill and a grist mill in 1904.

The population in 1956 was 57.

BRIAR LAKE, Digby County

It is situated north of Briar Lake and about three miles from the boundary between Digby and Yarmouth Counties.

This place was probably named because of the briar plant which is common in the area.

Charles and Samuel Leiboo were early settlers in the area.

Lumbering, guiding, and fresh water fishing are the industries.

BRICKTON, Annapolis County

On the north side of the Annapolis river, approximately six miles south east of Cottage Cove near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

Brickmaking, a prosperous industry of the mid 19th century, probably inspired this name. Settlement probably began in the late 18th century.

A covered bridge was built over the Annapolis River on the Hanley Mountain Road in 1874.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 177.

BRIDGETOWN, Annapolis County

It is at the head of tide on the Annapolis River, near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

The origin of this name was the bridge built over the Annapolis River, an item of considerable importance to the early settlers.

In 1763 a large grant of land was given to Captain Robert George Bruce and was called Henley Farm, possibly after Henley on the Thames. Peter Pineo is said to have built the first house here sometime between 1755 and 1782. In 1822 John

Crosskill owned Henley farm and laid out the town along the banks of the river. For a while the location was called Hick's Ferry until the name was changed to Bridgetown in January, 1824.

St. James' chapel was consecrated December, 1829. The new St. James' was dedicated in December, 1885. A Baptist church was built about 1828, moved in 1891 and destroyed by fire in 1902 or 1907. The new church was built in 1891. A Methodist church was built in 1826. The Providence church was opened in January, 1872. A Presbyterian church was erected about 1870. St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic church was erected in 1874. An "African mission house" was completed in June, 1875.

Andrew Henderson opened a school in 1824. A schoolhouse was built between 1831 and 1833. A new school was built in 1866. It was cut in two and a two storey mid-section was added in 1884. The brick Elementary school was built in 1902 and destroyed by fire in 1959. The Regional High School was built in 1951, and the new regional Elementary school was opened February 1, 1960.

In 1822 Enoch Dodge built a house which was later used as a Post Office. Enoch jr. was Post Master for some years. The present Post Office building was probably built in 1937. A court house was built in 1855, burned down in 1884. The new court house was finished in June, 1888. The county home for the poor and harmless insane was built in 1894.

The Annapolis to Halifax railway was built through here about 1967-68. Between 1902 and 1905 a railway was constructed between Middleton and Port Wade, through this town, on the north side of the river.

The first bridge was built about 1805. Replacements were built in 1870, 1907, and 1920.

The Western News began publication in January 1856 with W. A. Calnek as editor. The *Examiner* was published by Noah Thomas in 1858. The *Weekly Register* was begun in January 1860 by W. A. Calnek and James Thorne. The same men published the *Free Press* between 1863 and 1872. The *Western Record*, edited by Charles DeWolfe, began publication September 21, 1865. John E. Sancton began to publish the *Weekly Monitor*, in April, 1873, which still continued in 1965.

The town was incorporated in September, 1897 with Harry Ruggles as first Mayor.

Reed's furniture factory began operations about 1858. An Iron Foundry was begun by James Hillis about 1864. In 1881 Reed's Organ Factory was set up. The International Brick and Tile Company was begun by John Ervin and others in 1890. Acadian Distilleries Limited was established in the summer of 1951. A vinegar factory was established by Graves & Company about 1909. Fruit growing is another major industry in the area.

Population in 1961 was 1,043

BRIDGEVILLE, Pictou County

This community is situated on the upper East River about three miles south-east of Grants Lake in north central Nova Scotia. It was probably so named because of one of the principal bridges over the East River. Settlement was begun here about 1785 by Peter Grant, Donald and Samuel Cameron, James Duncan, Hugh and John McDonald, James Fraser and Robert Clark.

A Presbyterian Church was begun in September, 1892 and was opened on Christmas Day. An Anglican Church was built here about the end of the 19th century, was taken down and moved to Windsor Junction about 1938.

A school-house was opened in 1874 and was moved to another site in 1894.

A postal way office was established at Bridgeville in 1857. Population in 1956 was 182.

BRIDGEWATER, Lunenburg County

This town sits astride the La Have River about ten miles from its mouth. The site was included in the general designation of La Have, a name given to the area by De Monts in 1604. When the settlement sprang up at the main bridging point of the La Have, it was called Bridgewater.

In the late 18th century, German people from Lunenburg and Lower La Have moved into the area. About 1780 Adam Hebb built a log house near the present lower end of town and by 1809 John Michael Fancy had built a house nearby. The community expanded after 1815.

A Union Church was built in the 1830's. The Anglicans erected a church in 1855, but it was blown down. Re-erected it was opened as Holy Trinity Church on February 22, 1857. A Baptist Church under construction in June, 1853, was opened on February 3 and 4, 1855. A new Church was dedicated in 1921. St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was dedicated on May 12, 1889. A Methodist Church was begun in 1873 and completed in 1876. St. John's Presbyterian Church was built in 1848-1852, and it was replaced by a new building which was opened in October, 1874. The Church which became Grace United was opened in 1920. The new United Church was built in 1962-63. The United Church Christian Education Centre was opened on October 20, 1963. The Lutherans built a church about 1850-55. Their new Church was built in 1906-07 and dedicated on February 10, 1907. The new Seventh Day Adventist Church was opened on December 5, 1959. A Jehovah Witness Kingdom Hall was built in 1964. In 1965 the Church of Christ of the Latter Day Saints built a new Church in the east end of town.

Mrs. Calvin Wheelock taught one of the earliest schools in the Union Church. H. S. Stafford was teaching here in 1830. A school was built in 1837 and was torn down in 1867 when a new building was erected. In 1869 a school was built on the east side of the river. Five schools were built by 1899. On November

5, 1913, the corner-stone of the Academy was laid, and the building was opened in September, 1914. In 1925 an eight room annex was built across the street. The Frank R. Davis Memorial High School was opened in June, 1952.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1837 which became a post office in 1845. A new Post-Office Customs House was built about 1908.

Dawson Memorial Hospital was opened on October 1, 1920. The new Dawson Memorial was built in 1964-65 and opened early in 1966. The Bridgewater radio Station, C.K.B.W., began broadcasting in 1947. The fire station was built in 1961. Des Brisay Museum was built in 1965.

The Nova Scotia Central Railway was completed in October, 1889. In 1902 Bridgewater became a station on the Halifax and South Western Railway being built between Halifax and Yarmouth.

The *Bridgewater Protestant Review* began publication in 1868 as the *Rose of Sharon*, then the *Monthly Rose* edited by Rev. D. F. Hutchinson, *The Nova Scotia Farmer and Bridgewater Times* was published about 1871-73, *The Phoenix Budget*, a handwritten paper began publication on January 8, 1875. *The Telephone* was begun by the Bridgewater Printing and Publishing Company in 1882. The *Bulletin* published by C. J. Cragg & Co. appeared in 1891. In 1941 it became *The Bulletin* and *South Shore Record*. The *Enterprise* began publication in 1829 and ceased about 1902.

In 1899 the town was incorporated with Francis Davison as first Mayor. On January 12, 1899, fifty-five buildings, including forty-three stores, the Post Office building, two banks and the Opera House were destroyed by fire.

Considerable shipping of lumber and pulpwood from the surrounding country is carried on. Retail establishments of various kinds comprise the main industrial potential. Telfer Woodworking Company began in Caledonia in 1896 moved to Bridgewater in 1907 and were incorporated in 1913.

Population in 1961 was 4497.

BRIERLY BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook flowing east into West River and a settlement S.W. of Antigonish.

The brook was named after one of the early settlers, Ensign John Brierly or Briley or Brearly as it was variously spelled. He was one of the soldiers who came to Antigonish with Colonel Timothy Hierlihy and lived there until about 1800, when his wife died. Leaving his children with friends he travelled to Ireland on business where he himself died. When the Eastern Extension Railway began operating the first station west of Antigonish became Brierly Brook. The name of Chisholm way office was changed to Briley's Brook in 1870.

A farming district in 1898, it had a post office and two limestone quarries in operation and a population of 150.

There were schools at Upper Brierly Brook, Lower Brierly Brook, and at East Brierly Brook. The first two were consolidated in 1907 but the school was closed in 1958 and the pupils conveyed to Post Road.

The population in 1956 was 286.

BRIGEND, Inverness County

This settlement is about six miles west of Whycocomagh. The name appears as Brijain in the Journal of Education for 1867. A school was built here between 1864 and 1867. McAlpine's Directory of 1870-71 refers to a community called Brigan's Whycocomagh. Grantees in the area included James Patterson, 1847, John McLellan, 1863 and Alexander Campbell, 1869.

BRIGHTON, Digby County

It is on the east side of the head of St. Mary's Bay. This name is possibly a contraction of Bright town, an aesthetic and descriptive name. Prior to 1861 the village was known as Head of St. Mary's Bay. Loyalists from Digby settled here soon after 1784.

A Methodist Church was built about 1840-41. A new church, which became the United Church, was opened in 1858.

A way office was opened at "Head of St. Mary's Bay" in 1861.

Industries include fishing, farming, and some lumbering.

Population in 1956 was 216.

BROAD COVE, Lunenburg County

It is about four miles north-north-east of Medway Harbour.

This name is descriptive since the cove is roughly triangular in shape with a wide mouth. Martin Tiel, John Smith and Nicholas Reinhardt settled here about 1791 and petitioned for a grant in 1808.

St. Mark's Anglican Church was built in 1841-1843. A Methodist Church was built in 1844. A school was established about 1858.

A postal way office was established in 1854.

Fishing and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 206.

BROAD COVE BANKS, Inverness County

This place is about two miles south-west of the town of Inverness. The name is descriptive. Among early settlers here were Angus McIsaac about 1807 and Donald, Dougald and Lachlin McDougald of Moidart, Scotland, who arrived here in 1808. Another early settler was Thomas Dogherty, a native of Ireland who received a warrant in 1828 and a grant in 1834.

Other settlers included Neil McLean, a native of the Isle of Rum, Scotland, who arrived from Scotland and Archibald McIsaac in 1810, and Archibald, Alexander and John McDougall who obtained grants of land in 1836.

An early school in operation in the area was the Broad Cove Combined Mathematical, Common and Grammar School conducted by William Ayre in the 1840's. A school and forge existed at this settlement in the 1870's.

BROAD COVE CHAPEL, Inverness County

It is about four miles north-east of the town of Inverness. The name is descriptive.

Early settlers here included Hugh Smith, a native of Nova Scotia, who came to Cape Breton in 1804, and he received a grant of land in 1813. Angus Smith who applied for land in 1808 and John MacDonald, a native of Scotland who received a grant here in 1815. Angus McLellan who arrived here from Scotland in 1810, Neil McLellan, a native of Scotland who was here in 1816, Rev. Simon Lawlor who had land surveyed for him in 1827, and Alexander McLellan who had land surveyed for him in 1831.

A chapel, a shop, a tannery, a grist mill and two schools were in the district in the 1870's.

A school house was built here in 1871.

The population of Broad Cove Chapel in 1956 was 135.

BROADWAY, Pictou County

This rural area is located on the East French River near the north shore of Nova Scotia. It may have been so named after a famous street in New York City or because it is located on the main thoroughfare between New Glasgow and Antigonish or after a village in England.

Donald Cameron was an early settler in 1809. He received a grant of land here in 1818. Other grantees were Donald Robertson in 1814, and William and John Smith in 1816.

By February, 1822 a school-house had been built at Upper Settlement of East River, Merigomish, and Daniel Anderson was schoolmaster. A new school was completed in 1870 at East French River. A new school was built in 1892 and was burned down in 1893. A temporary building was built to replace it in 1894.

A post office was established in 1892 with Duncan Campbell as Postmaster.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 73.

BROOKDALE, Cumberland County

A settlement about three miles south-east of Amherst along the Nappan River. Brookdale was first known as River Nappan. A Methodist Church was built there in 1924. Brookdale is also the site of a pumping station providing an auxiliary water supply for Amherst.

BROOKFIELD, Colchester County

This village is located about three miles north-east of Shortts Lake in central Nova Scotia. The name was given by the early settlers from a brook running through their meadow. The Indian name was Bankwenopskw, "we hunt him amongst rocks."

William Hamilton of Armagh, Ireland and Daniel Moore were two of the earliest settlers in 1784, John Archibald and William Downing came later. John Hamilton settled here about 1793.

The exterior of a Presbyterian church was raised in July, 1833. A new church was opened on October 15, 1870, and became Knox United church in 1925. A Baptist Meeting-House was begun about 1857, and was probably completed late in 1868. A new church was built in 1924. Patrick Ryans was teaching here in 1804. A new school-house was built about 1881. It was destroyed by fire in November, 1902 and a new school was completed in 1903. Another new school was built about 1944. A school was built at Upper Brookfield in 1885. The cornerstone of Brookfield Memorial School was laid November 11, 1949, and the building was completed in the Spring of 1950. Brookfield Junior High School was opened November 9, 1966.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1852.

In July 1927, two stores and the Post Office were destroyed by fire. A railway station was built here in 1858.

Brookfield Creamery Products Ltd. was begun in 1894. In 1920 the company built a new factory in Truro and moved there. Farming and lumbering are the basic industries. The village also contains a lumber mill.

Population in 1956 was 807.

BROOKFIELD MINES, Queens County

See SOUTH BROOKFIELD

BROOKLYN, Hants County

This village is located on the Herbert River approximately two miles upstream from its point of confluence with the St. Croix River in the central section of Nova Scotia. It was called by the Indians, Nelegakumik, "broken snowshoes." The name Brooklyn is probably descriptive and was a popular name for places where a small brook or stream flowed through a meadow.

Settlement probably began in the 1760's or 1770's, but didn't become substantial until about mid-19th century.

The first St. James' Anglican church was built in "the hollow" in 1790. It was not completed until after 1811. The second St. James' church was built in 1857. A new church was opened in 1902. A Methodist church was erected about 1876. A Baptist church was built about 1844. A Presbyterian meeting-house was built sometime prior to 1865.

Schools were built in 1867, 1873, and 1953. A new rural

high school was constructed in 1957. A new consolidated elementary school was opened September 24, 1962.

Agriculture is the major industry. Hants Co-op. Services Ltd., Feed Manufacturing Mill and Warehouse opened September 17, 1964.

Population in 1956 was 325.

BROOKLYN, Kings County

This settlement is located on the Cornwallis River about four miles west of Kentville in central Nova Scotia. It may have been named after Brooklyn, New York, or possibly because of natural features. A lyn is a waterfall hence "Brooklyn" would be a waterfall on a brook. The site was part of Cornwallis township which was granted to New England immigrants in 1759 and 1761.

A school-house was built here in 1865.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was Brooklyn Corner, 59, Brooklyn Street, 85, West Brooklyn, 119.

BROOKLYN, Queens County

It is situated on the eastern side of Liverpool Bay and approximately three miles from Liverpool.

The Indian name was Katkootch, "between the hills." An early English name was Herring Cove, named from the fish that are plentiful in small coves all along the coast. "Brooklyn" was probably chosen because of a small stream running through the settlement.

New England fisherman settled this area about 1760.

A Congregational Church was built in 1847-1852, and replaced by a new church, which became Pilgrim United in 1895. A Baptist church was opened in July 21, 1872. St. Andrew's Anglican church was built in the 1930's.

A school-house was built in 1833, but Warren Nickerson had been teaching school since 1830. Another school was begun in September 1864, but it burned down about 1867. A school built about 1872, blew down shortly afterwards. A four-room school-house was begun in Brooklyn in 1930. At the same time, a one-room school was built at Sandy Cove, Brooklyn to replace a school destroyed by fire in May, 1930. A new, 2-room school was opened at Sandy Cove in 1930. A new 3-room school was built in 1949-50.

A Way Office was established in 1861, and in 1859 a new Post Office was built.

Nicholas Denys had a fishing establishment here in 1633. A gang mill, saw mill, and box factory were here in 1873. The Mersey Paper Company, incorporated July 31, 1928, opened its mills in December, 1929. That date saw the publication of the first *Mersey Times*.

The population in 1956 was 1,312.

BROOKLYN, Yarmouth County

This community is about three miles north-east of Yarmouth town at the southern end of Nova Scotia.

An early name was Squirreltown.

Stephen Durkee was one of the first settlers here in the 1770's.

Brooklyn Baptist church was opened April 16, 1848. A Methodist church was built between the years 1875-1894, and the Free Baptist church was opened November 24, 1895. In 1831 Brooklyn had three school-teachers.

Some retail trade is carried on besides lumbering, trucking, and small-time agriculture.

Population in 1956 was 490.

BROOKLYN STREET, Kings County

See BROOKLYN

BROOK SCHOOL, Inverness County

This place is about six miles north-east of the town of Inverness.

Early settlers included Angus McLellan who after being there from 1822 received a grant of land in 1835 and Archibald McLellan who settled here since 1825 and obtained a grant of land in 1837.

In the 1870's Brook School had a tannery and a school.

BROOKSIDE, Colchester County

This settlement is located between the Salmon and North Rivers, north-east of Truro in central Nova Scotia. The western section of East Mountain became subdivided into the local place-names of Brookside and Upper Brookside, or "Jollytown" as it was called by James Little when he, Samuel McNutt, James Wright, Fred Shultz, and Ebenezer Harris were the only residents. Eventually, David Little built a house beside Farnhams Pond near Bible Hill and called it Brookside. The name first included the settlement around the Mill Brook. Later a Post Office was established a mile up the brook and named Upper Brookside. "Upper" was eventually dropped except for Jollytown section which evidently then became "Upper Brookside." Settlement probably began in the late 18th century.

The Nova Scotia Training School for Boys was established here in 1929. A dormitory and barn were under construction in September on a remodelled farm.

The cornerstone of a school building was laid November 16, 1949. On December 17, 1965, a new men's residence was officially opened.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 332.

BROOKSIDE, Halifax County

This place is located near McGrath Lake about nine miles south-west of Halifax City. It was probably so named because it is situated near a brook. John Drysdale and four others received a 1550 acre grant which included land here on April 6, 1787. William Drysdale, discharged from the Royal Navy in 1815, received a total grant of 200 acres here on April 2, 1817.

A one-room school was built in 1945. An extension was added in 1952. The John A. MacKay School was built in 1961-62.

A Post Office was established in 1893 under R. A. Yeadon.

BROOKVALE, Halifax County

A settlement located about twenty-five miles south-east of Truro in the Musquodoboit Valley area. The place was known as Mill Village or Reid school section until the name was changed to "Brookvale" by act of the Legislature in 1871. John Lindsay received a 300 acre grant here in 1812.

A school was opened at Reid section in 1867.

Farming is the basic industry.

The population in 1956 was 114.

BROOK VILLAGE, Inverness County

It is about six miles south-south-east of Mabou and about six miles south-west of West Lake Ainslie. The name is descriptive.

Early settlers here were Philip and John Doyle who had land surveyed for them here in 1823 and granted in 1836.

The population of Brook village in 1956 was 133.

BROOKVILLE, Cumberland County

A community situated on Greville Bay, Minas Channel, west of Parrsboro. An early grantee there was Major Daniel Isaac Brown, 1784. A way office was established there in 1863. A school was established in 1867.

BROOKVILLE, Pictou County

This rural area is situated about three miles east of Forbes Lake in north-central Nova Scotia. Its name was probably prompted by a prominent natural feature, McLellans Brook which flows through this village.

Alexander Fraser may have been settled here by 1810. He received a 500 acre grant in 1811. A grant was made to Peter Fraser in 1814. Simon Fraser, a native of Kirkhill, Scotland, who emigrated to Nova Scotia about 1785 was settled on 300 acres on McLellans Mount by 1819 when he received a grant of land.

A postal way office was established in 1864. In May, 1878, a Post office was set up with W. McDonald as Postmaster.

Farming is the basic industry.

BROPHY, Antigonish County

A locality north of Antigonish.

Located at the original Hallowell Grant, it was known for many years as Brophy's Post Office after Thomas Brophy.

In 1898 it was a farming settlement with a population of 50, but is now largely deserted.

BROUGHTON, Cape Breton County

This community is near Birch Grove and not far from Port Morien.

It name is probably derived from a place in Lancashire, England.

Coal mining was undertaken by the Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Company at Broughton in 1904, when a new town was laid out and a line of railway to connect with the Sydney and Louisbourg Railway was built. The town included two hotels, offices and dwellings, and about 200 men were employed during the greater part of the summer of 1905 in building streets. Further development was made in 1906, when about 6000 tons of coal were banked on the surface. The Broughton Mine was closed down in May 1907. Operations were resumed in 1913 and continued until January 1915, when the mine was closed.

In 1916 this deserted coal mining town was transformed in to a fine military centre for the 185th Overseas Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The 185th Battalion used the branch railway, the power plant, the water system, the general office, two fine hotels and 43 cottages here. Shortly after Broughton became a military centre one of the two hotels - the Broughton Arms - was destroyed by fire.

The trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Broughton were incorporated in 1906, and a church was built in that year. This mission field was joined to Birch Grove in 1920 to form a new congregation. In 1906 the Broughton Co-operative Society was incorporated and a year later the Broughton Loyal Orange Lodge was incorporated.

A two-room school-house was erected at Broughton in 1914.

In 1948 the Hygeia Steamship Company pumped out one of the old slopes in order to examine the seam and assess its value, and thereafter operations were begun at two mines in Broughton. The Beaver Mine suspended operations early in 1961 owing to an excessive influx of water, but the Four Star Mine continued to operate in the ensuing years.

BROWN'S MOUNTAIN, Antigonish County

Part of the "Yankee Grant" to Jonathan Blanchard of New Hampshire in 1796, it was named for Nathaniel Brown who had come from New Hampshire with Blanchard's settlers. In 1804 Robert Campbell and Moses Towns from the same state settled with their families in log cabins at the foot of the mountain.

The post road from Pictou to Antigonish crossed Brown's Mountain.

There was a school house in 1864 and a new building was erected in 1886. A marble quarry was operating nearby in 1864. A post office was established on December 1st, 1876, with Angus McEachern as postmaster. In 1898 it was a farming settlement with a population of 100. The settlement has now disappeared and the farms have returned to the forest.

BROWNSVILLE, Pictou County

This rural area is located on the south side of Merigomish Harbor on the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after the Brown family who were residents here in the 19th century. At one time it was considered to be part of Merigomish with settlement beginning after 1784 by members of the disbanded 82nd Regiment from the American Revolutionary War.

Farming and fishing are the basic industries.

BRÛLÉ, Colchester County

Brûlé is situated on the south side of Brûlé Harbour and Brûlé Shore is on the north side of the neck of land known as Point Brule, on the north shore of Nova Scotia. Brulé is a French word meaning "burnt" and allegedly originated with an incident involving the Quebec Indians who burnt the woods on the point when they came to fight with the Micmacs. Mid-18th century maps show a "Vil Savage" or Indian village, in this area. The Indian name for the harbour was Seegoaak, "an empty place."

J. F. W. DesBarres brought eighteen families from Lunenburg in 1770 to settle on his estate. By 1795 James Langille had settled at Point Brûlé. The Brûlé Marsh was leased by him for six years on September 3, 1814. John Walsh was also a landowner in this area in 1803-04.

Brûlé Union church was opened in September, 1898. John McLean was the schoolmaster at Point Brûlé in 1834. There were two log school-houses at Point Brûlé in 1850. A school-house was built about 1869 and was condemned in 1895.

A Postal Way Office was established at Point Bruley in 1859.

A mail steamer was in operation between Brûlé and Charlottetown in the mid 19th century.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 86.

BRÛLÉ SHORE, Colchester County

See BRÛLÉ

BUCKFIELD, Queens County

This community is about four miles north-east of Greenfield and about two miles from the boundary between Queens and Lunenburg Counties.

This name is probably derived from the appearance of bucks here. It was settled by Scots, Irish, and people from Liverpool area about 1828.

In 1875 a school-house was built. A new school was completed in 1949.

Lumbering and limited farming are the industries.

The population in 1956 was 86.

BUCKLANDS, Antigonish County

A settlement east of Antigonish.

Possibly derived from Backlands as it is on a back road and back of the first grants along the shore. Early grantees were Delorier, Pettipas, Delaney and Gerrior.

Also known as Gorman's Corner.

BUCKLAW, Victoria County

This is a settlement, south-west of Baddeck, near St. Patricks Channel. Among the grantees here were Neil McIvor, 1835, and Donald McIvor, 1871.

Local industry has included an attempt at salt mining in 1922 and the utilization of salt springs.

BUCKLEY'S CORNER, Kings County

This settlement is located just north of Grafton about five miles south of the mouth of Minas Channel in west-central Nova Scotia. It was probably named for the Buckley family whose store and way-office were prominent here in the late 19th century. This corner formed the south-west part of a rectangle known as Union Square at one time.

A school-house was built at Buckley in 1867.

A postal way office known as both Union Square and Buckley's was established in 1855.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

BURLINGTON, Hants County

The three settlements which share this name are located north of the Kennetcook river near where this river flows into the Avon river, in central Nova Scotia. Its name, given on March 30, 1867, is a corruption of Bridlington, a town in Yorkshire, England. This area was once part of the region known as Kennetcook and was a part of Newport township which was granted in 1761. Settlement probably began before the end of the 18th century.

A Methodist church built in the late 18th or early 19th century, was torn down in 1852. The second church begun in 1857

and completed in 1858, was destroyed by fire in 1932. The third church was opened on August 20, 1933. A new hall was under construction at Upper Burlington in 1890.

In 1885 the third school in the village was built.

A Post Office was set up in 1904.

The iron bridge across the Cogmagun River was built in 1912.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was: Centre Burlington 203, Upper Burlington 147.

BURLINGTON, Kings County

This rural area is located about two miles south of the mouth of Minas Channel in west-central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after Lord Burlington. The village site was part of Cornwallis township which was granted to New England emigrants in 1759 and 1761.

By 1922 the village contained a Methodist and a Baptist Church and a Post Office. The Baptist church was probably built in the 1860's or 1870's and the Methodist church in the 1890's or early 1900's.

A new school was built about 1885. A postal way office was established on August 1, 1870 with Charles Hall as office keeper.

A new community hall was opened in November, 1956.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 83.

BURNSIDE, Colchester County

This rural area is located on the Upper Pembroke River, in the eastern corner of the county, in central Nova Scotia. "Burn" is a scottish term meaning "a brook or rivulet," hence the name is descriptive. Another early name was Odin, after one of the Norse Gods. The earliest grants in the area were made to Charles B. Blackie, a native of Colchester district, and William Johnson, a native of Massachusetts who settled in Stewiacke about 1785, in 1814.

A Presbyterian church, under construction in June, 1896, was opened and dedicated on October 31, 1897. A school-house was completed in 1874.

Farming and lumbering are the basic occupations.

Population in 1956 was 89.

BURNSIDE, Halifax County

See DARTMOUTH, Halifax County

BURNTCOAT, Hants County

This settlement is located on a promotory between Moose Cove and Noel Bay on the Cobequid shore of Nova Scotia. Ac-

cording to legend the place received its name (1) when Thomas and Robert Faulkner were burning marsh in 1795 and lost a coat by hanging it on bushes too near the fire, or (2) when the crew of a Privateer landed to spend the night, one of the men got too near the fire and set his coat ablaze, the others awakening with the cry, "Burnt Coat."

By 1839 there were five or six families living here.

A Methodist church in process of construction for several years, was completed in April, 1858.

A school probably built in the early 19th century, was condemned in 1874.

A lighthouse was erected in 1859. Its light was first exhibited on October 20.

A Postal Way Office was established under Robert Falconer on July 1, 1866.

Farming, some lumbering and fishing are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 74.

BURTON, Hants County

This settlement is located between Upper Kennetcook and South Maitland, and near the source of Five Mile River in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after John and Walter Burton who received grants of land here on July 15, 1829. It was once part of the area known as Five Mile River.

Agriculture in various forms is the main industry.

BUSH ISLAND, Lunenburg County

This island is located at the head of Green Bay and four miles south of La Have. It probably got its name from its natural vegetation. It was part of a grant of land made to Robert Sloan on September 11, 1761.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 67.

CAINS MOUNTAIN, Victoria County

This Mountain is a place north of the Bras d'Or Lake south-west of Baddeck. Among the early grantees were Murdoch Matheson, 1846, and Mary Ross, 1876. There was a school in the district by 1867.

CALEDONIA, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the upper reaches of West River, St. Mary's near the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. This name originated in Scotland as the name given to the southern part of that country by the Romans. It was given to this settlement by the first Scottish inhabitants.

Angus McDonald was among the earliest settlers to arrive in 1810. In November, 1813, two hundred and fifty acres were surveyed for John McKeen who had settled on the land already. James Widden was settled on the adjacent lot at that time. John Hattie came to New Caledonia about 1814 and purchased four hundred acres of land. By March, 1814, Miles McInnes and John and Alexander Barkley were settled here and by August, 1814, John and Neil McQuarry had their five hundred acre lots surveyed on which they had already settled. John Hattie erected a grist mill about October, 1842.

William McLane and William McLain, Jr., were teachers in the settlement in 1846. A new school was built about 1870. Part of the present Caledonia was once called "Wallace Bridge." School-houses were built there in 1866 and in 1887. A meeting house was built "in the Upper Settlement of St. Mary's" about ten to sixteen miles from the Church at the Cross Roads in 1849.

A Postal Way Office was established at Lower and Middle Caledonia in January, 1888.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 76.

CALEDONIA, Queens County

This community is about thirty-one miles from Liverpool on the Liverpool-Annapolis Royal highway, and between South Brookfield Corner and Harmony Mills.

In 1820 six Scotsmen settled here and gave their settlement the Scottish name of Caledonia. They built "Scotch House" to shelter themselves.

Baptist and Free Baptist churches were built in the early 1800's; the Free Baptist in 1842, the United Baptist in 1868. A Baptist church was opened at Caledonia on June 14, 1874. A Roman Catholic chapel was constructed about 1836. An Anglican church was begun in 1851 and completed and consecrated in 1855. A Methodist church was begun in 1867 and opened on May 23, 1869.

James Brydon taught school here in 1829. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Gill taught in a school-house which was used for

school, church, and public meetings. A new school-house was built in 1889. A new school-house was constructed at Caledonia Corner in 1905. A Rural High School was constructed in 1955. Caledonia Corner had a Postal Way Office in 1855, and at this place Alton House Hotel was opened on June 28, 1866. A new Post Office was opened in July, 1959.

Farming and lumbering have been the established industries. However, in the 1880's and 90's Molega Gold Mining Company and Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company carried on gold mining operations in the area.

The first train went through on June 6, 1905. Beginning in 1888 W. H. Banks edited the weekly *Gold Hunter*.

The population in 1956 was: Caledonia 396, Central Caledonia 78, West Caledonia 72.

CALEDONIA JUNCTION, Lunenburg County (See Chesley's Corner)

This settlement is about a mile south-east of New Germany.

Here the Canadian National Railway from Caledonia, Queens County, joins the Bridgewater to Middleton line, which fact gives the place its name. Another variation is Caledonia Corner.

A school was built here in 1905.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

The Nova Scotia Central Railway was completed in October, 1889.The branch line to Caledonia was begun in September, 1902.

CALEDONIA MILLS, Antigonish County

Settlement south-east of Antigonish on the old Antigonish-Guysborough Post road.

Called Caledonia because most of the settlers were Scottish and this was the name applied by the Romans to the land north of the wall of Antonius, which ran between the Firths of Forth and Clyde. However, Sir Walter Scott applied it poetically to the whole of Scotland. The district had several small saw mills and in 1864 it had a shingle mill, a grist mill and a kiln. Colin McDonald was the miller in 1866. In 1871 when the population had reached 120, that portion of the new Manchester Road Settlement, south of Marydale to the county line was named Caledonia.

Early settlers were named Boyle, Campbell, Chisholm, Forbes, Fraser, McDonald, McGillivray and McIsaac, John Forbes coming to Caledonia about 1800. A postal way office was established in 1866-67 and in 1868 John Boyle was the way office keeper.

There was a school-house in 1864 but in 1957 the district was consolidated with St. Andrew's.

In 1922 the McDonald home was upset by mysterious

disturbances and unexplained fires which were considered to be caused by a poltergeist and caused widespread publicity.

The population in 1956 was 51.

CAMBRIDGE, Hants County

This settlement is located on Cambridge Cove on the Minas Basin shore of Nova Scotia. Possibly it was named after Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Several grants were made to former Navy men who fought with the British in the American Revolution. John Nutting, Captain Robert Amiel, Joseph Wheelwright, John Steel, and William Wanton were some of those who received grants in 1783 and 1785. Most of these were escheated and regranted in 1810 and 1811 to William B. Page, Albro Sweet and John McMonagle. Daniel McNeil was one of the first settlers.

A school-house was built in 1865.

Fishing, farming, and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 213.

CAMBRIDGE, Kings County

This settlement is located on the Upper Cornwallis River in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after Cambridge, England, home of Cambridge University. In 1759 and 1761 the land became part of Cornwallis township. In 1794 Marshalls farm kept by Mr. Stedman was a prominent estate on the Windsor to Annapolis road.

A Baptist meeting house opened here on April 9, 1865. A Baptist Church was dedicated on November 8, 1874.

A school-house was built in 1867. It was destroyed by fire and replaced by a new school in 1886. The nineteen room Central Kings Rural High School was completed in November, 1952. In June, 1961, construction began on the Cambridge District Consolidated Elementary School. It was opened on January 30, 1962. Central Kings Senior High School was built in 1962.

A postal way office was opened at Cambridge Station on August 1st, 1872, with John C. Neiley as postmaster.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was: Cambridge 586, Cambridge Station, 79.

CAMDEN, Colchester County

This settlement is located about five miles south-east of Truro on the old road to Stewiacke in central Nova Scotia. It may have been named in honor of Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden and Viscount Bayham, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Lord Chancellor of England, who died in 1794. The name may also date the settlement, which was probably begun by descendants of the Truro township proprietors.

A school-house built before 1875 was destroyed by fire in

1893. The new school was burned down during the summer of 1902, and a new school was completed in 1903.

Farming and lumbering are the basic occupations.

CAMERON LAKE, Antigonish County

Lake south west of Antigonish.

Named after various members of the Cameron family who lived nearby.

CAMPBELL, Inverness County

This settlement is about one mile south of Judique. It was named after settlers. In 1820 Campbell had two stores and two lobster factories and it had a post office with Hugh Campbell in charge of it.

Among the grantees were: Angus Walker, 1836, John McDonald, 1830, Duncan McDonald and Mary McDonald, 1830.

The chief industry is fishing.

CAMPBELLDALE, Cape Breton County

It is located about five miles west of Gabarus Bay and about three miles east of Mira River. This dale, or small valley, was probably named after early settlers. Three of the lots of land in the area were granted to Malcolm McLean in 1864 and 1876, and Duncan McKay in 1867.

There was a sawmill here in 1875.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

CAMPBELL MOUNTAIN, Inverness County

It is about seven miles south-west of the southern extremity of Head Lake, Lake Ainslie and about nine miles south-east of Mabou. It was named after a settler.

Grantees of the area included Kenneth McAskill, 1858, Donald Campbell, 1863, Donald McAulay, 1867, John A. Gillis, 1890 and Samuel Nicholson, 1896.

In 1894 a school was built at Campbell Mountain.

CAMPERDOWN, Lunenburg County

It is about ten miles south-south-west of Bridgewater and about two miles west of Italy Cross. This settlement was probably named in honor of Lord Viscount Duncan of Camperdown or after the village in Holland near where he was engaged in the naval battle which brought his title.

Frederick Wincock, James Weagle, and Frederick Wild were settlers in this area prior to 1829.

A school-house was built in 1883. In July 1900 a Post Office was established with Zacharias Wambolt as postmaster.

There are a few small farms but lumbering is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 176.

CANAAN, Lunenburg County

It is about four miles east of the Chester-Windsor highway and about ten miles directly north of Chester.

This is a biblical name referring to the Israelites "promised land." On January 13, 1812, David Crandle received a grant of 500 acres. George Corcum, William Pulsifer and Henry Webber of Chester received a grant here in 1819.

All Saints Anglican Church was built in 1953-54 and consecrated on October 26, 1955. The United Baptist Church was completed in October, 1958.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 99.

CANAAN, Yarmouth County

It is south of Mill Lake on the Tusket river system, near the sothern end of Nova Scotia.

The name is a biblical one. In the early 19th century Greggs Farish received a grant at the "Valley of Canaan." A Baptist church was built here about 1861. A Baptist church was dedicated on January 20, 1889.

Canaan school-house was burned about 1908. The new school that was erected about 1910, was destroyed by fire in June, 1911, and a new building was completed in 1912.

The chief industries have been lumbering and fresh-water fishing.

In the early 20th century the settlement declined.

CANADA CREEK, Kings County

This rural area is located on the south side of Minas Channel in west-central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after Mayor William Canada [Canady, Cannady, Kennedy] one of the first Cornwallis township grantees who took up land here. The variation "Canady Creek" is also used. Settlement probably began in this area soon after 1800.

A postal way office was established in 1864.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 55.

CANARD, Kings County

This rural area is located about three miles south of Canning and along the Canard River on the west side of the Minas Basin in Central Nova Scotia. The Indian name was Apcheechkumochwakade, meaning "a place abounding in little ducks." "Canard" is the French word for "duck." There was an Acadian French settlement at Riviere aux Canards by the beginning of the 18th century. In 1760 settlers from New England arrived. Hezekiah Cogswell was one of the original grantees at Upper Canard in 1761. Ezekiel Huntington was a grantee in the Canard area and some of the grantees at Lower Canard were: Isaac

Bigelow, Senior and Junior, Jabez West, John Lowdon, Samuel Morris, and Nathaniel Bliss. David Eaton came to Cornwallis about 1761 and built his house on Canard Street near Hamilton's corner. This corner was long known as Jaw Bone Corner or the Whalebone because of a gate here with posts made from a whale's jaw bone. Later it became Hamilton's Corner possibly in honor of an early settler.

In 1786 a new light congregationalist meeting house was built at Jaw Bone Corner. It was also used for school purposes at times. The last service was held in it in 1824. A church building was erected at Upper Canard in 1807-09. It stood until 1873 and was replaced by a new church which burned down in 1909. A new church was constructed soon afterwards. The Canard United Church was built by the Presbyterians about 1858. A Campbellite meeting house was built about mid-19th century.

There was a one-room brick school house standing at Lower Canard in 1807. A school-house was built at Lower Canard in 1866, and at Upper Canard, the school was enlarged in 1876.

A postal way office was established in September, 1849.

A new Temperance hall was opened in September, 1849.

The Wellington Dyke, one of the largest in the area, was begun in 1809, abandoned until 1817, and completed in 1824.

Agriculture in various forms constitute the main industry.

Population in 1956 was: Lower Canard, 93, Upper Canard 171.

CANNES, Richmond County

This community is about two miles west of River Bourgeois and about four miles south-west of St. Peters. It was named after a French seaport. Cannes was settled by Louis McPhee, Marshall and Andrew Dugast and others about 1795. A post office was established here in 1884, and a new schoolhouse was used for the first time in 1898.

In 1956 the population was 200.

CANNING, Kings County

This large village is located on the Habitant River in central Nova Scotia. Early names were: Apple Tree Landing and Habitant Corner. About 1830 the name was changed in honour of George Canning, the British Prime Minister, whose son, Viscount Charles John Canning was a Governor-General of India.

Settlement increased with the arrival of Loyalists after the American Revolution. A man named Stewart (or Steward) is said to have been the first to settle in the area. By 1830 the chief householders were: Benjamin Donaldson, John Wells, John Sheffield, and William Woodworth. Between 1839 and 1853, fourteen houses were erected, seven stores opened, and a hotel was built. About 1849 a cutlery factory was opened. On July 15, 1866, the entire business section for about one-half mile was burned out. The village was largely rebuilt by 1868, but another

bad fire destroyed much of the new construction in that year. Another fire on June 23, 1912, destroyed about ten stores before it was stopped.

A Methodist Church was erected about 1854 and dedicated on May 25, 1856, but this Church burned down on February 8, 1908. The new Church which became Trinity United Church was opened February 13, 1910. A Baptist meeting house was erected about 1857. In the 1870's there was a Free Baptist Church at one end of the village. St. Michael's Anglican Church was consecrated on August 25, 1906.

There was a school-house here about 1830. Perry Borden was a teacher here for the December 1829 to June 1830 term. A new school was built in 1876 but was burned down on June 17, 1886. A new building was erected immediately to replace it. In 1918 this school was damaged by fire but was repaired. Glooscap School was built in 1964. A postal way office was established in 1846 with Elias Burbridge as Postmaster. This became a post office in 1857. The building in which it was housed was destroyed in the June 23, 1912 fire but a new building was put into use which served until the new Federal Post Office was completed and put into operation in August, 1959.

The *Kings County Gazette* was published by H. B. Borden in 1864-65 then by Major Theakston in 1865-66. *The Canning Gazette* was edited by Alexander M. Liddell in 1888 but in three months it amalgamated with the *Western Chronicle.*

Kent Foods Ltd. plant was built in 1946. The United Fruit Company built a cold storage warehouse here in 1957. Fruit processing has been a major industry. In March, 1884, a local firm started a factory for the evaporated vegetable business. Potato growing was a major industry in 1910.

Population in 1956 was 619.

CANOE LAKE, Cape Breton County

It is located about three miles west of Gabarus Bay. Possibly the lake was so named because of its shape, and the name was in existence in 1848 when Laughlan McIntyre and Angus Munro obtained grants of land on its east side. These two family names were most prominent in the early settlement of the area.

A one-room school-house was built here in 1911.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

CANSO, Guysborough County

This town is located on Canso Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. Its name is probably a variation of the Indian name, Kamsok, "opposite a high bluff or high banks opposite." Another explanation is that it was derived from the Spanish word "Ganso," a goose, applied because of the large flocks of wild geese here in the Spring.

French fishermen may have pursued their occupation in these waters as early as 1504. The Baron De Lery left France in 1518 intending to make a settlement in Acadia. He landed here and drew a map of the harbour, then when the weather turned cold he left some cattle and departed for home. In 1604, Captains du Pont and Morel, members of DeMont's expedition discovered four Basque ships bartering with the natives when they landed here. Some of Poutrincourt's men landed at Canso in July, 1606, to take on wood and water. In the 1600's the French used it as a base for fishing operations. On August 17, 1720, an Indian raid left four Englishmen dead and the stores plundered. A company of troops under the command of Major Lawrence Armstrong was sent from Annapolis Royal to Canso in November, 1720. By August, 1721 a few inhabitants had settled on a nearby eminence. Another Indian outbreak occurred on July 14, 1721, and six people were killed. Forty-nine families were settled here by September 5, 1725. By October, 1729, fifteen hundred to two thousand hands were employed in curing and loading fish for several markets. A blockhouse was built on Canso Hill by Edward How in 1735. This, along with several houses, a store, three wharves, store rooms, and fish rooms, was destroyed by a French invasion in 1744. In April, 1745, the fleet from New England on its way to attack Louisburg, assembled in the harbour and a blockhouse was built by the men. It was mostly completed by April 10 and was named Fort Prince William in honor of the Prince. In July, 1764, a town plot was laid out south of the present town and named "Wilmot," in honor of Col. Montague Wilmot. During the American Revolution, privateers did considerable damage to the settlement and by January, 1813, there were only six families in residence. In 1814 a few families arrived and located at the Tickle. The Wilmot town plot remained almost a wilderness until 1821 when a few houses and stores began to be erected within it. By 1844 there were two hundred and fifty families resident in Wilmot townships.

All Saints Anglican Church was erected on the road to Hazel Hill in 1884-85, opened December 25, 1885, and consecrated May 20, 1889. A Baptist church was built in 1841 and replaced by a new church building in the late 1880's. Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church was begun in December, 1885, formally opened September 6, 1891. It replaced a chapel which had been erected in the 1840's and which had been blown off its foundations in the great storm of 1873. A congregational meeting house was completed in 1824. A Methodist Church was built in 1851, dedicated August 15, 1852. A new Methodist Church was dedicated June 12, 1890. It became St. Paul's United.

Mr. Peden was appointed S. P. G. schoolmaster here in 1736 and taught until 1743. A public school-house was put up in 1847. New school-houses were erected at Cape Canso in 1866 and 1878. The school-house at the Tickle burned down on February 6, 1944, and the new school built to replace it was opened the following February. A new ten room school at Canso was

occupied on January 22, 1951, officially opened January 18, 1952.

A postal way office was established in 1834. In 1853 a Post Office was set up. A brick post office and customs house was built prior to 1926. Eastern Memorial hospital was opened May 24, 1948.

A lighthouse was built on Cranberry Island in 1817-1818. It burned down in October, 1881, and was replaced by a new lighthouse by December, 1883. A small lighthouse was placed on Harts Island in 1872. Herperius Temperance Hall was still being constructed in 1877.

Between 1881 and 1894 several transatlantic cables were landed here and Canso became one of the main communications links between North America and Europe.

The Canso Breeze was begun in the mid-eighteen nineties and underwent several changes of name: *Breeze and Antigonish-Guysborough County Advocate, Breeze and Guysboro County Advocate, Guysborough County Advocate and Canso Breeze, Guysborough Times* and *Canso News*.

In 1835 a riot between Irish Catholics and Orangemen upset the peace of the village. The great storm of 1873 demolished many wharves and stores, Wilmot Hall, a Baptist Church on the road to Crow Harbour and many vessels. It lifted the Catholic Church off its foundations. Canso was incorporated as a town in May, 1901.

Fishing is the main industry. An ice merchandising business was begun by James Hart in 1867. Soon after a lobster canning factory was established under the management of Elfred Ogden. The A. N. Whitman frozen bait storage plant was built about 1903-1905. In 1910 the Whitman Fish Company sold out to Maritime Fish Corporation. The Robinson glue factory was erected in 1910. British Columbia Packers Ltd. plant was purchased by Acadia Fishers Ltd. in 1963. In August, 1965, construction was nearly completed on the first section of the new Acadia Fisheries plant. The plant burned down on February 22, 1966.

Population in 1961 was 1151.

CAPE AUGET, Richmond County

The fishing community of Cape Auget is situated to the southward of Arichat on Isle Madame. Among the first people to be granted land here was Clement Hubert, in 1820. A new school-house was built here in 1892. In 1956 the population was 70.

CAPE BLUE, Antigonish County

A limestone cape on George Bay between Little Tracadie and Cape Jack.

A descriptive term.

CAPE DAUPHIN, Victoria County

This is a settlement on the Atlantic Ocean, near Great Bras d'Or. The Indian name for Cape Dauphin was "Koogumijenawanak" meaning "our grandmother," named for a certain rock. The French called St. Anns Bay Port Dauphin, but the name is now applied only to the Cape. "Dauphin" is French, meaning "the eldest son of royalty." Among the early grantees were Mary McLean, 1850, John Sutherland, 1867 and William Campbell, 1869. A school was established here by 1867.

CAPE GEORGE, Antigonish County

A cape between George Bay and Northumberland Strait and a settlement north of Antigonish.

The French called it Cap St. Louis after the French monarch, and it is so marked on De Meulles map of Acadia in 1686. For a time the English continued this name and it appears thus on Captain John Montresor's Map of "Nova Scotia or Acadia" of 1768. On J. F. W. DesBarres map in the "Atlantic Neptune" it is marked as Cape St. George after the patron saint of England but is now commonly called Cape George. The bay was also marked St. George's Bay.

Among the original grantees on the Cape were Archy Cameron, Malcolm McLean, John Graham, Angus McDonald, John French McNeil, Alexander, Donald and John Chisholm, Martin MacNeil, John and Angus McInnis, John McNeil, Donald Smith, Angus Gillis and John MacDougall. Some of these sold to men who became the first settlers. Donald McLean. John McNeill, John Campbell, Donald McKinnon, Rory Breac McNeill and Donald McNeill. all Barra men and soldiers in the American Revolutionary War. John McDougall from Morar, Scotland, Angus McInnis, Donald McInnis (Glic) Angus Mor MacDonald, Alexander and Donald Chisholm, Alexander McPherson, John McMillan and Malcolm Livingstone from Lochaber, Scotland, Charles Arbuckles, Neil and John MacNeil, Allan and John MacDonald, Angus McInnes, Duncan McDonald Taylor, Donald McEachern and Hugh McInnes of Arisaig, Scotland who owned the first axe in the community. John McDonald built the first grist mill.

The district suffered from the Gale of 1811 and from the plague of the mice.

John Hanrahan taught school at Cape George from July 1, 1816 to July 1, 1817, and in 1827 there was a school on the north side of Cape George and in 1832 the south side. Both sections erected new school houses after the Free School Act of 1864. There are two mission churches, one Roman Catholic and one United Church.

The coast provides little shelter except at Ballantyne's Cove (for vessels) and a lighthouse was established in 1861 and altered in 1908. By 1898 it was a fishing station and farming settlement with a population of 750.

There was a postal way office from 1834 to 1864, when a post office was established. Robert McDonald was postmaster in 1868.

The population in 1956 was 72.

CAPE GEORGE BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook flowing east into George Bay near the settlement of Cape George, sometimes called Wilkie Brook.

CAPE GEORGE POINT, Antigonish County

A settlement north of Antigonish also called "Point of Cape." Among the first grantees were Duncan McDonald, John McDonald, Sr., John McDonald, Jr., and Donald Hugh McInnes.

There was a school there in 1827 and Malcolm Campbell was the teacher in 1829.

A postal way office was established in 1863 and in 1898 it had a store, a lobster factory and a church and a population of 550. It was also a fishing and farming settlement noted for the excellent quality of its lamb and mutton.

CAPE JACK, Antigonish County

A cape and a settlement north-east of Antigonish.

It is marked on J. F. DeBarres' "Atlantic Neptune" 1781. Among early settlers in this farming or fishing area were families named Breen, Brow, Carpenter, Chisholm, Cormier, Corbet, Decosts, Irwin.

The school section was consolidated with Havre Boucher in 1952.

The population in 1956 was 159.

CAPE JOHN, Pictou County

This rural area is located about five miles north-east of John Bay on the north shore of Nova Scotia. The name Cape John originally was used in reference to the point of land eight miles to the west which forms the north side of John Bay. It was used as early as the 1770's by Frederick J. W. DesBarres. Earlier the place was called Point Jaune.

Settlement was begun about 1808 by William McLeod and John Morrison. John McIver, Allen McLeod, Donald McFarlane Alexander McLeod, natives of the Isle of Lewis, Scotland, who emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1807. John Williamson may have been settled near Williamsons Brook by 1811.

A school was built at Cape John, section 4, in 1871. Another building was finished and opened at Cross Roads, Cape John Section 5, in 1871. In 1875 a school was completed and opened at Cape John, section 6. A postal way office was established April 1, 1866, with H. McLeod as postmaster.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

CAPE LEWIS, Antigonish County

See CAPE GEORGE

CAPE MABOU, Inverness County

It is about five miles north of Mabou Harbour. An early settler at Cape Mabou was Angus Nicholson who was a native of the Isle of Barra, Scotland. Cape Mabou has been described as an "abrupt and mountainous headland."

Cape Mabou had a way office in 1868.

Hector McLean was a school teacher here in 1847.

CAPE NEGRO, Shelburne County

It is south-south-east of Negro Harbour at the southern tip of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name was "Kespooguit", meaning "The end of land." Champlain gave it its present name in 1604 from the rocks opposite the cape which, at a distance, resembled a negro's head.

In 1671 fourteen people lived here. One family Armand Lalloue, his wife, and five children, had one acre under cultivation and lived generally by hunting and fishing. In 1760 the eastern boundary of the newly granted Barrington Township was placed at Cape Negro, and at time grants at the cape were made to Peleg Coffin, Sacco Barnes, Timothy Bryant, Captain Samuel Knowles, and Joseph and John Swain. William Swain, Samuel and Benjamin Smith, and Prince Nickerson were other early settlers. Some of these proprietors had begun settling here by the end of 1767.

A Methodist Church was built about 1786-1787. This log building was replaced by a frame structure about 1820-25 which was used by Methodists and Free Will Baptists. Shortly before 1859 the Baptists built their own church, and in 1854 a new Methodist church was completed.

John Taylor was the teacher here in 1824. A school-house which was completed in 1890 was bought by the community in 1958 for use as a community centre.

In 1855 a Postal Way Office was kept by Josiah Smith. A Post Office was established on Cape Negro Island in December 1882.

Since the early days the inhabitants have largely made their living by fishing, with some agriculture on a small scale.

CAPE NORTH, Victoria County

This is a settlement west of Aspy Bay. It is named after the cape of the same name. The first settlers at Cape North were named Harris, Stanley, Matatal, and John Gwinn, an American refugee who reached Cape Breton in 1812 and was the first Methodist preacher in Northern Cape Breton. There was a school here by 1839. In 1904 there were two saw mills here.

The population in 1956 was 124.

CAPE POND, Antigonish County

A lake south of George Bay thus called because it lies on Cape Jack.

CAPE SABLE ISLAND, Shelburne County

This island is located on the west side of Barrington Bay at the south end of Nova Scotia. The Indian name was Kespoogwitk, "lands end." The cape area was called Beusablom, "sandy bay" as early as 1554 by Portuguese cartographers. Possibly the French explorers, DeMonts and Champlain used that name in the French version, Cap de Sable, and Baie de Sable. The New English settlers came in 1761 and occupied the land at what the British Government called Cape Sable, and this most prominent island in the area took that name.

CAPE ST. MARY, Digby County

It is near the entrance to St. Mary's Bay.

It was probably named in honour of the Virgin Mary, mother of Christ. An early name was Cape Cove. This land was granted to Elias Hardy and three others in 1799. Acadian settlers populated this area in the early 19th century. A lighthouse was built about 1868. A school was established prior to 1832.

Fishing is a major industry here.

Population in 1956 was 125.

CAP-LA-RONDE, Richmond County

Cap-La-Ronde is located near the eastern end of Isle Madame. It was probably named after a grandson or a grandnephew of Nicolas Denys who had an establishment at St. Peters in 1650. One of the people granted land here was David Gruchy in 1857. A school-house was erected here in 1877 and an Anglican Church was consecrated in 1913. In 1956 the population was 74.

CAP LEMOYNE, Inverness County

It is about six miles north of Margaree Harbour.

Early settlers here included Isadore Chiasson, who had a license to occupy land in 1796. Lazarus Le Blanc who had a license in 1797 and Simon Doucet who obtained a grant of two hundred acres. Chiasson and LeBlanc were natives of Prince Edward Island. Charles Aucoin of Cape Breton, Peter Meuse of Prince Edward Island and John Shomphe of Canada petitioned for land in 1829 and obtained grants in 1830. Grants were made in 1835 to: Simon Aucoin, Charles Gallant and Patrick Delaney. The name Cap Le Moyne or Cap LeMoine means Cape Friar. There was a promontory nearby resembling a friar's head, hence the name.

CAP ROUGE, Inverness County

It is about seven miles north Cheticamp.

Grantees in the area included Joseph White Junior, a native of Cape Breton Island who received a warrant of survey in 1826, Walter Lawrence who received a grant in 1868, Anthony Aucoin in 1892 and Firman Aucoin in 1899. Other grantees included Maurice Aucoin, Joseph Cormier, Charles Devereau, Joseph Comus and John Comus.

In 1877 and 1904 schools were constructed here.

CAPSTICK, Victoria County

Capstick is a small settlement located on Bay St. Lawrence. It was probably named after early settlers, some of whom bore that name. Among the first grantees was William Capstick, 1843.

CAPTAIN ISLAND, Antigonish County

An island in Antigonish harbour.

Named for Captain Timothy William Hierlihy who received it as a grant from the crown in 1785. Captain Hierlihy (1755-1831) was the eldest son of Lt. Col. Timothy Hierlihy served in an Independent Company of Volunteers during the American Revolutionary War which became the Royal Nova Scotia Volunteers and was on garrison duty at Charlottetown. With others in the regiment he received land at Antigonish for his military service and became a justice of the peace and high sheriff for Sydney County.

CAPTAIN POND, Antigonish County

Lake N.E. of Antigonish.

Land nearby had been granted to Lt. Col. Timothy Hierlihy in 1784 but his son Captain Timothy William Hierlihy probably lived there later.

CARIBOU, Pictou County

Four communities share this place name: Caribou Island located on the island of the same name on the north side of Caribou Harbour; Little Caribou River, located at the mouth of the Caribou River; Caribou River located on Highway no. 6 about three miles west of the mouth of the River; and Caribou Ferry located on the South side of Caribou Harbour, all on the north shore of peninsular Nova Scotia.

The name is said to have been given when early settlers saw a herd of caribou on the east point of Caribou Island which they then named Caribou Point. The Indian name for Caribou Is-

land was "Komoogun-uk" where birds are decoyed. The name, "Caribou Inlet" was used by Des Barres, whose maps were published in the 1780's.

Caribou Harbour was explored and described by Nicholas Denys in the 1660's. Early settlers found remains of three French houses on the island and of three or four on the mainland. William Rodgers who came to Nova Scotia from Ireland about 1769 settled at Caribou Island about 1803. John and Donald McLeod, Kenneth, Alexander, Neil, and Roderick McKenzie settled around the harbour about 1804 on land claimed by, but never granted to Thomas Harris. By August, 1809 there were about 175 people in the Caribou Harbour area. Seven families emigrated from Great Britain in 1815 and settled here. Considerable damage was done to the area by a forest fire in July, 1849.

A school-house was built and Alexander Munro appointed schoolmaster by May, 1818. New schools were built at Lower Caribou River in 1870 and in 1881 and at Caribou Island in 1898. A post office was established at Caribou River, August 1, 1883.

A sawmill had been erected at the head of the harbour by John Harris, by November 1803. Northumberland Ferries Ltd., was organized in 1939 with the *Seaborn* a converted vessel. The *Eric Isle* renamed *Prince Nova* went into service June 6, 1941; *Lankaty* renamed *Charles A. Dunning* entered service July 14, 1946; *The Lord Selkirk* went into service May, 1958, and the new *Prince Nova* began regular runs in May, 1964.

CARIBOU FERRY, Pictou County

See CARIBOU

CARIBOU GOLD MINES, Halifax County

This settlement is located approximately twenty-five miles south-east of Truro. It was so named because caribou were plentiful in the area and because gold mining was carried on. The Indians may have called it Kalebooakade, "Caribou place." The original grantees were Leopold Burkner and Andrew C. Deckman in 1868, Ebenezer Fulton in 1869. Benson Gladwin and G. W. Stewart in 1885, and Thomas E. Stewart in 1911.

A new school was erected in 1890. An old log school was blown up by gunpowder on January 1, 1879.

A Post Office was established in February, 1882.

Gold mining began in 1867 and stamp mills were operated by Mr. Hyde and Mr. Bushing, but production declined after 1903. More recently the basic industries have been farming and lumbering.

The population in 1956 was 176.

CARIBOU ISLAND, Pictou County

See CARIBOU

CARIBOU MARSH, Cape Breton County

It is located between Sydney and Marion Bridge seven miles south of Sydney. It was so named because it was a favourite habitat of that animal. The Indian name was Kalebooakade, "Caribou Place."

The earliest grant of land in the immediate vicinity was made to John Ferguson in 1851. In 1882 an Indian Reserve was established. Further grants of land were made in 1901 to Neil Ferguson, and in 1910 to John and Christy Ferguson.

A school-house, built before 1873 was destroyed by fire in 1886. The new school-house was in a dilapidated state by 1900 and was converted into a dwelling in 1903.

A Postal Way Office was established on June 1, 1873 with Malcolm Ferguson as Postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

The population in 1956 was 60.

CARIBOU RIVER, Pictou County

See CARIBOU

CARLETON, Yarmouth County

This community is on Skinner Lake, approximately ten miles from the Yarmouth-Digby county line, near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The Indians probably called it Nesogwakade, "place of eels." The first English settlers called it "Temperance." Another early name was Eel Lake. The present name is in honour of Sir Guy Carleton.

Permanent settlement was established in 1833 by people from the Yarmouth and Tusket areas who were attracted by the timber there. One of these, Daniel Raymond, built a mill. About 1848 natives of Yarmouth founded Upper Carleton.

A Presbyterian church was opened and dedicated on November 27, 1887.

School-houses were built in 1840 and 1862. Carleton Consolidated school was opened in September, 1958.

In 1842 the settlement had two sawmills and a grist mill. In 1912 gold was being mined there.

In 1857 a Way Office was opened.

Lumbering is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 238.

CARLETON VILLAGE, Shelburne County

It is near the mouth of Birchtown bay on the west side of Shelburne Harbour, on the shore of Nova Scotia. In 1783-84 a military post was established there and the name Fort Point was

used. The name Carleton was given in honour of Sir Guy Carleton.

In 1784-85 grants near the fort were laid out to John King and Isaac Wilkins. Two or three French families had attempted a settlement here about the mid-17th century but abandoned it in 1708 after privateers from Boston burned their houses for the second time.

The old fort was used until about 1814-1818. Children usually attended school in Gunning Cove.

St. Paul's United Church was built by the Presbyterians about mid-19th century. In 1962 a nearby school, which was built about 1890, was purchased for a church hall.

Fishing was and is a major industry, and gardening is of some importance.

CARRINGTON, Cumberland County

A settlement west of Pugwash on the west side of the River Philip. Formerly known as Eel Creek, the name was changed by a group of its residents at a meeting called for that purpose in 1910. The first settlers were families named Bigney and Angus. Among the early grantees were James Bain, Robert Wetherly and John Morrison, 1818, and Neil Beaton, 1829. The community had its own school by 1867.

CARROLLS CORNER, Halifax County

A settlement located about twenty-five miles north of Dartmouth, named after the Carroll family who were early settlers here. Louise Carroll received a 100 acre grant here in 1792. Jane M. Bowley and Barnabas Lord also received grants of land in 1814. By 1821 the land grant had been purchased by Mr. Logan. William and Elizabeth Bell obtained a 500 acre grant in February, 1817.

A new elementary school was opened for classes in 1957.

Patrick Hefferman was Postmaster in a Postal Way Office established on July 1, 1864.

Farming is the basic industry.

The population in 1956 was 239.

CARRS BROOK, Colchester County

This rural area is located at the mouth of Carrs Brook, on the north side of Cobequid Bay, in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after early settlers.

William Simpson received a grant of land at "Point Conomie" in 1770. In 1801 William Moore obtained a grant of the land upon which he had been settled many years, and which had been laid out by order of Government in 1767. Charles Marsh, an occupant of part of a tract of land originally laid out for John Mahon, had built a mill and made large improvements by December 24, 1827.

J. Craig was schoolmaster at Carrs Mountain in 1839.

A Government wharf was built in 1912, and in 1929 a lighthouse was built on the end of the wharf.

Farming and fishing are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 96.

CASTLE BAY, Cape Breton County

This settlement is located on the north side of the southern end of East Bay. It may have been so named because the nearly enclosed Amaquadeez Pond reminded the inhabitants of Scottish castles surrounded by moats. The early name, Amaquadees (Amaquadeez, Amagadnes), from the Indian name Amokatik, was changed to Castle Bay by Provincial Statute in 1906.

Neil McDonald, a native of Scotland, got a warrant of survey on November 7, 1817, settled on the land in 1818, and asked for a grant in March, 1826. Ronald McDonald, a native of Prince Edward Island, asked for a grant in July, 1817 and got it early in 1836. John McNeil came from Barra, Scotland in 1826 and probably settled here soon after.

A school-house was finished externally and occupied in 1884. A new one-room school-house was ready for occupation in 1913. Neil McInnis, who got a grant of land in 1874, was the first Postmaster.

Fishing, farming, and lumbering are the basic industries.

CASTLEREAGH, Colchester County

This place is located just south of Gamble Lake in central Nova Scotia. It was named after Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, who was Britain's Foreign Secretary 1812-1822. Settlement began about 1820 when lots were laid out for William Davison, Francis and John Fulton, John, Francis, and Robert Starratt.

The Presbyterian church was opened January 21, 1891. A school was built about 1866. Samuel Wilson was the teacher in 1846. Another school was built about 1890, and this was replaced by three successive buildings. The first post office reputedly was kept by Mrs. Robert Gamble, jr.

Silica was discovered here about 1890. Amos Hill and Leander Corbett began to process it, but they eventually sold out to an American company managed by D. S. Collins of New York. Mr. Collins organized the Fossil Flour Company and began mining in 1892. A factory for processing the silica was built in 1895, and on June 28, 1895 the pole railway between Castlereagh and Bass River used for transporting the product was opened. This railway only operated for three years, and the factory was burned down about 1905. Mr. Collins sold the works to Hingley and McNeil who subsequently moved it to Tatamagouche.

After the removal of the Fossil Flour plant the young

people tended to move away so that by 1967 there was only one family living in the lower end of the old settlement.

CATALONE, Cape Breton County

This community runs inland from a point about 2 miles south of the Mira River on Mira Bay. It takes its name from Gedeon de Catalogne (1662-1729) a French soldier and engineer who had charge of constructing the fortifications at Quebec and Trois Rivieres and who was sent to Louisbourg in 1723 to superintend the building of its defences. He had property in the town of Louisbourg and acquired land along the lake which was given his name and which was known for a time as Barachois de Catalogne.

In the late 1820's and early 1830's Catalone was settled by immigrants from North Uist, Scotland. These settlers were Presbyterians who were occassionally visited by pioneer ministers, such as the Reverend John Stewart who visited the community in 1834. Otherwise, for a time, they had to depend upon a few pious laymen for religious services. In 1838 a Presbyterian Church was built at Catalone. The first minister of the Mira congregation, which included Catalone, was the Reverend Hugh McLeod, D.D. who was in charge of it from 1850 to 1885. Catalone also has a United Church, which was opened on August 15, 1926. Archibald McNiven was the teacher at Catalone Lake in 1839.

Farming. lumbering and fishing are carried on in this area.

In 1956 the population was: Catalone, 149; Catalone Road, 81.

CATALONE ROAD, Cape Breton County

See CATALONE

CEDAR LAKE, Digby County

It is on Cedar Lake near the Yarmouth - Digby county line, near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This lake and the settlement probably got their name from a cedar grove nearby. This area was settled by people from Yarmouth and Salmon River in the early 19th century. The Corning brothers, for whom Corning Lakes were named settled in this area prior to the great fire of 1820 when they moved to New York.

Cedar Lake post office was opened by Ambrose Pool in 1862.

The scenery makes the place a tourist attraction. Other industries are farming and lumbering.

CENTENNIAL, Inverness County

This settlement is about four miles south of Judique. It is not certain how the name originated, but it may be that the community was first settled during the 100th Anniversary year of the Union of Scotland and England. The earliest available record for the Centennial area is a warrant of survey obtained by Donald McLean in 1807, followed by a Crown lease in 1808. Other grantees in the area were Catherine Chisholm and John Gillies, 1837. The creation of the new school section of Lower Centennial is mentioned in the report of the Superintendent of Education for 1882. In 1898 Centennial had one store. Its population was 100.

CENTERLEA, Annapolis County

It is approximately one mile from Bridgetown on the south side of the Annapolis River, near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This settlement probably got its name from the fact that it is the centre, or hub for several roads running on both sides of the river and inland towards the Dalhousie road. It was once known as Messenger Settlement from early settlers who probably came in the late 18th century. The Wheelock family were also early settlers here.

A New Light, later Baptist, meeting-house was built 1775 to 1780. A new Baptist church was built in 1853.

A Postal Way Office was opened at "Cross Roads, Bridgetown" between 1855 and 1859.

United Elastic Corporation began operations in 1960. Other industries are fruit growing and limited lumbering.

Population in 1956 was 142.

CENTRAL ARGYLE, Yarmouth County

See ARGYLE

CENTRAL CALEDONIA, Queens County

See CALEDONIA

CENTRAL CHEBOGUE, Yarmouth County

See CHEBOGUE

CENTRAL EARLTOWN, Colchester County

See EARLTOWN

CENTRAL GROVE, Digby County

This community is situated at the centre of Long Island near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

The Indians probably called it Mesadek, "extending far out", a name inclusive of Long Island. "Central Grove" is descriptive of a village located in a grove of trees near the centre of the island.

Nicholas Tibert was a pioneer here about the end of the 18th century. He kept a hotel for some time.

A Baptist church was erected during the ministry of Reverend L. M. Weeks about 1880.

A Post Office was kept by William A. Powell beginning about 1886.

A school was established here with A. B. Miles as the teacher in 1834.

Ivan Shotcliffe published a newspaper. *The Tiny Tatler*, which began to appear in February, 1933.

Fishing is the major industry.

Population in 1956 was 84.

CENTRAL KEMPTVILLE, Yarmouth County

See KEMPTVILLE

CENTRAL NEW ANNAN, Colchester County

See NEW ANNAN

CENTRAL NORTH RIVER, Colchester County

See NORTH RIVER

CENTRAL ONSLOW, Colchester County

See ONSLOW

CENTRAL PORT MOUTON, Queens County

See PORT MOUTON

CENTRAL RAWDON, Hants County

See RAWDON

CENTRAL WEST RIVER, Pictou County

This rural area is located about five miles upstream from the head of tide of the West River in north-central Nova Scotia. The name is roughly descriptive of the location about half-way up the river. "West River" is also used at times. Settlement was started here before 1815 at which time the residents including Anthony and William Smith, James Fraser, David McLeod, Joseph Richards, George McConnell and Robert McElhinney received title to their lands out of the escheated Philadelphia Grant.

A new Methodist church at West River was completed enough for use by August 24, 1884.

A new school was built about 1866.
A postal way office was established at West River in 1841.
Farming is the main industry.
Population in 1956 was 133.

CENTRAL WOODS HARBOUR, Shelburne County

See WOODS HARBOUR

CENTRE, Lunenburg County

See RHODES CORNER

CENTRE BURLINGTON, Hants County

See BURLINGTON

CENTREDALE, Pictou County

This rural area is located about two miles south of Grants Lake. It was probably so named because it was located about half-way between East River at Bridgeville and West Branch, East River at Waterville (now Elgin).

James McKenzie a native of Inverness-shire, Scotland, settled here about 1802 or 1803. Sometime between 1809 and 1815 he lost his land to William Forbes, son of John Forbes, an old soldier who owned a lot fronting on the East River and settled on another lot nearby in 1815. He and William MacKenzie received grants of the village site in 1828.

A Post office was opened in October, 1890, with William MacKenzie as Postmaster.

Farming is the basic industry.

CENTRE EAST PUBNICO, Yarmouth County

See PUBNICO

CENTRE MUSQUODOBOIT, Halifax County

This settlement is located on the Musquodoboit River about twenty-five miles south-east of Truro. "Musquodoboit" is an Anglicized form of the Indian name, "Mooskudoboogwek." The settlement is located approximately half-way between Middle and Upper Musquodoboit, hence "Centre Musquodoboit." An early name was Deacontown. This land was part of a 2150 acre grant made to John, Matthew and Robert Archibald on January 20, 1786. John Archibald of Truro spent some time looking for a good place to settle before he selected the Musquodoboit River area and petitioned for a grant in November 1784.

A school was built at "Archibald Section" about 1869.
Farming is the basic industry.

CENTREVILLE, Digby County

It is between Trout Cove and St. Mary's Bay at Digby Neck.

This name comes from the fact that the village is approximately half-way between Petite Passage and Digby, or at the "centre" of Digby Neck. An early name was Trout Cove, but this was changed in 1875.

Captain Isaac Titus from New York State settled here in 1788.

The Anglican Church of the Nativity was consecrated on August 7, 1844. A Baptist Church was completed enough to worship in by the spring of 1871, and it was dedicated about 1876. A Methodist Chapel was nearing completion in April, 1856.

John McArthur taught school here in 1832. James Morehouse Jr., opened a Postal Way Office here in April, 1859.

"Way Over Inn" was built about 1789 by James Ward, a pioneer Loyalist.

The primary industry is fishing, and some shipbuilding has been done in the past. Alfred Boutilier's fish processing plant was begun in the late 1880's.

Population in 1956 was 297.

CENTREVILLE, Kings County

This rural area is located near the sources of the Habitant and Canard rivers in central Nova Scotia. It was probably so named because it was located about equidistant from the Minas channel, the Cornwallis River and the west side of Minas Basin. The land was part of Cornwallis township of which grants were made in 1759 and 1761.

Prior to 1918 the Baptist congregation worshipped in the community hall. The Baptist church was dedicated in May, 1920. A Roman Catholic Church stood in the village in the late 19th century.

A school-house was built by 1874. A new school was built in 1920 and in 1951 an old hall was renovated for school purposes. A new Federal post office was completed on May 2, 1966.

The railway was completed through this village in 1890.

Agriculture and food processing are the main industries. Acadia Foods Limited began operations here about 1954.

Population in 1956 was 437.

CENTREVILLE, Shelburne County

This community is located on the north-west side of Cape Sable Island, on the south shore of Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive since the location is central in relation to other island communities.

The land was settled soon after 1767 by Barrington Township proprietors. Asa McGray was evidently living on the island by 1828.

A Baptist church, built about 1820 was replaced by a new church which was dedicated on November 9, 1862.

A school-house was built at McGray prior to 1877. A new school was built in 1928, and in 1956 the Cape Sable Island Consolidated school was completed. The Consolidated Junior High School was completed in 1966.

The Post Office, which was called McGray was established after 1873.

Fishing is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 130.

CENTREVILLE EAST, Inverness County

This community is about five miles north-west of Skye Glen East.

Grantees included John Smith, 1838, Harding Smith, 1855, John Adams, 1861, James P. Smith, 1869, James McNeil, 1873, and Edward D. Tremaine, 1876.

A school was erected at Centreville in 1876. Another was completed in 1913.

In 1956 the population of Centreville East was 73.

CHANCE HARBOUR, Pictou County

It is about four miles north-west of Merigomish Harbour and between Evans Point and Roaring Bull Point. The name dates back at least to 1829 and may have been given because navigation in its shallow and unprotected waters was somewhat risky. The land was granted to members of the disbanded 82nd Regiment in 1785 and settlement was begun by 1838.

A new school-house was built here in 1886. Olding Cameron was the postmaster in 1914.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

CHAPLIN, Halifax County

This settlement is located about twenty-four miles south-east of Truro. It was probably named for early settlers. The original grantees were Gustavus Stupart with 500 acres, and John Chubb with 300 acres on May 29, 1811.

A school was established here prior to 1879.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

The population in 1956 was 122.

CHAPMAN SETTLEMENT, Cumberland County

A community located near the Northumberland Strait, not far from Shinimicas River. It was named after settlers. Among the grantees were William Doyle, 1837 and William H. Bent, 1867. There was a school in the community as early as 1867.

CHARCOAL, Pictou County

This station is located on the East River about a mile upstream from Bridgeville in north-central Nova Scotia. It may have been so named after the Pictou Charcoal Iron Company which located at Bridgeville in 1891 for the purpose of manufacturing charcoal iron for railway car wheels or it may have been the location of supplies of hardwood for charcoal needed in the smelting process.

Peter Grant and his son, Alexander, emigrated from Inverness, Scotland in 1775. After serving eight years with the British during the American Revolution, Grant received an allotment of land here in 1784. By December, 1814, his son was settled on the lot and had cleared about fifty acrea.

The New Glasgow Coal, Iron and Railway Company's railway was completed to Bridgeville in 1891, and was extended to Sunny Brae soon after.

CHARLESVILLE, Shelburne County

This community is located just to the south of the Yarmouth-Shelburne county line, on the south shore of Nova Scotia. It was known as Pubnico Beach until the name Charlesville was given by the inhabitants on February 15, 1865 in honour of Reverend Charles Oram, a popular minister who showed considerable interest in the welfare of the people.

Much of the land was granted in 1812 to John Lyon, Alexander Nickerson, Neil, and Daniel McComiskey. John Nickerson, who had been settled at Woods Harbour since about 1792, received a grant here in 1814. Other grants were made to Mortimer O'Conner in 1839, and to James McComiskey in 1840.

In 1833 Eliza Doane kept a school at Cockawit (the old name for Woods Harbour), Argyle township, which would probably be in this area. A new school-house was built in 1876. There was an Adventist Church here in the 1870's.

A lighthouse was built at the mouth of Pubnico Harbour in 1854, and early in 1898 the Coast Railway was built through Charlesville.

Fishing is the main industry. Limited farming is also carried on.

Population in 1956 was 62.

CHARLESTON, Queens County

It is on the Medway River about four miles from its mouth.

The Indians probably called it Banoo, "the first lake on the river." The name Charleston probably has the same origin as Charleston, South Carolina.

A Baptist church was dedicated on October 17, 1897. Previous to this, services were held in the school-house.

A pulp mill was built in the 1870's. It burned down in 1905, and was rebuilt by the Nova Scotia Wood Pulp and Paper

Company. This one burned down in 1944. In 1964 a satellite tracking station was built.

Industries include lumbering and some farming.

The population in 1956 was 236.

CHARLOS COVE, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the north side of Tor Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after one of its first settlers, Charles Richard. Joseph Richards and Oliver Fleming settled here about 1799. A survey dated May 20, 1800, shows houses or buidings belonging to John Evory (Avory or Avery), Oliver Fleming and Joseph Rushaw (Richards) on ungranted land. In 1809 a survey of land was made for Joseph Richards senior, Oliver Fleming, Joseph Richards, junior and the heirs of John Avery.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was built in 1876.

A school-house was built in 1879. A new two-room school was built in 1920.

Henry Lyndon was postmaster of the way office established July 1, 1869.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 243.

CHASWOOD, Halifax County

This locality is located on Boggs Brook about thirty miles north of Dartmouth. Early names were Gays River Road, Taylor Settlement, and Taylorville. In 1901, by act of the Legislature, the name was changed to Chaswood in honour of Charles Wood of Halifax who had been killed in the Boer War in 1897, the first Nova Scotian to be killed in the war. The original grantees were David Archibald with 500 acres, Hugh Archibald with 200 acres, and John Layton with 400 acres on August 6, 1811. Gavin Johnson, 500 acres on March 1, 1787, and George Taylor, 400 acres on January 10, 1814. Geroge Taylor came from Banffshire, Scotland in 1812, arriving in October, 1814 and settling on Taylor's Hill.

A school-house was built about 1866.

A Postal Way Office was established at Gays River Road in 1860.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

The population in 1956 was 177.

CHEBOGUE, Yarmouth County

It is on Chebogue harbour, south of Yarmouth town, at the southern end of Nova Scotia.

Chebogue is of Micmac origin; the Indian name "Utkubok" meaning "a spring of water." Another Indian name, Che paug "great still river" also could have helped to create the English name.

In the autumn of 1739, Landre and eight others of Annapolis moved to "Tibogue," and spent the winter there. In 1748 there were twelve French families living at "Tebok." John MacKinnon, brother of Ranold MacKinnon of Argyle settled here about 1762.

The frame of the first Cheboque meeting-house was raised on July 22, 1766. Its exterior was finished in 1773, when pews and seats were installed in the lower part. On October 20, 1841, the new Chebogue Baptist church was opened. Chebogue Presbyterian church was opened May 27, 1866.

Postal Way Offices were set up in Chebogue in 1860, and in Central Chebogue in 1863.

Samuel Poole taught school at Chebogue shortly after 1776. In 1829 Francis Boyd taught at Chebogue, and Nathan Hilton taught at Chebogue Point.

The major industries are fishing and shipping with some farming, lumbering, and trucking carried on.

In 1956 the population of Central Chebogue was 117, and of Chebogue Point was 66.

CHEBOGUE POINT, Yarmouth County

see CHEBOGUE

CHEGOGGIN - Yarmouth County

It is about one mile west of Lake Milo and Dayton near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

This name is Micmac, meaning "great encampment." Another close Indian name is Isagoggin, "the place for weirs."

John Killam settled at the head of tide water on the Chegoggin river in 1766. Acadians from Port Royal settled at Chegoggin Marsh.

A Baptist chapel, built at "Jegoggin," was opened on July 23, 1852. The Free Baptist church was dedicated December 20, 1885. In 1829 Daniel Dalton taught school here. A gold crusher was set up here in June, 1869 and a gold mill began operation in 1890.

Other industries include lumbering and fishing.

Population in 1956 was 127.

CHELSEA, Lunenburg County

It is about two miles east of Molega Lake in the southwestern part of the country.

This place was probably named for Chelsea, London, England.

Fred Weagle and Daniel Ramey purchased land here in 1835. James Smith, John Lorry, Robert, Jane, Susan Freeman and William Jacobs were original grantees at Upper Chelsea.

Christopher Tieuffert was one of the school teachers in 1833. A school was built sometime between 1864 and 1872.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1859.

Lumbering and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was: Chelsea 180, Upper Chelsea, 95.

CHERRY BROOK, Halifax County

A locality situated about one mile southwest of Lake Major approximately five miles north-east of Halifax. It may have been given this name because wild cherry trees grew near a brook in the area. John Wisdom and Edward King received a 730 acre grant of land here on January 20, 1786 while it was regarded as part of Preston. Charles Jackson obtained a grant of 105 acres in 1904 with a school-house standing nearly in the centre of the lot.

A Baptist church was organized here in 1902 by the African Baptist Association.

The population in 1956 was 331.

CHERRYFIELD, Lunenburg County

This settlement is on the Bridgewater-Middleton highway about one mile from the boundary between Lunenburg and Annapolis Counties. It was named because of an abundance of cherry trees in the area.

Early grantees were: Charles B. Owen, 100 acres on August 31, 1846; Morton Wheelock in 1858 and George Acker, 100 acres, October 19, 1861.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

CHERRY HILL, Lunenburg County

It is on the north side of Hell Bay and just to the east of Medway Harbour. This settlement was probably so named because of a grove of cherry trees. N. Conrod and Jacob Smith were early settlers or landowners.

St. Paul's Anglican Church was built in 1894. A school-house was built in 1882.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 150.

CHESLEY'S CORNER, Lunenburg County

It is near New Germany south-east of Lohnes Lake on the south central part of Nova Scotia.

This intersection of two roads was at one time included in the general area of New Germany and it was named after John Chesley who moved here from Annapolis about 1835. Later it became part of the principal settlement known as New Germany. The Way Office established here in 1855 was known by both names until its name was officially changed to New Germany in November, 1901.

Besides John Chesley, Mr. Condore and Mr. Gross were early settlers.

Retail stores comprise the main industry.

Also see New Germany.

CHESTER, Lunenburg County

It is on the north end of Mahone Bay.

The Indian name was Meneskwak meaning the "marshy place." An early name was Shoreham and Shoreham township was projected in October, 1759, but the name was changed to Chester within a year, probably derived from Chester. Pennsylvania or Chester, England on the River Dee.

Settlement was begun in 1760 by migrants from New England. Timothy Houghton and Rev. John Seccombe were among those who arrived on August 4, 1761.

A Congregational and Presbyterian Church was built prior to 1792. St. Stephen's Anglican Church was erected in 1795. It was taken down in June, 1840 and a new Church was immediately erected. St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church was built between 1844 and 1846. A Baptist Church was erected in 1872. A Methodist Church was dedicated on February 10, 1881. St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church was completed in 1882.

A school was established on November 18. 1819, with L. D. Gildert as master. George Turner opened a school here on December 26, 1826. He re-opened it in 1833 after a trip to England. In 1834 a school-house was built. A school was built at East Chester about 1829. A Church school-house was built in 1845. A Temperance Hall opened on August 1, 1849 was used for school and social purposes and was the largest hall in the township at the time. A new school was erected in 1877. In 1902 a new school was completed to replace a building that had been burned. The 20-room Municipal High School was opened January 25, 1963.

In 1832 a postal way office was established and a Post Office was set up in 1843. Bryans Villa Inn was renovated from a private home in 1954.

In 1902-1903 the South Shore Railway was built between Halifax and Mahone Bay through Chester.

In 1772 a great fire in the Lunenburg-Chester area consumed about 60 houses. In 1812 an American Privateer the "Young Teaser" pursued by British warships entered the harbour. A British deserter, afraid of being recaptured, set the Teaser's magazine on fire and blew up the ship.

Fishing, shipping, shipbuilding and tourism are major industries.

Population in 1956 was 1064.

CHESTER BASIN, Lunenburg County

It is approximately one mile east of Gold River and four miles west of Chester on Mahone Bay.

This name was derived from Chester Townships and from the small cove or "basin." The early inhabitants were given

grants about 1760. David Walsh, Robert and Alonzo Clark, David Crandall, Daniel Dimock and an Ellis family were among the earliest to settle. Mr. Croft, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Hubley were early settlers on the Borgold Point Road. "Borgold" was given to ths point because of the family by that name who settled here.

St. John's Anglican Church (originally St. James) was erected in 1883-84. Aenon Chapel, used as a Baptist Meeting-house prior to 1880 was torn down in 1910 and the new Baptist Church was dedicated on December 17, 1911.

A school was established at West Chester on November 2, 1812, with Joseph McCord as schoolmaster.

Schools were built about 1870, in 1892, and in 1909-1910. A new elementary school was opened on February 13, 1957. In 1855 a Postal Way Office was established.

Shipbuilding, fishing, lumbering and coopering are staple industries. Chester Basin Shipbuilders Ltd. was incorporated in May, 1917. Burnell Corkums Pail Factory began operations in 1950.

Population in 1956 was 351.

CHESTER GRANT, Lunenburg County

It is about four miles north of Chester Basin.

The name of the settlement is derived from the fact that the land was a grant made to Chester Yeomen for services rendered. Gideon and John Bezanson received 500 acres on April 25, 1815 and Tobias Henniger received a grant on the east side of Bezanson Lake in April, 1826.

Amelia Houghton was one of the earliest teachers in 1848. A new school was built in 1883. A Way Office was opened July 1, 1874, with John Hennigar as postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

CHETICAMP, Inverness County

It is about thirty miles north-east of the town of Inverness. The name is of uncertain origin. Perhaps it is French from the words "Chetit" and "camp," meaning a poor camping ground, or a poor encampment. Perhaps it is Micmac meaning thick woods or rarely full. Perhaps it is a corruption of Chadyegrand. Nicolas Denys used the name of Chadye in the book which he published in 1672. It appeared as Cheticamp in 1752 and as Cheticamp in 1815.

There was a small fishing station here in 1752. Two families, those of Pierre Bois and Joseph Richard settled here in 1782. Others arrived in 1785-1786. By 1790 there were twenty-six families. In 1820 there were 784 persons here.

The Island of Cheticamp which is connected to the mainland by a small isthmus was first settled by a family of Jersey merchants named Robin. Bt 1776 they had settled on what was called Robin's Island. The Robin's commenced to orient the economy.

The Atlantic Manufacturing Company was formed in 1889 to extract oil from the cod's liver. The Cheticamp Mining Company was organized in 1897 to extract galena. A plaster manufacturing company was formed in 1908. A railway to the harbour was constructed in 1911 but the plaster company lasted only until 1913. The enterprise was purchased in 1923 by the International Gypsum Company and an American subsidiary of the Atlantic Gypsum Company took it over in 1926. The Second World War brought this activity to a close. The hooking of rugs is of some importance. Gold mining was also tried in the years 1897-1899 and 1926. A lobster cannery was built in 1876 and another one was constructed in 1898. By 1900 Charles Chiasson built a fish plant at Cap Rouge. Fulgence Aucoin constructed one at Cave a Loups which remained operative until 1918. Other lobster canneries were built in later years.

In 1874 the harbour was widened. In 1888 a quay was constructed, a passage of two hundred feet in extent and 25 feet in depth was dug out and in 1890 lighthouses were constructed.

A hospital was opened in 1931 and another one in 1938.

Post offices were established at the Point and at Cheticamp in 1868, at Belle Marche in 1902 and Plateau in 1905.

The first school at Cheticamp was founded by Abbe Gabriel Champion, and was situated at Petit-Etang in Pitch Park. It was subsequently moved closer to the centre of Petit-Etang. The second school was located at Petit-Source, serving the area south-west of the Cheticamp district. It too was moved to a more central location and was soon replaced by a more modern one. New schools were opened at Cheticamp in 1925.

The population of Cheticamp in 1956 was 1,107.

CHEZZETCOOK, Halifax County

The four communities which share the name are located around Chezzetcook Inlet about thirteen miles east of Dartmouth. The name is a variation of the Micmac Chesetkook or Sesetkook, "flowing rapidly in many channels." An alternate explanation for the name is that it may have come from the French, "Chez les Coques", or "home of the sea birds." A variation of the spelling, used in reference to an area including Lawrencetown township in the late 18th century, was Sheyeticook. There were ten families living at "Chegekkouk" in 1748. Loyalists arrived about 1785. 250 acres were surveyed for Peter Petitpas at Lower East Chezzetcook in August, 1809. 364 acres were laid out for members of the Lapierre family and Felix Wolf in December, 1815.

An Anglican church was built at Lower Chezzetcook about 1878. St. Barnabas Anglican Church at Head Chezzetcook was completed by April, 1887. St. Genevieve's Roman Catholic Church, East Chezzetcook, was built in 1885. It was destroyed by fire

on August 26, 1945, and a new church was in use by August 10, 1948.

Donald Campbell was a schoolmaster here in 1845. Donald Bain was a schoolmaster in a private house at Head Chezzetcook for three months in 1857. A new school was built at Head Chezzetcook in 1896. A new school was built at East Chezzetcook in 1915. A 2-room school was opened at West Chezzetcook in 1949. A new 3-room school was opened at Head Chezzetcook in September, 1957.

A Postal Way Office was established at Chezzetcook in 1864. Another was established on August 1, 1867 at East Side Chezzetcook with Mrs. John Dillman as postmistress.

There is some farming but fishing is the main industry.

The population in 1956 was: East Chezzetcook 508, Head of Chezzetcook 317, Lower East Chezzetcook 67, West Chezzetcook 563.

CHEVERIE, Hants County

This rural area is located about a mile south of Johnson Cove on the Minas Basin shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name was Woboek, "the white (Gypsum) bluff, or Wobooek, "white waters." For Chiverie Split the name was Naeadich. "heaving in sight." For Chiverie Point the name was Naooktaboogwadek, "it stands alone" referring to a tree standing alone on the point. There was an Acadian settlement called Vil Cheverie here about the middle of the eighteenth century. In the late 19th century the community was called Kempt in honour of Sir James Kempt.

On October 21, 1783, 2400 acres here were granted to Joseph Gray, a Loyalist.

A Baptist meeting-house was opened at "Kempt" in 1863. In 1890 the Cheverie United church was dedicated. A Presbyterian meeting-house was opened on April 25, 1858.

In December 1829 there was a school-house at Kempt where Michael Dunphy was schoolmaster. A new school was completed in 1872. In 1921 a new school was erected.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1852.

Industries include fishing, farming, and some lumbering.

Population in 1956 was 193.

CHIGNECTO, Cumberland County

A settlement located south of Amherst. The name is derived from the Micmac Indian word "Sigunikt" meaning "a foot cloth." This name appears in the English records in the year 1691 as "Siganectoe."

The population in 1956 was 96.

CHIMNEY CORNER, Inverness County

It is about four miles south-south-west of Margaree Harbour.

Chimney Corner is said to have been settled by Scottish

people in 1811. It is a name derived from a high pinnacle of rock resembling a chimney situated at the entrance to the cove. The locality is part of what used to be called generally the district of West Margaree. The inhabitants of the district earned their livelihood to a large extent from the sea (salmon, cod, herring, mackerel, and lobsters). There is a deposit of coal at Chimney Corner.

Arriving in Cape Breton Island in 1811, Hector MacKay applied for land at Chimney Corner in July of that year. A warrant of survey was issued for him in 1815 when John MacKay applied for adjacent land.

In 1921 there were seven or eight Presbyterian families still at Chimney Corner. The first Presbyterian minister who gave continuous time to preaching at Broad Cove made visits to Chimney Corner, Whale Cove, Margaree Harbour, right down to Lake Ainslie. This was Rev. Aeneas McLean, from 1831 to 1832. Rev. John Gunn was minister over the congregation consisting of Strathlorne, Chimney Corner and Margaree Harbour to Big Intervale from 1840 to 1870. From 1871 to 1880 Rev. Alexander Grant of Lake Ainslie had the charge.

A way office was established here in 1871 under Allan McKenzie. The school was constructed here between 1864 and 1867.

CHIPMAN BROOK, Kings County

This rural area is located about three miles west of Halls Harbour on Minas Channel in central Nova Scotia. It was named after early settlers. The land became part of Cornwallis township in 1759 and 1761.

A school-house was built here before 1874. In 1909 and in 1916 new schools were built to replace buildings that had burned down.

A postal way office was established on January 1, 1872, with Thomas Murphy as postmaster.

Fishing and limited farming are the industries.

CHIPMANS CORNER, Kings County

This rural area is located about six miles west of the mouth of the Cornwallis River in central Nova Scotia. It was named for the Chipman family who were early settlers in this area. Handley Chipman, Ezra Donner, Joseph Congdon, Samuel Starr and John Wood were grantees in this area in 1761.

A congregational Presbyterian meeting house was built here in 1767-68 and was taken down in 1874. Almost on the site of the church was the French Acadian Church of St. Joseph which stood during the first half of the 18th century.

A postal way office was established on April 1, 1871 with Samuel Chipman as office keeper.

Farming is the major industry.

Population in 1956 was 58.

CHISHOLM, Inverness County

It is about two miles west of Margaree Forks.

Early settlers here were Philip Weybrant who applied for land in 1812. Judith Cody who was granted two hundred acres in 1836 and Peter Coady who was granted two hundred and forty acres in 1848.

CHISHOLM BROOK, Antigonish County

Brook flows N.W. into Northumberland Strait thus named because it ran through land granted to Alexander Chisholm.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, Cape Breton County

This community is located about three miles north-east of Barra Strait near the southern end of Great Bras d'Or. It was named after a leading Micmac Indian said to have been a chief named "Noel" which is the French for "Christmas," who died and was buried on the island opposite the railway station. The Indian name was Abadakwichech "the small reserved portion." Rear Christmas Island was once known as The Glen.

Angus McNeil, a native of Barra, Scotland, settled here about 1804. By June, 1812, Donald, James, Alexander, Roderick, and John McNeil were living at Goose Pond, and Hector and John McDougall and Donald McNeil were at Christmas Island. Other early settlers were John McKenzie, Hugh Gillis, and Archibald McDougal. John McDonald came from South Uist in 1822 and settled at Rear Christmas Island.

A log Roman Catholic Chapel was begun in 1814 and completed in 1815. A new church was built in 1823-24. The new St. Barra Roman Catholic Church was consecrated on July 22, 1883, and League of the Cross Hall was completed in October, 1908. A school-house was built before 1875, and in 1918-19 a new building was erected.

The Postal Way Office under S. McPherson at Great Narrows was officially discontinued on December 30, 1855 and moved to Christmas Island.

Farming, fishing, and lumbering are the basic industries. In 1956 the population was 151.

CHURCH LAKE, Lunenburg County

This community is located on the west side of Church Lake and about five miles east of New Germany. It takes its name from the lake which was named for the Church family who were given 700 acres here in 1828. Philip Andrews was an early grantee receiving 300 acres on November 1, 1837.

Lumbering and farming are the main industries.

CHURCH OVER, Shelburne County

This settlement is located on the west side of Shelburne Harbour on the south shore of Nova Scotia. It was so named

because of the Anglican Church located over, or across, the harbour, opposite Shelburne. The land was granted in 50 acre lots to Loyalists in May 1784, and settlement probably began about that time.

The Anglican Church of the Resurrection completed about 1843, was consecrated in 1844. It stood until it was destroyed by lightning in July, 1942, when it was replaced by a new building which was consecrated on January 6, 1948. Samuel Rudolph was the schoolmaster here in 1846. In 1928 a new school-house was built opposite the church to replace a building which was destroyed by fire.

Fishing is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 66.

CHURCH POINT, Digby County

It is on the eastern side of St. Mary's Bay between Ticken Cove and Little Brook.

This name was given because of the large Roman Catholic church located here. Another early name was Port Acadie. Joseph Dugas settled in this area about 1768.

Frederick Belliveau, Jr., and 110 others received a grant of land here in 1775.

Ste. Marie Roman Catholic Chapel was completed in 1808, destroyed in the great fire of 1820, and rebuilt by 1829. A new St. Mary's Church was erected in 1905.

Chicoben Academy was begun about 1865. Ste. Annes College opened in 1890. After being destroyed by fire in 1899, it was rebuilt. A county academy, in connection with Ste. Annes, was established in 1894.

Anselm F. Comeau kept a Way Office here about 1835. This became a Post Office in 1856, with Clement Mande Melancon as postmaster. A new Post Office was completed on May 27, 1963.

Fishing is the major industry.

Population in 1956 was 288.

CHURCH STREET, Kings County

This rural area is located about four miles west of the mouth of the Cornwallis River in central Nova Scotia. It was so named from Church and Glebe lands on which St. John's Anglican Church was built.

Some of the grantees in this area in 1761 were: Peter Wickwire, Silas Woodworth, Hezekiah Morris, Francis Morris, Gilbert Jonathan Belcher, and Jermeiah Dier Rogers.

The frame of St. John's Anglican Church was raised in 1804. The Church was formally opened on December 25, 1810 and it was consecrated in 1826.

John McLean was the schoolmaster here in 1836.

A postal way office was established in 1855.

Farming is the main occupation.

Population in 1956 was 331.

CHURCHVIEW, Inverness County

This settlement is about a mile and a half north-west of Whycocomagh. Among the grantees were Kenneth McDougall who received a grant in 1861 and Hector McLean who received a grant in 1866.

The population in 1956 was 56.

CHURCHVILLE, Pictou County

This rural area is located at the north end of Forbes Lake, east of the East River. An early name was Robertsons Mills, after John Robertson, an early settler. The present name was given before 1846 because of a church that stood here. Patrick Finner reputedly was the first settler about 1770. John Robertson emigrated to the country in 1784 and settled here soon after. Finlay McMillan had cleared two acres and built a house near Forbes Lake by May, 1789. Alexander Cameron settled north of Churchville about 1801.

A church was built here before 1846 but it was a partially burned or torn down about 1852.

At one time two schools were kept here, a Kirk school taught by Alexander MacLean and an Antiburgher school taught by Dr. George Murray. Alexander MacLean afterwards went to Scotland, graduated from the University of Aberdeen (M.A.) studied theology in Edinburgh and returned to Pictou County in 1852. He probably taught school at Churchville about 1844-45. A new school was completed and opened in 1875.

A postal way office was established in 1856.

Population in 1956 was 124.

CLAREMONT, Cumberland County

A settlement North East of Springhill. It is supposed to have been named after the place of the same name in Surrey, England. Among the first grantees were Nathan Bennett, John McCollan and John Rhodes, all in 1828. A way office was established there in 1865, and a school in 1867.

CLAM HARBOUR, Halifax County

This place is located near the head of Clam Bay and about 3½ miles off No. 7 highway. It was probably so named from the great number of clams found there. The original name was Clam Cove until the harbour was dredged out. The upper portion of the community became known as Clam Bay. The Indian name was probably Asegadich, "clam gathering place." At Clam Harbour, John Russell and John Robson each received 200 acre grants on October 27, 1826. At Clam Bay, Robert and Duncan Campbell and Robert Campbell, Jr., received a total grant of 2000 acres on July 13, 1765. This grant was purchased by John Webber on August 30, 1811. The Webber family were

among the earliest settlers. By 1827 there were five families living there.

A Presbyterian church was opened on August 26, 1894. It subsequently became the United Church of Canada.

A new school was erected about 1866.

A Post Office was established at Clam Bay on January 1, 1905.

A lighthouse was built on Egg Island and lighted in 1865.

Fishing and farming are the chief industries.

The population in 1956 was: Clam Bay 55; Clam Harbour, 97.

CLAM POINT, Shelburne County

This community is located on the eastern side of Cape Sable Island on the south shore of Nova Scotia. Reputedly it was so named when early settlers found piles of clam shells left by the Indians. Township records in the 1780's refer to Clam Creek at the east end of Cape Sable Island.

The land in this area was evidently laid out in meadow lots to the Nantucket people who were Barrington township proprietors in 1767 and mostly lived at the Hill, or Villagedale.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 244.

CLARENCE, Annapolis County

On the north mountain on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

An early name was Back Settlement, from its location in relation to the river settlements. Later it was named for the Duke of Clarence who subsequently became King William IV. It was settled in the early 1800's. William Marshall was an early landowner here.

Clarence Baptish church was opened and dedicated January 31, 1855, replacing an old meeting house. A school was established in 1816. Andrew Henderson was teacher in 1820. A Seminary for young women was established by Handley Fitch in 1858. New school-houses were built in Central Clarence in 1879, in Clarence in 1881, and in Clarence East in 1890. A Postal Way Office was established about 1864. A new Post Office was opened in June 1876.

Lumbering and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was: Clarence Central 71, Clarence East 143, Clarence West 122.

CLARENCE CENTRAL, Annapolis County

see CLARENCE

CLARENCE EAST, Annapolis County

see CLARENCE

CLARENCE WEST, Annapolis County

see CLARENCE

CLARKS HARBOUR, Shelburne County

This town is located on the south side of Cape Sable Island, on the south shore of Nova Scotia. It is so named probably in reference to Michael Swim, a clerk, who was an early resident.

English settlement was begun soon after 1761 by Barrington Township proprietors from Cape Cod and Nantucket in New England. The town was incorporated in 1919.

A meeting-house was opened in 1838. About the same time a Free Will Baptist Church was built, and this was replaced by a new church in 1860. Later the Salvation Army took over that church and the Baptists acquired another building. The large stone Baptist Church was built in 1921. A school-house was built before 1872 and enlarged in that year. A new school-house was built in 1881. In 1904 it was torn down and a new building was erected.

A Postal Way Office was established on July 1, 1858, with Beverly Smith as office keeper.

Fishing is the main industry. About the middle of the 19th century the California Wharf and the Portland Packing Company sheds and wharf were put into operation. Sable Fish Packers Limited was begun in 1947 by Basil Blades.

Population in 1961 was 945. In 1956 Lower Clarks Harbour had 229 people.

CLARKESVILLE, Hants County

This settlement is located on the Kennetcook river about three miles north-east of Cayley Lake in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named for A. Clarke who was about the only settler in 1871.

The land was granted to Robert Scott, 1000 acres on June 10, 1773, and Henry Glen, 1000 acres on August 1, 1773.

In 1912 the inhabitants decided to build a new school. The old school had been built about 1870.

Farming is the basic industry.

CLAVERHOUSE, Inverness County

It is near the south-western part of Lake Ainslie between West Lake Ainslie and South Lake Ainslie.

Grantees included Angus MacDonald, 1870, Allan and Donald McDonald, 1871 and Neil McSween, 1892. More recent grantees have been Duncan E. Cameron and Mrs. Mysie Matheson.

The name "Claverhouse" was bestowed by early Scottish settlers who were admirers of John Graham, Viscount Dundee.

CLEARLAND, Lunenburg County

This place is about two and a half miles north of Mahone Bay. Its name is descriptive.

A school was built sometime between 1864 and 1872.

The main industry is farming.

Population in 1956 was 207.

CLEMENTSPORT, Annapolis County

At the mouth of the Moose River near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

An early name was Moose River, a translation of Riviere de L'Orignal which appears on Lescarbot's map of 1609. Clements township was created in 1784 and Clementsport takes takes its name from the township, but the origin of the name is uncertain. The name change took place at a meeting of the inhabitants on April 7, 1851.

This area was settled in 1784 by Loyalists and disbanded German troops from the American Revolutionary War.

St. Edward's Anglican church was consecrated September 17, 1797. A new St. Edward's church was built in 1894 consecrated July 26, 1898, and the old church was restored in 1916. The Methodist, now the United church was built in 1861, dedicated January 24, 1863. This church replaced an old Methodist church erected in 1835.

A school was founded in Clementsport in 1788. A new school-house was built in 1868.

A Postal Way Office was established here in 1840 under the name of Clements. This became a Post Office under the name Clementsport in 1853.

Douwe Ditmars was commissioned to build a bridge over the Moose River in 1812. In 1825 the Annapolis Mining Company was formed to exploit the iron mines near here. These mines were reopened in 1857 or 1858 but closed down again in 1862 because of the American Civil War.

Farming and fishing are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 398.

CLEMENTSVALE, Annapolis County.

On the west branch of the Moose River, approximately four miles from the Annapolis basin, near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

An early name was Hessian Line Corner. The present name comes from the name of the township, and was given in March, 1863.

This "line" was settled by German (Hessian) soldiers from the American Revolution in 1784.

The United Baptist church was built at "Hessian Line Corner" in 1852. A new Wesleyan chapel was built in 1856. A new school was erected in 1890. Clementsvale district school was built about 1956. A Postal Way Office was established in 1863.

Lumbering and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 264.

CLEVELAND, Richmond County

It is between West Bay and Port Hawkesbury and along the boundary between Richmond and Inverness Counties. Once known as River Inhabitants Bridge, its name was probably changed to Cleveland by a Statute of Nova Scotia in 1891 in honour of President Grover Cleveland. John McIntosh obtained land here in 1815. In 1956 the population was 55, a substantial decline from its 1904 population of 200.

CLIFTON, Colchester County

This rural area is located near the mouth of Beaver Brook at the head of Cobequid Bay, in central Nova Scotia. Irving donated a lot for the school-house on the condition that the section be named Clifton for his old Scottish home. Before this it was evidently part of Old Barns. In 1882 a movement to replace the name "Old Barns" with "Clifton" was blocked by Lieutenant-Governor Archibald. Consequently the west half of the community became Clifton and the east half became Old Barns.

Settlement was begun here by the Acadians soon after 1700. They were driven out and their homes were destroyed in September, 1755, and about 1761 English settlement began in the area.

Christ Church (Anglican) was under construction in 1853, completed in 1856, and consecrated in September 1858. A Presbyterian - later United church - was opened March 7, 1869. It burned down on December 22, 1935 and a new United church was dedicated December 6, 1936.

Clifton school-house was condemned in 1890. James Davis was the postmaster of the "Zulu" post office when it opened in January, 1880.

Farming is the main industry. The Irving Oil Company storage depot was built in 1965.

CLINTON, Guysborough County

This settlement is situated about two miles north-east of Clam Harbour Lake, west of the Strait of Canso, in eastern Nova Scotia. It was probably named in honor of Sir Henry Clinton, Commander in Chief of British forces in North America, 1778-1782. The grantees who received lots of land here were: Thomas Scranton and Joseph and Robart Hart in 1859; Thomas

Bruce, John Callahan, and Alexander Callahan in 1860; John McPherson in 1861; Christopher Jost in 1864; and William O'Brien and John Phelan in 1865.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

CLOVERDALE, Colchester County

This community is located about five miles south-east of Shortts Lake in central Nova Scotia. Its name was prompted by one of the natural features of the valley. John Richardson emigrated from England in 1815 and was settled here by the time he received his grant of land in 1818. Other grantees were: Adam and James Johnson in 1820, and John Witham in 1821. In the 1870's there were only four families living here, two of them Johnsons. One, Mr. W. T. Winton, operated a hotel.

Farming is the main industry.

CLOVERVILLE, Antigonish County

A descriptive term for a settlement north of Antigonish on the road from Antigonish to Malignant Cove. Early grantees were John Lawler, Michael Sipple, M. MacDonald and Rev. Edmund Burke, but it was settled largely by Irish settlers and their descendants who migrated from Guysborough County in the mid-19th century to farm.

The school section was first known as the "Old Gulf Road" because it was on the road to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. From the Section came two Presidents of St. Francis Xavier University, Rev. Dr. A. M. Thompson and Monsignor H. P. McPherson.

The population in 1956 was 52.

CLYDE RIVER, Shelburne County

The three communities which share this place name are located along the Clyde River which flows into Negro Harbour on the south shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name was Oonegunsook, "a portage." In 1791 the river was still called the Cape Negro River, but as early as 1785, the name, Clyde River, after the Clyde in Scotland, was coming into use. The settlement adapted the name of the river.

The land along the river on both sides was granted to Loyalists in two tracts; one to William Thompson and 83 others in 1785, and one to George Douglas and 88 others in 1786. One of the latter group, James Hamilton, came to Shelburne from New England in September, 1783, and settled near Middle Clyde River about 1786. Some of the Barrington township proprietors were evidently at Clyde River settlement as early as 1767.

A Presbyterian Church was begun at Clyde River before the Autumn of 1836 and was completed by December, 1840. A new church was opened on February 14, 1875. Tenders were

called for the erection of a Presbyterian Church at Upper Clyde in July, 1897, and the building was dedicated on June 19, 1898.

A school was in operation at Clyde River in 1850, and in 1882 a new building was erected. A school-house built at Middle Clyde River about 1890 had gone to ruin by 1924 and the section was declared non-existent.

Postal Way Offices were established: at Clyde River in 1850, and on July 1, 1873, at Middle Clyde River, with G. D. McKay as keeper and at Upper Clyde River with Jesse Bowers as keeper.

On August 13, 1911 fire destroyed thirty-three houses and barns and two large lumber mills.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries. Clyde Pulp Company was established in 1909.

The population of Clyde River in 1956 was 242.

CLYDESDALE, Antigonish County

A settlement north west of Antigonish.

Known for many years as "Yankee Grant" because the first settlers were from New England the district had been granted in 1796 to Jonathan Blanchard, a native of New Hampshire who had come to live at Truro, Nova Scotia. About 1804 he persuaded Robert Campbell and Moses Towns to emigrate from New Hampshire to his grant and they settled with their families in log cabins in the forest at the foot of Brown's Mountain. In 1810 they were joined by John McPherson. The New Englanders were joined later by a number of Presbyterian Scots.

In 1848 Kenneth McDonald was teaching twenty-two children named Adie, Baxter, Chisholm, Connors, MacDonald, MacDermaid, MacLean, Mooney and Taylor. A new school-house was finished in 1877.

In 1876 Yankee Grant was renamed Clydesdale on the suggestion of Donald Chisholm, father of C. P. Chisholm, M.L.C. (1854-1894) because the mountain stream which cut the district in two suggested the River Clyde in Scotland. The water supply for the town of Antigonish is piped from a reservoir in this section.

The population in 1956 was 103.

CLYDESDALE, Colchester County

This community is located near the headwaters of the Waugh River, near the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably named after Clydesdale, Scotland. Land in this area was granted to John Jeanperin in 1816, and to George and James Jeanperin, Mary and James Heydon, and Robert Dawson in 1817. Very little settlement, however, had taken place by the 1870's.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

COADY SETTLEMENT, Inverness County

It is four miles due south of Margaree Forks.

Martin and Peter Coady are said to have migrated from Tipperary, Ireland, about 1831 and they settled in this area.

A school was located here in the 1870's.

COALBURN, Pictou County

This rural area is located near McLellans Brook about half-way between East River and Merigomish Harbour. "Burn" is a Scottish word for a brook or small river. The first part of the name was prompted by the primary product of the New Glasgow-Thorburn area for nearly a century.

Sophia Fraser emigrated from Scotland in 1802 with three children and two grandchildren and settled on McLellans Brook in 1803. She and her son, James, built a house and barn. John McKay came from Scotland in 1805 and settled here soon afterwards. Duncan McDonald who emigrated in 1804 was settled on his lot by 1827 and received a grant of land in 1828. James Fraser received a grant to the north in 1809.

In 1873 a six-mile railway was built between the Vale Coal Iron and Manufacturing Company mines at Thorburn and New Glasgow. Coalburn station was established on this line.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 160.

COCHRAN HILL MINE, Guysborough County

Cochran Hill Mine and Crow's Nest are names belonging to old gold mining areas just south of the forks of St. Mary's River in eastern Nova Scotia. Cochran Hill was probably named after an early explorer. The Crows Nest was probably so named because the view from the two hundred foot hill reminded the discoverers of the view from the "crows nest" or lookout of a ship.

Gold was discovered at Cochran Hill in 1868 and at Crows Nest in 1878. Mining was carried on into the first few decades of the 20th century. Except for the mining companies and their personnel little settlement was ever attempted in the area.

See Crow's Nest, Guysborough County

CODDLE HARBOUR, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the north side of Coddle Harbour and between Country Harbour and New Harbour Cove. It was probably named after early settlers, the name being given before 1807. Lots of land were granted to four members of the Sponagle family in 1888 and 1908.

New school-houses were built in 1867 and in 1878. A post office was established June 1, 1884.

Fishing is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 61.

COFFINSCROFT, Shelburne County

It is approximately two miles from Barrington Head on the east side of the Harbour, near the southern tip of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name, Menstugek, for Barrington Harbour included this area. The Micmac name for the beach was Exsaddyweektook. An early English name was The Hill, in reference to the sand hills blown up from the beach by the wind. Coffinscroft is the name given for one of the 1767 grantees who settled there - John Coffin.

Earlier there had been a few French settlers in this area. Cape Cod fishermen received grants in 1767 and settled around the bay.

A Post Office was established on November 1, 1889.

The beach has been a resort area and a source of income to its owners since the early part of the 20th century. Fishing, farming, lumbering and trucking are the chief industries.

COGMAGUN, Hants County

This rural area is located south of the Cogmagun River, about five miles from its mouth, in central Nova Scotia. Its name is an English variation of the Indian name Kogumegunuk, or Kookemagun, which possibly meant "the crooked river." A variation in spelling was "Coquemegonde." The name was changed to Hillford in 1895 but the old name continued in use. The land was granted to the proprietors of Newport township in 1761 and was probably settled somewhat before 1800.

St. Mark's Anglican church was ready for consecration in 1850, but was not consecrated until May 31, 1863.

A Postal Way Office was established July 1, 1866 with C. Thomas as postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 80.

COLDBROOK, Kings County

This settlement is located on the Cornwallis river approximately five miles west of Kentville in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after a place in Wales and was known as Cold Brook Station for a while after the railway was completed in 1869. The first settler in the village may have been Asa Davidson sometime between 1764 and 1782. In 1792 an English farm "now known as Colebrook," was a stopping place on the road between Windsor and Annapolis.

A school-house was built soon after 1866. It was replaced by a new building erected about 1884-85, but this building burned down during the winter of 1903-1904 and a new school was built soon after. Coldbrook Way Office was established on September 1, 1870 under the care of Henry Porter.

Fruit growing and processing are the main industries. Scotian Gold Cooperative engaged in the fruit processing business

since 1912, opened a new plant at Coldbrook on September 22, 1964.

Population of Coldbrook Station in 1956 was 335.

COLDSTREAM, Colchester County

This community is located in the southernmost part of the county, between the St. Andrew's and Gays River in central Nova Scotia. It was named after Coldstream, Berwickshire, Scotland by Reverend Robert Blackwood, the Presbyterian minister at Gays River. The Campbell family were early settlers in the late 18th century. Grants of land were made to: Robert Fields, George Campbell junior and senior, Benjamin Campbell in 1812, Joseph McHeffy in 1813, Nathaniel Campbell in 1815, and Joseph and Moses Andrew in 1828.

George Campbell was the schoolmaster here in 1829.

A Postal Way Office was established at "Gold Fields" on July 1, 1866 with George Corbet as office keeper.

Gold was discovered by Berry Corbett and George Gay on their farms in June, 1864, and mining was carried on on a small scale between 1866 and 1880. Some prospecting was done in the 1880's, and in 1890-91 the Coldstream Mining Company erected a stamp mill. It was a failure, however, and was sold in 1893. Again in 1900 an attempt was made to reopen the mines by the Nova Scotia Gold Mining Company. In the Fall of 1965 the Gays River Gold Mine Company Limited was found to reopen mining operations at Coldstream. A restaurant was built early in 1966, and in the summer, tourists were allowed to pan gold and tour the mine.

Farming and lumbering are the basic occupations.

Population in 1956 was 76.

COLE HARBOUR, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the north side of Tor Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It may have been named after an early settler or after a Captain Cole, whose sloop the *William* was captured by a Spanish privateer in or near Canso in 1719. The harbour was known to DesBarres as Durham Inlet. The earliest grantees were, Jasper Grover in 1856, William Myers, Sr. in 1859, James Munroe in 1860, and George Tanner in 1865. Mr. Tanner reputedly came here from Lunenburg in 1817.

St. Bartholomews Anglican Church was consecrated August 24, 1892. A school-house was built in 1874. George Jamison was postmaster of the way office established October 1, 1869.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 78.

COLE HARBOUR, Halifax County

The community is situated at the head of Cole Harbour approximately six miles east of Dartmouth. The Indian name was Wonpaak, "still water" or "White water." The English name may have been given in honour of an early settler, but the name

"Coal Harbour" is used on the grant of 3000 acres made to Benjamin Green and others on October 31, 1765. On February 10, 1786 a grant of 600 acres was surveyed for George Bisset and George Harper, south of the present Cole Harbour.

A United Church was built before 1825 and was used by many denominations during its history. St. Andrew's Anglican Church was built in 1871 being consecrated on November 24, 1872.

James Bennett was schoolmaster in a school established on July 1, 1816. A school-house had been "provided" by January 2, 1818. A new school was built about 1907-1908. A two-room school was built in 1946-47. The five-room Colonel John Stewart School was opened on September 21, 1960. Caldwell Road School was built in 1963-64.

In November, 1959, the first units of the Bel Ayr subdivision were completed and occupied. In April, 1965 the contract for a new 16-room elementary school at Bel Ayr Park was awarded.

Formerly fishing and farming were the important means of livelihood, and market gardening for Dartmouth and Halifax residents continued until the end of World War II. Many residents are employed in the metropolitan Dartmouth-Halifax area. A poor farm for Halifax County was established at Cole Harbour in 1890. The Cole Harbour County Hospital is located here.

The population in 1956 was 474.

COLIN CHISHOLM BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook which flows N.W. into Little Tracadie Harbour named for Colin Chisholm.

COLINDALE, Inverness County

It is about three miles south-west of the entrance to Mabou Inlet. Early settlers included Sally McQuarry, who was born in Scotland and came over in 1803; Neil McQuarry, son of John McQuarry born on the Isle of Eigg, Scotland, who came with his parents in 1792 or 1793 to Pictou, and eventually in 1802 to Cape Breton Island. Sarah Neil and John and Hugh McEachern who arrived in 1803 also received grants here in 1834.

Prior to 1934 the nearest school was at Little Mabou. In that year a school was completed here.

COLLEGE GRANT, Antigonish County

A settlement S.W. of Antigonish.

Named because of a large grant of land to the Governors President and Fellows of Kings College at Windsor.

Peter Stewart was teaching thirty-four pupils named Sears, Taylor, McNaughton and Hanophen in this scattered farming settlement in 1848. Then for many years it had no school, but in 1886 it was reorganized and a school opened for the children in the district between the rear of Lochaber Lake and East River St. Mary's. The school was closed in 1956.

COLLEGE LAKE, Antigonish County

A beautiful lake south west of Antigonish, named thus because a large grant of land on the shores of the lake was given to the Governors, President and Fellows of Kings College at Windsor in 1813.

COLLINGWOOD CORNER, Cumberland County

A settlement south-east of Springhill on the River Philip. The community was named after Admiral Lord Collingwood, (1750-1810) who was second in command to Nelson at Trafalgar. Among the grantees was William Donkin, 1785. Of twenty-one grantees who received land the only one to stay on the land was Thomas D. Taylor. Another early settler was Henry Atkinson. A school was opened on November 4, 1889. A second school was opened in 1890. St. Philip's Anglican Church was dedicated on October 28, 1892.

A tannery was located in the town at one time on Oxley Brook. Built by Thomas Stewart it went out of business about 1882. From 1906-17 George A. Shurman and Edward Stonehouse operated a broomhandle factory here.

The population in 1956 was 343.

COLPTON, Lunenburg County

This place is between Nineveh and Pleasant River in the south-western part of the county. Its name is derived from the Colp family which obtained land here in 1902 and 1904. An early name was Pleasant River Settlement.

John Keddy, Sr., and four others received a 1114 acre grant here on April 15, 1830.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

COLQUHOUN POINT, Antigonish County

A point on the east shore of Pomquet Harbour.

COMEAU HILL, Yarmouth County

It is on the western side of Goose Bay, near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name may have been Mkadom, "haunt of the black-backed gull" in reference to Goose Bay. The current name is derived from early settlers.

A school was taught in this area in 1832.

A new school-house was built in 1928.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 147.

COMEAUVILLE, Digby County

It is located on the eastern side of St. Mary's Bay between Little Brook and Saulnierville.

This settlement was named for Augustine F. Comeau, who

opened a Postal Way Office at Clare, an early name, in 1841. Acadians settled here soon after 1768.

A school-house was built in 1866. Another was built in 1922.

Fishing and farming are the major industries. Mink farming was carried on in the 1960's.

Population in 1956 was 276.

CONCESSION, Digby County

This community is about three miles east of Little Brook and Comeauville and just north of Spectacle Lakes.

This name is an English term meaning a grant of land by government. Acadians settled this area in the late 18th century.

The Roman Catholic Eglise de Notre Dame de Mont Carmel was opened on October 28, 1902. St. Francis Xavier school was built in 1921.

A Post Office was opened here by Peter Doucett in 1886.

Lumbering and agriculture are the major industries.

Population in 1956 was: Concession 374, Lower Concession, 105.

CONCORD MILLS, Pictou County

This settlement is located on the Middle River about three miles downstream from its source in north central Nova Scotia. Tracts of land were granted to William McKay in 1813, Archibald Sutherland in 1813, Peter Fraser in 1814 and William McLean in 1814.

A postal way office was established in 1859 at "Forks Middle River." Sometime between July, 1869 and July, 1870 the name of this office was changed to Concord. A. Nicholson was the postmaster.

Farming is the basic industry.

CONDON COVE, Antigonish County

Cove on Tracadie Harbour.

May be named for John Condon who emigrated from Ireland in 1821.

CONN MILLS, Cumberland County

A settlement located on the Pugwash River south of Pugwash. The community was named after an early settler who was a millowner. Among the first grantees were Henry Purdy, 1812, and George Bishop, 1814. Purdy was a Loyalist who came to Nova Scotia from New York in 1783. A school was opened in Conn Mills in 1890.

The population in 1956 was 50.

CONROD SETTLEMENT, Halifax County

A settlement located approximately eighteen miles northeast of Dartmouth on Conrod Lake. It was named after George

Conrod, who with four others, received a 1850 acre grant on the south side of the lake on March 28, 1818, and probably settled on it soon afterwards.

Several mills were constructed for grinding grain and cutting timber. Limited farming, milling, and lumbering were the basic industries.

COOK BROOK, Halifax County

This rural area is about two miles north of Middle Musquodoboit. It was probably named because of its location on this stream and after William Cook, who, with five others, received a total grant of 1700 acres here on January 2, 1786.

A new school was built in 1876.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1865.

Farming and lumbering are the chief industries.

The population in 1956 was 103.

COOKS COVE, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the north side of the mouth of the Salmon River at the head of Chedabucto Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name was probably Anesaak, "a solitary rock." The name Cooks Cove was given for early settlers, John and Elias Cook who may have been settled here as early as 1768. Grants were issued to these and seven other families in 1787.

A Methodist Church was erected about 1819 and a Baptist Church was opened December 20, 1857.

A school-house was built about 1867.

Fishing is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 105.

COOKVILLE, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located on the east side of the La Have River and about four miles north-west of Bridgewater. It was probably named after early settlers.

Settlement probably began in the early 19th century.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 54.

CONQUERALL BANKS, Lunenburg County

It is on the west side of the LaHave River and approximately eight miles from the mouth of the river.

This community got its name from the Conquerall settlement on Fancy Lake because it was at the end of the direct route of communication with the River. It was "Conquerall at the river bank."

This land was granted to Joseph Pernette on June 20, 1765. Settlement grew after 1830.

The Union Church of the Redeemer for Anglicans, Lutherans and Presbyterians was built about 1862-64. In 1885 the

Anglicans built St. Augustines Church and consecrated it on February 25, 1889.

A school-house was built sometime between 1864 and 1872. A new school was built in 1878.

A postal way office was opened in 1855.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 306.

CONQUERALL MILLS, Lunenburg County

This place is about six miles south of Bridgewater and near the south-east side of Fancy Lake.

In 1805 George Fancy traced Petite Riviere to its source. When he discovered the lake now named after him, its scenic qualities caused him to exclaim, "this conquers all!" The name, Conquerall stuck. In 1806 he acquired land here from Joseph Pernette and built a mill. About 1808 or 1810 he built a house.

A building to be used for church and school purposes was donated to the community by James Naugler in 1858. St. James Anglican Church was completed by July, 1856. The cornerstone of the Lutheran Church of the Ascension was laid in May, 1915. The church was opened in January, 1916.

A school was built about 1810. A new school built about 1875 was blown to pieces by a keg of gunpowder. A new school was probably built soon afterwards.

The main industries are farming and lumbering.

Population in 1956 was 185.

CONWAY, Digby County

It is on the north side of Little Joggin at the western end of the Annapolis Basin.

This is the name used by Digby town before 1784 and comes from Sir Henry Seymour Conway, a British Army General. In 1784 it was settled by freed negro slaves who arrived with the Loyalists, and called Brinley Town. Later the name was changed to Westville, and in 1918 to Conway.

In January 1792 most of the inhabitants of Brinley Town moved to Sierra Leone, West Africa, and the descendants of those who remained gradually resettled at Jordantown.

Alexander Long taught school here prior to his death in 1804. A school-house was built about 1844. This school, or a later one, became a community centre in 1965.

Population in 1956 was 390.

COPPER LAKE, Antigonish County

A lake and a settlement south of Antigonish, named because of the copper deposits found in the vicinity. It was formerly known as Polson Lake after William Polson who had a 200 acre grant of land there in 1828 and a mine was called the Polson Lake mine. A mining syndicate was prospecting in the area in 1962.

A school section was formed in 1901 between the St.

Mary's municipal line and the Lochaber Chapel Road, the school-house being built on the north shore of the lake.

CORBERRIE, Digby County

It is approximately two miles south-east of Porcupine Lake.

This name may be a variation of the old English word, corbie, for crow, or of the French word, corbeille, which means "basket", or sometimes "a clump (of trees)." The settlement was founded by Mathurin McCollough in 1829.

A Roman Catholic Chapel was built about mid-19th century. Ambrose P. Melancon opened a Post Office in 1878. A school-house was built in 1875.

Lumbering is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 127.

COTTAM SETTLEMENT, Colchester County

This settlement is located near the head of the Debert River in central Nova Scotia. It was named after early settlers. Six Cottam families lived here about 1875: Captain W. C. Cottam, H. Cottam, J. P. Cottam, W. S. Cottam, T. Cottam, and R. Cottam. James, Thomas, and John Cottam, Londonderry farmers who petitioned for grants of land in July 1820 "when young were taken to a very obscure part of this township with their father, with whom they have resided and made very extensive improvements for him." They may have been the founders of this settlement. James Cottam, a native of England and a veteran of the American Revolutionary War, was discharged at Halifax and settled in the back part of Londonderry. In 1820 he applied for land and obtained a survey for 300 acres on which he began to make improvements. This lot was left to Robert Cotnum (Cottam).

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

COUNTRY HARBOUR, Guysborough County

The four settlements which share various forms of this name are located along Country Harbour River on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name was Moolaboogwek, "deeply gullied out." Country Harbour is largely a descriptive name. An early name used for the harbour area was "Macoudom" or "Moukodome." "Green Harbour" was another name used for a long time until it was done away with in 1914 to avoid confusion with Green Harbour, Shelburne County. "Franklin Harbour" was another early name.

Settlement was begun in December, 1783, when the ship *Nymph* arrived with about three hundred disbanded soldiers from the North Carolina Regiment. In 1784 they laid out a town plot and named it "Stormont." After a fierce storm in 1811, many of these people departed. By 1818 only two or three settlers remained there, sixteen families were seated on the sides of the harbour and a Mr. Mason lived about four miles above navigable water with a large family. In 1827 two families were

settled near Country Harbour River on the main road to Guysborough and a single man was settled about two miles from the river towards St. Mary's River.

A small Anglican Church was being built in 1834. Holy Trinity Anglican Church was consecrated in July, 1843. Zion United Church at Cross Roads Country Harbour was built by the Presbyterians in 1877-78 and opened December 25, 1878. A Methodist Church built at Cross Roads Country Harbour was dedicated March 18, 1894.

A school-house had been built by December, 1817, and Benjamin Johnston was schoolmaster. In 1822 a small building to be used for school and worship was in progress. A new school was built in 1867. A new school was erected at Cross Roads country Harbour in 1946.

Way Offices were established at Country Harbour about 1840 and at Cross Roads Country Harbour about 1841. In February, 1966, a community library was set up in the Co-op Hall by the Women's Institute.

Lumbering is the main industry. Gold was discovered near the Harbour head in 1861.

Population in 1956 was: Country Harbour Mines, 234; Cross Roads Country Harbour, 232; Middle Country Harbour, 75.

COUNTRY HARBOUR MINES, Guysborough County

See COUNTRY HARBOUR.

COVE BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook which flows into Ballantynes Cove in George Bay, thus a descriptive term.

COW BAY, Halifax County

A settlement located on Cow Bay west of Cole Harbour approximately eight miles south-east of Dartmouth, more commonly called Silver Sands. It is called after the name of one of the original grantees, Robert Cowie, who with Roger Hill, received a 400 acre grant about 1763. Charles Palmer and Richard Monday had land there by 1772.

An Anglican Christ Church was consecrated January 11, 1893. A Presbyterian church was opened on September 1, 1873.

Joseph Browner was schoolmaster here in 1832, and a school-house was built about 1833. A new school was built about 1866.

Cow Bay commenced to be a summer resort area for people from Dartmouth about 1866. Shortly before 1923 the beach was renamed "Silver Sands." The ship, *Senator Morgan*, was wrecked here on February 1, 1891. In August, 1895, gold was discovered by D. M. Thompson, and a stamp mill was erected that winter. It is now a suburb of Dartmouth.

The population in 1956 was 183.

COXHEATH, Cape Breton County

It is located on the north side of the Sydney River and about two and a half miles south-west of Westmount. A grant of land made to Captain William Cox in 1790 was named Coxheath before 1792, and was also probably settled about 1791. In May 1811 three families named Lewis, Boutilier and Andrews, landed at Coxheath and formed the nucleus of the settlement.

St. Mark's Anglican Church was completed and opened about 1855 and consecrated in 1862. The new St. Mark's Church was consecrated on July 25, 1893. Francis Lewis was the teacher here in 1846-47, and a school-house was built before 1875. A new school-house was built in 1914. Coxheath Rural High School was opened late in August, 1950, and a new, seven-room elementary school was opened in January, 1955.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1861.

Copper was mined here in 1881-87. In 1928-30 the diggings were worked by Arno Mines Limited. Late in 1964 exploratory work was being carried on by Mariner Mines Limited. The Eastern Co-operative Services processing plant on Barren Road was officially opened on September 7, 1959.

In 1956 the population was 675.

CRAIGMORE, Inverness County

A settlement on the western shore of Cape Breton Island about five and one-half miles south of Judique. It is sometimes spelt Creigmore. The name means "great rock." The settlement is said to have been named after a hill in Perthshire, Scotland. The school section of Craigmore was created in 1897. It was carved out at the previously adjacent section of Creignish and Long Point. Among the grantees were Angus McDonald, 1805, Angus Grant, 1807, Calvin Chisholm, 1820, Angus McInnes, 1835 and John McEachern, 1838.

The population in 1956 was 53.

CRANDALL ROAD, Inverness County

It is about two miles north of Port Hawkesbury. An early lessee here was John Reeves in 1806. Some early grantees in the area were James Grant, 1819, Hector McQuarrie, 1834 and John McKinnon, 1836.

CREIGNISH REAR, Inverness County

This settlement is near Creignish on the western shore of Cape Breton and about ten miles south of Judique. It was probably named after Craignish a place in Argyle, Scotland. John McDonald obtained a grant of land here in 1862. There is a post office here.

CRESCENT BEACH, Lunenburg County

It is at the head of Green Bay and about six miles south-west of the LaHave River.

The settlement derived its name from the beach which was so named because of its shape. An early name was Romkeys Beach.

The beach was part of a grant made to Robert Sloan in 1761. It was purchased by the Romkey family in 1820 and named Romkeys Beach until 1890. It passed out of the family's possession until 1951 when Albert V. Romkey purchased it and donated it to the province for a provincial park and tourist resort.

Settlement had begun in the area prior to 1818.

Tourism and fishing are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 62.

CRESCENT GROVE, Victoria County

Crescent Grove is a settlement just north-east of Baddeck on Baddeck Bay.

CRIBBEAN HEAD, Antigonish County

West shore of George Bay.

Thomas Cribben who had served as Master in the Royal Navy for many years, was the first settler at Cribben's Point or Head about 1789. He was a native of Great Britain but in 1789 he was living on half pay with his family at Antigonish and asked for 500 acres. In 1810 this was granted to his widow Lucinna Sherlocke and his two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary Ann Cribben.

CRIBBENS POINT, Antigonish County

See CRIBBEAN HEAD

CRIBBING HEAD, Antigonish County

See CRIBBEAN HEAD

CROFT, Antigonish County

Locality south east of Antigonish.

A descriptive term given by early Scottish settlers meaning a small agricultural holding cultivated by a peasant tenant. Among the early grantees in the vicinity were Angus McDonald, and Alexander, Archibald, Donald and William Chisholm.

In 1898 it was a farming settlement with a population of 50.

CROSBY, Yarmouth County

It is approximately two miles south-east of Brazil Lake near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The name commemorates early settlers. Edward and Jonathan Crosby were original Yarmouth township grantees in 1767.

A school-house was built in nearby Pleasant Valley prior to 1887.

The major industry has been lumbering.

CROSSBURN, Annapolis County

On the Annapolis-Kings county line just south of Mawhorgeck Lake in the south central part of Nova Scotia.

Superintendent J. W. Cross of the Davison Lumber Company had been born in Cassburn, Ontario. He substituted his name, Cross for Cass, to make Crossburn, and named the village. The settlement came into existence in 1905 as one of the chief lumber camps of the Davison Lumber Company.

In 1906 a school was built with Mrs. Bessie Fairn Mason as teacher, and in 1907-1909 a 300 book library was accumulated. In 1906 a Post Office was established.

The Springfield Railway was built from Hastings Junction to Crossburn in 1905. In 1921 this was dis-assembled, the rails shipped to British Columbia, and the remainder sold for scrap and other uses.

In 1921 the Davison Lumber Company shut down operations and moved out, leaving the village of Crossburn to revert to pre-1905 size.

CROSS POINT, Cape Breton County

This settlement is situated on the south side of St. Andrew's Channel, between Glasgow and Beaver Cove. Possibly it was so named on account of its location.

John McKinnon and his son John McKinnon, jr. both natives of Scotland, settled here soon after 1826. Other lots in the area were granted to John McNeil in 1842, Donald McDonald in 1856, Roderick McKinnon in 1865, and James Johnson in 1869.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

CROSS ROADS COUNTRY HARBOUR, Guysborough County

See COUNTRY HARBOUR

CROSS ROADS OHIO, Antigonish County

A settlement S.W. of Antigonish.

A descriptive name because a settlement, a village, store and a school were built here at the intersection of the roads from each side of the Ohio River. At one time it was called West River. Early settlers were Angus McPherson, Angus McGilvray, Angus and John McInnes, Duncan and John McLean.

School section Stewart's Mills is now consolidated with Cross Roads.

James McPherson was appointed way office keeper on Sept. 1, 1867.

Population in 1956 was 114.

CROUSETOWN, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located on the Petite River approximately four miles upstream from Green Bay. It was named after the Crouse family which settled here early.

William Johnstone received a grant in this area on February 8, 1775. Jacob Krause was a grantee in 1834.

A Methodist Church was built in 1887. A school that was built sometime between 1864 and 1872 was bought by the Anglicans, moved, and renovated as a church in 1898. It was dismantled and a new church was opened in February, 1914. Another school was built in 1899. William Thomas was schoolmaster in 1833.

Farming and lumbering are industries.

Population in 1956 was 131.

CROWDIS BRIDGE, Inverness County

It is about six miles east of River Denys. Grantees in the area included Roderick Cummings, 1856, Neil McLean, 1859 and Ann McLean, 1859. It was named after a man named Crowdis.

CROWELL, Shelburne County

This community is located on the west side of Barrington Bay, on the south shore of Nova Scotia. In 1768 Simon and Judah Crowell and Elisha Hopkins had their shares of Barrington township laid out in this area. When their descendants grew numerous, the north part became known as Hopkinstown and the south section was Crowelltown. After the post office was established the entire area came under the name Crowells Post Office, or Crowells.

The Island Meeting-House, built in 1780, was torn down about 1886. A school-house was built back of Sherose Island before 1818. Josiah P. Crowell was the Postmaster, in 1914. The office was probably established around the turn of the century. Stanley's store in which it is kept, is only place of business.

Population in 1956 was 165.

CROWE MILLS, Colchester County

This rural area is located about three miles north of the mouth of the Salmon River and two miles east of the Chiganois River, in central Nova Scotia. The place takes its name from the mills which were established here by James Crowe about 1785, and which were still in operation in 1960.

William Gourly was the schoolmaster of Mill District, which was "to include the settlers at Crows Mill," in 1828. The schoolhouse at "Crowe's" was destroyed by fire in the summer of

1927, and a new building was completed by September 20th of that year. A Post Office was opened in 1883.

Farming, lumbering, and milling are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 132.

CROWLEY CORNER, Cumberland County

A settlement located south of Pugwash and east of Oxford. Among the grantees were John Colter, 1844, John Crowley, 1846, C. Crowley, 1853, and Jeremiah Geehan, 1861.

CROWS NEST, Guysborough County

See COCHRAN HILL

CRYSTAL CLIFFS, Antigonish County

Settlement N.E. of Antigonish.

Named because of its geological features. In the 1950's the Nova Scotia Centre for Geological Sciences and the annual spring survey school for civil and mining engineering students were held there.

CULLODEN, Digby County

It is approximately a mile from Broad Cove on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

Once called Broad Cove, the village was renamed after a British ship which was wrecked here in the autumn of 1859.

Loyalists and their descendants settled this area in the 1780's. George Bain, Gilbert Post, and Daniel Ray were among the first to arrive. Ray built a fulling mill prior to 1799.

The Baptist Church was dedicated in 1884.

A school-house was built about 1840. In 1884 Robert Wilson, Jr. opened a Post Office.

Fishing and farming are carried on here.

CUMMINGS, Inverness County

This settlement is about half a mile south-east of River Denys. It was named after settlers. One of the grantees in the area was James Cummings who received a grant in 1914. Other grantees here were Alexander McGregor, 1834 and John McLellan, 1843.

CURRYS CORNER, Hants County

This rural area is located about one mile south of Windsor in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after a prominent early settler. The settlement was an offshoot of the Windsor settlement beginning soon after 1760.

A school was built in 1867. A new school was opened and dedicated in October, 1948.

The basic industry is farming, but many of the people are employed in Windsor.

Population in 1956 was 118.

DALE, Kings County

This settlement is located at the south end of Lake Torment in the south-west corner of Kings County in central Nova Scotia. The name was probably prompted by a natural feature. John Gall received a one hundred acre grant in this area on January 21st, 1834, and Samuel Cowling received a two hundred acre grant on November 29, 1834.

Lumbering and limited farming are the industries.

DALHOUSIE, Annapolis County

It stretches from the Annapolis-Kings County line near Mack Lake along the old military road to Spectacle and Barren Lakes in the south central part of Nova Scotia.

The settlement was named for the Earl of Dalhousie, governor of Nova Scotia, 1816-1820, who ordered the road to be surveyed and land to be granted along it to disbanded soldiers from the Napoleonic wars in 1815.

All Saints Anglican church was built about 1826. The New All Saints was consecrated July 29, 1898. A Methodist church was built in 1876. East Dalhousie Baptist church was built in 1893. West Dalhousie United Baptist church was dedicated May 10, 1895. James Aull was school teacher here in 1821-22. A school was built on the Lunenburg road in 1865. In 1867 one was built at Dalhousie West, and in 1868 Dalhousie Centre built a new school. There was a Post Office at John Stoddart's in 1855. Christopher Saunders opened the East Dalhousie Post Office about 1876.

Agriculture and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was: Dalhousie Lake 72, Dalhousie West 125.

DALHOUSIE, Kings County

Dalhousie East and Dalhousie Road are parts of a settlement which extends into three counties along the road which was opened up by Governor Dalhousie for the settlement of disbanded soldiers from the War of 1812. The road and the military settlement was named for him, and approximately five miles of it runs through the south-west corner of Kings County. Land at Dalhousie East was granted in 100 acre lots to disbanded soldiers on October 26, 1821. At Dalhousie Road, John Gaul received one hundred acres in 1834, James Donellan received one hundred acres in 1852, Henry Matthews received two hundred acres in 1855 and Peter Veno received one hundred acres in 1857.

East Dalhousie Baptist Church was built in 1893.

John Loramore was teaching at Dalhousie Settlement in 1830. A new school was built at Dalhousie Road in 1891. A new School was built at Dalhousie in 1907.

A postal way office was established at Dalhousie East on July 1, 1872, with Melissa Starratt as postmistress.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population of Dalhousie East in 1956 was 203.

DALHOUSIE EAST, Kings County

See DALHOUSIE

DALHOUSIE LAKE, Annapolis County

See DALHOUSIE

DALHOUSIE ROAD, Kings County

See DALHOUSIE

DALHOUSIE SETTLEMENT, Pictou County

This settlement is located near the headwaters of the River John. It was named after Governor Dalhousie sometime prior to August, 1819, because he helped early settlers to obtain a clear title to their land. Peter Arthur reputedly was the first settler before 1815. About 1815-17, five members of the Roe family and John Adamson settled on Dalhousie Mountain.

A school-house was built at Head of Mt. Dalhousie in 1879. Another school was built in 1929.

A postal way office was established in 1865.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

DALHOUSIE WEST, Annapolis County

See DALHOUSIE

DANESVILLE, Lunenburg County

This settlement is about three miles north-north-west of East Port Medway. It may have been named after an early settler.

Frederick Vogler, Matthew Parks and John Dolliver received a grant of 1150 acres on Danesville to East Port Medway road on March 15, 1817 but there was little or no settlement there in the late 19th century.

Danesville United Church was dedicated on October 19, 1958.

A school was built probably about 1959.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

DANVERS, Digby County

It is about six miles south-south-east of Weymouth and just to the north-east of Danvers Lake.

This settlement was probably named after one of the early settlers. In 1828-29 lumbermen settled around the Sissiboo River

Falls area. Some of their descendants probably moved and founded Danvers soon afterwards.

Lumbering is a major industry.

Population in 1956 was 151.

DARLING LAKE, Yarmouth

This community is on Darling Lake, approximately four miles south of Port Maitland. During his trip from Annapolis to Yarmouth to inspect the garrison there, Colonel Michael Ashley Darling stopped here, liked the scenery, and called the lake Darling Lake. This was in the late 1790's.

A Methodist church was built in 1874.

Leonard Perry taught school in this area in 1846. The Aaron Churchill home was built here in the early 20th century.

The industries include lumbering and fishing.

Population in 1956 was 84.

DARTMOUTH, Halifax County

This city is located on the east side of Halifax Harbour. An Indian name was Boonamoogwaddy, "Tomcod ground." The English name may have been given in honor of William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth, Colonial Secretary 1772-75, but it was probably named for the Devonshire port of Dartmouth.

In August, 1750, the *Alderney* arrived in Halifax (Chebucto) Harbour with 353 settlers on board. On August 23 the Council resolved to settle them across the Harbour from Halifax. Before the end of 1750, a blockhouse and small military post had been built. In 1751 the settlers suffered from an Indian attack. After the American Revolution an oil factory was set up and operated by a Nantucket Whaling Company about 1785 to 1792. They built a meeting-house about 1787, and their little village near the factory became known as Quaker Town because most of the people were Quakers. Later most of them removed to Wales. In 1809 Dartmouth contained only nineteen dwelling houses but it expanded during the construction of the Shubenacadie Canal. On December 6, 1917, the northern part of Dartmouth was wrecked when the French munition ship *Mont Blanc* exploded in Hallifax Harbour. In April, 1873, Dartmouth was incorporated as a town, and in 1961 it annexed several of its suburban areas and became a city.

An Anglican church was built on Church Hill in 1788. The corner-stone of the Anglican Christ Church was laid July 9, 1817 and the building was consecrated on August 21, 1826. Emmanuel Anglican Church began as a mission hall erected in 1912 and destroyed in the explosion of 1917. The new church building was completed by May, 1920. The Anglican Church of the Holy Spirit was opened on November 23, 1956 near Maynard's Lake. A Baptist meeting-house was built in the Autumn of 1844. A new Baptist church was opened on January 4, 1880, and was destroyed

in 1917. A new Baptist church on Victoria Road was dedicated in 1922. South End Baptist Church was begun in January 1955, being dedicated on December 15, 1957. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church was built in 1830, demolished in 1893. The corner stone of the new St. Peter's Church was laid on July 2, 1891, and the church was dedicated on July 7, 1901, but was burned on December 28, 1966. The corner-stone of St. Paul's Catholic Church, North Dartmouth, was blessed on October 3, 1948. St. Clement's Roman Catholic Church was used by Christmas, 1956. It was blessed on November 25, 1957. A Methodist chapel was dedicated on December 11, 1853. It was destroyed in 1917 and the corner-stone of a new church was laid on October 30, 1919. This church was dedicated on November 14, 1920 as Grace Methodist Church. The foundation of St. James' Presbyterian Church was laid on December 15, 1827. A new St. James' church was opened on January 29, 1871, and a Christian Education centre was built in 1955. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was opened on January 22, 1956. Stairs Memorial United Church began in a hall donated by George Stairs. A small church was built in 1922. The new Stairs Memorial Church was dedicated on February 22, 1959. The old chapel was then purchased by the Church of the Nazarine congregation. The Lutheran Church of Our Saviour on Portland Street was under construction in 1954. Wyndholme Christian Church was built in 1958. On June 24, 1958, sod was turned for the first Mormon church in Nova Scotia. It was completed by January, 1959.

A school-house was built in 1827. Central Public School began to operate about 1866. A building known as the Common School was built on the Dartmouth Common in 1876. The four-room Greenvale School was built about 1890, opened in May, 1891, and burned on January 28, 1914. Hawthorne School was opened in November, 1885. New Greenvale and Hawthorne schools were opened in 1915. Dartmouth Academy was established about 1857. The corner-stone of a new Dartmouth Academy building was laid on October 22, 1962. Park Street was ready for use by September 1919, replacing the old Park, or Common School which was destroyed in the explosion of 1917. The two-room Victoria School was opened in February, 1911. In October, 1950, sod was turned for a new Bicentennial Junior High School. Prince Arthur Junior High School was opened late in 1956. St. Peter's Parochial High School was opened on January 24, 1962. John Martin Junior High School was opened on September 4, 1963.

Postal Way Offices were in operation in Dartmouth in 1847 and 1850. In 1852 the Post Office was established permanently. A Post Office building was built in 1893, and opened on May 1, 1894. A new Post Office building was built in 1915, and opened in August, 1916. In January, 1960, tenders were called for the construction of a new Post Office building. This new building, an addition to the old Post Office, was opened on April 5, 1961.

A Fire Department was organized in September, 1822, and an engine-house was built before 1842. A new Fire Station was erected in 1950.

The Mechanics Institute building was begun in June, 1846. It was purchased by the town in 1877 and became the Town Hall. The new Town Hall was officially opened on December 28, 1957. The sod was turned for the new City Hall at Ferry Plaza on June 10, 1966, and officially opened in September, 1967. The old City Hall was converted into a library and museum, and the Dartmouth Regional library officially opened in its new headquarters on October 30, 1967. A new Police Station was approved by City Council in December, 1965. It was completed by June, 1966.

A Railway Station was erected in 1885. and the first passenger service began in January, 1886. A branch railway line to Windsor Junction was completed in June, 1896. The Eastern Shore Railway was begun in October, 1904.

Newspapers published in Dartmouth were: *The Dartmouth Times*, published by James A. Halliday, beginning on August 4, 1883; *The Tribune*, which began in July, 1878. *The Atlantic Weekly*, was begun on April 1, 1893 by S. Harris Congdon. About 1901, it was acquired by Joseph M. Weeks, who changed its name to the Dartmouth *Patriot*. The Dartmouth *Independent* was published by Arthur Johnston about 1920 to 1925. The first issue of the *Dartmouth Free Press*, edited and published by Ralph S. Morton, came out on July 21, 1954. *Harbour Views*, edited by George Strand, began in November, 1959. The radio voice of Dartmouth, C.F.D.R. began broadcasting on December 5, 1962. The Angus L. Macdonald bridge between Halifax and Dartmouth was opened on April 2 and 3, 1955. Earlier bridges across the Narrows had been built in 1885 floated away in 1891, rebuilt and collapsed in July, 1893. A second bridge was begun in 1967.

Dartmouth Shopping Centre at Bridge Plaza was opened on March 15, 1956. K-Mart Shopping Plaza was opened on August 13, 1964.

The first Volvo to be assembled at the Volvo Canada Limited plant rolled off the line on June 11, 1963.

The community has experienced phenomenal growth since the end of World War II as a defence, research and industrial centre. An air-base is maintained at C.F.B. *Shearwater*, and armed services housing at Shearwater and Shannon Park, while the Naval Research Establishment was officially opened on October 16, 1952. The Bedford Institute of Oceanography was formerly opened on October 25, 1962. Work was started in the summer of 1965 on the provincial research complex for the Nova Scotia Research Foundation. Imperial Oil maintains a large refinery and research centre at Imperoyal, and Texaco also has a refinery at Eastern Passage. Other industries are aluminum products, aviation parts, bakeries, breweries, cars, construction materials, electronic components, electroplating, marine accessories, lumber and wood products, ship repair, and structural steel.

Suburban development has accelerated since the opening of the Angus L. Macdonald Bridge in 1955.

The population in 1966 was 58,754.

ALBRO LAKE (now Dartmouth), Halifax County

A suburb located on the lake of that name about a mile east of Halifax Harbour, which was probably named after Samuel Albro, a prominent Dartmouth business man who died in 1842. The land was granted to Edward Forster [Foster] and others in July 1783. Edward Foster was a Loyalist who had been banished from Boston because he assisted the British Cavalry. After the end of the World War II the district became occupied by subdivisions until in 1961 it became incorporated into the City of Dartmouth.

A naval radio receiving station was replaced in December 1967 by C.F. Station at Mill Cove.

The population in 1956 was 1, 766.

BURNSIDE (now Dartmouth), Halifax County

A suburb on Wright Cove, on the east side of Bedford Basin, thus named because Duncan Waddell had called his home there "Burnside." The Wright family were also early settlers.

An ammunition storage magazine for the three armed services was built in 1927 and enlarged in 1939. On July 18-19, 1945, some of the magazine was destroyed in an explosion caused by a fire breaking out in ammunition unloaded from naval ships which were being de-ammunitioned on cessation of hostilities with Germany. The federal government paid $3,863,959.76 to 7,957 claimants for damages to property caused by the explosion. In April 1952, tenders were called for the construction of 34 new buildings here.

The Bedford Institute of Oceanography was built in 1960-61.

The gypsum loader, built for the National Gypsum Limited was ready for use in February, 1955. The Dominion Structural Steel plant was erected in the summer of 1957. Dartmouth Iron Foundry Limited, founded about 1860-65 completed a new foundry and office building here in November 1962. A new plant for Brookfield Dairy Products Limited was opened in December, 1964. The Maritime Cans Limited plant was opened on November 30, 1964. Moosehead Breweries plant was completed in August, 1964. The Canadian Liquid Air plant was under construction in June, 1966.

The population in 1956 was 317.

IMPEROYAL (now Dartmouth), Halifax County

A suburb on the eastern side of Halifax Harbour for which early names were the Eastern Battery and Fort Clarence after fortifications constructed there. "Imperoyal" is a contraction of

Imperial Oil Company whose refinery is located there. Settlement began about 1754, when the Eastern Battery was built. In 1789, Alexander, James, and Peter McNab arrived from Perthshire, Scotland and took up land which included all the present Imperoyal area.

Eastern Battery began as an earthworks about 1754, and after being expanded it was renamed in 1798 as Fort Clarence in honour of Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence. A Martello tower was built in the fort about 1797-98 and served until it was demolished to ground level in 1889. Fort Clarence had lost all its armour by 1913 and was demolished by 1916.

Woodside-Imperoyal United Church was opened on March 19, 1922.

Charlotte T. Beckwith was the teacher at Fort Clarence in 1840.

The Imperial Oil Company's refinery was begun in 1916 and went into operation early in 1918. A $30 million expansion was constructed in 1954-56.

The population in 1956 was 490.

LAKE MICMAC (now Dartmouth), Halifax County

A suburb located east of Halifax Harbour, it being named after the original inhabitants of Nova Scotia since the lake was part of the main Indian route between Chebucto Harbour and the Shubenacadie River system. James Quinn and seven others obtained a grant of 800 acres here in 1763, while Christian Barklin received a 200 acres grant in 1772.

The population in 1956 was 63.

PORT WALLACE (now Dartmouth), Halifax County

A suburb located east of Halifax Harbour, named in honour of Michael Wallace the President of the Shubenacadie Canal who acted as master of ceremonies when the sod was turned for the locks at this place on July 25, 1826. In 1767 Captain William Owen named the bay at the head of Lake Micmac "Corner Cove," after one of his men Captain Corner. About 1930, the spelling of the name changed to Port Wallis, in honour of Admiral Sir Provo Wallis, and was officially applied to the new Post Office in 1936. The original spelling, "Port Wallace" was restored in 1962. John Kennedy built one of the first houses which he called "Mount Pleasant" in the section about 1810 on 300 acres of land rented from Richard Prowse.

An Anglican Mission-Hall was dedicated on May 18, 1936, although St. Andrew's Anglican Church began in June, 1956 was not dedicated until April 1957. The United church congregation held services in the community hall in 1950, and two years later purchased the school for church purposes. The new United Church, in use since November, 1964, was dedicated on April 25, 1965.

Jeremiah Willoughby was schoolmaster in a new school-

house in 1846. The eight-room Michael Wallace school was built in 1952.

Construction of the Shubenacadie canal was begun at Port Wallace Locks on July 25, 1826, but in 1870 it ceased operations.

The population in 1956 was 1,243.

TUFTS COVE (now Dartmouth), Halifax County

This suburb on the east side of the narrows of Halifax Harbour was probably named for Gersham Tuffs who received a 1000 acre grant in this area on July 23, 1790. He was a carpenter who came to Halifax with Governor Edward Cornwallis in 1749 and was probably one of the first settlers in the area. The spelling of the name later became changed to Tufts.

Holy Trinity Anglican Church began as a basement church on Alfred Street about 1950. In 1951 it was destroyed by fire. The corner-stone of the new Holy Trinity Church was laid on October 13, 1963, but the church was not dedicated until June 24, 1964. St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church was opened and blessed on October 30, 1950. A Baptist Mission church was built in 1888 and destroyed in the 1917 explosion. Soon after, this church was rebuilt and was used until the new Bethel Baptist Church was built in 1949. The new church was dedicated on October 9, 1949. In 1866 the people of Tufts Cove asked the Assembly of Nova Scotia for financial assistance to erect a school-house for they were mostly "poor fishermen and labourers." A school-house was constructed in 1890. In 1945 a school was set up in a staff house belong to Wartime Housing Limited. A new 12 room school was built in 1946-47. The district expanded after the end of World War II.

Shannon Park naval housing development, taking about two years to complete, opened for occupation in 1952, containing 81 buildings and a school with housing for 521 families of naval personnel. It also included an independent Post Office with D. O. Mattinson as postmaster, and a 10,000 volume adult library. *The Shannon Park News*, edited and published by Mrs. Franklyn Webb, began at the same time. A new 6-room elementary school was built in 1955. A new 30-room school was built in 1963-64. Our Lady of Fatima Roman Catholic Chapel was begun in April, 1956. The Protestant Chapel, built about the same time, was completed late in 1957.

A Nova Scotia Light and Power Thermal generating plant opened on September 30, 1965. Tufts Cove and Albro Lake were incorporated as a service commission in 1953.

The population in 1956 was 1,579.

WESTPHAL (now Dartmouth), Halifax County

A suburb on the south side of Lake Micmac, east of Halifax Harbour, it was early known as Preston Road until the name "Westphal" was given in 1935 in honour of two Westphal brothers, born near Salmon River, who became Admirals of the Ro-

yal Navy. On November 26, 1785, 180 acres in this area were surveyed for John Wisdom and Edward King. The first settlement probably began about that time, but the community remained small until the post World War II population boom.

St. John's Anglican Church in what was then Preston was consecrated in 1791. A second church, consecrated on January 6, 1828, burned in 1849, and a third St. John's church was built about 1850. St. Luke's Anglican wooden church on Westphal Road was begun in 1951, but it became too small, and construction began on a new brick church in 1958. This building was dedicated on June 10, 1959. The dedication and laying of the cornerstone of St. Thomas' More Roman Catholic Church took place in July 1962. It replaced a chapel in use since about 1954. The Westphal Baptist Mission Church was organized in 1955 and a small hall erected a year later. This has become Stevens Road Baptist Church.

A school-house was erected near St. John's church about 1832. An 8-room Port Wallis-Westphal school was built in 1948. A new school was built in 1954. The new 10-room Mary Lawson Elementary school was completed early in 1959. William Ross School was built in 1961-62. The 20-room Graham Creighton High School was taken over from the contractor on November 22, 1962.

A Postal Way Office was established at Preston Road on July 1, 1872 with J. S. Griffin as Postmaster. A Post Office was opened at Preston Road on August 1, 1895 under W. G. Walker. The K-Mart Shopping Plaza was opened in August 1964.

In January, 1961 most of this suburb was incorporated into the City of Dartmouth.

The population in 1956 was 1,750.

WOODLAWN (now Dartmouth), Halifax County

A suburb south of Lake Micmac on the east side of Halifax Harbour. "Woodlawn" was the name given to Ebenezer Allen's burial ground which was laid out about 1790. The locality was then known as "the Tanyard" from Stayner and Allen's tanning business. Brook House, where M. Danesville, the Governor of St. Pierre, lived while on parole from 1793 to 1814, was built in 1800, being demolished about 1935.

A Wesleyan chapel was opened and dedicated "on the Preston Road, about three miles from Dartmouth" in March, 1884. A second church, belonging to the United Church, was opened July 9, 1939. The new Woodlawn United Church was opened on September 20, 1959. The Woodlawn Seventh-Day Adventist Church completed in 1965 was opened on July 4, 1965. The Jehovah Witness' Kingdom Hall on Bruce Street was completed about 1963. A piece of stone from walls of Iona Abbey in the Hebrides was placed in the new Iona Presbyterian Church in 1967. Stevens Road United Baptist Church was organized in 1956 and a church built in 1958.

James Gordon Bennett, later famous as the founder of the

"New York Herald" taught school at the Tanyard in 1816. A school-house was built in 1910. A new 12-room elementary school opened for classes in March 1959. Prince Andrew High School was opened on November 2, 1960.

Lawrence Housing development, built near Lake Banook, and consisting of about 250 apartment units, was begun in the Spring of 1963.

Bluenose Woodworkers was begun by Harvey J. Patterson about 1912. Its products include bus bodies.

WOODSIDE (now Dartmouth), Halifax County

A suburb on the east side of Halifax Harbour, "Woodside" was the name given to the estate laid out for the Honourable John E. Fairbanks in 1830. North Woodside was mainly settled at the time of the construction of the Nova Scotia Hospital in 1856. South Woodside began to be settled about 1886 by employees of the Woodside Sugar Refinery. In 1961 the suburb became a part of the City of Dartmouth.

The corner-stone of St. Alban's Anglican Church was laid on September 18, 1921. The church was consecrated on September 26, 1944. The corner-stone of the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church was laid on August 21, 1921 and the church was formally opened on January 29, 1922. A mission hall was opened in the Woodside-Imperoyal area by Presbyterians in 1880. Woodside Imperoyal United Church was opened March 19, 1922.

A two-room school was built near the Dartmouth town boundary line in 1894. A school was built in North Woodside in 1925. A four-room school was built in Woodside in 1937. A new South Woodside school was formally opened on April 26, 1960. A new school staffed by the Sisters of Charity was begun in June, 1957.

The corner-stone of the Nova Scotia Hospital on Mount Hope was laid on June 9, 1856. A new Admission building was officially opened in December 1958. A new nurses' residence was built in 1962-63.

The Woodside Fire Hall and Community Centre was built in 1958-59 being completed by April, 1959.

The Woodside sugar refinery began in 1883. It burned in 1912, and a new plant was built by Acadia Sugar Refinery, which operated until 1942. On October 1, 1958, sod was turned for the new Regent Aluminum Products Plant. On October 9, 1958 construction began on the new Cossar of Canada electronics manufacturing plant. The Dominion Molasses Company packing and storage plant was opened on April 1, 1959. Philips Electric Company opened a new plant in September, 1960. The Zenith Electroplating Plant was built in 1961-62.

The population in 1956 was 2, 574.

DAVISON STREET, Kings County

This settlement is located approximately six miles south

of the mouth of the Cornwallis River in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after Squire Davidson who homesteaded here. The site of the village was part of Horton township grant which was erected in 1759 and 1761. Settlement probably began in the late 18th century.

John Reid was schoolmaster at "the Davison Settlement so called" in 1829. In 1910 a new school was built to replace one that had been burned two years previously.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 94.

DAYSPRING, Lunenburg County

It is about two miles east of Bridgewater on the east side of the LaHave River.

This village was originally known as Summerside. "Dayspring" is a poetic word referring to the early dawn and often used in reference to the Advent of Christ. In March, 1902, both names were in use.

A settlement was made by Captain Frederick Albert Shosburg at or near Dayspring in 1757.

A Presbyterian Church was dedicated on February 23, 1902. A school was built in 1924 to replace a building that had burned down.

In 1888 a home for the poor and harmless insane was constructed.

Fishing, shipbuilding, and limited agriculture are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 592.

DEAN, Halifax County

This settlement is located near the Halifax-Colchester county line about twenty-two miles south-east of Truro. It was named for the Dean family who settled here about 1798, built a house, barn, and hops kiln, and received a 1200 acre grant on May 31, 1810.

Sharon United Church which was completed in 1882 was opened December 27, 1884 and the church hall was completed in 1903.

William Muir was schoolmaster in the Upper Musquodoboit district of Colchester in 1818.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

The population in 1956 was 227.

DEBAY COVE, Halifax County

A settlement near the head of Owl's Head Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia situated approximately twenty-two miles south-west of Sheet Harbour. Probably named for early settlers, the land was a part of the 17-lot Owl's Harbour grant made to 30 proprietors on September 16, 1784.

A school-house was built about 1929.

Fishing and boat-building are carried on.

The population in 1956 was 73.

DEBERT, Colchester County

This settlement is located about six miles up the Debert River, north of Cobequid Bay, in central Nova Scotia. In the 1870's Debert Village was located at the mouth of the river, and the present Debert was called McCullochs Corner, after James McCulloch who had a store there, and "Debert River." After the Federal Government expropriated land in 1940 and built Camp Debert, a military training centre, the population shifted to "Debert River" in the vicinity of the camp and the railway, and that village came to be called Debert. The Indian name of Debert River was Wasokgek, "it is bright" or "Glistening and bright." The name "Debert River" appears on the maps between 1820 and 1829 and Haliburton refers to "Deburt" as being one of the seven small settlements in Londonderry in 1828. Earlier it was Village Deburk or DeBourg. Thomas Crowe reputedly was the first settler at Debert River sometime after 1796. He divided his farm among his sons.

The Baptist church was built in 1878. A Presbyterian church was also erected in 1878, but it burned down on March 21, 1880. The frame of the new church was erected and boarded in by June 26, 1880, and the building was opened on October 31. The village also had a Gospel Hall in 1967. Robert Burns began teaching at Deburt in July 1817, probably at the old Debert village in Glenholme area. In July, 1874 the school-houses at Debert and Debert River were considered unfit for use. In 1875 a new school was built at Debert River. In 1942 a new schoolroom was built near the old school to provide increased facilities. In 1951 another school building was constructed.

A Postal Way Office was established at River Debert in 1855. The new Federal Post Office was completed June 6, 1964.

Camp Debert became a military property in 1938 when the R.C.A.F. Aerodrome site was acquired by the Department of National Defence. The main part of the army camp was built in 1941 to 1943, and the airfield and hangers were constructed in 1943 for operations and training by the R.C.A.F. These activities were withdrawn in 1946 and the facilities were left dormant. Much of the camp was torn down by salvage contractors by 1950. In 1959 hanger number 3 was rehabilitated as a Medical Supply Depot for Department of National Defence. In 1960 the airfield went into service for the Royal Canadian Navy for flight carrier landing practices, an operation previously carried on at Shearwater Naval Air Station.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was: Debert 808, Lower Debert 69.

DEEP BROOK, Annapolis County

It is on the eastern side of Annapolis Basin and about halfway between Annapolis Royal and Digby. Its name is descriptive.

The township of Clements was created in 1784, and not long afterwards Loyalists and disbanded soldiers began to settle in this area.

St. Matthew's Anglican Church was built in Smith's Cove, Digby County, in 1847. In 1881, it was moved up the basin by barge to Deep Brook. In 1918-1919 Deep Brook Union Hall was purchased by the Baptists and remodelled for a church. Parish of Clements Hall cornerstone was laid October 2, 1960.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1864. A school-house was built here sometime prior to October, 1901.

H.M.C.S. Cornwallis, the naval training centre was begun here in the summer of 1942 and opened in 1943. It was closed in 1946 and recommissioned on May 1, 1949.

DEEPDALE, Inverness County

This place is about two and a half miles south-south-east of the town of Inverness. The name is descriptive.

Early settlers here were Angus and Alexander McIsaac who had land surveyed for them in 1815 and 1817 respectively.

In the 1870's there were three shops, two forges and a mill in the area.

DEERFIELD, Yarmouth County

It is located on Hooper Lake near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The name is probably descriptive of a natural habitat for deer.

Settlement was begun here early in the 19th century by people from the Yarmouth area. The settlement had a sawmill and a school-house by 1842. A new school-house was built in 1881. Braemar Lodge, a resort and sporting centre, was begun in the 1920's by J.D. Burton, and its season extends from May to November each year.

A Postal Way Office was opened here in 1858. The frame of a Baptist church was raised on July 18, 1854, and the building was dedicated on March 11, 1855.

Besides the tourist industry, lumbering is of importance.

Population in 1956 was 119.

DELANEY SETTLEMENT, Colchester County

This settlement is located about three miles west of the West Branch North River in central Nova Scotia. It was named after the Delaney family who were early residents, prior to 1875.

A school-meeting-house was built here by the Baptists in the summer of 1885.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

DELAP COVE, Annapolis County

It is on the Bay of Fundy about six miles west of Annapolis Royal.

This settlement was named for an early settler who located on this section of the North Mountain in the early 1800's. Settlement began just prior to 1811.

Fishing is the main industry.

DELHAVEN, Kings County

This settlement is located near the Look Off north of Canning and on the west side of Minas Basin in central Nova Scotia. The Indian name for Pereau was Upkowegun, meaning "a spruce bark covered wigwam." The original name for the settlement was Middle Pereau. At a meeting of the inhabitants on March 10th, 1880, the name Delhaven was proposed by Holmes Davidson and on April 10th, 1880, the bill was passed in the Nova Scotia Legislature authorizing the change.

The first European settlers were the French Acadians in the early 18th century. Settlement was begun here by new England Planters soon after Cornwallis township was granted to them in 1761.

A new school was built at "Middle Pereau" in 1883.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 82.

DELOREY BEACH, Antigonish County

A beach on the south shore of George Bay at the entrance to Tracadie Harbour.

DELOREY ISLAND, Antigonish County

An island in George Bay at the entrance to Tracadie Harbor, most of which was granted to Alexander Deloriez or Delore in 1787.

DEMPSEY CORNERS, Kings County

This settlement is located about six miles south of Victoria Harbour in west-central Nova Scotia. It was probably named for an early settler. Two of the early grantees in this area were: Andrew Beckwith on August 30, 1783, and Andrew Dennison on January 31, 1797.

A school-house was erected here about 1867.

A postal way office was established in 1864.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 152.

DENMARK, Colchester County

This rural area is located about three miles south-east of Brule Harbour, on the line of the Canadian National Railway,

near the north shore of peninsular Nova Scotia. It was probably named after that northern European country, possibly because some resident had been or lived in Denmark. The land was part of a grant to the Anglican church and may have been settled about 1820.

A Post Office was established here before 1914.

The Oxford and Pictou section of the Short Line Railway was opened on July 14, 1890. Mr. N. S. Ross was the station-master at Denmark station. Passenger service terminated on November 20, 1960.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 73.

DENSMORE'S MILLS, Hants County

This rural area is located about two miles off Noel Bay, on the south side of Cobequid Bay. It was so named because of mills built here by the Densmore family. Originally it was known as Noel and was the site of an Acadian French village in the early 18th century. When Post Offices were established the lower district had one first and took the name, Noel. The upper district became known as Densmores Mills when their Way Office was established on May 1, 1871 under the care of R. L. Densmore.

James Densmore was one of the first English settlers about 1780.

Farming and milling have been the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 69.

DENVER, Guysborough County

This rural area is situated on the East River St. Mary's, about two miles east of Mitchell Lake. It may have been named after Denver, Colorado. Most of the land was granted to Loyalists by the names of Perkins, Almond and Hutchinson in 1803. These people may have been settled in this area as early as the 1780's.

The village had a community hall by 1947 and this was used for school purposes when the Newton school burned in April, 1947.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 53.

DENYSTOWN, Inverness County

It is about five miles east of Judique and it is said to have been named after settlers. Among the grantees in this area were Roderick Chisholm, 1838 and William Chisholm, 1839.

D'ESCOUSSE, Richmond County

Situated near the north-eastern end of Isle Madame D'Escousse perhaps gets its name from de Coux, a French officer who

was at Louisbourg in 1747. The name of the place appears as Descoust in the census of 1752 and as Decoux in Thomas Pichon's *Genuine Letters and Memoirs, Relating to the Natural, Civil and Commercial History of the Islands of Cape Breton and Saint John*, which was published in 1760. It is said to have first been settled about 1718 by fishermen from St. Malo. Among the first English speaking settlers were Edmund and Edward McDonald in 1790. William Levesconte & Sons successors to the Jersey firm of DeCarteret & Levesconte, carried on business here in the early part of the nineteenth century. A small chapel was erected here as early as 1815 and another church was built in 1824. St. Hyacinthe Roman Catholic Church was destroyed by fire in 1954. There was a school here by 1828. A postal way office was established here in 1855. The population in 1881 was 1492; in 1956 it was 228.

DEVILS ISLAND, Halifax County

An island located on the east side of the mouth of Halifax Harbour, which was granted to Captain John Rous in July 1752 and became known as Rous' Island. Later it was known as Wood Island until a fire destroyed the forest growing on it. It was called "Devils Island" because shepherds and sailors saw ghosts there. The Horns pastured sheep there. The first settler is said to have been a Mr. Andrew Henneberry about 1824. Andrew and Gasper Henneberry and Thomas Edwards, fishermen, were living on the Island in 1845. In August, 1900, there were about twenty families.

Michael McCarthy was schoolmaster in 1856. New schoolhouses were built in 1866 and in 1884.

Construction of a lighthouse was begun in November, 1852. The second eastern light was built about 1877. An automatic light has been installed.

Formerly several families carried on fishing and there was a lighthouse keeper.

DEVON, Halifax County

This locality is located about twenty miles north of Dartmouth. It was probably named after Devon, or Devonshire, England. The original grantees were Mary Heffernan in 1810 and George Thompson in 1811.

DEWAR HILL, Cumberland County

A settlement located on the Pugwash Basin, about two miles from Pugwash. The first grantees were Abraham Seaman, 1805, John Black and Alexander Dewar, 1810. D. Dewar was probably the first settler having settled on his land in 1801.

DIAMOND, Pictou County

This rural area is located on the headwaters of West Branch, River John. It was so named about 1892 when a post office was established under the care of Hugh McLeod. The land here was granted to John Nevin in 1814, James Stewart in 1815, and Alexander McKay in 1820. John Nevin came to the country from Scotland in 1806 and James Stewart was a native of Renfrewshire, Scotland, who came to Nova Scotia in July, 1812.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

DIGBY, Digby County

This town is situated on the west side of the Annapolis Basin in western Nova Scotia. The Indians referred to Digby Neck as Oositookun, "an ear." In 1766 English people from Brandywine in New England, settled on the western shore of the basin. Another group moved here from Annapolis in April, 1766. These two groups called their settlement Conway after a British Army General. In 1783 large numbers of Loyalists arrived from New England, settled, and renamed the place Digby, in honour of Admiral Robert Digby.

The Anglican Trinity Church was consecrated on July 31, 1788. A new church was erected in 1880, consecrated on October 15. A Baptist Church, built on Queen Street in 1839 was sold to the Presbyterians about 1887. In 1886 the Baptists purchased the Church of the Reformed Episcopalians which was begun in August, 1876, and which they rededicated on January 10, 1886. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church was built in 1834. A new church was consecrated on August 9, 1941. A Presbyterian Church was dedicated on September 24, 1897. A Methodist Church was built prior to 1837. Grace United Church was dedicated by the Methodists on July 29, 1860. The Church of God Lighthouse Mission was begun in October, 1959. The Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Hall was completed in September, 1960. A new Reformed Baptist Church was dedicated on May 15, 1966.

William Barbancks was a tutor at Conway and other places nearby in pre-Loyalist times. James Foreman began a school in his home on November 1, 1784. A frame school was erected in 1789, which became known as the Wooden Academy and which was still standing in 1907. The County Academy was built about 1864. The Brick Academy was built on Queen Street in 1891. It became an elementary school when Digby Rural High School was opened in November, 1948. A school-house was completed early in 1830. St. Patrick's Academy and Business College which was opened in 1944 was replaced by a new 6-room school in 1965. An elementary school was built in 1954.

A Post Office was opened in the home of Andrew Snodgrass on November 14, 1784. A Post Office building, erected

about 1900, was torn down in 1963. The new Digby Federal Building was opened in August, 1959.

The Digby Pines Motor Hotel was built in 1928 to 1937 and was sold to the Provincial Government in 1965.

In the summer of 1891, the so-called missing link in the railway between Digby and Annapolis was completed, opening up direct Halifax to Yarmouth rail traffic. Regular ferry service to Saint John, New Brunswick, was begun with the *Sally* in 1784. She was replaced in 1827 by the *St. John*. In 1895 the *Prince Rupert*, owned by the Dominion Atlantic Railway was put on the run. In 1913 the *St. George* was in use, in 1930 the ship was the *Princess Helene*, and in 1963 the *Princess of Acadia* continued the service. These last two were car ferries.

Newspapers published in Digby were: *The Oracle*, begun in 1858, *The Weekly Athenaeum*, published by David A. Nicholson for a short time in 1858; *The Acadian*, by Albert E. Dodge and Ingraham B. Gidney, December 6, 1859-1862. moved to Weymouth in 1863; *The Weekly Examiner*, by John A. Cossett & Sons, May 12, 1865 - end of 1867; The *Weekly Courier*, R. S. McCormick, September 18, 1874, still printed in 1965 and now known as the *Digby Courier*; *The Canadian*, J. E. Jones, ed., December 10, 1891-1893; *L'Evangeline*, Valentine A. Landry, November 23, 1887, later moved to Weymouth and Moncton, New Brunswick; *The Record*, J. T. McBride, 1908-1911; *Digby Templar*, official paper of International Order of Good Templars, 1926-1932.

The corner-stone of the new courthouse was laid in June, 1909.

Digby General Hospital was built in 1963-1965.

A new I.O.O.F. Hall was also built in 1963.

The early town of Digby was fortified by a blockhouse on the hill and fortifications at the lower end of town. During the War of 1812, the inhabitants were frequently called out by real or false alarms of privateers and raiders from New England. In 1837, Annapolis County was divided into Annapolis and Digby Counties. Digby was incorporated as a town April 26, 1890 with T. C. Shreve as Mayor. On February 14, 1899 two acres of waterfront business section, including the Post Office, were destroyed by fire.

Digby is a major seaport of Nova Scotia, a centre for distribution, shipping, fishing, and general commerce. In 1883, William Blizzard started a new industry, canning finnan haddie.

Population in 1961 was 2,308.

DILIGENT RIVER, Cumberland County

A settlement located about seven miles west of Parrsboro. The French called the area Gascogne. When Governor Parr later visited the area he is said to have been so impressed with the diligence and industriousness of Lieutenant Taylor in his efforts to make a home that he named the place "Diligent River."

The first settlers were Lieutenant Eliazer Taylor and Captain Samuel Wilson about 1777. They were granted land there in 1784 and 1785, respectively. There was a school with thirty-six pupils here in 1828 from June 1st to December 1st. St. Philip's Anglican Church was opened in 1842 and a Baptist meeting house was opened in 1860. A way office was established there in 1842.

The population was 249 in 1956.

DINGWALL, Victoria County

Dingwall is one of several settlements on Aspy Bay. It was once known as Young's Cove. In the 1870's Robert Dingwall who kept a small store there, made application for a post office, and suggested to the government that the place be named Dingwall. By provincial statute, Chapter 55 of 1883, the name of Young's Cove was changed to Dingwall. Among the first grantees was Walter Young 1827. St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was opened in 1901. Fishing and gypsum mining have been the main industries.

The population in 1956 was 294.

DOCTORS BROOK, Antigonish County

A settlement north-west of Antigonish and also a brook flowing north-east into Northumberland Strait.

It was named after Dr. Alexander MacDonald (1782-1876) a graduate of medicine from the University of Edinburgh who was the first physician and surgeon in the County of Antigonish. In 1810, he settled at Antigonish but he travelled widely to care for the sick and was greatly beloved by the people.

Among the early grantees were Donald and John McNeil, Angus McDonald, Alexander McLean and Charles Robertson. Donald Campbell, Peter Gillis and Donald McIsaac settled there.

In 1848 Alexander McDonald was teaching twenty-five scholars named Campbell, McDonald, McDougald, McIsaac and McPherson.

By 1864 this farming settlement contained a post office, blacksmith shop, grist mill and saw mill. In 1898 the population was 100.

DOCTORS COVE, Shelburne County

It is approximately one mile west of the Cape Island Causeway location, near the mouth of Barrington Bay on the southern end of Nova Scotia.

This area was included in the Indian name Menstugek for Barrington Bay. The French called the area "La Passage" which still exists as applied to Barrington Passage. Doctors Cove may have been named for Dr. Andrew Collins, a relative of the Liverpool Collins family who moved to Liverpool from Barrington in 1796. Skeats Cove, just to the westward, took its name from a settler who lived there as early as 1780.

The Doctors Cove area was settled by descendants of the Cape Cod fishermen who came to Barrington in 1760. Grants were given in 1767, but extensive settlement really started after the American Revolution.

A school-house was constructed about 1872 and was in use until about 1959 when it was torn down and replaced by a consolidated school at Barrington.

A Baptist Church was built about 1859-1860.

In the early days considerable shipbuilding was carried on here. More recently, boats built at Cape Sable Island have had a monopoly and the people of Doctors Cove make their living by fishing, gathering Irish moss, and lumbering.

Population in 1956 was 114.

DODDRIDGE, Hants County

This settlement is located at the head of the Kennetcook river in central Nova Scotia. It may have been named after Philip Doddridge, an 18th century English nonconformist divine.

The grantees of the land in the area were: Thomas Laffin on March 5, 1816; Wm. H. O. Haliburton, March 14, 1811; John Carney, August 10, 1811; and James Foreman, April 26, 1825.

Farming is the main industry.

DOMINION, Cape Breton County

This town is four miles North West of Glace Bay. It is on the southern side of Lingan Basin.

Dominion No. 1 shaft was sunk into the Phalen seam of coal in the Old Bridgeport area in 1894, and by Provincial Statute of 1906 the name of the Town of Dominion No. 1 was changed to Dominion.

The Community grew rapidly after the mine was opened, and by 1904 its population was estimated to be 1500, with five stores, a telephone office, a railway station, a hotel, and two churches. In 1912, the Town Fire Department was organized on a voluntary basis. The MacDougall Girls' Pipe Band was organized at Dominion in 1952.

In 1909, provision was made for the installation of lighting and water systems. After Dominion 1-A mine was closed in 1926, the town lost a considerable part of its industrial revenue, but many of its residents continued their employment in the Glace Bay area. Eventually, in 1955 the Dominion 1-B mine was also closed.

Mitchell School Section was created in 1888 by the division of the Gardiner Mines School section. A new 4-room school was built in the Mitchell section in 1896 and a 2-room school was built at Dominion in 1907. Another 4-room school was built at Dominion in 1922. In 1951 the High School was destroyed by fire and in the following year it was replaced by a new one.

In 1840, Roman Catholics on the south side of Lingan Bay

obtained land for a chapel and a cemetery. In 1886, the missions of Bridgeport, Glace Bay and Port Morien became a new Parish with the first pastor residing in Glace Bay. The first Roman Catholic Church was the Church of the Immaculate Conception. It is said to have been built in the 1850's. A new Church of the Immaculate Conception was built at Bridgeport in 1889-1900. Another new Church was built at Gardiner Mines in 1949, and in 1950-51, St. Eugene's Roman Catholic Church was built in Dominion. This Church was destroyed by fire in 1954 after which the church basement was prepared as a temporary place of worship.

The congregation of Chalmers' Church of the United Church of Canada had its beginning as a Presbyterian Church in 1892. Before that time it had been part of St. Paul's Church in Glace Bay. About 1915, the congregation was strengthened by the accession of the former members of the Methodist Church of Dominion. With the formation of the United Church of Canada in 1925, Chalmers' Church became a congregation of the United Church of Canada.

The first Presbyterian Church was built in 1894. By 1900 it had become too small for the accommodation of the congregation and a second church was built in 1900-1901. This church was destroyed by fire in 1917 and another one, built on the same site, was dedicated in 1919.

The Anglican Church of the Good Shepherd was built in 1895 as a mission church. It was organized as a separate parish in 1906 and it was completely renovatd in 1949.

The Dominion News, a newspaper, was published in 1906, and Joseph F. Tupper, edited a literary magazine entitled the *Canadian Academy* in 1912.

The population of Dominion in 1956 was 2,964.

DONKIN, Cape Breton County

It is south-east of Glace-Bay and was named as a tribute to Hiram F. Donkin, who was general manager of the Dominion Coal Company at the time Dominion No. 6 Colliery was opened. Dominion No. 6 Colliery was opened in 1904 and by 1906 a large bank head was erected. The community then had 122 miners' dwellings and an hotel. The mine continued to operate until March, 1925. The maintenance men were withdrawn shortly afterwards. During the period of its operation Dominion No. 6 as it was called for a time, or Donkin, as it was afterwards named, was a thriving community.

The first school in Donkin was erected about the middle of the nineteenth century. A new school at Dominion No. 6 was put into operation early in 1907. A new, six-room school was built in 1921-22. Construction of a large hall was completed in 1954. After a survey of the educational needs of Morien and Donkin was made in 1958-59, a new high school was built in Donkin.

In 1860, a Presbyterian Church was built there. The Presbyterians here were part of the Mira congregation from 1850 to 1867, and part of St. Paul's Church, Glace Bay, from 1867 to 1905. St. Luke's Presbyterian Church began its independent existence in 1905, and a new church was built in 1913. The first Anglican Church at Donkin was built about 1835, and Donkin has been a part of Port Morien circuit. Donkin became a Roman Catholic mission about 1906.

A new Post Office building was completed on June 15, 1965.

Although the Dominion Coal Company abandoned No. 6 colliery in the year of the 1925 strike, the community remained, with many of the miners working in the collieries at Glace Bay.

Donkin is connected by paved highways to Glace Bay, Port Morien and other communities. Until 1945 the highway from Glace Bay to Donkin passed over a sand bar but in that year a storm washed out the road and a new highway was constructed around the head of Glace Bay Lake. A railway spur used to connect Donkin with the Sydney and Louisbourg Railway but it has not been used for passenger traffic for years.

At the time of the census of 1956 Donkin had a population of 1,197.

DONNY BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook which flows south east into the Ohio River.

The school section was formerly known as Stewart's Mills, but when a large influx of Irish settled in the district it became known as "Donnybrook," after the Irish village at one time celebrated for the fighting at the village fair. John Garvie was one of the settlers in the district.

DORCHESTER, Antigonish County

Formerly a township and settlement named in honour of Sir Guy Carleton, 1st Baron Dorchester, who had served as commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America during the latter part of the American Revolution. In this capacity he had oversight of the evacuation of New York of the British troops and loyalists in 1783.

See ANTIGONISH

DORTS COVE, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the south side of the mouth of the Salmon River on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was named for the Dort family who were early settlers. Another name was "Sandy Cove." Valentine Dortt was one of the company of disbanded troops who received the Guysborough township grant in June, 1785.

John Digdon was schoolmaster at Sandy Cove in 1831. A school-house was built at Sandy Cove in 1870, but it was des-

troyed by fire in 1896 and a new school was erected by July, 1898. The Anglican Church of St. Michael and All Angels was consecrated September 29, 1960.

Fishing is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 60.

DOUCETTEVILLE, Digby County

It is on Mistake River and north-east of Sissiboo Falls. It was named after David Doucet who founded it in 1830. Other early names were French Settlement and Doucet Settlement.

A new school-house was built here in 1889.

Industries are farming and lumbering.

Population in 1956 was 154.

DOUGLAS ROAD, Annapolis County

Approximately three miles south east of Cottage Cove, near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This rural area was named for early settlers, J. Douglas and A. Crawford being among the earliest about mid-19th century. The area which is now Douglas Road was at one time part of a larger area called Douglas.

Farming and lumbering constitute the main occupations.

Population in 1956 was 51.

DRUMHEAD, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the east side of the mouth of Country Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably so named because of a headland which had a drumlike appearance when seen from the sea. Settlement probably began in the early 19th century. In the 1870's the principal settlers were the Burk, Fanning and Howlett families. In 1871 Peter Ross attempted to escheat an old grant given to Major Wright. This escheat was not completed until a vesting order was drawn up on June 2, 1881. A plan was made in 1877 showing a division of five lots.

The *Saladin* was wrecked on the south side Harbour Island on May 21, 1844, after the men mutinied and murdered the ship's officers.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 179.

DRUMMONDVILLE, Richmond County

It is located on the eastern side of Loch Lomond. Among the people granted land here were Mary Morrison, 1845, and William C. Morrison, 1879. Calvin Presbyterian Church was opened in 1911.

DUBLIN SHORE, Lunenburg County

It is about a mile south of the mouth of the La Have River.

The name comes from the fact that this settlement is on the shore of New Dublin township which was named for Dublin, Ireland, by the Irish people who settled here.

This land was granted to Joseph Pernette in 1765. John Vance one of the earliest settlers in the township was here in 1764. In 1760 the land had been granted to 260 proprietors from Connecticut, U.S.A. Few stayed and the land was regranted.

St. James' Church at Lower Dublin was erected in 1861. St. John's Anglican Church, West Dublin, was built about 1908 and consecrated on December 2, 1911. A Union Church was erected at West Dublin sometime prior to 1876. In 1859 a Presbyterian Church was built between Dublin shore and West Dublin. A new Presbyterian Church at Dublin Shore was opened on September 25, 1895. It was torn down soon after 1925. The 1867 Church was demolished after St. Matthew's Church was opened at West Dublin on November 8, 1908, and Knox Presbyterian Church was built at Dublin Shore in 1909.

A school was built about 1817 or 1818 and Archibald Sinclair was schoolmaster. A school was established at Upper Dublin Shore about 1858. A new school was built at Dublin Shore in 1954.

Postal Way Offices were established at West Dublin in 1864 and at Dublin Shore in 1865.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was Dublin Shore 125, West Dublin, 229.

DUFFERIN, Pictou County

Dufferin Siding is located near the head of the south Caribou River on the line of the Canadian National Railways between Pictou and Oxford Junction. It was probably named after the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, 1872 to 1878. An early name was Hardwood Hill and that name is in general use today. John McLeod and his sons, Donald and Hugh settled here about 1803. Norman McKay arrived in 1806. Grants were made to Donald McKay and Philip McCaffrey in 1860 and to William Murray in 1867.

A school-house was completed at Hardwood Hill in 1877.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

DUNAKYM, Inverness County

This settlement is about eight miles west of Whycocomagh. Peter McKinnon received a grant here in 1876. The place of the grant was then listed as New Canada.

DUNCAN COVE, Halifax County

This settlement is located at the mouth of Halifax Harbour about twelve miles south-east of Halifax City, probably being named after an early settler. John H. McNab received a 50 acre grant here in 1859 when the place was already called Duncan's Cove.

A Military signal station was in operation here in 1795.

A Post Office was opened here in 1904.

DUNDEE, Richmond County

Formerly known as Black River, and situated near the mouth of Black River on Head Bay Cove at the end of West Bay, this community is named after the Scottish city of Dundee. "Dun" is a Celtic root word meaning "Hill." The name as a whole comes from the Latin "Taodunum" meaning "Hill on the Tay."

Among the grantees here were Aaron Asplett, 1818, and John Smith, 1819. Local industry has included a saw mill and a carding mill in 1904. In 1881 the population of Black River was 697; in 1911 it was 417; and by 1956 it was 60.

DUNMAGLASS, Antigonish County

Locality N.W. of Antigonish.

Known first as "the back settlement of Knoydart", it was then called "Summerville," but in 1879 the name was changed by statute to Dunmaglass. This name was suggested by the Rev. Andrew McGillivray, a descendant of the original settlers, because Dunmaglass was the home in Inverness-shire, Scotland of the ancient family of MacGillivray. Three brothers from Dunmaglass, Scotland, Andrew, Alexander and Angus McGillivray and John McEachern were the first settlers about 1791.

It was once a thickly settled farming district with a sawmill but in 1870 the school section was annexed to Knoydart in Pictou County to form the border sections of Ardness.

DUNMORE, Antigonish County

A locality south east of Antigonish.

Named after the strong stone fort on the hill of Dunmore, Perthshire, Scotland.

Called Big Brook and Middle South River. Among the first settlers were John McDonald (Borra dale) and five MacIsaac's - Duncan, Angus, John, Archibald and Hugh, who had emigrated from Moidart, Scotland, on the ship *Nora* in 1801. In the next few years came Hugh Boyd, the Camerons, John McDonald, Alexander McLean, Archibald McLellan and others.

The first school in the St. Andrew's district was the one at the crossroads where John MacDonald (Red) carried on a merchandizing business. In 1957 Dunmore became part of St. Andrew's Consolidated School District.

About 1860 a new schoolhouse was built on the hill above the bridge on the east side of the river. The first teacher to open school in it was "Big" Andrew MacGillivray who was to teach school at various parts of the county for over forty years.

DUNN BEACH, Antigonish County

A beach on the east shore of Antigonish Harbour.

Named for the Dunn family. In 1784 Private William Dunn received one hundred acres in a grant of farm lots at Antigonish to Lt. Col. Timothy Hierlihy and others in the Nova Scotia Volunteers.

DUNN POINT, Antigonish County

On east shore of Antigonish Harbour and also N.E. of Merigomish Island.

DUNS LAKE, Antigonish County

See MONK POND

DUNVEGAN, Inverness County

This community is about seven miles north-north-east of the town of Inverness. Previously known as Broad Cove Marsh in 1885 it was by statute named after Dunvegan in the Isle of Skye.

Early settlers included Duncan McLeod who arrived in Cape Breton Island from Nova Scotia in 1809 and who had land surveyed for him here in 1813 and granted in 1832, Alexander Gillis who, after coming to Nova Scotia in 1801 applied for land here in 1811. Roderick Kennedy who arrived from Scotland in 1812, Alexander McLellan, a native of Scotland, who obtained a warrant for land here in 1816, Farquhar McLellan who was here as early as 1821, Angus McLellan who was here in 1822, John McLennan who was here in 1824. Donald Kennedy who had land surveyed for him in 1825, Angus McLellan who was here in 1822, Archibald McLellan who was here in 1825, Donald McLellan who arrived in 1826, Angus Gillies who had land surveyed for him in 1828, Janet McLeod and Hugh McDougall and Angus McLellan who had land surveyed for them in 1829 and Allan and James McDonald and Catherine Collins who obtained grants of land here in 1843.

A way office was established here in 1824.

A school was built in 1869. Another was built in 1923. There were two stores and a forge here in the 1870's. The population in 1956 was 156.

DURELL ISLAND, Guysborough County

This island is located just north of Canso town on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after Captain Thom-

as Durell, who made a survey of the Canso area in 1732, and whose name appears as the name of the island on that survey. There was no settlement in the 1760's although fishermen probably used the shores of the island for drying fish and mending nets. In 1810, Abraham Whitman of Chester petitioned for a grant of the island on which he promised to settle and prosecute the fishing industry. The grant was made the same year. In the 1870's the resident families were the Cahoons, Kirbys, Swains, Carrs and Bryans.

Fishing is the main industry.

DURHAM, Pictou County

This community is located near the head of the estuary of the West River near the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after Lord Durham, Governor-in-Chief of British North America, 1838. Settlement began here in the spring of 1775 by people from Galloway, Scotland, who first settled on Prince Edward Island before coming to Pictou County. These included, Anthony MacLellan, William Clark, David Stewart, William Smith, Joseph Richards and John MacLean on the west side of the river and Charles Blaikie on the east side. Before 1849 it had four inns, two churches and a post office. When the timber trade declined so did the community.

A Presbyterian church was built about 1813. One of the first two churches in the county built at Loch Broom in 1787 was eventually moved here. Central Church built soon after 1856 burned down on February 27, 1872. First Presbyterian church burned down on January 22, 1883.

A school was established November 1, 1812, at West River Lower end under Duncan MacDonald. West River Seminary was opened in 1848 with Reverend James Ross as principal. A school-house was built in the community by 1850; a school-house across the road from First Presbyterian Church burned down with that church on January 22, 1883. It was replaced by July, 1833.

A postal way office was established about 1838, and in 1847 this became a post office.

Population in 1956 was 176.

DUTCH BROOK, Cape Breton County

It is about six miles south of Sydney on the road to Marion Bridge. It was named as early as 1859, reputedly because of Deutsch (German) settlers who lived there.

Joseph Peters, a soldier who came to Cape Breton in 1808, got a grant of land in 1820 which was called "Oswego." In 1850 a large tract nearby was granted to Captain William Ouseley, and in 1859 and 1861 two lots were granted to George Frederick Leonard.

A new school-house was built in 1945. In June, 1892 a Post Office was opened.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 92.

DUTCH SETTLEMENT, Halifax County

Located about twenty-four miles north-east of Halifax City. William Keys settled on the Shubenacadie River about 1786 and received a grant of land which included much of the present Dutch Settlement in 1810. Consequently the area was known for a time as "Key's." The present name was probably given because German (Deutsche) people settled here. George Brown received a 250 acre grant here in 1812.

St. George's Anglican Church was built in 1874, consecrated on May 13, 1877.

Joseph Browner was schoolmaster of a school at "Shubenacadie, section 41" in 1839. The parents' names were Currey, James, Keys, Parker, Phillips, Wardrope, Wilson, and McDonald. A new school-house, replacing an old structure no longer fit for use, was opened for classes in January 1840. A new school was built in 1942.

The National Gypsum Limited began mining operations here in 1955. Farming is another industry.

The population in 1956 was 303.

DUTCH VILLAGE, Halifax County

See ARMDALE, Halifax County and FAIRVIEW, Halifax County

EACHREN POINT, Antigonish County

A point on the west shore of George Bay near Cape George.

Probably named after the McEachren family.

EAGLE HEAD, Queens County

It is at the head of Eagle Bay and near the north-eastern end of Queens County.

This locality was settled by descendants of the Liverpool settlers in the 1760's and 70's. These people gave it the name of Eagle Head from its being at the head of Eagle Bay. The bay probably received this name because of some incident involving an eagle.

St. John the Evangelist Episcopal Church was begun in 1829 and was used as a school until it was consecrated on November 15, 1834.

Campbell O'Connell taught school in 1829. Two school-houses were built here in 1839. In 1900 a new school-house was built to replace one which burned down. A new 3-room school was built in 1962.

The major industry is fishing although there is also some farming.

The population in 1956 was 101.

EARLTOWN, Colchester County

The five communities that share this place-name are located from ten to fourteen miles south of Brûlé Harbour, near the north shore of Nova Scotia. They are: Earltown, Central Earltown, North, East and West Earltown. The place-name was given in honour of the Earl of Dalhousie, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia from 1816 to 1820. The first settler called it "Earlstown" by 1820. Donald Ross, a native of Bogert, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, emigrated to Nova Scotia about 1813 and obtained an order of survey for 200 acres, for lack of a road, he didn't settle there, but applied for, and received an order for 100 acres in 1818. On this land he settled and became the first resident of the new settlement of Earlstown. He built a road and led other settlers into the area, so that by September, 1820, 104 settlers were improving their lands at Earltown and Kemptown where all had been wilderness two years before. In 1828, Donald Ross obtained a grant of 200 acres at Central Earltown.

A meeting-house for the Kirk congregation was built about 1835. A new United Church was built in 1934-35, dedicated July 21, 1935. In May, 1920, Goerge Ross was the teacher at North Division Earltown, and Angus Sutherland was teaching at South Division. A school built at Earltown was in need of shingles, clapboards, and another window in April, 1845. The school-house at District #10 burned down on February 20, 1845, and school

was not again in operation until April 1. A school-house had been built at District #13 by 1845. In 1850 there were two log school-houses at South East Earltown, and frame schools at Sutherland Settlement, Earltown; Moors Mill, Earltown; McKays Mill, Earltown; and widow Ross, Earltown.

A Postal Way Office was established about 1836 at Earltown and in 1866 at North Section Earltown.

One of the first mills was built by Silas Clark and sold to George Irvine before July, 1825. John McKay built a mill about 1825.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was: Earltown 118, East Earltown 56, West Earltown 81.

EAST ADVOCATE, Cumberland County

See ADVOCATE

EAST AMHERST, Cumberland County

See AMHERST

EAST APPLE RIVER, Cumberland County

See APPLE RIVER

EAST BAY, Cape Breton County

This community is located at the head of the bay of the same name and about twelve miles south-west of Sydney. The name was prompted by its location. The Indian name, which still survives as Tweednooge, was Tewitnochk.

Settlement was begun in the area by people who moved here from Tracadie, Prince Edward Island in 1814. These were Duncan Curry, Donald McIsaac, Donald Gillis, John McMullin, John McDonald, Angus McGillivray, Edmund McAdam, Donald McDonald, Laughlin McKinnon, Alexander McAdam, Donald McPhee, Ranald McEachern, and his three brothers, and Donald McEachern. In July 1818, Reverend Aeneas B. McEachern began improving a lot of land which was granted to him in 1823, and on which a Roman Catholic Church was built about 1821-1823. A new church was begun in 1837 and completed in 1841, and a parish hall in 1931-32. The College, a minor seminary, and the first of its type in the Diocese of Antigonish, was founded by Father William B. MacLeod in 1824 and was put in the charge of Malcolm MacLellan, when the school building was ready. A school was opened at Tweednooge by Father MacLeod on December 3, 1838 in a school-house built by himself at no expense to the inhabitants. In 1867 a new school building was destroyed by fire, but it was probably rebuilt soon after. Another new school-house was completed in 1885. A new school-house was completed and occupied in 1905. The four-room East Bay Consolidated school was opened early in September, 1953.

A Postal Way Office was established about 1838, and on June 15, 1965, the new East Bay Post Office was completed.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 244.

EAST BROOKVILLE, Cumberland County

See BROOKVILLE

EAST CHESTER, Lunenburg County

It is on the western side of the east branch of Mahone Bay opposite Graves Island.

The name originates from the fact that this settlement is east of Chester and it takes its name from the township. An early name was Scotch Cove and it was settled about 1760-65 by John Hutcheson, John Duncan, Thomas Thomson and others who came mainly from Glasgow and Edinburgh, hence the name, Scotch Cove.

A school was erected sometime between 1864 and 1872. Another new school was built in 1878.

Fishing and farming on a small scale, and some lumbering constitutes the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 252.

EAST CLIFFORD, Lunenburg County

These settlements are near the lower end of Seven Mile Lake and about twelve miles north-west of Bridgewater.

This locality may have been named after Captain Herbert Clifford, R. N., a Nova Scotian who founded the mission on the Loo Choo Islands off the coast of China.

David Rhyno and Mr. Logan were landholders at East and West Clifford respectively in March, 1832.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population of West Clifford in 1956 was 87.

EAST DOVER, Halifax County

This place is located on the east side of the mouth of Blind Bay and about fifteen miles south-west of Halifax. It was probably named after the famous seaport town on the south coast of England. In 1893, East Dover, along with three other places, was given the name "Ocean Glen" by act of the Legislature, but this was evidently given up. There were eight families at the "Settlement of Dover" in 1827.

The United Baptist Church at West Dover was built about 1870. St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church, East Dover was built in 1888. St. James' Anglican Church, West Dover, was consecrated on July 10, 1910.

Simeon Porter was schoolmaster in an unfinished schoolhouse in 1857. In 1892, East Dover had a "large and convenient house." A new school was erected at West Dover in 1894.

A Postal Way Office was established on August 1, 1867 with John Treizer as postmaster.

Fishing is the basic industry.

The population in 1956 was: East Dover 174, West Dover, 333.

EAST EARLTOWN, Colchester County

See EARLTOWN

EASTERN PASSAGE, Halifax County

This place is located on the eastern side of the Eastern Passage of Halifax Harbour and it takes its name from this water-way. Surveys were made in 1772 for Joseph Chadwick, Benjamin Gerrish, Jacob Hurd at South East Passage. Most of the land in the area was granted about 1785. Land at South Eastern Passage was surveyed for Martin Soward, Lieutenant Joseph Hawkins, and Colonel Hamilton.

A combined school-house-meeting hall was erected at South East Passage in 1827.

St. Peter's Anglican Church, Eastern Passage, was built about 1832. It was destroyed by fire on August 19, 1960. The new St. Peter's church was opened and dedicated on November 1, 1965. St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church was dedicated on June 20, 1850.

A school, with Daniel Sutherland as teacher, was established on November 1, 1821, and a building used for school and worship was built in 1827. There was an "unfinished" school at South East Passage in November, 1857. A new 2-room school was built at South East Passage in 1949. In Wellington section, which included all, or part of Imperoyal, and was sometimes called Wellington, Eastern Passage, schools were built in 1919 and in 1945. The new, seven-room Tallahassee school was in operation by December, 1958. Ocean View school was built at Eastern Passage in 1965-66.

A Postal Way Office was established at South Eastern Passage in 1866. A Post Office building in Eastern Passage was built in 1965.

In the summer of 1918 the Canadian Government built an airbase for the use of American naval aircraft. In 1919 it was turned over to the Canadians and became Shearwater Naval Air Station. In 1955, one hundred new homes for personnel were begun, and an independent post office was established.

In 1864 the Confederate raider, *Tallahassee*, became trapped in Halifax Harbour by Union ships waiting outside the harbour until she finished restocking and refitting. She escaped successfully, however, through the Eastern Passage, under the expert piloting of Jock Fleming.

Fairey Aviation Limited began operations in April, 1949 in a building which had been used by the R.C.A.F. and Clark-

Ruse Aircraft Company since 1941. The new Texaco Oil Refinery was opened in June, 1964.

The new Ocean View Municipal Home was officially opened in January, 1968.

The population in 1956 was: Eastern Passage 682, South East Passage, 543.

EAST FERRY, Digby County

It is on the east side of Petite Passage at the end of Digby Neck.

This name comes from the fact that this settlement is the eastern terminus for the ferry across Petite Passage to Long Island.

Loyalists settled here soon after 1785.

On December 12, 1958 the Reformed Baptist Church was dedicated.

Fishing is the major industry.

Population in 1956 was 117.

EAST FRASERVILLE, Cumberland County

A settlement located west of Parrsboro, on Greville Bay. It was probably named after Francis Fraser. The first grantees were Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Pattinson, 1784, (whose lands were reconveyed to the Crown). Lieutenant Francis Fraser, 1784, and Lieutenant Asher Dunham, 1785. A school was established in the community by 1867.

EAST FOLLY MOUNTAIN, Colchester County

This rural area is located about two miles east of the Folly River and about eight miles north of Cobequid Bay, in central Nova Scotia. The high hills on the east side of the Folly River came to be called the East Folly Mountain, and from this the settlement got its name. It was probably settled early in the 19th century by descendants of the Londonderry Township proprietors.

The interior of a new Methodist church was completed by October, 1882, but in October, 1886 a tea meeting was held in the new Methodist church at East Folleigh Mountain to get money to complete the building. William Bond was schoolmaster at Folly Mountain in 1828.

A Postal Way Office was established at Folly Mountain on April 1, 1870 under the care of Lemuel Fisher. A Post Office was established at East Folly Mountain on December 1, 1876 with Mrs. B. Gunn as postmistress.

Lumbering is the basic industry.

EAST GORE, Hants County

See GORE

EAST GREEN HARBOUR, Shelburne County

See GREEN HARBOUR

EAST HAVRE BOUCHER, Antigonish County

A settlement south of George Bay.
See HAVRE BOUCHER

EAST IRONBOUND ISLAND, Lunenburg County

This island is located in the mouth of Mahone Bay about three miles south of the tip of the Blandford peninsula. It was so named because of the iron-grey stone.

George Koch received the island in a grant of March 28, 1809.

Fishing is the main industry.

EAST JORDAN, Shelburne County

See JORDAN

EAST JORDAN SHORE, Shelburne County

See JORDAN

EAST LA HAVE, Lunenburg County

It is on the east side of the mouth of the La Have River.

This location was originally called Lower La Have and later it was named Parks Creek. In 1916 it became East La Have. William Park and John Crooks were early settlers in the latter part of the 18th century.

Mr. Williams was an early teacher. A school was built in 1874 and an addition was built in 1909-1910.

There is some farming but fishing is the main industry. Population in 1956 was 178.

EAST LAKE, Inverness County

It is about one and a half miles north of the southern extremity of Head Lake on the eastern side of Lake Ainslie. The name is descriptive.

Settlers by the names of McKay, McPhail and McLean were here in the 1870's. Neil McLean received a grant of 231 acres here in 1876.

A school and a lime kiln were here in the 1870's.

EAST LAKE AINSLIE, Inverness County

The place is located about in the centre of the eastern side of Lake Ainslie. Its name is in honor of Major General Ainslie who was Lieutenant-Governor of Cape Breton Island from 1816 to 1820.

Hugh McMillan, a native of Fort William, Scotland, who emigrated here in 1806 was an early settler. John McDougald a native of Scotland was twenty-two years of age in 1819 when he applied for land. Donald McKinnon received a grant of land here in 1847. In 1810 Allan McLean arrived from Scotland. He received a warrant in 1821. had land surveyed in 1826 and granted to him in 1827. Charles MacDonald received a grant in 1869 and Hugh McMillan received one in 1872.

Charles McMillan was in charge of the way office which was established in 1896.

Early school teachers here were John McKay and Charles McMillan who in 1847 had twenty and twenty-eight pupils respectively. A school and a grist mill were here in the 1870's.

When Rev. John McLennan of Belfast, Prince Edward Island visited here in 1827 and 1829 he found sixty Presbyterian families residing here in very poor circumstances. The first Presbyterian minister in the area was the Rev. Aeneas McLean who, in 1831, had been at Broad Cove. The Rev. Alexander Farquharson was settled as minister at Lake Ainslie in 1834. He remained here until 1858. Lake Ainslie congregation was united with that of Middle River until 1870. The first Church was built here about 1835. Another church followed and the third was built in 1880. It was renovated in 1919. A manse was also added during the pastorage of Rev. Alexander Grant 1871-1894.

EAST LEICESTER, Cumberland County

A settlement located about seven miles North-West of Oxford. It is named after a town in England. Among the first people granted land there were Jesse Bent and Josiah Pipes, 1817, and Ezra Bent and Thomas Grey, 1818. A Methodist chapel was completed in Leicester in December, 1856 and a way office established there in 1864. There was a school in East Leicester by 1867. The chief industries have been mixed farming, dairying, lumbering, and the making of maple products.

The population in 1956 was 133.

EAST LINDEN, Cumberland County

See LINDEN.

EAST MAPLETON, Cumberland County

See MAPLETON

EAST MARGARETSVILLE, Annapolis County

See MARGARETSVILLE

EAST MINES, Colchester County

This is a small rural area located on the east side of the Folly River, about eight miles from the mouth of the river, in

central Nova Scotia. This was the location of the east mines of the Acadia Charcoal Iron Company, and from this the place came to be named. Settlement was probably begun by descendants of the Londonderry township proprietors in the early 19th century.

The Steel Company of Canada, who purchased the work of the Acadian Charcoal Iron Co., opened the mines here in 1874. In 1875 a branch railway line was built between the East Mines and the Intercolonial Railway at what then became East Mines station. The East Mines ore then could be transported to the furnaces at Londonderry by rail via East Mines station and Londonderry station. The entire operation, however, was closed down about 1915.

The Intercolonial Railway was completed through the East Mines station area about 1872 or 1873.

A new school was built in 1932 to replace a building destroyed by fire.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 80.

EAST MOUNTAIN, Colchester County

This settlement is located about a mile south of the South Branch North River in central Nova Scotia. It was probably so named from its position on a "Mountain" east of Truro. The land was part of Onslow Township, but the early settlers probably came from Truro in the late 18th century.

A Methodist church was erected and dedicated in 1870. A Baptist church was built about the same time. Both were sold in the 1930's to local people.

A Postal Way Office was established at Onslow East Mountain in 1864.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 116.

EAST NEW ANNAN, Colchester County

See NEW ANNAN

EAST NOEL, Hants County

See NOEL

EAST PORT HEBERT, Queens County

It is on the eastern side of Port Hebert Harbour at the south-eastern end of Queens County.

The French name was Port a l'Ours or Port Aux Ours, "Port of Bears." The English translation, Port Bear gradually changed to Port Hebert when it was thought that De Monts named it after his apothecary, Louis Hebert. DesBarres called it Port Mansfield.

New England during the 1760's and 70's. In 1785 Loyalists received grants and settled around this harbour.

Elizabeth Stubbs taught school in the area in 1846. In March, 1950 a new school-house was completed at Sandy Cove near East Port Hebert to replace a building which had burned down twenty years before.

In 1784 Shelburne County was established with its eastern boundary beginning at the head of Port Hebert harbour, thus placing Port Hebert and East Port Hebert in separate counties.

Fishing is the major industry.

The population in 1956 was 89.

EAST PORT HEBERT, Shelburne County

See PORT HEBERT

EASTON, Digby County

This community is approximately ten miles south-east of Weymouth.

It was called New Jerusalem and Enoch Mullen Settlement from the founder, Enoch Mullen (McMullen) who settled here about 1856.

Lumbering is the major industry.

EAST PORT MEDWAY, Queens County

See PORT MEDWAY

EAST PUBNICO, Yarmouth County

See PUBNICO

EAST QUINAN, Yarmouth County

See QUINAN

EAST RIVER POINT, Lunenburg County

This place is at the head of the east branch of Mahone Bay.

It got its name from the river so named because it is on the eastern side of Mahone Bay. East River Point was at one time known as Indian Point because of 120 acres of land there reserved for John, Joseph and Thomas Paul, Indians, on September 3, 1793.

At East River, David Floyd received a grant on August 18, 1815, and John Wheaton received one on April 13, 1817. John Booth's grant was dated September 22, 1836.

St. George's Anglican Church was built in 1899.

A school was built in 1912.

There is some farming but fishing is the major industry. Anil Canada Limited, hardboard manufacturers, went into production on April 10, 1967.

Population of East River Point in 1956 was 134.

EAST RIVER ST. MARY'S, Pictou County

This rural district is located in the south-east corner of Pictou County on the East River St. Mary's in north central Nova Scotia. Its name was a result of its location. Settlement was begun in "New Settlement of St. Marys" about 1803 by William and John McKay and Thomas Fraser. Donald, Joseph, Roderick, Hugh and James McKay, petitioned for land in 1809, received the grant in 1811 and probably settled about that time.

Two small churches were built in the early 19th century for the Kirk and Free Church congragations. Eventually they united and their new church was opened October 29, 1874. The new United Church was begun in June, 1956, opened July 17, 1958.

One of the first teachers was Hugh Cameron in 1826. A new school-house was built about 1891.

A postal way office was established in 1855.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 139.

EAST SABLE RIVER, Shelburne County

See SABLE RIVER

EAST SOUTHAMPTON, Cumberland County

See SOUTHAMPTON

EAST UNIACKE, Hants County

See UNIACKE

EAST VILLAGE, Colchester County

It is located about three miles north east of Great Village north of Cobequid Bay. It was probably so named because of its location east of the former iron and steel manufacturing centre of Londonderry. Settlement was probably begun in the late 18th century by descendants of the original Londonderry proprietors.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population of East Village in 1956 was 84.

EASTVILLE, Colchester County

This is the eastern-most settlement in Colchester County and is situated on the Upper Stewiacke River in central Nova Scotia. It was so named by the inhabitants prior to 1866, and the name is descriptive. Part of the village site was included in the 1783 Upper Stewiacke grant, and part was granted to Reverend Daniel Cock and John Logan in 1786. Edward Fisher settled about 1831 on land at Upper Stewiacke adjoining the Cock and Logan grant.

A Presbyterian church was built here before the 1870's. It may have been the Springside Presbyterian church which was built in 1857 and opened in February, 1858.

A new school-house was opened in 1876.

Postal Way Offices were established about 1838, in 1847, and in 1856.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 114.

EAST WALLACE, Cumberland County

A settlement located by Lazy Bay, South east of Pugwash and east of Wallace. The community is within the area known as the Remsheg grant, settled by Loyalists in 1784. Among the grantees were Isaac Ackley, Sr., James Dotten, William Budd, and Ephraim Piers, all in 1785. A way office was established there in 1863.

The population in 1956 was 58.

EAST WALTON, Hants County

See WALTON

EAST WENTWORTH, Cumberland County

See WENTWORTH

EATONVILLE, Cumberland County

A settlement located along Chignecto Bay South-West of Amherst. Once known as the Three Sisters the community received its present name from early settlers. Among the grantees were D. R. and C. F. Eaton in 1871. The Eatons purchased land there in 1871 and began a lumbering operation. In the course of their operating they erected a building to serve as a school and church. The community then sprang up as a result of their lumbering enterprise.

ECONOMY, Colchester County

The four sections of this community are located along the shore within an eight mile area in the vicinity of Economy Point and River, on the north side of Cobequid Bay, in central Nova Scotia. The name probably comes from the Indian word Kenome, "a long point jutting far out into the sea."

Possibly the Acadians began to occupy this area sometime in the first two decades of the 18th century. By 1748 four families were living here, and when "Vil Conomie" was visited by Captain Abijah Willard on August 10, 1755, he found two families and several deserted houses. Soon afterwards the village was destroyed. Resettlement began in the 1760's with the arrival of Irishmen and New Englanders. At Lower Economy, Edward Faulkner purchased 2000 acres from Lieutenant James Faulkner about 1782, settled on it, and improved it until his death in 1797. In 1814 the farm was divided among his widow, Eleanor, and his sons: Daniel, William, John, Edward, Robert, and Thomas, and a grant was issued to them in 1815. This area was called Lower Settlement until the passage of the Free School Law

in 1865 when it became the school district of Lower Econamy. In 1764 Samuel Marsh with three sons came from New England and took up land at Economy. A grant of the land was made to Joshua and Joseph Marsh in 1800. John Simpson probably settled about 1768. James Cochran and Daniel McLaughlin both received grants in 1773. George Cochran settled at Economy Point about 1768 and obtained a grant in 1773. Thomas Durning obtained a grant of adjacent land in 1771. At Upper Economy, Robert, Charles, and Patrick Hill from Ireland had land laid out for them in 1767 and probably settled on it soon after. Francis Boyd also came here about 1767. Lot number seven was occupied by Thomas Durning jr., in 1801. In the same year, lot number six was occupiedby James Durning. Edward Lank a native of London, England, and a veteran of the American Revolution, occupied lot number four about 1800. Number three was taken up by John Fulton the fourth, about 1803. Lots number one and two were settled by John Fulton, 2nd, and James Fulton, jr. respectively before 1816.

A Presbyterian meeting-house was built at Economy before 1842. A new Presbyterian church was built at Economy in 1863. After church union in 1925 it was no longer needed and was sold to the Nazarene congregation who used the material in their church at Bass River in 1934-44. A new Presbyterian Hall at Lower Economy was opened December 8, 1895. A Methodist chapel being erected at Economy blew down during the winter of 1855, but was rebuilt. A new congregational church begun before April 1882, was blown down on December 14. The rebuilt church burned down in 1894. The new building which was erected became the Economy United church in 1925. A Baptist meeting-house was built at Upper Economy about 1853 and dedicated on May 29, 1859. A Baptist church was built in Lower Economy in 1856. The new Lower Economy Baptist church was opened on January 27, 1884, dedicated on September 6, 1885. A new church was opened at Upper Economy in 1876.

In 1814 there were two schools in the township of Economy. John Campbell and Walter Nichol were the teachers. A combined school-hall was built in 1855-56. A school was erected at "Western Economy" in 1866. A new school was built at Central Economy in 1874, burned down in August 1898. It was rebuilt the next year. The schools at Upper and Lower Economy were completely removed in 1876. A new school was erected at Upper Economy in 1913-14. At Central Economy section a new school was built in 1944.

Postal Way Offices were established at Economy in 1836 and at Upper Economy in 1856.

Farming and milling are the main industries. A lumber mill built by James Miller in 1882 was sold to the Nova Scotia Lumber Company in 1891.

The population in 1956 was: Economy, 164; Upper Economy, 93.

ECONOMY POINT, Colchester County

See ECONOMY

ECUM SECUM, Halifax County

This settlement is located around Ecum Secum Inlet about twenty miles north-east of Sheet Harbour. The Indian name was Agwasaagunk or Megwasaagunk, "a red house" or "a red bank." The orogin of the name "Ecum Secum" is certain. An 1809 variation was "Ekemsagen." An 1813 variation was "Ekemsikam," and by 1845, "Ecum Secum" was the spelling used. John Jure [Jewers], an Englishman, had been a settler in this area as early as 1780 or 1790. Four families were living here in 1827, Henry Pye, and George, Francis and Robert Jewers, all engaged in the fisheries.

St. Barnabas Anglican Church, opened on December 21, 1887, was consecrated on May 12, 1889. St. Paul's Anglican Church at West Ecum Secum was consecrated on September 15, 1903. A Baptist church was built about 1877 but it was sold by 1930.

A school-house was built here in 1876. In 1928 a new school was built to replace the old building which had been blown down. The Ecum Secum Memorial School was built in 1947.

A Postal Way Office was established on September 1, 1873, with David Fraser as Postmaster.

Gold was discovered here in 1868, but mining was not carried on to any considerable extent until the 1880's. Ira Foster of Mill Bridge, Maine, operated a lobster processing factory here in 1883. Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

The population in 1956 was: Ecum Secum 253, Ecum Secum West 195.

ECUM SECUM, Guysborough County

See ECUM SECUM, Halifax County

EDEN, Inverness County

It is about three miles north-east of River Denys and about four miles south of Orangedale.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Education, 1912, contains the following:
"By the redivision of Valley Mills Section the old Colonsay [school] section was re-established and re-named Eden, No. 36. A schoolhouse of modest pretensions was built near Eden Siding from which the section takes its name, and a small school was opened early in the term."

EDEN LAKE, Pictou County

This settlement is located on the east side of Eden Lake in north-central Nova Scotia. William McDonald moved into this area in 1830 and named it "Garden of Eden." The lake became "Eden Lake" and from this, the settlement on the east side got its name prior to 1875.

The earliest grant was made to Lieut. John Fawson in

1811. Later grants were made to William Ross in 1840 and to Paul McDonald in 1848. About 1875 the residents were J. Miller, D. McDonald, A. McDonald and G. Wood.

Farming is the main industry.

EDGEWOOD, Colchester County

This settlement is located on the Little Bass River, about two miles north of Cobequid Bay in central Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive since the place is more or less at the edge of the woods. Settlement was not begun here until after 1875.

Lumbering is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 60.

EDWARDSVILLE, Cape Breton County

It is located on the west side of the South Arm of Sydney Harbour in eastern Cape Breton Island. This place name includes the name of the point of land on which it is situated which was probably named in honour of Prince Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent, and father of Queen Victoria.

In 1788 a large grant was made to Abraham Cuyler which he called Yorkfields. In 1789, Honourable David Matthews received a grant at the barachois, and in 1804, 140 acres were granted to James English.

A Union Church was probably built about mid-20th century.

A new school-house was built in 1896. Another school-house was built in 1943.

Point Edward Naval Base was constructed in 1941-1943 and officially opened on June 1, 1943. By the late summer of 1944 the base was fully operational as a repair and refitting center. After the war, it was used as a centre for storing and decommissioning. In 1948 the base hospital was taken over by the Province and renovated for a Tuberculosis Hospital. It was opened as such in 1949. In 1966 some of the base buildings were put to use as an adult education centre, and in 1966-67, Canadian Motor Industries constructed a new plant for the assembly of Japanese automobiles.

In 1965 the population was 282.

EEL COVE, Victoria County

This is a settlement on St. Anns Bay. Among the first grantees was Donald McLeod, 1834. There was a school in the district by 1867. It gets its name from fish that were common there.

EGERTON, Pictou County

This settlement is located on the south side of Merigomish Harbour on the north shore of Nova Scotia. It took the name of the township which may have been named after Francis Egerton, third Duke of Bridgewater, known as the Father of Brit-

ish Inland Navigation. Sometime during the early 19th century, a Captain T. Egerton obtained a reservation of five hundred acres near the Egerton-Maxwellton township line.

The land was granted in 1765 but settlement probably began in the 1780's or 1790's.

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church was built in 1865.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 103.

EIGG MOUNTAIN, Antigonish County

North West of Antigonish.

The first settlers on the mountain were emigrants from the Isle of Eigg, one of the Western Isles attached to the County of Inverness, who brought the name with them. Donald Fraser settled in 1823 and Lauchy Mor McIsaac and Archibald McLellan came from Eigg and settled on the mountain about 1825.

The virgin soil was good after the forest had first been cleared but later the fertility of the soil was exhausted by poor farming practices and the people moved away. The district was also called Maple Ridge because of the heavy growth of hardwood that covers the hills.

EIGHT ISLAND LAKE, Guysborough County

This rural area is situated on the north side of Eight Island Lake, on the upper Country Harbour River, in Eastern Nova Scotia. The village and lake were probably so named because there were eight prominent islands in the lake. Early settlers were: James Pringle about 1817 and Martin Wall, about 1820.

In 1865 two school-houses were built in Goshen district. One of them was probably built here. The school-house burned down in March, 1935, and a new building was immediately erected to replace it.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 60.

ELDERBANK, Halifax County

This settlement is located on the Musquodiboit River about thirty miles north-east of Halifax. It was once known as Little River until the name was changed by act of the Legislature in 1912, to "Elderbank." This name was given for St. Andrew's Church of Elderbank, which had been named after the farm on which it was built. In the early 19th century there was in the district a group of farms known as Bruce Settlement because the Bruce family was so prominent. Timothy Noonan received a 550 acre grant here on December 7, 1786. John Storey and six others received a grant of 700 acres on June 17, 1793.

The Presbyterian Church of the Messiah was opened on May 27, 1860, and burned down on August 25, 1948. The new

St. Andrew's United Church was opened and dedicated on November 13, 1949.

A new school-house was opened at Little River in 1876.

A Postal Way Office was opened at Little River, Middle Musquodoboit in 1859. Its name was changed to "Elderbank" in July, 1912.

Farming is the basic industry.

The population in 1956 was 249.

ELGIN, Pictou County

This rural area is located near the headwaters of West Branch East River in north central Nova Scotia. In March, 1864, east side of the upper part of West Branch East River, was renamed Waterville. Sometime between 1878 and 1880 the name Elgin was given possibly in honor of Lord Elgin, Governor-General of British North America, 1847-1854. Thomas Fraser received a grant in 1793 and William Dunbar was granted a lot of land in 1797. Donald Shaw and Angus Chisholm both received grants in 1811 but Angus Chisholm had been settled on the land before then.

The Elgin postal way office came into being between 1878 and 1880. A postal way office was established at east side of West Branch East River in 1863.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 69.

ELLERSHOUSE, Hants County

This settlement is located about one mile east of the St. Croix River in central Nova Scotia. It was named for Francis Von Ellerhausen, a German immigrant.

The site of this settlement was first granted to Reverend John Bryenton on March 25, 1765, and was known as the Montague grant. A station house was built about the time the Railway was completed between Halifax and Windsor in 1858 and a shanty was built by a section-man named Clayton. On April 1, 1864, part of the Montague grant, and a year and a half later, part of the January 5, 1786 Kilcup Grant, came into the possession of Von Ellerhausen. By December 17, 1866, Ellerhausen had erected an elegant residence, had begun construction of a second residence, and had built 32 small houses for German immigrants. The settlement had four stores, three hotels, and two steam mills. The residence became known as "Ellershouse" and the settlement as "Ellerhouse village." Colchester House, built by Ellerhausen in the early 1870's was destroyed by fire in July, 1961.

The Union church was built about 1865. A Baptist church was completed in 1873.

A school was built in 1866 and burned down in 1898. A new school was built by 1899. A community hall was built about 1866.

A Postal Way Office was established under William Beckman on March 1, 1866.

Ellerhausen constructed a sawmill at Stillwater on the St. Croix river, pulp and paper mills in 1874, and a sugar refinery mill.

Lumbering and agriculture are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 408.

ELLIOTT, Annapolis County

It is about three miles north of Lawrencetown and six miles souty-west of Middleton.

This settlement probably got its name from the Elliott family who settled in this area in the early 19th century.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

ELMFIELD, Pictou County

This settlement is located about a mile south of Plainfield about six miles west of the West River branch of Pictou Harbour. It was probably so named because of prominent elm trees in the area. James McCara a veteran of the American Revolutionary War purchased 900 acres of the Philadelphia Grant and settled here about 1796; one of the first settlers in that part of the country with no other person within seven miles for seven years afterwards. Hugh McIntosh received a grant of land here in 1814.

There may have been a school here as early as 1820.

Andrew McKay was postmaster at Elmfield in 1914.

Farming is the basic industry.

The population in 1956 was 50.

ELMSDALE, Hants County

This settlement is located on the west side of the Shubenacadie river, approximately three miles east of the head of Shubenacadie Lake in the central section of Nova Scotia

This name probably originated with the "Elmsdale Farm" which was developed by John Archibald prior to 1818. Mr. Tremain who had a brick-yard reputedly was one of the first settlers. Later came Frasers and McDonalds from Pictou.

A Presbyterian church was erected in 1860. The new United church was opened and dedicated May 9, 1932.

David Walsh was schoolmaster at "Plaister Rock, Shubenacadie," in 1834-35, which may have been near here. Schools were built in 1869, 1892, and 1923. A new 8-room district school was built in 1961.

A Way Office was set up in 1856.

Elmsdale came into prominence when the Truro-Halifax branch of the Intercolonial Railway was completed in 1858. The railway station was built about that time. The first iron bridge

in the province was built over the Elmsdale river for the railway in 1877. It replaced a wooden bridge.

Scott Hotel was built by Mr. McLean about 1856.

Industries include farming, dairying, some lumbering, and trucking.

Population in 1956 was 505.

ELMSVALE, Halifax County

This locality is located on the Upper Musquodoboit river about forty miles north of Dartmouth. The name is descriptive since elm trees grew on the intervales in this part of this Musquodoboit Valley. It was once called "The Flat." John, Matthew, and Robert Archibald of Truro discovered this district, decided it would be suitable for settlement, and petitioned for a grant of land in November, 1784. The grant of 2150 acres was given on January 20, 1786.

Although Riverside Presbyterian (Later United) Church was built in 1886, it was not dedicated until January 21, 1887.

A school was built at "Archibalds Section" about 1869.

Farming is the basic industry.

The population in 1956 was 173.

EMERALD, Inverness County

This community is about four miles east of Margaree Forks. The area formerly constituted part of Big Brook.

Early settlers at Emerald included Donald Mowat who obtained a grant of land in 1804, Michael Tompkins who arrived from Wexford in 1829 and Miles McDaniel who was also from Wexford.

A way office called "Cameron" was established here in 1871 with Thomas Tompkins in charge of it. Early postmasters in the area which included Big Brook settlement were James Tompkins, James Coady and David Dunn. In recent years owing to the decline in population of Big Brook (situated along the creek of that name for a distance of two miles below Emerald) the post office was removed to Frank McDaniel's on the main trunk highway. His place had previously had a post office called Margaree Brook. A blacksmith's shop here was operated by James Bennett.

Two schools were constructed in the Big Brook area; one between 1864 and 1867 and the other in 1891. The last school before this area became part of Ross Section was located near the former Archie Tomkin's property. The two others previously constructed were near Patrick Tomkins residence and further north near James Coady's residence.

ENFIELD, Hants County

This settlement is south west of Elmsdale, and approximately three miles north-east of the head of the Shubenacadie

river in the central section of Nova Scotia. It was so named in February 1863, the name being suggested by Thomas B. Donaldson after his native town, Enfield, in the Connecticut River Valley. It was previously called "The Crossing" (of the Shubenacadie River), and Horne's Road.

The early grantees were: Robert Hall, April 24, 1812, and William Reed Hall, August 13, 1818.

A new church was erected about 1899 to replace an old chapel which had been moved from Nine Mile River. This new church was possibly the St. Bernard's Roman Catholic church which burned down in March 1944. A new St. Bernard's church was opened in June, 1960.

A school was built in 1880. E. H. Horne School was opened January 8, 1943. Oldfield Consolidated school was opened in May, 1963.

Farming is the main industry. In November 1957, Monte Vista Farm, famed for its Hereford cattle, was donated to the English Oblates of Eastern Canada. The Atlantic Metal Works plant was opened in 1964.

Population in 1956 was 653.

ENGLISH CORNER, Halifax County

A settlement located about a mile east of Taylor Lake, approximately fourteen miles north-west of Halifax. It may have been so named because an Englishman lived here. The land in this area was granted to John Schwartz, Andrew Brown, Elias Marshall, and John Christopher in July, 1786. The Schwartz lot was escheated in 1814. Negro refugees from the War of 1812 settled in this area about 1816-17.

Formerly lumbering and limited farming were the basic industries.

ENGLISHTOWN, Victoria County

This is a settlement located near the mouth of St. Ann's Harbour. The community received its name around 1820, from Scottish settlers who called it "Bhal na Ghul", or the town of the English, since the original English settlers, the first of whom came in the 1780's, could not speak Gaelic. In the eighteenth century Englishtown was the site of a French outpost. It contained a fort, and was the centre of the trading, fishing and farming enterprise of Simon Denys, brother of Nicholas Denys. In 1745, an English frigate from the squadron attacking Louisbourg the French settlement. Englishtown was the home of Angus MacAskill. It is also his place of burial.

The population in 1956 was 131.

ENON, Cape Breton County

It is on the east side of Enon Lake, about a mile north of Loch Lomond. In 1905, by act of the Provincial Legislature,

Polling district number 21, Loch Lomond was renamed Enon. This name was in use, however, by 1873.

Grantees in the area included Neil McVicar in 1840 and Neil Morrison in 1846. John McDonald got a grant in 1865.

A school-house was built before 1875. It was torn down about 1900, and the material was used in erecting a new building.

A Postal Way Office was established on August 1, 1873 with Alexander McDonald as office keeper.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

ENSLOW POINT, Shelburne County

It is between the east and west branches of Jordan Bay on the south shore of Nova Scotia.

This was probably named after Isaac Enslow to whom the land at the point was granted in May, 1784.

About 1876 a small school-house was erected here.

ERINVILLE, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the upper Salmon River, west of the head of Chedabucto Bay, on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. This name was given to the settlement by early Irish residents. Early names were "Salmon River" and "North West Branch Settlement." "Bantry" was the name given to the settlement formed on the south side of the river which is no longer in existence.

Most of the land was granted to Robert and Thomas Cutler of Guysborough in 1813 and to Duncan McColl and George Mitchell, Halifax merchants in 1817. In October, 1828. E. Kelly. James Sullivan and a Mr. Fitzgerald were settled at "North West Branch settlement" on the west side of the river.

A log chapel was built at Bantry sometime between 1824 and 1836.

A log school-house was built about 1863. A new school was put into service in September, 1932.

A postal way office was established August 1, 1867, with Charles Trenney [Kenny] as postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was Erinville East 98.

ESKASONI, Cape Breton County

It is on the north side of East Bay opposite Big Pond. The name came from the Indian Eskasoognig, "Green boughs." A Micmac Reservation, which was here before 1829, was officially laid out and established in 1835. In 1950 the Indian Reservation at Big Harbour Island was closed and the inhabitants were sent to Eskasoni.

In 1865 the Micmacs expressed a desire that a school be established and a school-house built. The building was erected before 1875, but by 1900 it was in ruins and unfit for use. Likewise a school at rear of Eskasoni was unfit for use. A new, one-room school-house at Eskasoni was completed in 1913. A church was built in the late 19th century. Channel Islands Postal Way Office was established on August 1, 1871 with Henry V. Brown as office keeper.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

ESTMERE, Victoria County

This is a settlement located on Bras d'Or Lake, near MacKinnon's Harbour. Estmere was so named by Chapter 74 of the Statutes of Nova Scotia in 1887. "Mere" means a pond, pool or small lake. It is also an old Scottish word for the sea. Among the first grantees were Donald Kennedy, 1859, Charles Campbell, 1859, and Neil Kennedy, 1863.

ETNA, Kings County

This settlement is situated near the source of the Halfway River about three miles north of Kings-Hants County line in central Nova Scotia. It was named after Mount Etna one of Sicily's volcanoes. An early name used in the 19th century was Greenfield. The land was part of Horton Township which was granted to New England settlers in 1759 and 1761.

A Baptist meeting house was built here in 1861. A school probably built in the early or middle 19th century received an addition in 1949.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

EUREKA, Pictou County

This settlement is located on the west side of the forks of the East River in north-central Nova Scotia. It was named after the Eureka Milling Company which was established here about 1882. The word means "I have found it," a cry of discovery.

Settlement was begun in this general area by 1789 by Farquhar and Alexander Falconer and Alexander Fraser. John Cameron was settled about half-way between the present village of Eureka and the Island by November, 1807. Eureka itself however was a wilderness until 1882 when the Eureka Milling Company factory was erected. The settlement was steadily growing in 1890.

The corner-stone of a Methodist church was laid June 16, 1893, and the church was dedicated on November 28, 1893. A school was built for Eureka and Ferrona in 1894. A new Federal Post Office was completed June 8, 1965, to replace a small wooden building previously used as a Post Office.

The monthly, *Pictou County Visitor*, published by Zion

Church and edited by Reverend J. E. Forbes began about 1925.

Eureka Woolen Mills organized at Hopewell in 1881 went into liquidation soon after 1890 and was bought by H. M. Fitzpatrick who began manufacturing woolen blankets. When he died a new company began making tweeds and dress goods. Another group took over the mills in 1905 which became Nova Scotia Underwear Company in 1910. The mill burned down in 1915 and the Company moved to Windsor. Eureka Power Company was formed about 1919. The Intercolonial Railway was built through the area about 1866.

Farming and milling are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 319.

EVANSTON, Richmond County

It is situated near the River Inhabitants and to the eastward of Port Hawkesbury. Among the grantees were David Cogswell, 1902, Thomas McNamara, 1903, and M. Hureau and Alexander De Coste, 1903. In 1956 the population was 108.

FACTORYDALE, Kings County

This rural area is located about five miles north-west of Lake George in west central Nova Scotia. It was probably so named because of the carding mill and sash factory that stood there in the late 19th century. Elias Graves and Joseph Orpin were original grantees of the land in this area both in 1810.

A postal way office was established on September, 1872, with Robert R. Ray as postmaster.

The basic industries are lumbering, farming and milling. Population in 1956 was 73.

FAIRMOUNT, Antigonish County

Settlement north of Antigonish.

Formerly known as "Upper Hallowell Grant," but changed to Fairmount because of the beauties of the countryside by act of the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1892.

Among the original grantees were Richard and Elizabeth Cunningham, Mrs. Mary McCulla, Hon. S. S. Blowers, Rt. Rev. Charles Inglis and Samuel Hood George. Allan MacDonald came to Fairmont about 1842 and the MacLeans and McLellans were early settlers. By 1898 there was a store and a church and a population of 70. As many of the farms are now vacant the school has been closed and the school district became part of the "Fringe Area" in 1958.

The population in 1956 was 73.

FAIRVIEW, Halifax County

A suburb located on the south west side of Bedford Basin about three miles from the business section of Halifax City. When German settlers took up residence in this area in July, 1751 they named it Westermolt, or Westernwold, "western forest." The English-speaking people called it Dutch Village from the German word for German people, "Deutsche." The names of these families were, Deal, Frederick, Gebhardt, Hiltz, Hirshmann, Meisner, Mirokel [Merkel], Shaffner, Schmidt, Schultz, Westhoefer (Westhaver), Winter and Wentzel. The name, "Three Mile House" was also applied to the area because of the Inn of that name. The hill behind was called Geizer's Hill from a German family in the district. The origin of the name "Fairview" was the Fairview cemetery in Halifax City, but it was not officially applied to the village until sometime before 1941, the first time it appeared in the Federal census. Previously, the village was included in the area known as North West Arm.

St. John's Chapel of Ease was built about 1842 in what is now Halifax City. The new St. John's Anglican Church was opened on a new site and dedicated on February 26, 1960. St. Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church was begun on August 10, 1947, being blessed on October 10, 1948. St. Pius X Roman Catholic Church and School was opened on May 14, 1960. The new

Fairview United Church was opened on January 3, 1960. The Church of Christ building was formally opened on November 11, 1962, while the Fairview Bible Chapel was opened and dedicated on March 20, 1960.

A Centennial Arena was constructed in 1966-67.

A new $80,000 school was built at "Armdale at Fairview" in 1945. Halifax West Municipal High School was completed in 1958. The new St. Pius X Roman Catholic parochial school opened in August, 1960. A new junior high school for Fairview-Rockingham was begun in 1965.

The Halifax Golf and Country Club moved to the golf course at Ashburn in 1923.

The population is largely composed of people working in the metropolitan area of Halifax - Dartmouth, or those engaged in meeting the merchandizing needs of the community.

By 1941 there were 1,436 people here.

FALKLAND, Halifax County

A community on Ferguson Cove on the west side of Halifax Harbour, which was named in honour of Lady Falkland, the wife of one of the Lieutenant-Governors of Nova Scotia who was known for her charitable works. An alternate name still used is Ferguson Cove, which was probably given for an early settler. William Glazebrook was a settler here as early as 1788. By 1827 there were 27 families.

A new Anglican church was consecrated at Ferguson Cove in July, 1846. A Roman Catholic chapel was also built in 1846, which became Stella Maris.

Thomas Carroll was one of the early teachers at the Cove in 1839. A school had been erected by 1846. A new school-house was built sometime between 1872 and 1879. A new school was under construction in Falkland Village in 1942.

An earthen fortification was begun at Sandwich Point some time between 1793 and April, 1795, which was called York Redoubt in 1798, when a Martello Tower was erected. About 1890, Sandwich Battery was begun on a hill overlooking Sandwich Point about a half mile south of York Redoubt. This battery was destroyed for experimental purposes in the summers of 1955 and 1956.

Formerly a fishing village, it is now largely a residential suburb of Halifax.

The population of Ferguson Cove in 1956 was 183.

FALKLAND RIDGE, Annapolis County

On the west side of the LaHave River approximately four miles west of the point where Annapolis, Kings, and Lunenburg Counties meet, in the south central part of Nova Scotia.

The settlement takes its name from the ridge on which it is located and from Lord Falkland, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova

Scotia, 1840-1846. Other earlier names were Forty Seven Ridge and Eastern Settlement.

Isaac and Thomas MacNayr were early settlers, Thomas making one of the first clearings in 1846 and Isaac building one of the first frame houses in 1851.

A Baptist church was built in 1891, dedicated in December, 1891. Eliza Saunders taught school in the home of George Swallow in 1863. In 1864 a school was built, and in May, 1880, a new school was opened. Maria Marshall was postmistress in the post office which was established in 1878. Rural Free Delivery with a central Post Office in Springfield was instituted in 1915.

Lumbering is the major industry with some agriculture also carried on.

Popluation in 1956 was 143.

FALL RIVER, Halifax County

A settlement situated on the old Cobequid Road approximately twelve miles north of Halifax, receiving its name from the Falls in a stream which flows from Miller Lake to Lake Thomas. In 1776, Henry Hilliard and others were granted 1700 acres on what was called "the Shubenacadie Lakes." Daniel Miller received a grant of 750 acres in two lots in June 1785, while Henry Miller, a farmer, obtained a 500 acre grant on March 16, 1814.

As early as 1831 Charles P. Allen, a furniture manufacturer of Halifax, had a lathe at Fall River for turning chair legs, and later manufactured other furniture and had a bucket factory.

An Anglican church was moved in 1893 from Lakeledge, Fall River, closer to the centre of population at Waverley.

A new one-room school was built at Fall River West about 1945-47, and the Vanier Junior High School, named in honour of Governor-General George Vanier, was constructed in 1967-68.

The Intercolonial Railway (now Canadian National Railway) was built through this section in 1856 and opened for traffic in January 1857, the station being called Fall River Station.

Lumbering and milling were carried on; with the popularity of the automobile summer cottages were built along the shores of Lake Thomas; now a number of residents find employment in the metropolitan Halifax-Dartmouth area. Stuart Industries have a machine shop and plant for custom-built truck dump bodies. There is a Boy Scout camping ground nearby at Miller Lake.

The population in 1956 was: Fall River East 160, Fall River West 220.

FALMOUTH, Hants County

It is located on the west side of the upper Avon River in central Nova Scotia. It was so named in honour of Admiral

Boscawen, third son of Hugh, First Viscount Falmouth, who was naval commander at Louisbourg in 1758.

There were Acadian settlers along the Avon River in the 18th century. Falmouth township was granted to 65 proprietors on June 11, 1761. Many of these settlers had come from Newport, Rhode Island in the sloop *Sally* in May, 1760. By 1762, 80 families were settled in the township. J.F.W. DesBarres received a grant of land here in 1763, and Castle Frederick was built in 1776.

The inhabitants were preparing to build an Anglican church in May, 1782. It was completed in 1786, and stood until 1904 when it was demolished to make way for a new church. It was claimed by several different congregations so the Anglicans erected a new church in 1815. The new St. George's Anglican church was built in 1904, and consecrated on March 10, 1906. A Congregational meeting-house was erected about 1815 and was appropriated for a town hall in 1876. A Baptist meeting-house was built in 1831. It was moved in 1870 to make room for the new Baptist church which was opened on December 10, 1871. In 1929 Alline Hall was built by the Baptist Church as a vestry. The frame of Juniper Grove Methodist church was raised July 7, 1859, and the church was dedicated on August 17, 1862.

On April 1, 1769 William O'Brian was appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as schoolmaster at Falmouth. Falmouth Village (Upper Falmouth) school was established in 1811 with Robert King as teacher. A school was built by November 4, 1811. Schools were built in the "Middle District" and the "Neck District" about 1814. Falmouth Valley school was built about 1825. Land was to be sold and the money used in building a school in the Neck District in 1858. A new school was erected in Falmouth Village in 1874. A school built at Falmouth Centre about 1881 became a community social centre in 1955. A school was destroyed by fire at West Branch, Falmouth, in 1895. A new school was built to replace it in 1901. The new 6-room consolidated school was opened in September, 1956.

Postal Way Offices were opened at Falmouth about 1840 and 1848 and at the Western Bridge in 1848.

Young's Community Hall was built about 1900. Falmouth Village Community Hall was built about 1908. The old covered toll bridge across the Avon River was built in 1836 and was burned in August 1892.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956: Falmouth 762, Upper Falmouth 223, Falmouth Valley 85.

FALMOUTH VALLEY, Hants County

See FALMOUTH

FARMINGTON, Cumberland County

A settlement located south of Oxford not far from the boundary between Cumberland and Colchester Counties. It was named after the place of the same name in Gloucester, England. Among the grantees were Patrick Bulger, 1828, and Ralph Hodgson, 1840. A school was established in the Community by 1867.

FARMINGTON, Lunenburg County

This community is situated about two miles north of Lake William and about eight miles north-north east of New Germany. Its name was probably prompted by its main industry.

The Langille family were early grantees. Paulus Langille was given a grant in 1843. Gideon Langille received a 200 acre grant on February 5, 1845.

A new school was built at "Farmerville" in 1882.

Farming and lumbering are the chief industries.

Population in 1956 was 173.

FARMVILLE, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located just to the north of Naas Lake and about five miles west of Mahone Bay. The name is descriptive and settlement probably began in the early 19th century.

A new school was built at "Farmerville" in 1882.

Farming is the main industry.

FAUXBOURG, Lunenburg County

It is approximately two miles south-west of Mahone Harbour.

This name was probably given by the French speaking Montbelierdians who settled here soon after 1753. The proprietors of the 30 acre lots here were: John Baur, John Bezanson (Granted August 3, 1786), George Bezanson, Pierre Jeaune, Jacob Bower, Sebastian Louberbuhler, Leopold Vienot and Jean Vuilquet.

Thomas Gibson was schoolmaster in 1815. A school-house was built in 1817. A new school was built in 1911-1912.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 142.

FEENER'S CORNER, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located between Big Mush-a-Mush Lake and Wentzell Lake and about seven miles north-north-west of Bridgewater. It was probably named after C. Feener who lived here in the late 19th century. At that time it was considered to be part of west Northfield. Settlement probably began in the early 19th century.

The Northfield Union Church for Anglicans, Lutherans, and Presbyterians was built here in 1861.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

FELTZEN SOUTH, Lunenburg County

It is on the west side of Lunenburg Bay.

This place may have been named for the south German village of Feltzen on the Loisach River. The variation "Feltzen South" is also used. Ludwig Spindler was one of the immigrants to Lunenburg in the 1750's and his family probably began the settlement here prior to 1760.

St. John By the Sea Lutheran Church was built in 1889, as was the Wesley United Church. An Oddfellows hall, built in 1914 was purchased by the Lutherans in 1950.

School-houses were built in 1855 and 1930.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 148.

FENWICK, Cumberland County

This community is about five or six miles south of Amherst. It was named after Sir Fenwick Williams, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1865-1867. Among the first settlers were Henry Lowther, William Pipes, William Bird, David and Joseph Keiner, Master Aldfield, Charles Baker and George Symes. Included among the first grantees were Samuel McCulla and Thomas Forrest. A way office was established in 1866 and there was a school there in 1867. The cornerstone for a new United Church was laid in September, 1954.

The population in 1956 was 177.

FERGUSON COVE, Halifax County

See FALKLAND, Halifax County

FERGUSON LAKE, Richmond County

This community named after settlers is about three miles east of Grand River and about two miles from the coast. Among the grantees were Roderick Fergusson, 1839, and Norman Fergusson, 1845. There was a school here by 1846. Although the community had a population of 125 in 1904, the present population is under 50.

FERRONA, Pictou County

This rural area is located in the fork of the East River across the west branch from Eureka in north central Nova Scotia. The name from ferrum (iron) was given to the village by officers of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company about 1890. Settlement began in this general area by 1789 but Ferrona was brought into existence about 1890. Ferrona Junction is on the C. N. R. at the fork of the East River.

Zion Presbyterian Church was dedicated November 19, 1893.

New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Company was formed in 1890 and they built a plant here which began producing

pig iron in 1892. In 1895 this Company amalgamated with Nova Scotia Steel Company of Trenton. Eventually the manufacture of iron and steel was transferred to Sydney and the plant at Ferrona went out of blast in 1904.

Farming and public service enterprises such as stores, service stations, etc. are the main industries.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM, Halifax County

This place-name belongs to an old gold mining area located on the Fifteen Mile Stream, about twelve miles north of Sheet Harbour, which flows into the East River of Sheet Harbour, taking its name from the stream which is approximately fifteen miles in length.

Gold was discovered in 1867 and crushers were erected in 1868-69 but little mining was done until the 1880's because of inaccessibility of the district. The Hall-Anderson Company erected a mill in 1882, but this burned in 1887 and was taken over by the Egerton Gold Mining Company. The Stanley Mining Company was incorporated in 1890 but in 1893 the two companies amalgamated. Little work was done after 1901.

A school section was formed and a school-house was provided in 1890. In 1904 the school closed due to the cessation of mining activities.

FINLAYSON, Victoria County.

This is a small settlement north west of Baddeck on Middle River. It was named after an early settler. Alexander Finlayson obtained land here in 1820. Gold was mined here in 1899 and in 1922.

FIRST PENINSULA, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located on the first peninsula north of Lunenburg town, and it takes its name from this fact.

Settlement was begun by German people from Lunenburg between 1753 and 1761.

A school-house was completed in 1893.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 209.

FIRST SOUTH, Lunenburg County

It is at the head of the west branch of Lunenburg Bay.

The name comes from the location in relation to Lunenburg. An early name was South A. Range or South Range. It was also included in the area known as Upper South.

This area was probably settled soon after Lunenburg and prior to 1765. The proprietors were Isaac Felix, Casper Hoffman, Jacob Hirtle, Conrad How, Christopher Nass, Casper Spiegell, Henry Fader and Christian Pichard.

A Methodist Church was completed in 1888. Grace Lutheran Church was built about 1900 and was enlarged in 1913. The parish hall was dedicated in 1962.

Samuel Thomas was schoolmaster at "South" in 1828. A school was built in 1906.

Fishing and farming are industries.

Population in 1956 was 353.

FISHERMAN'S HARBOUR, Guysborough County

This rural area is located about three miles west of the mouth of Country Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. Its name is descriptive. Samuel Hunt a Loyalist received a two hundred acre grant here in 1784. At that time the harbour was also called Port Montague, a name probably given by Frederick DesBarres. In 1834, four families, consisting of twenty-six people, chiefly of English descent lived here.

A school-house, the first in the section, was built in 1882, A new school was built in 1950. A Post Office was established in April, 1893.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 63.

FISHER MILLS, Guysborough County

This location is about a mile south of Two Mile Lake near East River St. Mary's in eastern Nova Scotia. It was probably named after David and William Fisher who received grants of two lots of 330 and 520 acres on October 1, 1829.

Lumbering is the basic industry. In the early 19th century the Fishers built saw mills and grist mills on the stream.

FIVE HOUSES, Colchester County

This community is located at the mouth of the Portapique River on the north shore of Cobequid Bay, in central Nova Scotia. It was probably so named when only five houses comprised the settlement. It evidently attained its greatest size in the 1890's. In 1912 a lighthouse was built on the beach.

Farming and some fishing are carried on there.

FIVE HOUSES, Lunenburg County

This place is on Oxner beach on the east side of the mouth of the LaHave River.

It was named when there were five houses here. By 1954 there were eight houses here.

Heinrich Oxner after whom the beach was named was one of the founders of Lunenburg in 1753. He moved here from Lunenburg soon afterwards. John Michael Schmitt was another early settler about the same time.

A blockhouse was erected at Lower LaHave, probably

here in 1753. A school was built sometime between 1864 and 1872. Fishing is the major industry.

FIVE ISLANDS, Colchester County

This settlement is located between the East River and the Colchester-Cumberland county line, on the north side of Minas Basin, in central Nova Scotia. It was so named because of the five islands located about a mile offshore: Moose, Egg, Diamond, Long, and Pinnacle islands. The Indian name was Nankulmenegool, meaning "Five islands."

The earliest grant was to Benjamin Gerrish of Halifax in 1767. He sold it to Benjamin DeWolf and John Clark of Windsor. About 1788 William Corbett became one of the first permanent residents of the area. A year later, Archibald Thompson, who came to Nova Scotia in 1761 and was a grantee of Londonderry township in 1775, settled on the western part of the Gerrish grant on land he bought from DeWolf and Clark. The land at Lower Five Islands was granted to Gideon and Steven Harrington in July, 1785. Someone had built a mill on the Harrington river by June, 1785. Steven Harrington the fourth lived here until his death in 1843. In 1799, Five Islands was still described as a new settlement. These people were not the first residents since there were four French families here in 1748.

A Presbyterian church was begun in 1817. The second church was completed soon after 1854, and was destroyed by fire in 1888. The new church, which became Peniel United, was dedicated July 9, 1890. A Baptist church was built in 1828. A new meeting-house was completed enough for service by April, 1850. A new Baptist church was dedicated November 26, 1876. A Methodist church began about 1853 or 1854, was still uncompleted in April, 1856. A new church was built in 1899 and was moved to Lower Five Islands in October, 1952 for the use of the United church congregation there.

A school-house had been provided "in the centre of the Five Islands" by 1817 and Joseph Scott was schoolmaster from December 27, 1816. This school-house burned down about 1874 and a new building was erected about 1877. At Lower Five Islands, a school built in the early 1800's was used until 1912 when a new school was erected.

A Postal Way Office was established at Five Islands in 1851. A Post Office was built about 1870. New offices were built in 1921 and 1939. This last burned down in 1947.

A building built in the early 1800's and used as a carpenter shop and store, became a town hall in 1916. It burned down in 1932, and a new community hall was built in 1933. The Tremont Hotel was begun about 1868 and was purchased by Mrs. Ena Cochrane in 1944. In 1960 she was still operating it under the name of Moose Lodge. A lighthouse was built at Sand Point in 1914.

Farming, fishing and lumbering are the principal industries. A clam-canning factory was built at North River in 1916.

Aurele Le Blanc purchased it in 1943 and made it into a modern factory employing about fifty people. A Provincial camping ground and park, under development for two years, was opened July 17, 1965, providing an aid for the tourist industry.

Population in 1956 was: Five Islands 216, Lower Five Islands 151.

FIVE MILE RIVER, Hants County

This rural area is located near the source of the Kennetcook River in central Nova Scotia. It takes its name from the river which was so-named because it was about five miles in length.

The grantees were: John McMonagle, 750 acres on April 3, 1811; Duncan McDonald, 400 acres on August 10, 1811; Robert O'Brien, 500 acres on February 23, 1815; and William Sim, 350 acres on March 30, 1829.

A church used by Presbyterian and Congregationalists, was built in 1853. A new Episcopal church was nearing completion in June 1881. It was consecrated on August 24 as the church of St. John the Baptist, replacing the old church which was consecrated on June 29, 1856.

William Phelan was one of the early schoolmasters in 1819. A school was built at "District 13, Douglas" about 1883. A new school was built in 1870.

Way Offices were in operation here in 1861 to 1863 and from 1866. This 1866 office was probably called Densmores Way Office. A second Way Office with James McLean as postmaster was opened July 1, 1866.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 88.

FIVE MILE PLAINS, Hants County

This settlement is located just west of the point where Highway #1 crosses the St. Croix river in central Nova Scotia. It was so named because the land is relatively flat and the settlement was located about five miles from Windsor on the Halifax road. It was settled by freed negroes brought from the United States after the War of 1812. Grants were given to Joseph Cook and twenty-four others on the Panuke Road in 1819, Samuel Johnson built a cabin here in the latter part of 1812.

A meeting house was built about 1822. A new school was built in 1914.

Farming and milling comprise the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 78.

FLAT LAKE, Antigonish County

A lake east of South River Lake

A geographical description.

FLETCHER, LAKE, Halifax County

See WELLINGTON STATION

FLORENCE, Cape Breton County

This community is located about two miles north-northwest of Sydney Mines. It was known as "Cox's" in the 19th century because of a family who lived there. About 1905 when a mine was begun by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company the place was named after the wife of the Federal representative, D. D. McKenzie. The site was part of a grant made to James Gay in 1794, and he may have settled on it soon after. Population increased after the mine was opened.

Wilson Presbyterian Church was dedicated on October 13, 1907. Sod was turned for the Church Hall in May, 1951, and the building was opened early in October, 1952. A new four-room school-house was completed in 1913. Another new three-room school-house was built in 1945-46. William McLean was the Postmaster here in 1914. A new Post Office building was opened on November 16, 1959.

The Florence colliery, or Sydney Number 3 of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company was sunk in 1903. In 1959 it employed most of the adult males in Florence. On July 1, 1961, it was closed down.

In 1956 the population was 1,941.

FLYNN LAKE, Antigonish County

A lake south of Georges Bay.

Probably named for James Flynn who had a grant nearby.

FOLLY LAKE, Colchester County

This settlement is located on the west side of Folly Lake in central Nova Scotia. James Flemmings "folly," his stony farm, was the origin of the name given to the Folly River and its source. Folly Lake which provided a name for the community that grew up around it. Hugh McInnes settled here sometime after 1818, but moved to Canada in 1834. William Carter obtained a grant here in 1829. Other grants were taken by: James B. Tupper in 1871; Mary McEachern in 1872, and J. Fraser Torrance in 1884.

Levi Upham was the schoolmaster at Folly Lake in 1832. A new school was built about 1868. Another new school was completed in 1909.

A Postal Way Office was established on October 1, 1869 with James B. Tupper as office keeper.

Lumbering and mining have been the main industries. Population in 1956 was 68.

FORBES, Colchester County

This settlement is located in the north-east corner of the county between Middleton Corner and the Pictou county line, near the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after early residents. Thomas Forbes emigrated to Pictou from Ireland in September, 1820 and was settled on land here by November 1821. He, along with Nicholas Langille and Benjamin Jodrie, received grants in 1828.

Forbes Postal Way Office was established on July 1, 1871 under the care of John Forbes. It was probably this which originated the place name.

Farming is the basic occupation.

FORBES POINT, Shelburne County

It is between Wood Harbour and Cockerwit Passage on the southern tip of Nova Scotia.

Because of its proximity to Woods Harbour, Forbes Point undoubtedly shared the Indian name Cockerquit, a name which, in another form, still is used to name the nearby passage. "Wreck Point" is another name used in reference to this place. Alexander Forbes was one of the first settlers in 1798. Before he arrived John Lumsden or Lonsdale had settled on the point. In 1812 the point was granted from north to south, to Neil McComiskey, Thomas McGuire, Daniel McGuire, Phineas Garrin, Alexander Forbes, W. Nickerson, David Bowman, John Garrin, Watson Nickerson, and Matthew Donaldson.

In 1893 a new school-house was erected. A Post Office was established in June, 1885, with John D. Forbes as Postmaster.

The first settlers took up fishing and farming, and the Forbes men were proficient shipbuilders. Later, catching and packing lobsters and the banks fisheries advanced.

Population in 1956 was 65.

FORDVIEW, Inverness County

This community is about two and a half miles north of Margaree Forks. The name is descriptive.

This place was once called "Margaree Ford."

Early settlers here were Pierre Arsenault, Simon Burke, George and John White, Paul Doucette and William Cormier. Others on the point of land extending into the Margaree River included Alfred Taylor and John Gillies.

In 1956 Fordview had a population of 147.

FOREST GLADE, Annapolis County

On the north mountain, approximately two miles west of the Annapolis-Kings county line, near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This is a descriptive name. Settlement began in this area around the time of the 18th-19th century.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 117.

FOREST GLEN, Colchester County

This settlement is located about four miles east of Shortts Lake in central Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive, and was given to the place by the inhabitants in March, 1858. A lot of 300 acres was laid out for William Aikens on the old road between Brookfield and Middle Stewiacke, in the north part of Forest Glen. In 1812, he died and his widow sold the land to John Pearson, who obtained a grant for it in 1814. A house was built on the lot before April 1812 by either Aikens or Pearson, probably the former. William Downing obtained a grant in 1812 which included the settlement and probably settled about that time since a nearby brook was named "Downings Brook."

The school-house was considered unfit for use in 1874, consequently, a new one was built by 1877.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

FOREST GLEN, Inverness County

It is about two and a half miles north of Margaree.

Coopers used to sell their goods to the Jersey merchants at Cheticamp.

The early settlers of this area included Mrs. Campbell MacLean, Peter Stewart, Malcolm Campbell, Henry MacKinnon, John Ross, Donald Ross, John Gillis, Hugh Pembrooke, Duncan Cameron, Neil Campbell, James Cameron, Angus Gillis, John Campbell, Donald Campbell, Richard Pembroke, Stephen MacKinnon and Angus Campbell.

In 1961 only one family remained at Forest Glen.

FOREST GLEN, Yarmouth County

This settlement is located north of Godfrey Lake, near the western shore of Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive. The land was part of Yarmouth township.

A Baptist meeting-house was built in 1880.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 97.

FOREST HILL, Guysborough County

This is the site of a gold mining village located about a mile north east of Archibald Lake, north east of Country Harbour, in eastern Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive. Gold was discovered by Samuel D. Hudson in June, 1893. By 1896 the mining town had been carved out of the wilderness. There were three gold stamp-mills, two or three stores, a school-house, and a population of 200 or 300. Mining operations hit a period

of idleness after the first five or six years, then picked up again in 1907 to 1909 when new leads were developed. Mining was carried on again in 1939 to 1942, but by 1950 the village was without inhabitants.

FOREST HILL, Kings County

This rural area is located about four miles south of Wolfville in central Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive. The land was part of Horton Township which was set up in 1761.

In 1937 the Baptist church loaned a building which was fitted for school purposes.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 112.

FOREST HOME, Kings County

This settlement is located at the end of the south-east branch of Gaspereau Lake in central Nova Scotia. Its name is descriptive. The land was part of Horton township and the proprietors on this area were: Abraham Harding, Parker Peabody, Samuel Reid, Jr. and Silas Pick.

Lumbering is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 63.

FORT BELCHER, Colchester County

This settlement is located at Lyons Head, on the north side of the mouth of the Salmon River in central Nova Scotia. Fort Belcher, from which the place name originated, was built about 1761 "to awe and curb the Mickmack Indians," and was named after Lieutenant-Governor Jonathan Belcher. It was "abandoned and going fast to ruin" in 1767. Jacob Lynds came from New England in 1761, later settled here, and died on November 22, 1768. He sold his farm to Richard Upham who was living here in 1767. The French Acadians occupied the area early in the 18th century, so that by 1748 there were fifteen families resident. They departed in September 1755, and the New Englanders came in 1761.

A school-house was built at the junction of the Fort Belcher road and the post road in 1857.

Farming is the main occupation.

FORT ELLIS, Colchester County

This community is located on the north side of the confluence of the Stewiacke and Shubenacadie Rivers, in central Nova Scotia. A fort was built here in October, 1761 and named after Honourable Henry Ellis, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of Nova Scotia. From this the community takes its name. The fort was abandoned and going to ruin by 1767.

Probably the first white settlement was begun by the French early in the eighteenth century. By 1750 Vil Hebert,

named for Pierre Hebert, a resident, was a small village. The land here was part of a grant given to Governor Montague Wilmot. It was purchased by Sir Alexander Inglis Cochrane in 1814, sold by his executors to Charles W. Tremaine on November 1, 1833, at which time there was a farmhouse, dairy, two barns, and several outhouses on the property. In 1841 the estate was purchased by James and Thomas Fulton.

Holy Trinity Anglican church was consecrated July 12, 1848, and served until a new Holy Trinity church was built in Stewiacke town in 1909. A log church was built by the Presbyterians near Fort Ellis in 1796-97. A new frame church was built in 1807, but it was replaced by a new church in 1845. M.A.B. Freeman was the teacher at Fort Ellis Road in 1839. In 1841, R. Sibley was teaching at Fort Ellis. A new school was built here about 1852. In 1933 a new school-house was erected to replace one burned in the spring of 1932.

A Postal Way Office was established at Lower Stewiacke about 1836. In 1852 it became a Post Office.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 110.

FORT LAWRENCE, Cumberland County

Fort Lawrence is a village located on the Isthmus of Chignecto, North-West of Amherst. The Indians called the area "Kwesowmalegek," meaning a hardwood point. The place was also known as Missiquash but the name is now applied only to the river dividing Nova Scotia from New Brunswick. The present name of the community is derived from the fort which was built there in 1750 by Major Charles Lawrence for the security of the Province.

Jacob Bourgeois and some companions from Port Royal were the first to settle there about 1670-71 and they were soon followed by Rene Arsenault and others. There were 152 settlers in the area. in 1751. In 1759 the township of Cumberland was projected and grants were made to eighty-one people, among them Bliss Willoughby, Edward Mott, Col. Joseph Faye, John Filmore and Major Indicot. Settlers were expected to come to the township in 1760, 1761 and 1762. On November 27, 1763, a new grant of thirty-four thousand five hundred acres was made.

A village apparently sprang up around the fort at an early date, as a land grant of 1760 refers to house lots already held by grantees. A school was established in 1812, and a post office was opened in 1825.

The population in 1956 was 148.

FORTIES SETTLEMENT, Lunenburg County

This community is situated about five miles west of New Ross and approximately two miles south-west of Lake Ramsey.

It gets its name from the fact that about forty lots were laid out to veterans of the Napoleonic wars on this part of the Military Road to Annapolis. On February 6, 1822, 6900 acres in the Sherbrooke-Forties settlement area were granted to these soldiers.

St. Augustine of Hippo Anglican Church was consecrated August 26, 1913. The United Baptist Church was built and dedicated sometime between 1909 and 1913.

A school-house was built in 1907.

A postal way office opened in August, 1873 with John A. Hiltz as Postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 199.

FOURCHU, Richmond County

This settlement is on the south-eastern coast of Cape Breton Island and about a mile and a half from the boundary between Richmond and Cape Breton Counties. Fourchu means "crooked" or "forked."

A Postal way office established here in 1861. On June 18, 1872, Rev. David Drummond, a Presbyterian, was inducted into the pastorate of Kennington Cove, Gabarus, Fourchu and Framboise. The Fourchu United Church was established in 1921. In 1881 the population was 680 but it had declined to 174 in 1956.

FOX HARBOUR, Cumberland County

The community of Fox Harbour is north of Wallace and east of Pugwash. According to T. C. Haliburton, the area was settled by Highlanders about 1812. Land was first granted, however, in 1784, to soldiers of the Royal Fencible American Regiment. The community had a school in 1829, a way office in 1842, and a Presbyterian Church about 1843. A new United Church was erected in 1931.

The population in 1956 was 80.

FOX ISLAND, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the south side of Fox Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name for Fox Island was Sebelogwokun, "where skins are stretched," or Wokwiswamunegoo, "Fox Island." The name is a shortened form of "Fox Island-mainland." The mainland was once called Waterloo on account of the vast numbers of the slain fish after an encounter. John Newton received licence of occupation for Fox Island and five hundred acres on the mainland, in 1790 which he used in the fishing industry. Patrick Lanigan received a grant here in July, 1816.

There was a Roman Catholic Chapel near here in 1828. A school-house was erected in Black Point section in 1876.

This was one of the most celebrated fishing grounds in

the county in the 1870's. In the mid-20th century it had become a place for summer cottages and the residents were summer visitors and fishermen.

Population in 1956 was 85.

FOX POINT, Lunenburg County

It is about two miles south of Hubbards on the western side of St. Margaret's Bay.

This settlement was probably named after an early settler or because of some incident involving a fox.

Mr. Shatford, the father of John E. Shatford, settled here soon after 1812. Patrick Noonan took possession of land here in 1832.

St. James' Anglican Church was built in 1909-1910. The Seventh Day Adventist Church was completed in July 1954 and dedicated June 19, 1955.

James McRae was schoolmaster here in 1846. A school was built in 1876.

Fishing and farming are the main industries. A fish company was constructed about 1948. Population in 1956 was 280.

FOX RIVER, Cumberland County

The rural area is located on the Fox River, west of Parrsboro. The first grantees here were Captain John Hatfield, 1784 and Rebecca Cloud and Finlay Burns, 1785. A school was established by 1835. A Wesleyan Chapel was built there in 1856 and a way office was established in 1872.

The population in 1956 was 225.

FRAMBOISE, Richmond County

This settlement is situated near the north-eastern end of Richmond County and about three miles from the boundary between Richmond and Cape Breton Counties. The Micmac Indian name for this place was "Tawanok" or "Tawitk" meaning "the outlet or flowing out." The place was long known as Framboise Cove. Framboise is French for "Raspberry."

There was a school here as early as 1845. The first Presbyterian Church was built here in 1862. A postal way office was established in 1858. The population in 1956 was 75.

FRAMBOISE INTERVALE, Richmond County

It is about four miles south-west of Framboise. Among the grantees was John Strachan. In 1904 Framboise Intervale had a population of 150 but in 1956 it was under 50.

FRANKVILLE, Antigonish County

A settlement east of Antigonish.

Known as the "Back Settlement of Harbour Bouche,"

because it was further from the harbour until the name was changed to Frankville by the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1887.

In 1898 it was a farming settlement with a population of 250.

The school district was consolidated with Havre Boucher in 1952.

The population in 1956 was 226.

FRASER'S GRANT, Antigonish County

Settlement south east of Antigonish.

Derived its name from its first settlers - Colin, Thomas, John and David Fraser, the four brothers of Bishop William Fraser and Donald Chisholm to whom their sister was married.

It became a prosperous farming district and a new school section was erected here in 1876.

John Fraser was the keeper of the postal way office in 1871.

FRASER MILLS, Antigonish County

A settlement south of Antigonish on the South River.

Named after Alexander Fraser who operated there a saw mill and a grist mill at which timber was sawn and wheat and oats ground into flour and oatmeal.

The first settlers were Ronald MacDonald, John McNeil and Augustine MacDonald who emigrated from Scotland about 1800 on the sailing ship *Nora* and made their way from Pictou to this central portion of the South River Valley. Other Scottish families who settled here were Boyd, Chisholm, Fraser, Gillis, MacDonald, MacGillivray, MacIsaac, MacPherson and Sinclair.

About 1828 the people of the district helped Mr. Grant to dam the South River and to build a saw mill. Later this mill was sold to Mr. Fraser, who built a grist mill which he operated for many years. Other industries were a tannery owned by Jim MacDonnell and a cheese factory owned by Mr. Archibald.

The first school house - the section was built of logs on Hugh Boyd's farm on the west side of the river. The second one was a framed one built about 1831 on the east side of the river. In 1848 Richard Carroll was teaching fifty-one scholars at "Fraser's Mills South River."

In 1928 the federal government of Canada replaced the old wooden dam of 1828 by a concrete one to supply water to a large Fishery Hatchery located across the road from the school.

FRASER MOUNTAIN, Pictou County

This is an area more than a place which is located to the north east of New Glasgow on the roads leading to Pine Tree and Little Harbour, near the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably named after early settlers; Archibald McKay and

Donald Cameron settled here about 1801. The latter received a grant of land here in 1811. An adjacent lot had been granted to Isaac Wharing in 1789.

A Kirk was built here about 1819 and was moved into New Glasgow about 1828 or 1830. By 1898 the area had been without organization and a school for many years.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 175.

FRASER SETTLEMENT, Halifax County

This place is located about twenty-four miles east of Truro in the Musquodoboit Valley. Probably it was named after Alexander Fraser who was an original grantee. The Fraser family was prominent here in the 1870's.

Farming is the basic industry.

FRAXVILLE, Lunenburg County

This settlement is situated on the south side of Sand Lake about two miles south of the boundary between Lunenburg and Kings Counties and about seven miles north-west of New Ross. It may have been named after an early settler.

Henry Saltzman was one of the earliest grantees on July 20, 1858. Benjamin O. DeWolf received a grant on May 17, 1870 and William Roost and Judson Legge received grants in April and August, 1881.

A Post Office was established in August, 1904.

Farming and lumbering are important.

Population in 1956 was 68.

FREEPORT, Digby County

This community is at the southern end of Long Island, on the eastern side of Grand Passage, near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

The name, Long Island, was used in reference to the settlement at one time. It was also called Lower Cove, because it is located on a cove at the "lower" end of the island, until this was officially changed to Freeport in 1865. This name possibly was taken from the town in New England by that name.

Borden Thurber, one of the first settlers, came from Weymouth where he had been a pioneer in 1765. Nathaniel Bates lived at Grant Passage prior to 1783.

A Baptist meeting-house was erected in 1839, and a new church was opened on January 30, 1861.

William Barbancks, a pioneer at Conway in 1765, taught school here in the late 18th century. A school-house was erected in 1835 with William Dickie as teacher. A second school-house was built about 1864-66, and a third one about 1895. In January, 1965, plans were being made to replace this school-house

with a new building. Islands Consolidated High School was built in 1962.

A Way Office, with John W. Powell in charge, opened in July, 1858. This became a Post Office in July, 1864. Freeport Federal Post Office was completed on May 22, 1960.

A temperance hall was built about 1884. In 1947 a home owned by Dr. Weir was secured by the Canadian Red Cross Society and was made over for a hospital.

Davis Fish Company began in 1918. Carmen Nase carried on a fur farming business beginning in 1924. Connors Brothers Ltd., fish canneries, began operations in April, 1930. Shipping and shipbuilding have also been carried on here.

Population in 1956 was 438.

FRENCH COVE, Richmond County

It is on the western side of St. Peters Inlet and about four miles north-east of St. Peters. French Cove was apparently known as McKay's Harbour at one time. Among the grantees were Edward Burke, 1866 and James McKay, 1873. In 1956 the population was 85.

FRENCH RIVER, Pictou County

This rural area is located on the French River south of Merigomish Harbour near the north shore of Nova Scotia. Prior to 1763 there was a French settlement at the mouth of this river and that is why both the river and the community are so named. Most of the area was part of the 1765 Wentworth grant but part was granted to John, Alexander, James, George, William and Angus McDonald in 1818.

A church was built here about 1861 or 1862. A Salvation Army Church or barracks was built in the summer of 1887 and opened December 20, 1887.

A school-house at Upper French River burned down on February 24, 1880, and was replaced by a new building by July.

A postal way office was established in 1860.

A grist mill was built near here by John Forbes and Simon Smith in 1847. Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 58.

FRENCH RIVER, Victoria County

This settlement is located near the mouth of the river of the same name north of St. Anns Bay. There were 182 people between French River and Wreck Cove in 1838 including families with such names as Eben McLeod, John McInnes, Thomas Urquhart, Norman Hugh McLeod, John McLeod, Alexander Ross, and John McLennan. The first church was probably the Presbyterian Church which was begun between 1857 and 1865 but not finished until some thirty years later. There was a school in the district by 1867. Industry has included an ice-skate manufacturing enterprise in 1900 and a shipyard in 1922.

FRENCH ROAD, Cape Breton County

It is located about four miles north-west of the head of Gabarus Bay. The old road which was cut out between Louisbourg and the Mira River by the French was the beginning of the main road through this settlement and gave the place its name. Settlement probably began early in the 19th century. A grant of land was made to Angus McDonald in 1867. Much of the remaining land was granted to McDonalds in 1882 and in 1903-04.

Allan McDonald was the teacher here in 1848-49 and a school-house was built before 1875. A new school-house was built in 1925-2 to replace a building that was destroyed by fire.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

FRENCHMANS BARN, Antigonish County

Rock north east of Merigomish Island, Antigonish County.

It is a massive rock on the shore of Northumberland Strait, shaped like a building, and called "Frenchman's Barn" because a French ship was wrecked here in the 17th century. Skeletons were found near the rock, also called "The Barn."

The first permanent settler in the district was John (Ban) Gillis from Morar, Scotland, who chose a sheltered spot on a small cove near the bluff, built a log cabin and began to fish. After about four years he returned to Scotland to bring his wife and son to his new home. Probably the first white girl born on the Gulf shore was their daughter, Mary Gillis.

The government of Nova Scotia granted money to build a small wharf at the Barn to shelter small vessels.

FRENCH VILLAGE, Halifax County

A community situated on the east side of French Village Harbour on St. Margaret's Bay, about fifteen miles west of Halifax City, which was named for descendants of the French-speaking pioneers of Lunenburg who had been encouraged by Governor John Parr in 1783 to come here to begin settlement. A large district around the Head of St. Margaret's Bay as well as French Village Harbour was considered to be "the French Village" and here lived families of the surname Boutelier, Brine, Dauphinee, Dorey, Hubley and Mason. The site of the present village had been granted in 1752 to the Honourable Benjamin Green, provincial treasurer. About 1900 the district to the north near the main Halifax-Chester highway was distinguished by the name Tantallon. The railway station on the Halifax and south-western Railway line was called "French Village Station," although now the communities of Tantallon and Glen Haven intervene before the present "French Village" is reached. The Halifax and South-Western Railway was officially opened for traffic from Halifax as far as Mahone Bay on October 27, 1904.

A meeting-house was erected in the district about 1824. St. Paul's Anglican Church was consecrated on November 3,

1863. A new Baptist Church was built in 1885. The new St. Luke's United Church at French Village Station was begun in April 1965, being dedicated about November 1965.

John Brine was the schoolmaster in 1836. A new school-house was built in 1907.

Formerly fishing and limited farming were the important industries, with some lumbering.

The Nova Scotia Power Commission completed a hydro-electric plant on the Indian River in 1919, and some men who maintain the plant live at French Village Station. At French Village many summer homes have been constructed since the end of World War II, and a number of residents are employed in the metropolitan Halifax-Dartmouth district.

The population in 1956 was 77.

FRENCHVILLE, Cape Breton County

It is about six miles south-west of the head of the West Arm of Sydney Harbour and near Upper Leitches Creek. The early settlers were from France and the Island of Miquelon, and because of this the place got its name. In May, 1823, land was laid off for Simon, John, Peter, and Charles Gautereau, one of whom built a house before January, 1824. John was a native of Miquelon who moved to Prince Edward Island, and asked for land in Cape Breton in September, 1822. By October, 1826 these four and Benjamin Martin had formed a settlement about six miles above the head of Balls Creek consisting of about 55 people and were asking that a lot be set aside for a chapel and a school. By 1875, a school-house and a Roman Catholic Chapel had been built. A new school-house was built at Rear of French Vale in 1874.

A Postal Way Office was established on January 1, 1872 with Duncan McSwain as office keeper.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 157.

GABARUS, Cape Breton County

Three communities share this place name: Gabarus and Gabarus Barachois, which are located on the south side of Gabarus Bay, and Gabarus Lake, which is on the west side of the lake of the same name, on the east coast of Cape Breton Island. Although the name may be a gallicized corruption of "Cabot's Cross," indicating Cabot's landfall, it appears as Chapeau Rouge on a map of 1601, as Gabor on a map of 1631, as Gabari on a map of 1685, as Gabori on one of 1744, and as Gabarus on one of 1751. The variations, Baye de Gabori and Baye de Gabaron were both used by Bellin in 1744. Reputedly the bay was named after Francois Cabarrus, a French Finance Minister, but this is incorrect since Cabarrus was born in 1752. It may have been named after the Cabiri, Greek mythological characters who had the power of protecting life against storms at sea. Another explanation is that the name is a result of the translation of an old French name, chapeau rouge, "red cap," into English. The Micmac name was Gabalosk.

Settlement began here before 1768, by which year Richard Collins, Edward and Thomas McDonald, John Clewly, Francis Joice, Peter Jervois, John Perry, and a Mr. Curdo had built houses and stages without acquiring title to the land. In 1774, forty-seven people lived here. In the 1780's most settlement was at Gabarus Barachois.

A Methodist church, under construction in February, 1858, was in use by March, 1860 and was dedicated on December 2, 1866. A new church, which later became the United Church, was completed about the end of 1883. A Presbyterian church at Gabarus Lake, opened late in September, 1860, was destroyed by fire on January 29, 1911, and the new church was dedicated on September 14, 1912. A Baptist church, built before 1903, was later taken down. A Roman Catholic Church was also demolished early in the 20th century. Archibald McDougall started teaching at Big Lake, Gabarus in June, 1831. New school-houses were built at Gabarus in 1877 and at Gabarus Lake in 1899. Two other new schools were built at Gabarus in 1937-38 and at Gabarus Lake in 1945.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1842 at Gabarus.

The fishing industry was begun here by the French in the early 18th century. In 1903 there were three lobster canneries and a new breakwater had just been built, but by 1961 the last cannery was closed down since lobsters could be shipped live to markets.

The population in 1956 was: Gabarus, 70; Gabarus Barachois, 200; Gabarus Lake, 109.

GABARUS LAKE, Cape Breton County

see GABARUS

GABARUS BARACHOIS, Cape Breton County

see GABARUS

GAETZ BROOK, Halifax County

This place is located on the south-east side of Chezzetcook Lake north-east of Dartmouth. It was named after the Gaetz (Gates) family for Joseph G. Gates obtained a 100-acre grant on the north-east side of the lake in 1899. In 1914, 150 acres were granted to Henry and John Gaetz. The Gaetz family operated an inn for many years.

The population in 1956 was 101.

GAIRLOCH MOUNTAIN, Victoria County

This locality is situated south-east of Inverness. It was named after Gairloch, Ross-shire, Scotland by Scottish settlers. There was a school in the district in 1867 with forty-three pupils.

GANNON, Cape Breton County

It is located on the line of the Canadian National Railways, near the southern end of the Little Bras d'Or, in eastern Cape Breton Island. The place may have been named for an early resident, and in the early 19th century it was part of the settlement called French Village.

Francis Young got a crown lease for a lot called "Mon Espoir," my hope, on August 28, 1808. In 1818, he got a grant of this lot and another that he had purchased from a Mr. Ross. James Laffin, a native of Ireland, married the widow of George Burchill, settled on land for which Burchill had received a ticket of location, and asked for a grant in 1824. The lot joined the eastern boundary of lands occupied by a person called Joe the Caulker. In 1833 William Cook was granted the northern half of lot number 10. A ticket of occupation for the southern half had already been given to Walter Dunn. William Edwards got a grant in the northern part of the settlement in 1834.

A two-room school was opened at Gannon Road in the Autums of 1941. A new six-room school-house was built in 1957.

Farming and mining are the basic industries in the area.

GARDEN OF EDEN, Pictou County

This settlement is located on the Moose River on the north side of Eden Lake in northern Nova Scotia. Because of the beauty of the location it was named after the Biblical garden by William MacDonald, one of the first settlers who came about 1830. With him came his sons, John, Alexander and George, and a son-in-law, William Miller. A small log hut was erected here by the Surveyor-General for the accommodation of travellers and on that site Luther Church was built about 1858.

A new Presbyterian Church was opened on October 20, 1874.

A school-house was built in 1919-1920.
A postal way office was established in 1848.
Population in 1956 was 59.

GARDEN LOTS, Lunenburg County

This community is located on the Lunenburg Peninsula on the north side of Lunenburg Bay. This name dates back to about 1760 when "garden lots," or plots of ground for the use of the townspeople in growing food for themselves were laid out and registered.

A new school was built in 1892.
Fishing and farming are the main industries.
Population in 1956 was 302.

GARDINER MINES, Cape Breton County

This large community is located on the south side of Lingan Basin. It is said to be named after Michael Gardiner, an early Irish settler.

In 1818, Alexander Campbell, a Scot who came to Cape Breton in 1814, got a grant of lot Number 5, called "Barbuc," between lands granted to Dominick Jennings and Mathew Tobin. In 1833 and 1835 the General Mining Association of England began to get grants of land in the area. A shaft was sunk in 1870-73, and the coal was carried to the International pier for shipment. The colliery was purchased by Dominion Coal Company in 1893 and closed down in December, 1894.

The Roman Catholic Mission Church of St. James was built in 1949.

Gardiner Mines school-house was destroyed by fire on November 27, 1901. A new two-room school-house was built in 1943. Another new two-room school-house was built in 1952-53.

A Postal Way Office was established on May 1, 1873 with William Routledge as keeper. A new Post Office was established in August, 1904.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.
In 1956 the population was 676.

GARLAND, Kings County

This rural area is located about midway between Berwick and Harbourville in west central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after an early settler.

The industries are farming and lumbering.

GARRY, Victoria County

Garry is a locality situated north-west of Baddeck.

GASPEREAU, Kings County

This rural area is located on the Gaspereau river in central Nova Scotia. The Indian names for the Gaspereaux River were: "Magapekegechk" meaning "flowing over big stones" and "Segoonumaakade," "place of gaspereaux." "Gaspereaux" is the French word for a type of fish plentiful here which were called "alewives" by the English. After the deportation of the Acadians in 1755 the land was settled by people from New England. Some of the earliest settlers were the Caldwell, Benjamin, Martin and Pierce families. James Stewart was an original grantee in the area.

A meeting house was constructed about 1821. About 1853 it was moved and a Baptist Church was erected on the same spot. A new church was built in 1911-12 and dedicated October 6, 1912. A Catholic chapel was set on fire by an insane man in June, 1871.

Timothy Eaton was a schoolmaster at Gaspereau in 1812. The same year, Moses Stephens was employed to teach at East side of Gaspereau River. In 1814 a school-house had been provided. New school houses were built in 1867 and 1899. Gaspereau Valley Consolidated School was built in 1965.

Postal way offices were established here for short periods of time in 1842 and 1847. In 1852 the office became permanent.

Various forms of agriculture, especially fruit growing, constitute the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 322.

GASPEREAUX LAKE, Antigonish County

A lake south-west of Antigonish, named for the French name of the "ale-wife." The school section was named Ashdale. In 1795 Alexander Fraser moved from Pictou to a clearing near Gaspereaux Lake.

GAVELTON, Yarmouth County

This rural area is located on the east side of Lake Vaughan, near the south shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably named for John Gavel, one of a number of Loyalists who applied for land in 1784 and had lots laid out for them in the Tusket Lake's area in 1786. The four lots comprising the area were taken by Jane Cochran, Kenneth Reach, Nicholas Lawrence, and John Gavel.

A Baptist meeting-house at Tusket Lake was dedicated on November 25, 1855.

A Post Office was established in December, 1876 with W. H. Gavel as postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

GAYS RIVER, Colchester County

This community is located on Gays River and six miles south-south-east of Shubenacadie. The Indian name was Wisunawon, "Beaver castor." Gays River is said to have derived its name from the fact of a traveller by the name of Gay having camped on its bank for a night on his way from Halifax to Pictou, before anyone had settled there. First settlement began about 1780 with Daniel and William McHeffy, George Moore, William Cook, and Robert Blades. Richard Mahaffy received a grant on the north side of the river on October 4, 1787. Lots of land were surveyed for Peter and James Hawthorns and George Moore in April 1806. On February 25, 1812, Elizabeth Moore was granted 500 acres and Samuel Moore was granted 250 acres. George Hunter received a 200 acre grant on November 8, 1827.

St. Paul's Anglican chapel was begun in 1830, consecrated June 28, 1836, and abandoned in 1864. A Presbyterian church was built in 1818; it was replaced by a new church which was begun in 1856 and opened in 1858. In 1925 it became the United Church.

C. Beckwith was schoolmaster here in 1830. A school may have been built about 1854. A new school-house was built about 1887-88.

A Postal Way Office was established at Gays River Road in 1860. A Temperance Hall was built in 1866.

Farming is the basic industry. Population in 1956 was 104.

The population in 1956 was 104.

GEORGES BAY, Antigonish County

See CAPE GEORGE

GEORGE, CAPE, Antigonish County

See CAPE GEORGE

GEORGEFIELD, Hants County

This settlement is located about one mile north of Porter Lake and between Lower Selma and McPhee Corner in central Nova Scotia. It was named after George Miller who was one of the earliest settlers here in 1826 and who was still here in 1871.

A school-house was built in 1871.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 65.

GEORGES ISLAND, Halifax County

An island situated in Halifax Harbour. De Labat called it "Ile Ronde ou Raquette," probably because he thought it was shaped like a snowshoe. It was "George's Island" on a 1732 map, and was named in honour of H.M. King George II of Great Britain. Some settlers were landed there when Halifax was founded in 1749.

The first fortifications on the island were begun by Governor Edward Cornwallis in July 1750. In 1795 a Star Fort and blockhouse were erected, being named Fort Charlotte in 1798. This fort was levelled in 1811, preparatory to building a martello tower and new parapets. Reconstruction was carried on between 1864 and 1869, and the tower was torn down by 1877.

The lighthouse was lighted in January, 1876.

In November, 1960, the island was taken over by the Department of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources, and in January, 1962, work began on a restoration project.

GEORGE'S LAKE, Antigonish County

See SOUTH LAKE

GEORGES RIVER, Cape Breton County

This community is located near the mouth of the river of the same name, at the north end of St. Andrew's Channel and about five miles south-south-west of North Sydney. Its name is probably in honour of George II or George III. In the 1760's the cove was called Swanton Cove by J. W. F. DesBarres.

Baptiste Josson, who was living here in 1818, got a grant of land in 1839. Michael Kelly, who had been living on the North-west Arm, since about 1800, got a grant here in 1831, along with John Musgrave, who came to Nova Scotia at the beginning of the American Revolutionary War. John Moffatt, another Loyalist from Newport, also got a grant in 1831. Louis L'Allemand, a native of France, came to Cape Breton soon after 1800 and settled at the entrance of George River, receiving a grant of the land in 1842. Francis Marche settled here about 1815 but sold out to Henry Musgrave in 1830 and moved to Newfoundland. Musgrave received a grant of the land in 1834.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church built at Little Bras d'Or in 1843, was taken down and re-erected here in 1898. It was officially opened on November 6, 1898.

A new school-house was completed in 1900. In 1957 a new, four-room consolidated elementary school-house was under construction for the George River - Bras d'Or West - Long Island main district.

A Postal Way Office was established on June 1, 1861 with Alexander Moore as office keeper. A new office was established on August 1, 1873 under Campbell McQuarrie.

The Eastern Extension Railway was opened between Hawkesbury and Sydney in October, 1890. In 1903 the Dominion Iron and Steel Company was mining dolomite at George River Mountain.

Farming, fishing and lumbering are the basic industries. In 1956 the population was 160.

GEORGEVILLE, Antigonish County

A settlement north west of Antigonish on Cape George,

formerly known as Cape George Parish. Among early grantees were families of the surname Gillis, McDonald, McInnis, McNeil, McPherson and Smith.

A new school-house was built at Georgeville in 1869. In 1903 Greendale school section was consolidated to Georgeville and in 1915 the back settlement of Cape George was added.

The population in 1956 was 79.

GEORGEVILLE BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook which flows north into Northumberland Strait.

GIANT LAKE, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the south side of the lake of the same name, about four miles south east of the Antigonish-Guysborough County line, in eastern Nova Scotia. It was so named after Duncan McDonald who was called the "giant" because of his size and feats of strength. He discovered the lake in 1840 and guided the first settlers there in 1843. They were: Angus Duncan, Angus McDonald, John McNeil, Ronald, Donald and Angus McIsaac mostly from Inverness, Scotland. By 1857 there were nine families resident.

St. Francis De Sales Roman Catholic Church was built by Thomas O'Neil, probably in the early 20th century. A school was built in 1867. A post office was opened in 1895 with John McLean, postmaster. By 1965 rural free delivery had been established.

Lumbering and limited farming are the basic industries. Population in 1956 was 89.

GIANT PORTER RIVER, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the Porter River in eastern Nova Scotia. The name is a combination of Giant Lake, named after the giant, Duncan McDonald, and Porter River, which was probably named after an early settler. Settlement was begun in the early or mid-19th century by McIsaacs, McLeans, and McDonalds. Alexander McNeil was an occupant of one of the lots in 1869.

A school-house was built before 1871.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

GIBBON, Cape Breton County

It is on the railway spur between Sydney and the Point Edward Naval Base near the point where the line crosses the Sydney River. It was named after the Gibbons family, several members of which lived here in the late 19th century. A station was established here in the early 1940's when the railway spur was built. Settlement probably began here in the late 1780's,

and the land was granted in 1786 to Alexander Haire and Samuel Sparrow.

Farming is the basic industry.

GIBRALTAR, Halifax County

This place is located on the Musquodoboit river, approximately twenty-two miles north-east of Dartmouth. It was so named because of a high rocky cliff which reminded early explorers of the rock which guarded the Mediterranean, the name being commonly used prior to 1841. The Indians called it Weesik, "the beavers home." John Dunbrack received a 500 acre grant of land here on December 18, 1793.

The Musquodoboit Railway was probably built through this section late in 1914, and opened in January, 1916.

Lumbering is the basic industry.

GILBERT COVE, Digby County

This community is on the east side of St. Marys Bay on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

The settlement was named after early settlers who came here about 1783.

Henry S. Mallett open a postal way office here in 1859. Americus Wheelock taught school here in 1832.

Fishing and farming are the major industries.

Population in 1956 was 134.

GILLIS BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook which flows west into Livingstone Cove formerly called Livingstone Brook, because it flowed through land granted to the Livingston family.

GILLIS COVE, Inverness County

It is about two miles north-east of Orangedale.

Gillis Cove was named after settlers. Neil Gillis received a grant in 1835 and Angus Gillis a grant in 1872. Another grantee at Gillis Cove was William McIvor, 1873.

GILLIS LAKE, Antigonish County

A lake south of Antigonish, named for the Gillis family who owned the surrounding land.

Teresa McLaughlin was the schoolmistress in 1848 with sixteen pupils of the surname McLean and McDonald.

GILLIS LAKE, Cape Breton County

It is on the south side of a lake of the same name, and about two miles north of the head of East Bay in eastern Cape Breton Island. It may have been named after Donald Gillis who got a grant of land nearby in 1838. A neighbouring lot was

granted to Allan McDonald in 1837. The Micmac name was Elbegolkik.

A school-house was built before 1875.

A Postal Way Office was established on November 1, 1873 with R. A. McDonald as office keeper.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

GILLISDALE, Inverness County

It is about halfway between Scotsville and Southwest Margaree and North of Lake Ainslie.

The place is named after settlers who came from Morar, Scotland, between 1821 and 1825. Included among them were grantees, Archibald, James, Donald, Angus, Peter, John A., and Gillis Gillis. Other early settlers in the vicinity were John McDougald, Senior and Junior, Rev. Ronald McDougald, Allen, John and Donald McLellan, James, Ronald and Duncan McDonald. The McLellan family, also from Morar, Scotland, arrived here around 1819.

A school and a forge were located here during the 1870's. In 1907 there was a consolidation of South-West Margaree, Gillis and McDougall section.

The population of Gillisdale in 1956 was 86.

GILLIS POINT, Victoria County

The settlement of Gillis Point is located south west of Washabuck on Bras d'Or Lake. It was named after early settlers. There was a school in the district by 1867.

GILLIS POINT EAST, Victoria County

See GILLIS POINT

GILLISVILLE, Cape Breton County

This settlement is located on the west side of Gillis Lake and about four miles north-north-west of East Bay. It was named after the Gillis family who were early residents. Land in the area was granted to Angus McDonald in 1838, Donald Curry in 1862, and James Gillis in 1873.

A new one-room school-house was built in 1948.

The main industries are farming and lumbering.

GLACE BAY, Cape Breton County

Incorporated as a town in 1901, Glace Bay is on the eastern side of Cape Breton Island about twelve miles east of Sydney. According to Dr. S. T. Rand, the Indian name of the place was "Wasokusegwom" or "Wosekusegwon" meaning shining, the home of glory, or bright home. The name Glace Bay (Ice Bay) appears in La Roque's Census of 1752, describing the bay which was formed by Table Head and Cape Percé. In Samuel Holland's

Survey of Cape Breton Island, Glace Bay was called Dyson Bay. It was also known for a time as Windham Bay, in honour of William Windham, who was at one time Secretary of War in the British Government. In earlier days the name was occasionally written as Glass Bay.

While the British occupied Cape Breton Island, following the first siege of Louisbourg, Fort William was built near Table Head by Lieutenant Rhodes, of Sir William Pepperrell's Regiment, in 1748, to protect a coal mine worked for the use of the Garrison at Louisbourg. Fort William was a blockhouse, brought from Boston, with a palisade. It enabled the British to repel attackers and after Cape Breton Island was restored to France it was of service until destroyed by fire in 1752.

There was probably a small settlement on the south side of Glace Bay as early as 1818, when Walter Blackett sought and obtained a grant of land there. There were said to be a few Irish inhabitants there in 1832. The area was served by a postal way office at Bridgeport as early as 1841. The way office at Glace Bay became a post office on June 1, 1866, with William MacDonald as postmaster. A new Post Office was built and opened in 1907.

Glace Bay has been for several decades the heart of the coal industry in Cape Breton Island. Coal mining was on a relatively small scale until the 1860's, when both the Hub and Harbour seams which had been leased in 1858 were being mined, and Clyde Colliery, Caledonia Colliery and Glace Bay Colliery were in operation.

Caledonia Colliery, in operation from 1865 to 1961 has a remarkable record of longevity. Glace Bay Harbour had a shipping station from about 1862. With the formation of the Dominion Coal Company in 1893, and the extension of the International Mines Railway by way of Morien to Louisbourg in 1896, there was considerable development of the coal industry.

About the turn of the century several new collieries were opened. New Aberdeen grew up around No. 2 Colliery which was opened in 1898. Collieries Nos. 3, 7, 11, 24, 1-B, 20 and 26 were opened in 1900, 1903, 1913, 1919, 1924, 1939, and 1943, respectively. Nos. 9, 3, 7, 2, 11, 1-B and 4, were closed in 1914, 1915, 1918, 1949 (nos. 2 & 11), 1955 and 1961 respectively. The population of Glace Bay increased from 2459 in 1891 to 6945 in 1901, the year of its incorporation as a town.

A lobster canning factory commenced operations in Glace Bay in 1901. Fishing is still an industry of some importance, and lobsters, swordfish, cod, haddock, and halibut are caught. There is a fish plant in the town. A commercial heavy water plant was built at Glace Bay in 1967-1968.

Glace Bay has two hospitals, St. Joseph's Hospital was opened in 1902 and the Glace Bay General Hospital was opened in 1914.

By 1904, the town had a publicly owned electrical system and waterworks, a fire department, a police force and a

town hall. There were then seven schools, nine churches, a hospital, a Y.W.C.A., three hotels, 3 banks, telegraph companies, one hundred and twenty-five stores and several halls. The town was illuminated by electric lights on Jan. 11. 1902.

In 1902 Marconi established a wireless telegraph station at Table Head. The contract for its construction was awarded to Rhodes, Curry & Company. By June of that year four towers, two hundred and fifteen feet in height, were completed at Table Head. Signor Marconi sent the first Transatlantic Wireless message to Poldhu, England, on December 15, 1902. In 1904 this station was moved to a new site near Port Morien. In 1951 a monument commemorating the first Transatlantic radio was erected on the site of the Marconi Station at Table Head.

The beginning of Presbyterianism in what is now Glace Bay, may be traced back to 1850 when Rev. Hugh McLeod of Mira Ferry visited the sixteen Presbyterian families who resided in this area. Rev. Alexander Farquharson was the first minister of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Glace Bay. He was called to that church late in 1866, and he was inducted into the Glace Bay Church on March 16, 1867. His charge then included Glace Bay, the Intercolonial, and Clyde Mines. The first Presbyterian Church, built in 1868, was on the corner of Commercial and York Streets. In 1892 the congregations of Chalmers in Dominion and Gordon in Reserve Mines were separated from St. Paul's Church to become a self-sustaining pastoral charge. In 1895, the present St. Paul's Presbyterian Church was built. Warden Presbyterian Church had its beginning in 1903 and it became self-sustaining in 1909. Knox Congregation was formed in 1903. The Church building was begun later in 1903 and completed in 1904, and remodelled in 1915.

Epworth Methodist Church was the town's first Methodist congregation. For sometime the congregation met in the Orange Hall with the services provided by a minister from Dominion. The church building on York Street was completed in 1901. In 1924 it became a self-sustaining congregation. In 1925 it became Epworth United Church.

Knox Presbyterian Church became Knox United Church in 1925. It is located on Commercial Street.

Warden United Church was formed in 1925 with the union of the Methodist and Presbyterian congregations in the New Aberdeen district. This was a combination of the Wesley Methodist congregation which had its beginning about 1906 and Warden Presbyterian Church.

Rev. W. Y. Porter, travelling missionary, probably conducted the first services of the Anglican Church at Glace Bay in the 1850's. After Mr. Porter's death in 1859, Rev. W. E. Gelling, took charge of this mission, and in 1866 Rev. Alfred Brown began his ministry in Glace Bay and took up residence there. He had charge of the Glace Bay-Cow Bay (Port Morien) area. In 1901 the northern part of St. Paul's Parish became St. Mary's

Parish, Glace Bay. The present church building was erected in 1903.

St. Anne's Parish is the oldest Roman Catholic parish in Glace Bay. It was organized in 1866. The church was destroyed by fire in 1919, and a new church, the cornerstone of which was laid in 1919, was then built, although it was not completed until 1936. The Parish of St. John the Baptist was established in 1903. The church was destroyed by fire and rebuilt between 1916 and 1925. St. Anthony's Parish was made a separate entity in 1903 and a church was built near Steele's Hill. Holy Cross Parish had its origin in a mission founded in 1938. It was made a separate parish in 1949.

The Glace Bay Baptist Church may trace its history back to 1863 when Baptists from the Mira district established a Sunday school there. In 1873 the Glace Bay Baptist Church was organized as part of the Mira-Homeville charge, and a meeting house was erected on Commercial Street in that year. The church was blown down in the August gale of 1874 and was subsequently rebuilt and enlarged. A new church was built on York Street in 1901-1902.

The Salvation Army organized a corps in Glace Bay in 1895. It at first met in rented quarters until the Salvation Army Citadel was opened on New Year's Day, 1902.

The Glace Bay Pentecostalists was organized early in 1929 and the Church was afterwards built on Dominion Street.

The congregation of the Sons of Israel received its Corporate Charter in 1901, and a synagogue was built in 1902. In 1928 the Talmud Torah building was erected with classrooms for Sunday school and the teaching of Hebrew.

There was a school at Glace Bay by 1865, and a new one was built in 1868. Two others were built in 1876 and 1877. In 1885 little Glace Bay, as it was then known, had five departments; in 1890, it had six; and in 1893, it had forty. In 1896 a new school was built and a church was transformed into a four-room school. In 1901, when the town was incorporated, there were three schools owned by the school commissioners and one building rented from St. Anne's Parish. Additional schools were opened in 1907, 1908, and 1911, and a four-room high school was built in 1913. Glace Bay High school building at the corner of May and MacLean Streets was opened in 1914. In 1916 a six-room school was destroyed by fire in New Aberdeen and two years later it was replaced by an eight-room school. In 1920 a new St. Anne's High School was built and new buildings were also provided for Caledonia. Central School was destroyed by fire in 1920 and replaced two years later by a twenty-room school. A twelve-room building was erected in 1938 to replace St. Anthony's School which had been destroyed by fire two years earlier. Other schools were built in 1939, 1941, 1947, 1948, 1952 and 1956. One of those is Glace Bay High School which was completed in 1947.

Among the newspapers published in Glace Bay were:

The Glace Bay Gazette, dating from the incorporation of the town until 1947; *The Glace Bay Standard*, 1909, 1911; *Maritime Labour Herald*, 1921-1925; *Nova Scotia Miner*, 1931-1935; *Social Justice*, 1935.

The Glace Bay Fire Department was organized in 1901 and it moved to its quarters in the town hall in 1903. It acquired its first motor truck in 1919.

The Caledonia Rugby Team of Glace Bay was an outstanding English Rugby team. It won the Eastern Canadian Title in 1932. From then until World War II it continued to be victorious in this area.

The Cape Breton Miners' Museum, which was built as a Centennial project, was opened in 1967.

The population of Glace Bay in 1966 was 23,516.

GLASGOW, Cape Breton County

It is on the south side of the south end of St. Andrew's Channel and between Shubenacadie and Cross Point. It was probably named after Glasgow, Scotland.

Hector and Hugh McSwayne, who settled here in 1817, got grants of their land, as did Ronald McSwayne, in 1833. Neil McNeil who was settled here before 1826, got a grant in 1836.

A Post Office was established in February, 1892, with Alexander D. McSevern as Postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the main occupations.

A post office south east of Antigonish.

GLASSBURN, Antigonish County

Former names were Black River and Beauly, but in 1891 the Legislature of Nova Scotia changed the name to Glassburn after a parish in Scotland.

John Grant of Strathglass settled here about 1807.

The school district borders on Guysborough County and its boundaries have been altered many times because of changing population. At least twelve priests obtained their early schooling there. The section was the birthplace of former School Inspector A. B. MacDonald and Rev. Dr. D. J. MacDonald, President of St. Francis Xavier University. The school was closed in 1953.

In 1898 it had a cheese factory and a population of 125.

GLEN ALPINE, Antigonish County

A settlement S. W. of Antigonish.

Named by John MacMillan who settled there with his family about 1810 or perhaps a little earlier, after Glen Alpine and the lakes of Lochaber in Scotland. Among the early grantees were John and Samuel Cameron, Angus McDonald, Angus and Duncan Gillis and Angus McIsaac.

In 1848 Angus Cameron was the teacher. It is now part of the North Lochaber school section.

Thomas Cooper was appointed postal way office keeper on April 1, 1872.

In 1898 it was a farming settlement with a population of 150.

GLEN BARD, Antigonish County

Nine miles west of Antigonish town.

In 1961 a cairn was erected here by the Antigonish Highland Society in memory of the Bard John Maclean, one of the most famous Gaelic poets who ever lived in Nova Scotia. He was born in the Island of Tiree, Scotland, and came with this family to this country in 1819, settling in the district.

GLENBERVIE, Colchester County

This settlement is located on the Pembroke River, in the Upper Stewiacke Valley, in central Nova Scotia. Two names are used in reference to this place. Pembroke, the older name was given before 1866, probably for Pembroke, Wales. "Glenbervie" a name which originated after 1873, may have been given for Bervie, Kincardineshire, Scotland, with "Glen" meaning a secluded valley, added to make the name partly descriptive.

John Cummings obtained a survey of land here in 1785. Robert Deyarmond moved here soon after 1790 and received a grant of the land he had improved in 1811. Matthew Johnson was settled and improving land by 1816 when his grant was made.

A new school was built at Pembroke in 1873.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population of Pembroke in 1956 was 58.

GLEN CAMPBELL, Inverness County

It is about four miles east-south-east of the town of Inverness. It is said to have been named after D. A. Campbell, a postmaster here. Daniel Campbell was the postmaster in 1913. Angus Gillis obtained land in this area in 1840.

A school-house was located at the cross-roads here in the 1870's. A number of families of the name of Campbell had settled here by then.

GLENCOE, Guysborough County

This settlement is located about half-way between the upper Salmon River and the upper Guysborough River in eastern Nova Scotia. In 1875, by Act of the Legislature, the area including the rear of Roman Valley Settlement, the rear of Salmon River Lakes, the road from Salmon River Lakes to Roman Valley and McDonald Settlement was named "Glencoe," possibly after a place in Argyleshire, Scotland, where a massacre occurred in 1692. Before this it was known as "Back Settlement of Roman Valley." John and James Bray and Michael Mahar all received a hundred acre grant here in 1867, but they were resi-

dents at the time. In 1901, John P. Farrell received a hundred and ten acre grant here.

A school was built in 1879. A new school was begun in 1915 and by 1917 "halting progress" was being made in its construction.

Lumbering is the basic industry.

GLENCOE, Hants County

This rural area is located about seven miles directly south of the mouth of the Shubenacadie river in central Nova Scotia. It may have been named for Glencoe, Argyleshire, Scotland where Chief Maclan and his MacDonald followers were massacred in 1692.

Some of the grantees were: Allen McArthur, March 10, 1800; William Evans, 350 acres on November 27, 1813; and John Archibald, November 29, 1834.

The place was not yet large enough to have a school by 1898.

Farming is the basic industry.

GLENCOE, Inverness County

This community is about eleven miles west of Whycocomagh. It is named after a vale in Argyleshire, Scotland.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Among the earliest settlers were John and Archibald MacDonald who came here via Sydney in 1820. Neil, John and James MacKinnon who came from the Isle of Canna, Scotland, in 1833; Hugh MacDonald and Neil Stewart (of the Isle of Eigg, Scotland).

GLENCOE, Pictou County

This station is located on the upper East River about a mile above St. Paul in north-central Nova Scotia. It was named after a valley in Argyleshire, Scotland where a number of Scots were massacred. The two lots of land here were granted to Duncan Cameron in 1814 and to Donald Cameron in 1828.

A new school-house was burned in 1874 and was replaced by a new building by July, 1875. This building burned late in 1909 and a new school was opened September 6, 1909. This school was also burned down in January, 1938.

Farming is the basic industry.

GLEN CURRIE, Cape Breton County

It is a community about a mile north of Grand Mira South on the east side of the Mira River. It may have been named after a place in Scotland.

Angus Campbell was a resident here when a neighbouring lot was granted to Charles McKinnon in 1839. The eastern terminus of an old road between Louisbourg and the Mira River was here. Laurent Soly, a native of Spain, and several other

settlers took up residence on the Mirė River in 1749 and 1750.

A school-house was built before 1875.

Farming and lumbering are industries.

GLENDYER, Inverness County

This community is about two miles north-east of Mabou. It takes its name from Donald McLean MacDonald, who came here from New Glasgow in 1848 and erected a mill for dyeing.

Grantees included James Whitehead who obtained a lease in 1807, David Smith who had land surveyed for him in 1808, Benjamin Smith and Lewis Lambert Smith who applied for land in 1815, Parker Smith who had a warrant of survey in 1826, and Thomas Whitehead who received a warrant of survey in 1828.

Donald McLean MacDonald's grandfather was from the parish of Milmorack, Scotland. He arrived at Pictou in the *Hector* in 1773. His grandson operated mills for dyeing and fulling as well as a grist mill and a sawmill. His sons were responsible for the first Glendyer Wool Mills built in 1881. They were destroyed by fire in 1885, but three months later another larger mill was built to replace them.

GLENDYER STATION, Inverness County

It is about three miles east of Mabou.

Lambert Lewis Smith had land surveyed for him here in 1826 and granted to him in 1835.

A Baptist Church was located along with an adjacent cemetery at the cross roads of the Glendyer Road here in the 1870's.

A temperance hall and a tannery were here at the time.

GLENELG, Guysborough County

This settlement is located near the forks of St. Mary's River in eastern Nova Scotia. It may have been named after Charles Grant, Lord Glenelg, who was British Secretary of State to the Colonies, 1834-39. An early name was "The Forks" or "Forks, St. Mary's." The Indian name was Mimnogun, "a black birch tree." Settlement began in 1801 on land which was part of a one hundred and fifty thousand acre grant made to Rev. James Lyons and seven others in 1765. Robert, William and Archibald Taylor, David and John McKeen from Truro were among the first residents. William Kirk moved from Pictou in 1810.

A Presbyterian Church was constructed in 1818. A new Presbyterian Church was opened July 26, 1845. William Bent arrived from New England and opened a school. Thomas Kerr was schoolmaster in 1846. A school-house was built in 1867. A Way Office was established in 1851 and a Post Office in 1858.

Lumbering is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 101.

GLENFALLOCH, Pictou County

This station was located on the railway line about three miles north of Trenton and about two miles south of Pictou Road near the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably named after a valley in Perthshire, Scotland. The station probably came into existence soon after the railway was completed in October, 1866. In 1915-16 a new school was built in the new school section of Glenfall, between Trenton and Pictou Landing. Population had been stimulated by the establishment of the Eastern Car Works in North Trenton in 1912-1913. By 1961, however, the place had ceased to exist.

GLENGARRY, Inverness County

This community is on the south side of Mabou Inlet about two and a half miles south-west of Mabou and three miles from the coast. It was named after Glengarry, Scotland.

Early settlers included Benjamin Worth, Sr., Thomas Purves Cameron, and Edward Hayes. In 1806 Alexander McDonald applied for land next to Worth and in 1816 Donald and Angus Beaton acquired land formerly held by Hayes. Hugh MacFarlane received a grant of land in 1859.

There was a school located here in the 1870's.

GLENGARRY, Lunenburg County

This place is located on Lake Lawson near New Ross. It was settled by veterans of the Napoleonic wars who gave it its name from Glengarry, Scotland. Grants were made to these soldiers in 1819. Joseph Lordly received a 300-acre grant here on July 2, 1818.

It is a farming district.

GLENGARRY, Pictou County

This community is located near the headwaters of the Middle River of Pictou in north central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after Glengarry, Inverness-shire, Scotland. It was known as Forks of Middle River until the present name was given about July, 1865.

James Carmichael, a native of Scotland and a veteran of the 82nd Regiment during the American Revolution received an order of survey for five hundred acres of land on the Middle River about 1798. Soon afterward he settled on the land, improved it and built a house. A grant was made to him in 1813. John Chisholm received a grant in 1828.

A school-house burned in February, 1930, and was replaced by a new school immediately.

A postal way office was established at Glengarry Station on June 1, 1870, with John Fraser as postmaster.

The Intercolonial Railway was completed between Truro and Pictou by June, 1867.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population of Glengarry Station was 59 in 1956.

GLENGARRY VALLEY, Cape Breton County

This settlement is north of Gaspereaux Lake and about four miles south-east of Big Pond Centre. It was named before 1859 after a place in Inverness-shire, Scotland. Grants of land at what was known as Glengarry Settlement were made to Donald McInnis in 1859 and 1866, and to Roderick McInnis in 1866. Both of these men were settled and had begun farming before 1859.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

GLEN HAVEN, Halifax County

A settlement located near the head of French Village Harbour about twelve miles west of Halifax City with a descriptive name. Here the Honourable Benjamin Green received a 500 acre grant in 1752. John Dofiney [Dauphinee] who was probably among the French settlers who emigrated from Lunenburg under the persuasion of Governor Parr, received a 650-acre grant on August 8, 1785.

Limited farming, inshore fishing and tourism used to be the main industries, but now many summer cottages have been built in the district, and some residents commute to employment in the metropolitan Halifax area.

The population in 1956 was 118.

GLENHOLME, Colchester County

This settlement is located about a mile upstream from the mouth of the Folly River, on the north side of Cobequid Bay, in central Nova Scotia. Vil Petit Louis Longue-Epeé is shown on a 1756 map as being located here. The name means "Village of little Louis of the long spear." Longue Epee is listed in the 1714 census of Cobequid and may have been living here at that time. In August, 1755 this settlement was destroyed. In 1762, James Flemming, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, took up his lot in this part of Londonderry township. The soil was stony, and to undertake farming seemed a folly so the place was called Flemmings Folly. When the settlement sprang up it was called "Folly Village." In 1909 by act of the Provincial Legislature, the name was changed to Glenholme, possibly after Glenholme, Peebles, Scotland.

A log church was erected in the 1770's. In 1794 a new frame church was erected. The latest, Erskine United church, was built by the Presbyterians in 1865.

A new school-house was built at Folly Village about 1854.

A Postal Way Office was established at "Folly River" on April 1, 1874 with Charles M. McElman as keeper.

Farming is the main industry. The Folly Village Creamery Co. began operations in 1900 and closed down in 1920.

Population in 1956 was 157.

GLENKEEN, Guysborough County

This community is located on the east side of Guysborough Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It possibly took

the name of the estate of the Honorable John J. Marshall who was Conservative member of the Legislative Assembly for Guysborough, 1840-47, 1848-59, 1867-70, Speaker, 1868-70 and Financial Secretary, 1857-60, and who died in 1870. The land was part of Manchester Township which was settled by Loyalists in 1784.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

GLEN MARGARET, Halifax County

A community located on the eastern side of St. Margaret's Bay about sixteen miles south-west of Halifax City, being named about 1876 for Mrs. James Fraser. However, the first settlers belonged to the McDonald Clan of which Lady Margaret, wife of the Chieftain had helped in the escape of Bonnie Prince Charlie, the pretender. At first considered to be part of St. Margaret's Bay, it was called the "Lower Ward."

The land was granted to James Creighton, who received 500 acres in 1784, and two years later to Sergeant Alexander McDonald, 400 acres, Corporal Hugh McDonald, 400 acres and Donald Patterson, 150 acres. Janet, the wife of Sergeant Alexander McDonald, was a kinsman of Flora McDonald, and family tradition related that she was buried in sheets used by Bonnie Prince Charlie.

A Methodist class was organized in the 1780's at the home of Alexander Renfrew. The William Black Memorial Church (United Church of Canada) was built in 1821, and given this name in 1939 in honour of this pioneer Methodist missionary. There was a Roman Catholic Chapel about 1845 served by the parish priest from Prospect, but a new church of St. Margaret of Scotland was erected on the site and blessed by Archbishop J. T. McNally on August 18th, 1946.

A Postal Way Office was established at Lower Ward, St. Margaret's Bay in 1850.

Formerly fishing, farming, lumbering and trade with the West Indies were the important sources of livelihood. Summer homes have been built, and a number of residents are employed in metropolitan Halifax.

The population in 1956 was 144.

GLENMONT, Kings County

This settlement is located about four miles south of Baxter Harbour in central Nova Scotia. The early name was Baxters Harbour Mountain until it was officially changed in 1922. "Glenmont" was probably prompted by prominent natural features such as a glen in the mountains. The land was part of Cornwallis township which was granted in 1761.

Lumbering is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 86.

GLENMORE, Halifax County

This settlement is located about two miles north of the Musquodoboit river at Middle Musquodoboit in central Nova Scotia. It may have been named after a place in Kilkenny, Ireland, or Glenmore on the Thames river, near Windsor, in England. Grants of land here were made to Samuel Nelson and James and Jeremiah Murphy in 1814.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

GLENMORE, Inverness County

This community is situated near the centre of the eastern side of Lake Ainslie and about three miles south of Scotsville.

Early settlers were Scots by the name of MacMillan and MacKinnon whose ancestral home was the Isle of Muck, Scotland. Donald MacMillan received a grant of land in 1847 and John Ban McKinnon received a grant of land in 1873.

GLEN MORRISON, Cape Breton County

It is located about half-way between the head of East Bay and the Mira River. This glen, or small, secluded valley, was named after the Morrison family who were early settlers. Donald and Angus Morrison were recent arrivals from Scotland when they asked for permission to settle on lands they had chosen in August 1824. A grant was made to them of neighbouring lots in 1834.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

GLENORA, Inverness County

This community in the River Inhabitants district is about six miles north-west of West Bay. John Ballaine received a crown lease here in 1806 but sold it to Alexander McPherson three years later. McPherson, one of the earliest settlers of the River Inhabitants occupied the land and built a home and barn on it. He petitioned for the land in 1827 and had it granted to him in 1835. Two early lessees in the area were Alexander Murray, 1806 and John McDonald, 1911.

GLENORA FALLS, Inverness County

This place is about four miles north-north-east of Mabou. The name was changed from North East Mabou to Glenora in 1881. Early settlers here included Joseph Basker who was born in Windsor, N.S., who sought land on the south-east branch of the Mabou in a petition dated 1814 and who was granted land at Glenora Falls in 1816. In 1819 Lambert Lewis Smith who had been born at Cape Cod applied for land in this area. It was surveyed in 1826 and granted to him in 1833. Robert Brownley, a native of Scotland, who migrated to America and fought on the British side in the American Revolution applied for land there.

He received his grant in 1816. In 1819 Parker Smith, a native of Cape Cod obtained a grant in this area. Giles Curry, a native of England got his grant in 1824. John Campbell, a native of Scotland and Angus Boyle petitioned for land in the area in 1820 and 1821 respectively and grants were made to them in 1820 and 1835.

In the 1870's a school was located here and there was a grist mill operated by a man named Beaton.

GLEN ROAD, Antigonish County

A settlement S.W. of Antigonish.

A descriptive term, John Kell was the first to take up land there about 1817. He had been a sergeant in Lt. Col. Timothy Hierlihy's regiment and received a land grant in Dorchester Township for his military services. He lived in Antigonish, but about 1820 his sons, John, William and Angus began to work the land on the Glen Road, where Roderick Kennedy was already located.

In 1848 Donald McGillivray was teaching twenty-one scholars of the surnames Cameron, Flinn, Debiassio, Gordon, Kell, Kennedy, McDonald, McGillivray, McLennan and McLellan.

New school-houses were built at both Upper and Lower Glen Road about 1865. Upper Glen Road was consolidated with Lochaber while Lower Glen Road on the old stage coach road to Antigonish was consolidated with Salt Springs and West River.

There was a postal way office from 1860 to 1867 and in 1868 C. McGillivray was the postmaster.

In 1956 the population was 69.

GLENROY, Antigonish County

Settlement S.E. of Antigonish.

Named for a valley in Lochaber, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

First it was part of the St. Andrew's district. Among the grantees along the Dorchester-Guysborough Road in 1812 were Donald Chisholm, John and Angus McGillivray, William McKenzie and Donald Ross.

GLENSHEE, Pictou County

Located about half way between Telford and French River, it is named after a place in Perth, Scotland, and was probably settled in the early 19th century. The way office was established September 1, 1873, with Donald Campbell as postmaster. The name was still in use in 1919 but went out of use by 1956.

GLEN TOSH, Victoria County

The settlement of Glen Tosh is located north-east of Baddeck. Formerly known as Big Hill, it was given its present name in honour of the Rev. Abraham McIntosh, (1820-1889), a Presbyterian minister in this district from 1856 to 1889. Among the

first grantees were Isabel and William McDonald and Alex. Matheson, 1834.

GLENVILLE, Inverness County

This community is two and a half miles west of Loch Ban.

Early settlers were Ronald Kennedy, a native of Scotland, who received a warrant for land in 1827. Alexander Kennedy who received a warrant for land in 1828, John and Donald McLellan, who had land surveyed for them in 1827 and granted in 1838 and Ann McLellan, and John McLellan, Senior, who had land surveyed for them in 1829 and granted to them in 1838.

There was a forge here in the 1870's.

Allen G. Purdy was in charge of a war office which was established here in 1870.

In 1956 the population of Glenville was 63.

GLENWOOD, Antigonish County

See KEPPOCH

GLENWOOD, Yarmouth County

This settlement is between Eel Brook and Central Argyle. In March, 1873 the name, "Glenwood" was given to the place previously known as "Argyle Head." It is descriptive name. "Argyle Head" came to be applied to a community about two miles further north. In April 1766 Lieutenant Ranald McKinnon received a grant of 500 acres which included the land on which he was living. It took in both Glenwood and Roberts Island.

A new Baptist meeting-house was built here in 1886.

Fishing, farming and lumbering are the main industries.

GOFF'S, Halifax County

This place is located approximately eighteen miles northeast of Halifax City being named for a family settled in this area in the early 19th century. It is the former road to Guysborough and was a stopping place for the stage coaches. Sebastian Richard and Theophiles Chamberlain received grants of 250 and 197 acres respectively in February 1821. William Goff obtained a grant of 100 acres in 1846, and Henry Goff received 100 acres in 1859. In 1867 a grant of 98 acres was made to Elizabeth Biscoe.

A new school-house was erected in 1891.

In 1962, Goff's became part of a new section which was called "Oldfield" and also incorporated Enfield border section, Oldham, and Oakfield when a new consolidated school was being constructed. The derivation of the name was "Old" from Oldham and Goff's (Old Guysborough Road) and "field" from Enfield and Oakfield.

Farming is the basic industry.

The population in 1956 was 137.

GOLDBORO, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the east side of Isaacs Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was called East Isaacs Harbour until the name was changed to Goldboro by Act of the Legislature in 1898. The discovery of gold in 1861 was the reason for the name change. Simeon Giffin from Lewis Head, Shelburne County, was one of the first settlers here in April, 1833.

The United Baptist Church, completed in the autumn of 1902, was dedicated August 27, 1905.

A school-house was built in 1854 on Richardsons Point. About five years later a frame school was built. This was superseded in 1867 by a new frame school, which burned down twenty years later. The fourth school was built the same year the old one burned. A new four-room school was opened on February 15, 1904.

A postal way office was established March 1, 1874, with David Buckley as postmaster.

In 1899 an Oddfellows Hall was built.

Gold mining waned after the beginning of World War I. It revived somewhat from 1930 to 1942 and was then more or less abandoned. Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 177.

GOLDENVILLE, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the west side of the St. Mary's River, opposite Sherbrooke, on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was so named because gold was discovered and mined here.

Nelson Nickerson found gold in August, 1861 and Zeba Hewitt built one of the first houses in the village that fall. By July, 1862, several houses had been erected and mining was begun. Two wharves were built the following spring and a road was constructed to the diggings. In 1867 the Templars erected a hall which was also used as a church. An Orange Lodge Hall was built in 1869 and the lower part was used as a schoolroom. A Masonic Lodge Hall was also built in 1869. A Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1871 and it was moved to Sherbrooke in 1907. A new Presbyterian church was opened January 12, 1902.

About 1888 the gold mining industry slumped. Mines were abandoned, houses were pulled down and the Masonic hall became a ruin. About 1896 new leads were discovered and mining boomed for a few years. In 1906 little work was done. The mines were worked somewhat during the second World War but were abandoned in 1942. A new two-room school was built in 1939.

Farming and lumbering have become the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 85.

GOLD RIVER, Lunenburg County

It is about a mile south-west of Chester Basin.

The Indian name was Amagapskegek, meaning "rocky river." It was once known as Gould (Goold) river and perhaps after an early settler. The name became Gold River before gold was discovered there in 1861. In 1765 land was surveyed for Jacob Sides, W. Kennedy, and John Monroe at "Gould River."

A school that was probably built in the early 19th century was condemned in 1886. In 1892 new schools were built in North and South Gold River. In 1912 a new school was built at South Gold River. In February, 1958 the new Gold River Western Shore Consolidated school was opened.

The main industries are fishing and lumbering.

Population in 1956 was 374.

GOODWOOD, Halifax County

This settlement is located about one mile south of Ragged Lake on Prospect Road, and about four miles south-west of Halifax. This name, given prior to 1770 is probably descriptive. John Gosbee received lot #1 in "Good Wood" division on May 1, 1770. On May 29, 1773, 1260 acres were granted to Thomas Wagner, Jacob Bower, John Bower, and Philip Follmer.

A Presbyterian church was built about 1842. The new Bethany United church was dedicated on April 4, 1965. St. Christopher's Roman Catholic Church was consecrated on July 25, 1948. In July, 1876 the Baptist congregation was setting about to build a house of worship.

There was a school-house here "in tolerable good condition" in 1857, and John Lamont was the schoolmaster. A new two-room school was constructed in 1945.

The population in 1956 was 320.

GOOSEBERRY ISLAND, Antigonish County

An island in Antigonish Harbour.

A descriptive term.

GORDON SUMMIT, Pictou County

This is a station on the Canadian National Railway line about a mile west of Lansdowne on the head of Middle River in north-central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after R. Gordon who lived in what was then the community of Lairg in the 1870's. "Summit" refers to the summit of the 500 ft. hill here.

The Railway right of way in this area built about 1866, runs through three lots granted to Alexander Gunn and Alexander Sutherland in 1816 on which they probably were already settled before the date of the grant.

Farming is the main industry.

GORE, Hants County

This rural area is located about four miles south-east of the Kennetcook river in the central part of Nova Scotia. It was named after Sir Charles Stephen Gore, who was in Canada as deputy quartermaster general during the rebellion of 1837.

Settlement here was begun by disbanded soldiers of the 84th regiment about 1785.

A Presbyterian church built in the early 1800's, was enlarged in 1844. A new church was built in 1885, and opened on May 7, 1887. At West Gore the congregation of the Church of Christ Disciples erected a church building in 1856. The Congregational church of Selmah, built about 1880, was acquired by the United Church of West Gore in 1932, moved, and re-dedicated November 17, 1932. A Methodist church was completed about 1864.

William McKay was one of the early teachers in 1837. A school-house was begun at West Gore in 1865. A school was completed at East Gore in 1872.

Postal Way Offices were in operation at Gore in the years 1832-42 and onwards from 1848. At West Gore a Way Office was established in 1861.

The old courthouse, standing on "Judgement Hill" for 90 years or more, was destroyed by fire July 22, 1956.

Antimony mines at West Gore began operations about 1884. Farming is another basic industry of the area.

Population in 1956 was: Gore 73, East Gore 128, West Gore 171.

GORMAN'S CORNER, Antigonish County

See BUCKLANDS

GORMANVILLE, Hants County

This settlement is located about one mile west of Noel Lake near the Cobequid shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably named after Matthew Gorman who received a 125 acre grant here on November 20, 1884. The O'Brian family were prominent here in 1871. Jacob O'Brian received a 500 acre grant on April 28, 1821. William, John, and Samuel Densmore received 600 acres on August 14, 1811.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 125.

GOSHEN, Guysborough County

This rural area is located about two miles southwest of South River Lake, near the Antigonish-Guysborough county line in eastern Nova Scotia. It was so named after the Goshen society which was formed for the purpose of sending one of its members to Halifax twice a year to bring back supplies much as did the sons of Jacob who went to Egypt to buy corn, in the

Bible story. Five members of the Shaw family of Annapolis petitioned for land in Annapolis county in July, 1815 and received grants here in 1816. John, Donald, Robert and Alexander Sinclair, natives of the Country Harbour Lake area, petitioned for land in 1819, and received the present site as a grant in 1830.

New school-houses were built in 1865 and 1902. A new consolidated elementary school was opened in June, 1961.

The basic industries are farming and milling.

Population in 1956 was 186.

GOSHEN, Hants County

This settlement is located about one mile south-west of Wade Lake in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after the Biblical Land of Goshen in the Nile Delta where the children of Israel settled from the time of Joseph until the Exodus.

James Scott received a grant here of 450 acres on November 27, 1813. Benjamin Smith was another early settler, building a house on land he purchased from Scott. Eventually the village comprised three good farms, but by 1960 only one farmhouse was left.

GOUDET VILLAGE, Annapolis County

On what is now Ruffes Hill in the western outskirts of Bridgetown.

This area was founded about 1640 by Denis Goudet, a French Acadian, and lasted until it was burned during the Acadian deportation of 1755.

The chief occupations were probably fishing and farming.

GRACIEVILLE, Richmond County

This community is nearly four miles south-south-east of L'Ardoise and about ten miles south-east of St. Peters. It was named after settlers, several grantees being named Gracie. The population was 72 in 1956.

GRAFTON, Kings County

This rural area is located near the sources of the Cornwallis river in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after the Duke of Grafton or perhaps after the Massachusetts town of that name. It was settled about 1821.

The Cornwallis Covenanter Church was built here about 1833-34. A Methodist Church was erected in 1838. The Anglican Christ Church of Berwick was originally built here in 1854, but was moved to Berwick in 1876. A Baptist Church was built in 1876 using material taken from the old Pleasant Valley Meeting House. It was dedicated on January 14, 1877.

A new school-house was built in 1919 to replace one that had burned down.

Fruit growing and other forms of agriculture are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 197.

GRAND DESERT, Halifax County

This community is located on the west side of Chezzetcook Inlet on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. This name is descriptive, probably because considerable amounts of sand were washed up by the ocean here. John and Joseph Lapier (Lapierre) and Felix Wolf settled on Lot number 17, first division of Lawrencetown, about 1788 after petitioning for a grant of the land in 1810, received it in 1814.

Early in the history of the settlement a church stood on the hill.

The Saint Therese School was officially opened on November 9, 1960.

Fishing is the basic industry.

The population in 1956 was 330.

GRANDE ANSE, Richmond County

It is on the north side of Lennox Passage. Grande Anse is French for Big Cove." Among the settlers were Archibald McDonald, 1821, and Lachlan Kennedy, 1822. There was a school here as early as 1832 with John McKenzie as the teacher. A postal way office was established here in 1862. The population in 1956 was 125.

GRAND-ETANG, Inverness County

It is about nine miles north of Margaree Harbour and about six miles south of Cheticamp. The name meaning a big pond is descriptive.

Early settlers included Simon Doucet, a native of Prince Edward Island, who arrived in Cape Breton Island in 1790 and who in 1807 petitioned for two hundred acres of land he had occupied since around 1805, and Peter Briand who received a warrant for four hundred and forty-four acres in 1812. Grants made in 1829 on the basis of surveys conducted in 1812 included those to Joseph Cormie [Cormier], Polycarpe Chesso, [Chiasson] and David Chesso [Chiasson].

Angelica Lelievre received a warrant for land in 1827, renewed in 1832.

A way office was established here in 1871. It became a post office in 1892.

A school built on the property of David Doucet was replaced by another on the property of Fidele Desveau, which in turn in 1890 was replaced by a school on the property of Pierre Arsenault. In 1947 a two-room school was built here, and in 1958 another school was opened.

In the 1870's a lobster factory, a fishing station, two forges, carding and grist mills were here. The Cheticamp and

Grand-Etang Co-operative operates a cold storage plant which it acquired in 1954. Fishing is the chief industry.

In 1956 the population of Grand-Etang was 351.

GRANDE GREVE, Richmond County

It is on the eastern side of St. Peters Bay and about three miles south-east of St. Peters. Among the grantees were Francis Murphy, 1787, the Hon. George Moore, 1796, and Thomas Crowell, 1796. A new school-house here was destroyed by fire sometime between 1874 and 1877 before it was completed. In 1956 the population was 85.

GRANDIQUE, Richmond County

It is near the north-eastern end of Lennox Passage. The Indian name was "Gebemkek." The present name is French meaning "Big Ditch" or "Big Dike." Grandique was settled by a family named Kavanagh about 1790. There was a Roman Catholic mission here by 1821. A new school was opened here in 1896. A postal way office was established here in 1860.

GRAND LAKE, Halifax County

On the south-eastern side of Shubenacadie Grand Lake, this place takes its name from the Lake, which is the largest in the chain between Dartmouth and Shubenacadie. The Indian name for the lake was Tulugadik, "camping ground." Fifty acres were granted to six members of the Kenty family who came from Truro, on October 8, 1812, and by 1836 a Mr. Canty operated a sawmill here and Schultz's Inn was a prominent feature of the settlement.

In 1813, Abraham and Abdiel Kirk received 550 acres at "Great Lake Shubenacadie" and 1814, John Bazalgette and others obtained 2,265 acres near Shubenacadie Lake.

A school-house was built about 1866. A new school was built in 1941 being extended in 1951.

A Postal Way Office was in operation from 1864 to 1866.

The Intercolonial Railway was opened from Bedford to Schultz's or Grand Lake Station in January 1857.

Formerly limited farming and lumbering were carried on, but with the popularity of the automobile cottages were built on the lake. The 60 acre Laurie Park was officially opened to the public on September 18, 1961 by its donor, Colonel K. C. Laurie of Oakfield.

The population in 1956 was 105.

GRAND LAKE ROAD, Cape Breton County

This community is located on the south side of Grand Lake and to the east of Sydney. The name is descriptive and was in use by the time the second land grant was made in 1854 to Archibald McInnis, Jr. A grant was made to John Brooks in 1790

and other lots were granted in the 1870's to Michael Doolen, Hugh McDonald, Daniel, and John McDonald. In the 1870's there was scattered settlement along the main road.

The Sydney and Louisbourg Railway was completed about 1878. The branch line between Grand Lake and Dominion No. 12 at Victoria Mines was first used on August 22, 1908.

Farming is the basic industry.

In 1956 the population of Grand Lake Road was 103.

GRAND MIRA, Cape Breton County

This settlement is divided by the Mira River into two communities: Grand Mira North on the west side of the river, and Grand Mira South on the east side, in eastern Cape Breton Island.

Caleb Huntington built a log cabin here in 1803. In 1826 and 1828 Scottish immigrants from North and South Uist arrived. A number of Scots from South Uist who arrived at Sydney in the *Northumberland* in 1832 also settled at Grand Mira. At Grand Mira North, two lots were granted to James McDougall in 1860 and Donald Gillis in 1861. These Scots used a variation of a Portuguese name, Miré, which was given before 1716 after a river in Portugal. The Micmac name for Mira was Soolakade, "the silver place."

A Roman Catholic Chapel was built at Grand Mira South in 1833. The new St. Margarets Church was built nearby in 1873. A school-house built at Grand Mira North before 1875 was destroyed by fire in 1892. A new school-house built there was burned in 1928. A new school-house at Grand Mira South was completed after Christmas, 1931. The old building was torn down earlier in the year. A new school-house was in use for the first time at Grand Mira for the 1935-36 school term. Grand Mira Consolidated School was opened early in January, 1959.

Postal Way Offices were established July 1, 1873 at Grand Mira North under Donald McDougall, and at Grand Mira South under Donald Gillis.

Farming is the basic industry.

In 1956 the population of Grand Mira South was 52.

GRAND MIRA NORTH, Cape Breton County

See GRAND MIRA

GRAND MIRA SOUTH, Cape Breton County

See GRAND MIRA

GRAND NARROWS, Cape Breton County

This community is located on the east side of Barra Strait at the southern end of Great Bras d'Or. One of the early, descriptive names for the strait was adopted as the community

place name. The Indian name was Taawitk, "where the water flows out."

Hector McNeil was one of the first of the Barra Scots to settle here about 1804. Malcolm and John McDonald, and Donald McNeil settled about 1806, Donald McKinnon came about 1807, and Mary McNeil arrived about 1812. Other early settlers were Neil McDonald in 1821, Mary McLeod, Flora McNeil, and Neil McNeil, who all probably lived here by 1810. In 1812, Hector McNeil, Angus McNeil and Donald McNeil were living at, or near the narrows, and Neil McNeil and Roderick McNeil were living at Coopers Pond. Hector McNeil named his grant "Craigtown."

Archibald McDougall was the teacher at the Narrows in 1830, and a good school had been provided by 1839. New school buildings were constructed in 1874, 1884-85, and in 1897.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1851.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 98.

GRAND PRÉ, Kings County

This settlement is located about half-way between the mouth of Gaspereau River and the mouth of the Cornwallis River in central Nova Scotia. The Lower Horton area was referred to by the Indians as Umtaban, meaning "an overflowing flood" because of the fact that the tides covered much of the lowlands for a part of each day before the dykes were built. Grand Pré is a name which was given by the French Acadian settlers and means, "Great Meadow."

Settlement may have begun in this area as early as 1680 when Pierre Melanson and Pierre Terriau moved here from Annapolis. About 1682 Claude and Antoine Landry, Etienne Hebert and Claude Boudrot, Jean Terriau, Martin Aucoin, Phillippe Pinet and Francois Lapierre moved here. In the spring of 1760 several shiploads of New England settlers arrived. This area became part of Horton township which was granted to the proprietors on May 29, 1761.

Probably the first church building in the area was the Acadian parish church of St. Charles which was built before 1707. A replica of this church was built as a memorial and was dedicated in August, 1922. A Presbyterian meeting house was built here, probably in the late 1760's or early 1770's and was taken down soon after 1795. The Covenanter Church was begun in 1804 and completed in 1818. It was unused from 1894 until 1912 and eventually became the property of the United Church of Canada. The Chalmers Church a Non-Covenanter Presbyterian owned building was built about 1887-88 and was sold to the local school trustees in 1912. A Methodist Church was built about 1786. A new Church was opened in May 1821 but it burned down and was replaced by a new building which was dedicated in May, 1868. A new church hall for the Horton United Church at Grand

Pré was opened December 2, 1928. A meeting house belonging to the United Church of Canada and located at North Grand Pré was possibly opened about 1861 as a Union Church.

John Cashen was teacher at "the Presbyterian Meeting House" September to December, 1828. There was a school-house on Presbyterian ground here about 1835. A new public school was built in 1866. A school-house situated in Stewarts Woods was burned in 1872. A new school-house was erected in 1878. A school-house erected in 1913 was closed when the area was consolidated with Avonport and Horton District.

Farming has been the main industry. Acadia Dairy Company Limited was founded here prior to 1898.

Population in 1956 was 300.

GRAND RIVER, Richmond County

It is located on the river and about four miles from Red Head and the Atlantic Ocean.

Most of the early settlers were Scottish, from Lochalsh in Ross-shire. Some arrived as early as 1813 and others came between 1820 and 1830. There was a school here in 1836. In the same year the first church, a Presbyterian church, was begun but it was not finished until 1852. A postal way office was established here in 1858. The population in 1956 was 54.

GRAND RIVER FALLS, Richmond County

It is on the Grand River and about twenty-one miles from St. Peters. The first settlers were Scottish from New Harris around 1830. In 1904 the population was 75 but it is now under 50.

GRANITE VILLAGE, Shelburne-Queens Counties

This community is at the head of Port Hebert harbour on the south shore of Nova Scotia. It was so named because of the most prominent natural feature, granite.

In 1882 the area was composed of three houses, two barns, a mill, and a shipyard. In April 1890 there were only two families here. In 1891 they sold their property and moved away, but by June 1892, other families had moved into this area. In the 1960's there were only about three summer cottages in Granite Village.

GRANTON, Pictou County

This community is located on the east side of the Middle River branch of Pictou Harbour on the North shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after a seaport on the Firth of Forth, Scotland. The site was granted to Archibald Allerdice in 1784 and Mrs. Eliza McLean in 1814.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 102.

GRANTVILLE, Richmond County

It is situated on the river Inhabitants and about a mile east of McIntyre Lake. Among the grantees were James, John, Alex. Jr., Juliette Ann and Marion Grant after whom Grantville was named.

GRANVILLE, Annapolis County

On the north side of the Annapolis River near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This settlement was named for Lord John Cartaret, Earl of Granville.

There were Acadian settlements along both sides of the river in the early 18th century. Jean Brun lived at what is now Granville Centre, and there was a settlement called Beaulieu where Upper Granville is now located. There was an English settlement here in 1761, with Timothy Saunders, Benjamin Chesley, John Hall, Edward Thorne, and William Marshall among the earliest settlers. Granville township was granted to 168 proprietors in 1764. In 1784 the Loyalists considerably swelled the population.

A Catholic Mass House was built in Upper Granville, across the river from what is now Tupperville, about 1690. It was razed in 1736. An Anglican church was built nearby about 1776. It was sold in 1834. A new church was built in 1884, and opened December 23, 1885. All Saints Anglican church, Granville Centre was begun about 1791, consecrated in 1826. The "middle church at Granville" was finished by February, 1822. St. James' Anglican church was consecrated in May, 1908. The Anglican church at Lower Granville was built in 1775, replaced by a new church built about 1791. A Baptist Meeting-House was built at Lower Granville about 1798. It was replaced by a new building about 1836-37, which was still standing in 1965. A Union church for Baptists and Methodists of Lower Granville was dedicated in 1894. Centenary United Church, Upper Granville, was built as a Methodist chapel sometime between 1782 and 1800.

Bishop Inglis opened a school near the Upper Granville church soon after 1791. By 1824 there were 9 schools in the township. Granville Circulating Library was in operation in 1818.

Fruit growing is the major industry. Some lumbering is also carried on.

A Postal Way Office was established at Granville Centre on July 1, 1870, with W. B. Troop as Postmaster.

Population in 1956 was: Granville Centre 196, Granville Beach 117, Upper Granville 212.

GRANVILLE BEACH, Annapolis County

See GRANVILLE

GRANVILLE CENTRE, Annapolis County

See GRANVILLE

GRANVILLE FERRY, Annapolis County

It is opposite Annapolis Royal on the north side of the Annapolis River.

This side of the Annapolis River from head to tide to Digby Gut was formed into Granville Township in 1764 and named for Lord John Cartaret, who became Earl Granville in 1744 and was an English Secretary of State. Granville Ferry takes its name from the township and from the fact that it was the northern terminal for the old ferries operating across the river to Annapolis Royal.

There were Acadians here in 1708. Timothy Saunders, Benjamin Chesley and William Marshall were early English settlers in the 1760's. In 1777 and 1778 Samuel Harris operated the Granville to Annapolis ferry and owned the land on the present location of Granville ferry.

Holy Trinity Anglican Church was built in 1861 and 1862, consecrated June 18, 1867, and moved about 1908. The United Baptist church was built in 1861, dedicated October 20, and moved just prior to 1961. The Methodist, later United church was dedicated December 14, 1879. It replaced a church erected prior to 1856.

Beginning in November, 1811 Angus Willoughby taught a school in the township, "near the dwelling house of Oliver Forter" (Fortier). A school-house was erected about 1870. The new 5-room consolidated elementary school was built in 1966, opened in November, 1966.

The Amberman house was reputed to be 244 years old in 1946, although Amberman was a Loyalist. A steam ferry service was established between Granville Ferry and Annapolis Royal in 1870 by Cory Odell and David Ingles. A way office was established about 1836.

Fishing and agriculture, especially fruit growing, are the major industries.

Population in 1956 was 376.

GRASS COVE, Victoria County

Grass Cove is a community by the Bras d'Or Lake. Among the grantees were Hector McNeil, 1835, John McNeil, 1835, and Alexander McNeil, 1846. Some gypsum mining took place here in the 1920's.

GRAYWOOD, Annapolis County

It is eight miles south-east of Annapolis Royal.

This name was probably given because of the gray appearance of the countryside caused by the predominant trees, Maple

and Birch. Settlement probably began in the early part of the 19th century.

St. John's Anglican church was consecrated June 23, 1889. A Baptist church was dedicated December 17, 1911. A school-house was built prior to 1866. A Post Office was established August 1, 1883.

Lumbering is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 68.

GREAT LAKE, Guysborough County

This rural area is located near the head of Eight Island Lake in eastern Nova Scotia. It was probably named so because of its nearness to the large Eight Island Lake. The land was granted to Charles Archibald of Truro and John Mason of Country Harbour in 1821.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

GREAT VILLAGE, Colchester County

This settlement is located near the mouth of the Great Village River on the north side of Cobequid Bay in central Nova Scotia. Tradition has it that the place was so named by two explorers who came up the bay, saw the extensive marshes, agreed that it would be ideal as the site for a great village, and reported that they had seen the Great Village. In 1843 it was considered one of the largest villages in Londonderry township. The name, "Port of Londonderry" was also used. The Acadians called it "Vil Le Cadets."

Settlement was begun by the Acadians in the first half of the eighteenth century. In 1755 it was one of the principal Cobequid settlements, but in that year the Acadians were driven out of the area by the English forces, and it was not until about 1767 that Peter McLellan moved here from Halifax to begin the English settlement.

A Presbyterian church was built in 1844 and opened on July 30, 1845. It was destroyed by fire on December 11, 1882. The new church, St. James, was opened January 6, 1884. The United Baptist church was dedicated on December 29, 1852. A school was established April 1, 1814 with John Grable as schoolmaster, and by May 18, 1818 a school-house had been provided. A log school was constructed in 1832. Sometime later, another was built for Lower Great Village. In 1860 a school-hall was privately built and rented to the section. It later was used as a temperance hall and was purchased by Ridgely Lodge I.O.O.F. in 1924. In January, 1952 a branch of the Colchester-East Hants Regional Library was opened in this building. In 1873 a new school-house was erected. It was condemned in 1903, and the school which was standing in 1967 was opened November 8, 1904. Corinthian Masonic Hall was built about 1924. Cobequid Legion Hall was completed and opened on April 20, 1948.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1855. In 1872 a Post Office was opened in A.W. McLellan's store. In 1889, eight buildings including the Post Office were destroyed by fire. The Post Office was rebuilt, but burned again in 1894.

Farming, lumbering, shipbuilding, and shipping have been the main industries. In 1860 a wharf was built by Acadia Charcoal Company as a point for shipping iron and steel from the Londonderry Iron Works. A new wharf was built by the Federal Government in 1891, and in 1927 a larger and better wharf was built for shipping pulp-wood, then a rapidly growing industry.

The Great Village Creamery was begun in 1895.

The population in 1956 was 498.

GREEN CREEK, Colchester County

This settlement is located on Greens Creek, about eight miles south of the mouth of the Shubenacadie River, in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named for the Green family who were early residents. The land was part of Truro township and was probably settled by 1780.

John McDougall and Henry Brown were the teachers at Greens Creek in 1841.

A Postal Way Office was established on August 1, 1870 with Daniel Dort as office keeper.

Farming is the basic industry.

GREENDALE, Antigonish County

A locality N.W. of Antigonish.

A descriptive name, known as Rear Malignant Cove, then as Greenfield, but the name was so common that it was changed to Greendale by the Legislature of Nova Scotia in 1886.

Among the grantees were Alexander and Donald Chisholm, Colin McInnis, Malcolm McNeil and John McKinnon.

The Greenfield school section was separated from Georgeville in 1879 and it was consolidated again in 1903. The section no longer exists so the locality is practically depopulated.

GREENDALE LOCH, Antigonish County

A Lake N.W. of Antigonish near Greendale settlement.

GREENFIELD, Antigonish County

See GREENDALE

GREENFIELD, Colchester County

This is a small rural area situated about two miles south of the Salmon River and about six miles east of Truro, in central Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive and was given by Surveyor Alexander Miller soon after 1817. In 1814 land was granted to James Braynion of Truro who came to Nova Scotia from Scot-

land in 1797; Samuel Whidden, junior, a native of Truro born in 1789; John Reed, a native of Londonderry Township, born in 1789; Samuel Whidden, senior; and Eddy Whidden, who reputedly was the first settler about 1815. John Dickson, who came from Scotland about 1774, and his son Thomas, residents of Onslow Mountain in 1814, received grants of land here in 1815.

A Union meeting-house for Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians, was built in 1889. S. Whidden was the schoolmaster at Greenfield Settlement for three months in 1829. A new school-house, built in 1915 to replace a building which had become too small burned down in February 1926, and a hall was used until the new school was opened in August.

A Post Office was established on July 1, 1881.

Farming and some lumbering are carried on as industries.

Population in 1956 was 76.

GREENFIELD, Kings County

See ETNA, Kings County

GREENFIELD, Queens County

This village is on the Medway River where it flows out of Ponhook Lake.

The Indian name Ponhook probably referred to "the outlet from the first lake on the river." Greenfield is a descriptive name given by the first settlers.

Samuel Hunt senior began the settlement in 1830.

A Baptist chapel was opened on November 15, 1862, and the settlement had a school-house before 1873. A new school building was completed in 1946.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1857.

Agriculture and lumbering are the chief industries. In 1860 there were two stores, two sawmills, two shingle mills, two lath mills, one stave mill, and one grist mill in the village. Greenfield is also a place for fishing salmon and trout.

The population in 1956 was 177.

GREEN HARBOUR, Shelburne County

This harbour is between Jordan Bay and Ragged Island Harbour on the south coast of Nova Scotia.

The Indians probably called it Chebooktoosk, "a small big harbour." The present name is descriptive.

A few families by the names of Harnett and Huskins settled here about 1765. About 1885 the Anglicans met in a building called "Church Hall." Then in 1931 St. Peters Church at West Green Harbour was erected.

In 1846 there were three schools in the area. In 1873 a school building was completed at West Green Harbour, and in 1876 an effort was being made to raise a school at East Green Harbour. This building burned down about May, 1931, and a new school was opened by the end of August. About 1853 a lighthouse

was built on Gull Rock at the mouth of Ragged Island Harbour.

On May 30, 1900, West Green Harbour was destroyed by fire. Sixteen buildings including eight houses, the Anglican and Methodist churches, and a hall were lost.

Industries include fishing, some farming, boat building, and logging. Many of the people are employed in Lockport.

Population in 1956 was: East Green Harbour 303; West Green Harbour 224.

GREENHEAD, Halifax County

A place on the south side of Otter Lake about eight miles west of Halifax, which has a descriptive name. Some of the original grantees were Charles Drysdale in August, 1811, W. Umlah in October, 1821, and John Drysdale in 1862.

A new school-house was begun in 1938, completed by 1940.

Formerly lumbering and limited farming were the basic industries, although some residents work in the metropolitan Halifax area.

The population in 1956 was 111.

GREENHILL, Pictou County

This rural area is located about four miles south-west of the head of tide on the Middle River. The name is descriptive. Espokumegek, "high land" was the Micmac name. William Munsie (Mouncy) one of a group of Lowland Scottish Immigrants was one of the first settlers here about 1790. Angus McKenzie was another early settler about the same time.

Salem Presbyterian Church was begun in 1848, completed in October, 1849.

A school was established November 1, 1814, under Archibald McKenzie. By May, 1818, a school had been built and Charles Fraser was the schoolmaster.

A postal way office was established in 1859.

Greenhill Lookoff Museum, operated by Cliff Ross since about 1930, was purchased by the Provincial Government in 1959 and later it was discontinued. The area is now a park with a fine view.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 147.

GREENHILL, Cumberland County

It is situated just east of Parrsboro on Minas Basin. Among the grantees were Charles Fraser, 1811 and William and Francis Fraser, 1818.

GREENLAND, Annapolis County

It is approximately three miles east of Bear River.

This settlement was probably named for the continent of Greenland, perhaps inspired by the predominant color of the sur-

rounding countryside. Settlement was by disbanded German troops from the American Revolutionary War soon after 1784.

A new school-house was built in 1867.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

GREEN OAKS, Colchester County

This rural area is located about six miles from the mouth of the Shubenacadie River in central Nova Scotia. Possibly it was so named because of the Green family who lived here and because of the oak trees in the area. An early name was Phillips Settlement." The land was part of Truro township and was probably settled by 1780.

The Presbyterian church here was begun in 1858. A school was kept here by Spencer Sutherland in 1878. The Midland Railway Bridge across the Shubenacadie River was completed in 1899.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 100.

GREENOUGH SETTLEMENT, Halifax County

A settlement located on the west side of Petpeswick Inlet on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia approximately twenty miles east of Dartmouth. It was named after the Greenough family who were French settlers and established themselves in this vicinity in the mid 19th century. 1000 acres had been granted to Francis Elliot in July, 1767.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

GREEN'S BROOK, Pictou County

This settlement is located about four miles north-east of Eden Lake in north central Nova Scotia. It was named after the Green family who lived here in the 1870's. Thomas, Peter and Michael Green received grants of land here in 1875.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

GREENVALE, Pictou County

This rural area is located near the headwaters of the West Branch, French River, in north-central Nova Scotia. It was originally part of McIntosh Mills until this part of the settlement was renamed Greenvale in 1891. Settlement probably began in the early 19th century.

A new school-house was erected about 1898.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

GREENVILLE STATION, Cumberland County

It is located South-East of Oxford. It is said to have been named after settlers. Among the first grantees were Alexander McNab, 1803, and Joseph N.B. Kerr, 1847. Kerr's land was later reconveyed to the crown. One of the first churches was a

Baptist meeting house which was erected in December, 1860. A school was established by 1867 and a way office was built in 1873.

GREENWICH, Kings County

This village is located approximately three miles south-west of the mouth of the Cornwallis River in central Nova Soctia. An early name was Noggin Corner from a Noggin maker who had a shop here. About 1869 the Post office was called Port Williams Station but about 1905 the name was changed back to Greenwich, a name which possibly originated with Greenwich, England, and Greenwich, Conn.

The Bishop family were early settlers here, possibly receiving land as part of the Horton township grant in 1761. Jason Forsyth was another early settler, possibly building a house here as early as 1772.

A Free-Will Baptist meeting house was erected on the Bishop place sometime in the early or mid-19th century. A new Methodist church was built about 1910.

John Fox was schoolmaster here in 1838.

Prior to and including 1850, schools were held in various homes. A new school was built in 1879. In 1955 the Community Hall was modernized for school purposes. In October, 1959, the new eighteen-room Horton District High School was opened.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1857.

In 1868 the railway opened through to Windsor and by 1876 warehouses had begun to spring up along it for the handling of fruit and vegetable produce.

Agriculture is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 371.

GREENWOOD, Kings County

This village is located south of the Annapolis River and about three miles east of the Kings-Annapolis County line. It was probably so named because of verdant forests found there by the first settlers. In the 19th century it was known as Greenwood Square, but later the name was shortened. Greenwood and South Greenwood Village sites were both included in a grant made to Jabez Benedict and ten others on March 16, 1814. Settlement probably began soon after this date.

A Union meeting house was built at Greenwood Square about 1858. A new meeting house for Baptists and Methodists was dedicated on May 16, 1965.

A new district consolidated school was opened in September, 1961. A new fire station was opened on January 16, 1966.

Greenwood Air Base was built for the Royal Air Force in 1942 as an operational training unit. A school was opened on the base in September, 1951. A new nineteen room school was constructed in 1962. The Protestant Chapel was dedicated May 8, 1955. The base also has a Catholic Chapel. In June, 1964,

Costello Park was opened containing permanent married quarters, two chapels, recreation areas and a school. This National Defence village had a population of 1500 in 1964-65.

Industries include fruit growing and dairying. Many of the inhabitants work at the base.

Population in 1956, not including the Canadian Forces Base was 130.

GREENWOOD, Pictou County

This rural area is located about five miles south-west of the head of Merigomish Harbour. It may have been named after the Greenwood Coal Company of New Glasgow which operates mines in the area. The land was granted to John and Donald McLean about 1820 but settlement probably didn't begin to any extent until 1872-1873, when the opening of coal mines by the Vale Coal Iron and Manufacturing Company of Montreal led to the origin of the settlement of Thorburn.

A new school was built in 1891. Another new four room school was constructed in 1954.

The main industry in 1952 was the Greenwood #2 Colliery owned and operated by the Greenwood Coal Company of New Glasgow employing about fifty-four men and producing around twenty thousand tons of coal in 1960.

Population in 1956 was 393.

GREENWOOD, Shelburne County

It is approximately one mile north of Northeast Harbour, and one mile from Negro Harbour on the south shore of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name probably was Koomoodeech, "a small harbour." The present name comes from early settlers of the 1760's.

In 1794 Captain William Greenwood bought land in this area from Joseph Smith, and his descendants spread through the region. The area achieved some importance about 1900 when the railroad was completed and a station built to serve the neighbouring communities.

Lumbering, fishing, and farming are the main industries.

GREENWOOD PARK, Cape Breton County

It is located on the north side of the Sydney River between Coxheath and Westmount. The name originated before 1958 and probably in the 1940's. It is descriptive. The land was granted, from north to south, to: James Graham in 1787, escheated in November, 1817, and regranted to William Bown in 1818; Henry Perry in 1786; William Plant, two lots in 1786 and 1803; and Thomas Jenner in 1786. The community of Greenwood

Park resulted in a subdivision to house people who were employed in Sydney and at the Point Edward Naval Base during the Second World War.

Some farming is carried on in the area.

GREGORY POINT, Antigonish County

A point on the west shore of Antigonish Harbour.

Perhaps named for Charles Currie Gregory, railway engineer and lawyer who at one time resided at Antigonish.

GROSSES COQUES, Digby County

It is situated between Belliveau Cove and Church Point on the eastern side of St. Marys Bay.

This is a French name meaning large shells.

Joseph Dugas who was born in Clare in 1768, built one of the first frame houses in the township here. The house is still standing.

A log cabin church was erected in 1772.

Irvine A. Lovett opened a Post Office here in 1878.

Fishing and farming are the major industries.

Population in 1956 was 279.

GROSVENOR, Guysborough County

This settlement is located about a mile north west of Summers Lake, west of the strait of Canso, in eastern Nova Scotia. It was perhaps named after Robert Grosvenor, a lord of the Admiralty or Field Marshal Thomas Grosvenor. Lots of land were granted to: Robert and Thomas Kenny and John Tote in 1828; Peter and James Somers, Thomas Smith and Michael Flinn in 1829 and Daniel McKeough and John Wheaton in 1831. Some of these people probably settled soon after the grants were made.

A postal way office was established July 1, 1871, with Samuel O'Neil as postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

GROVES, Halifax County

This is a location on the Dominion Atlantic Railway about two miles south-east of South Uniacke. This name was probably given because of a grove of trees and because of the railway siding built here. The land was granted to Herbert H. Etter and William Madill in 1905.

In 1885 a school-house was erected at nearby Brushy Hill. A new school was built in 1896.

The Windsor Branch—now Dominion Atlantic Railway—was built through here in 1856.

Lumbering is the chief industry.

GROVES POINT, Cape Breton County

It is on the east side of Saunders Cove, near the head of St. Andrew's Channel. It was named after an early settler, or for the groves of birch trees there.

Two large lots of land were granted to William Bown Jr. in 1794 and William Bown Sr. in 1795. William Edwards, a native of Somerset, England, settled here about 1810 and applied for a grant in 1813, at which time the point was known as Pointe aux Bouleaux, or birch-tree point. Henry Murie, who came to Cape Breton about 1793, asked for land in March, 1811 "at a point Cald Groves Point." The lot was leased to him and was granted to Joseph Murie in 1831.

A school-house was built before 1875. Chalmers Presbyterian Church was dedicated on July 28, 1907.

Farming is the basic industry.

GUINEA, Annapolis County

It is approximately one mile north west of Skull Lake near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

Disbanded German troops settled in this area about 1784.

School classes were taught here as early as 1866.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 57.

GULF SHORE, Cumberland County

It is a settlement east of Pugwash Harbour on Northumberland Strait. Early settlers included John Matheson and Malcolm and Donald McLeod, the McLeods by 1806. A school was established by 1829 and a Presbyterian Church was built in 1838. A way office was established about 1841. The industries in the community are fishing, farming, and lumbering, although Neil MacKay had a ship-building industry there in the late 1800's.

The population in 1956 was 79.

GULL COVE, Cape Breton County

It is located about two miles east of Gabarus Barachois on the south side of the bay, and was once a thriving fishing village.

A Methodist Church was under construction in 1858.

By mid-20th century it was deserted.

GULLIVER COVE, Digby County

It is about ten miles south-west of Digby Gut.

It is also called Gullivers Hole, and the name comes from a legend that the pirate Gulliver once visited the spot.

The settlement was an offshoot of the Conway settlement. William McDormand moved here from Conway in 1780. Others, Loyalists, came in 1784.

A house of worship was erected by the Church of Christ Disciples soon after 1860.

William Barbancks, who went to Conway in April, 1766, later taught school here.

Fishing is the major industry.

GUNNING COVE, Shelburne County

This community is located near the mouth of Birchtown Bay on the south shore of Nova Scotia. The name dates back at least to 1781, and refers to the duck or deer-hunting expeditions of the early settlers.

Isaac Wilkins was a prominent early grantee, receiving two lots here in 1784 and 1785. In 1787, William Rowland, William Hargill, Samuel Edwards, Henry Killigrove, and J. Neal received grants in the area. These people were mainly Loyalists from New England. Settlement probably began in the late 1780's, and a road was ordered laid out from Birchtown to Round Bay in 1786.

Samuel Rudolph taught here in 1834, and a school-house was built in 1870. A new school was built in 1892.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1858 with W. Doane as office keeper.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 101.

GUYSBOROUGH, Guysborough County

This large village is situated on the western side of the mouth of Guysborough Harbour at the head of Chedabucto Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name was Sedabocktook, "a bay running far back" or "the deep extending harbour." Nicolas Denys took this name and applied it to the settlement. The detachment of disbanded troops who arrived here in June, 1784, named their town "Guysborough" in honor of Sir Guy Carleton, the commander-in-chief of British forces in North America.

Nicolas Denys established his fishing station here about 1659 and he had one hundred and twenty men at work on the settlement when it was attacked and destroyed by La Giraudiere in 1667. In the early 1680's Bergier established his Fort Saint Louis here. In 1685 it consisted of two large buildings, defended by four cannon, and housing thirty-three persons with provisions for a year. There was also a chapel for which an improvement fund of 1500 livres had been allotted. This fort was captured by Sir William Phips in 1690.

Nine families of settlers took up residence in the Cooks Cove area, possibly as early as 1768. They were: John and Elias Cook, Robert and Diana Callahan, Nathaniel Toby, Godfrey Peart, John Ingersoll, John Godfrey and Isiaah Horton. These people welcomed the regiments of disbanded troops who arrived here in June, 1784, after an unsuccessful attempt at making a settlement

at Port Mouton. They laid out the town of Guysborough in 1790.

The Anglican Christ Church was completed in 1790 and blown down in a fierce gale in 1811. The frame of the new church was erected in August, 1812, and the Church was consecrated Sept. 16, 1826. The third Church on the site was built in 1877-78.

A Baptist meeting house was begun about 1848 and was in use by January, 1850. A new Church was begun in 1900, dedicated October 26, 1902. A Roman Catholic Church was begun about 1819. It was replaced by a new Church in 1873. A Methodist Church was dedicated November 1, 1829. A new Methodist Church was opened and dedicated August 28, 1859. The Kent Church used by the Presbyterians was built about 1837 to 1840 and was purchased in 1859 by the Sons of Temperance who named it Chedabucto Hall.

A Grammar school was established November 4, 1811, and a school-house was built by March, 1814. Guysborough Academy was conducted by Alexander S. Reid in the town hall after 1843. In 1866 a new three room Academy building was completed and opened. Guysborough County Municipal High School was opened May 17, 1961. In 1876 a schoolroom for the Methodist Sabbath School was erected on the site of the first Wesleyan Church.

A courthouse was erected near the head of Mullers Cove soon after 1790. A new courthouse and jail was completed early in 1843 and the old building was sold at auction on June 19. The lower floor was demolished and the upper floor was moved and transformed into a town hall where the Academy was quartered for sometime. This was purchased by the Chedabucto Greys for a drill room in 1860.

A postal way office was established in 1825, and a post office was established in 1841. R. M. Cutler was one of the first postmasters.

A lighthouse on the mainland at the harbour's mouth was built in 1842-43. A lighthouse at Guysborough Harbour burned September 11, 1904.

McIsaacs Hall was built by the Roman Catholic Congregation in 1932.

The Red Cross Outpost Hospital was established in September, 1929, and incorporated in 1946. On November 5, 1949, the Memorial Red Cross Hospital was opened.

The disbanded troops who came in 1784 erected houses and settled on the town plot but most of the houses were destroyed by a fire that got out of control. They rebuilt, however, and remained until the government allowance ceased, then the town was largely deserted except for a few merchants until about the second decade of the 19th century. The great gale of October, 1811, destroyed several ships and considerably damaged the settlement. A storm in 1873 damaged five ships, destroyed all wharves and damaged the Methodist Church as well

as several bridges. During the War of 1812, the old French fort was refurbished for the protection of the settlement.

Fishing and the processing of sea products are the main industries.

The population in 1956 was 430.

GUYSBOROUGH INTERVALE, Guysborough County

This rural area is located at the head of Milford Haven on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was so named because the area is made up of low intervale land. Settlement was begun by members of the disbanded 71st Regiment from the American Revolutionary War who received allotments of land here in June, 1785. They found traces of a previous French settlement, including remains of houses, a ship yard and a forge.

St. James' Anglican Church was built in 1850 and consecrated August 19, 1852. In 1832 a Roman Catholic Chapel was built. This was replaced by a new Church in 1853. A Methodist chapel was begun in 1831 but was never finished. The frame of a new Church was erected by September, 1852. A new Methodist Church at Intervale was completed and opened in June, 1879.

A school was established about 1826 and a school-house was built by 1830.

A postal way office was established in 1855.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was: Guysborough Intervale, 84, North Intervale, 52.

GYPSUM MINES, Hants County

This rural area is located about two miles south-west of the mouth of the Herbert river on the St. Croix river in central Nova Scotia. It was so named because of the Gypsum Mines, or "Plaster Quarry" there. Settlement probably began in the late 18th century.

Mining and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 104.

HABITANT, Kings County

This rural area is located on the north side of the Habitant River on the west side of Minas Basin, in central Nova Scotia. The name is a French word meaning "inhabitant or resident." Some of the grantees of land here at the second township grant in 1761 were: James Mather, Peter Wickwire, jr., John Cocks, Elkanah Morton, Sr., Elisha Porter, Peter Pineo, John Best, Stephen Rogers, John Dean and George Smith.

A congregational-Baptist meeting house begun about 1819 was burned before it was completed but it was rebuilt in 1820 and completed in 1849. It was closed up and disposed of in 1889.

John Mills and James Henry Hopkins were schoolmasters in the settlement in 1828. A new school was constructed in 1875.

Farming is the basic industry. In 1958 Hillside Growers completed a plant for growing mushrooms and went into production.

Population in 1956 was 219.

HACKETTS COVE, Halifax County

This community is located on the east side of St. Margarets Bay. Its name is a corruption of Haggart's Cove, called after an early settler. A variation was "Haggetts Cove." Some of the grantees in the area were: James Croucher and Thomas Adams on August 3, 1784, John Dolfiney on August 8, 1785, Alexander and Hugh McDonald and Daniel Patterson on April 20, 1786, and Adam Wambolt on February 2, 1786.

In February, 1838, the people of Haggets Cove and Boutiliers Point agreed to erect a school-house at the head of Boutiliers Cove which was also to be used as a place of worship. The frame of an Episcopal church was raised on Boutiliers Point on April 8, 1840. The new St. Peter's Anglican Church was erected in 1870.

New schools were built about 1866 and in 1898.

A Postal Way Office was established on August 1, 1871 with Elias Grono as postmaster.

There is some farming but fishing is the basic industry.

The population in 1956 was 195.

HADLEYVILLE, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the north side of the mouth of Chedabucto Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after the Hadley family who were prominent among the early settlers. The area was also known as "Oyster Ponds" because of oyster beds in tidal ponds. Joseph Hadley, Sr. a native of Rhode Island, settled in Manchester township about 1768. His son, Joseph jr. was probably one of the earliest settlers here soon after 1811.

Holy Trinity Anglican church was built sometime between 1866 and 1877 and was consecrated October 6, 1895.

Maurice Newman was schoolmaster here in 1832. A new school was built at Oyster Pond in 1867.

A postal way office was established in 1852.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 127.

HALF ISLAND COVE, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the cove by the same name, on the south side of Chedabucto Bay, on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably so named because of its location about half-way between Canso and Guysborough and because there is a small island in the cove. The name "Normanby" was given in the late 19th century but it did not persist. The Cove was also called "Shallop Cove" at one time. In June, 1794, Christian Muller received a grant of two hundred and fifty acres here but it is doubtful if he ever lived on it. William Bedford born in Guysborough in 1785 asked for land on which to settle at Half Island Cove and received a two hundred acre grant in March, 1815.

The Baptist Church was probably built soon after 1904. John Digden [Digdon] was schoolmaster in 1834-35. A school was erected about 1877 and burned in March, 1878. In 1883 a new school-house was provided. In 1902 a new school was built to replace one burned in June, 1901. Another new school was erected in 1946. John Diggdon [Digdon] was postmaster of the way office which was established in August, 1867.

Fishing is the main industry.

The population of "Halfway Island Cove" in 1956 was 193.

HALFWAY BROOK, Colchester County

This settlement is located about three miles north-east of Middle Stewiacke, in the Upper Stewiacke valley in central Nova Scotia. Halfway Brook, which gives it its name, is so called because it is roughly half-way between Middle and Upper Stewiacke. The settlement is part of the Upper Stewiacke grant, but to the west, lots of land were granted to Alexander Miller of Truro in 1813 and Mary McLaughlin in 1816.

A Postal Way Office was established at Halfway Brook on July 1, 1860 with William Fisher as office keeper.

Farming is the basic industry.

HALFWAY COVE, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the south side of Chedabucto Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was so named because of its location about halfway up the bay. The land was part of the Guysborough township grant which was given to Nathan Hubbill and 278 others on June 2, 1785.

A German chapel, later known as the Dutch Church, was built in the late 18th century. St. James' Anglican Church was

built about 1815. The Anglican Church of St. Simon and St. Jude was built in 1851 and consecrated August 20, 1852. The second St. James Church was built sometime in the late 19th century. A third church was probably built about 1917, consecrated July 12, 1925.

A school was established by January, 1828 in the joint district of Sandy Cove and Halfway Cove. A new school was opened about 1862.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 136.

HALFWAY RIVER EAST, Cumberland County

See HALFWAY RIVER STATION

HALFWAY RIVER STATION, Cumberland County

A settlement located about seven miles north of Parrsboro. The area was settled by Loyalists and a few Scottish immigrants about 1778. Among the first settlers were Caleb Lewis and John Fordice who received land grants in 1784. A way office was established about 1840 and one of the first schools was built by 1835.

The population in 1956 was 100.

HALIFAX, Halifax County

Halifax, the capital city of Nova Scotia, is situated on the western side of Halifax Harbour, which opens upon the Atlantic Ocean. The port is ice-free year round with an average temperature in winter of 25°F. To the north, beyond the Narrows, is the completely sheltered, deep and commodious Bedford Basin.

The Indian name was "Chebookt," meaning "Chief Harbour" or "Great Long Harbour." When the French explorer Samuel de Champlain visited it in 1607 he described it as "a very safe bay, seven or eight leagues in circumference." In 1698 the Sedentary Fishing Company of Acadia attempted to form a fishing station at Chebucto. D'Anville's fleet sheltered here in 1746, after it had been ravaged by storms, shipwrecks, and disease. Although the French expedition had failed to retake Louisbourg or to capture Boston, it focused attention on the importance of Chebucto harbour. When Louisbourg was restored to France in 1748, the British government decided to agree to the demand of New England and established an Imperial military and naval base at Chebucto as a counterpoise to the French fortress at Louisbourg.

Governor Edward Cornwallis founded the town on June 21, 1749, with about 2500 English settlers, many of them soldiers who had fought in the Austrian War. Settlers from New England soon arrived to trade, to carry on the fishery, and to help build the town. The town was named Halifax, in honour of George Montagu Dunk, the second Earl of Halifax, then President of

the Board of Trade (1748-1761), who was known as the "Father of the Colonies" for his success in extending American commerce.

The seat of government was transferred from Annapolis Royal to Halifax and on July 14, 1749, the civil government was organized with Edward Cornwallis as Governor and a council of six. Soon a system of local government by Quarter Sessions, similar to that in operation in England, was established in the new capital. The first Justices of the Peace for the Township of Halifax were commissioned on July 18, 1749, and on December 27, 1749, the justices of the County Court took their oath of office. Gradually abuses crept into the system of Quarter Sessions, and there were criticisms of its operation in Halifax. Early in 1835 a letter signed "The People", but written by George Thompson, charging the magistrate of Halifax with misconduct, was published by Joseph Howe in the *Novascotian*. Howe was then prosecuted for criminal libel but he defended himself in a famous trial, the outcome of which was a triumphant acquittal, establishing the freedom of the press and foreshadowing reform in local government. Eventually Halifax was incorporated as a city in 1841.

Beginning on November 1, 1849, the City Council agreed to maintain 80 gas lamps to light the streets in the central part of the city. In the early days water was provided by wells, ponds and streams, but in October, 1849, the Halifax Water Company entered into a contract with the city authorities to supply 18 hydrants and 25 fire plugs at an annual rental of £400. In 1945, the water system was placed under the control of the Public Service Commission.

The first church in Halifax was St. Paul's Anglican Church, the oldest Protestant church building in Canada and the only building still standing in the city from the time of Governor Cornwallis. Services were held in the open air during the summer of 1749 and in the Governor's house until the church was formally opened for divine service on September 2, 1750. St. Matthew's Dissenting Church (now United Church of Canada) was organized in 1749 and the Rev. Aaron Cleveland inducted as minister on December 17, 1750. An attempt was begun in 1756 to convert a house into a church for the Germans who had come to Halifax and although this was dedicated on Easter Monday, March 23, 1761, as St. George's, it is now known as "Old" or "Little" Dutch Church. The cornerstone of the present St. George's Round Church (Anglican) was laid by Governor Sir John Wentworth on April 10, 1800, and here Rev. R. F. Uniacke (for whom Uniacke Square has been named) was rector from 1825 to 1870. The frame of a Roman Catholic chapel (then called St. Peter's) was erected on July 19th, 1784; in 1820 Bishop Edmund Burke laid the cornerstone of a new stone church which is now St. Mary's Basilica. Zoar Methodist Church, the mother church of Methodism in Halifax, was erected in 1792 and has become part of the present St. Andrew's United Church, which was dedicated on October 16, 1927. First Baptist was organized as the Granville

Street Baptist Church on September 30, 1827. The present building was dedicated April 16, 1950.

The first schools in Halifax were sponsored by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Church of England). Although J. Baptiste Moreau came with Cornwallis' expedition as a schoolmaster, he soon returned to England to be ordained as an Anglican clergyman and Edward Hallhead or Holhead became schoolmaster at Halifax until 1753. In 1750 a school and orphanage was built for orphan children. The Halifax Grammar School was opened in 1789 with Rev. William Cochran as headmaster. Over the years there were numerous private schools and others sponsored by various religious denominations. After the passage of the Free School Acts of 1864 and 1865, a Board of School Commissioners for the City of Halifax was organized in the autumn of 1865 which found only 700 children attending school. Four years later this had increased to 5065 children at 21 schools.

In 1966 there were 727 teachers, 18,634 pupils registered at 30 elementary and junior high schools, and two senior high-schools. The cornerstone of the Halifax County Vocational School was laid in 1948 and the Nova Scotia Institute of Technology officially opened May 30, 1964.

Universities located in Halifax are Dalhousie, Maritime School of Social Work, Nova Scotia College of Art, Nova Scotia Technical College, Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Saint Mary's, and the University of King's College.

A Halifax Symphony orchestra flourished for a few years after 1897, and was revived in 1949. Neptune Theatre, a professional repertory theatre opened on July 1, 1963.

There are five hospitals grouped near the Victoria General Hospital and the Dalhousie Medical College where the Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building was officially opened on July 14, 1967, by H. M. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, as Nova Scotia's memorial to the Centennial of Confederation.

In the early years of its history, the main importance of Halifax was as a British army and navy base, and prosperity and population tended to fluctuate with peace and war. The town's population reached 9,000 in 1800 and had increased to 14,422 by 1838, and 25,026 in 1861 when it was the leading wholesale centre for the Maritime Provinces and benefitting from the prosperity of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States and the Golden Age of Sail. In 1871 Halifax, with a population of 29,582, was the fourth city in the Dominion of Canada, but by 1901, with a population of 40,832, it was seventh.

In World War I, Halifax was an important Atlantic naval base as the Royal Canadian Navy patrolled the coast and most of the Canadian troops for overseas passed through the port. On December 6, 1917, the city was rocked by a giant explosion which almost demolished a square mile at Richmond in the north end of Halifax and the north end of Dartmouth while a tidal wave broke the moorings of ships and drowned those near shore. It was estimated that 1,630 people were killed, 8,000 wounded,

20,000 left homeless and over $35 million worth of property destroyed. The explosion was caused by the collision of the *S. S. Imo*, a Norwegian ship sailing out of the harbour with supplies for Belgian Relief and the incoming French *S. S. Mont Blanc*, which was loaded with munitions, including T.N.T. The *Mont Blanc*, caught on fire and exploded in a pillar of fire. Doctors and nurses soon arrived from outlying provincial towns, and medical help, shiploads of food, clothing and other supplies came from the state of Massachusetts. Donations of $30 million which were received from all over the world were administered by the Halifax Relief Commission which rebuilt the damaged area. Some of these funds were granted for the construction of the Halifax North Library which was opened October 24, 1966, as a memorial to the explosion victims. Halifax City Regional Library in memory of veterans of both World Wars was opened November 12, 1951.

During World War II ships from all over the world assembled in Halifax Harbour to carry troops and supplies to Europe, for Halifax was the largest naval base in Canada because of its strategic position, port facilities, and because it possessed a large oil refinery and was the Atlantic terminus of the Canadian National Railway system, 17,593 ships left Halifax in convoy from 1939 to 1945. In the Battle of the Atlantic, Halifax Shipyards repaired 7,000 vessels damaged in submarine warfare. On July 18, 1945, an ammunition barge blew up at the magazine jetty at the naval magazine in Bedford Basin, and this shook the whole metropolitan area. Exposed dumps of ammunition unloaded from returning warships had caught fire and small explosions continued over twenty-four hours, until naval volunteers extinguished the fire. There was about $4 million damage.

In January, 1966, the headquarters of the integrated Maritime command was established at Halifax, with about two-thirds of the Canadian Maritime forces being based on the Atlantic coast. All seaborne and Maritime air forces in the Atlantic area are under the control of the Maritime commander. The armed forces make an important contribution to the economy and prosperity of the city. During Naval Assembly Week, June 19 to 26, 1967, forty warships from Canada and twelve Commonwealth and foreign countries assembled in Halifax Harbor to help celebrate Canada's centennial.

Halifax is a year round port-of-call for many foreign going steamship lines and, during the period of ice hazard on the St. Lawrence River, is one of Canada's two major ice-free winter ports. Canadian National Railways plant offers some of the most advanced and efficient port services on the company's system and facilities are available for highway carriers. The Grain Elevator has a capacity of 5,152,000 and provides storage facilities for the new mill of Dover Flour Mills. National Harbours Board operates a Cold Storage terminal warehouse with 1,719,000 cubic feet of storage space.

As well as being a governmental and educational centre,

Halifax is the leading commercial area in the Maritimes and employs an increasing number of workers in small factories producing bakery products, beer and yeast, coffee and spices, confectionery, soft drinks, fish and fisheries' products, flour, ice-cream, tea, metal windows, paint, plastics, paper products, structural steel and automobiles. Many workers now live in the suburbs and commute. The mile-long Angus L. Macdonald steel suspension bridge, opened in 1955, connects with the City of Dartmouth, and construction of a second bridge over the Narrows was commenced in 1967.

Since World War II large scale slum clearances have been undertaken and public housing constructed. The sod was turned for Mulgrave Park Housing in November, 1959 and officially opened in June, 1961. The first stage of the public housing in Uniacke Square opened September 30, 1966. The Trade Mart at Scotia Square was officially opened in January, 1968, in the first phase of a development which is to transform "down town" Halifax.

On October 2nd, 1758, the first legislative assembly in Canada met in Halifax. This event has been commemorated by a tablet in the Province House and the Memorial Tower in Fleming Park on the shores of the North West Arm.

The first Canadian newspaper, the *Halifax Gazette*, was published at Halifax on March 23, 1752, by John Bushell, a Boston printer. The city now has two daily newspapers, the *Chronicle Herald* and *Mail-Star*. There are three radio stations, CBH, CHNS and CJCH and two television stations, CBHT and CJCH-TV.

The population in 1966 was 86,792.

HALLIBURTON, Pictou County

This community is located on Halliburton Brook about a mile west of Pictou town on the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was named in honor of Sir Brenton Halliburton, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, 1833-1860. An early name was "Town Gut" since the town plot laid out by the Philadelphia Grant settlers who arrived in 1767 was located at the mouth of the creek opposite "Brown's Point." Stephen Herrington was engaged in completing a saw mill at "New Phildelphia" in June, 1784.

The Town Gut bridge was built in 1800 and destroyed by a storm in 1873. It was rebuilt by 1879.

Population in 1956 was 93.

HALLOWELL GRANT, Antigonish County

See BIG MARSH, BROPHY and FAIRMONT.

HALL'S HARBOUR, Kings County

This settlement is located on Hall's Harbour on the south side of Minas Channel in central Nova Scotia. It was named

for Samuel Hall a native of the county who went to New England but returned to raid the new settlements in Kings County about 1779. While on the raid inland, he was cut off from his boats, at what became Hall's Harbour by the local militia and had to make his way overland to Annapolis and so back to New England. In 1826 two families settled here and a mill was built. A store was opened by Silvanus Whitney about 1830. A pier was erected about 1836.

Charles B. Cox was schoolmaster here during the last half of 1831. A new school was built at East Hall's Harbour in 1905.

A postal way office was established in 1855. A post office was established at East Hall's Harbour Road in February, 1882.

In October, 1962, heavy seas destroyed the breakwater which was built in 1920.

Fishing and limited farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was: East Hall's Harbour Road, 120, Hall's Harbour, 89.

HAMMONDS PLAINS, Halifax County

This community is about eight miles north-west of Rockingham. It was probably named after Sir Andrew Snape Hamond who was Lieutenant-Governor from 1781-1782. A grant of 5450 acres at Hammonds Plains was given to Leonard Yammer and 30 others on June 12, 1786. In 1816 and 1817, 504 negro refugees from the War of 1812 were settled here.

St. John's Anglican church was "nearly covered in" on June 13, 1839. The building was consecrated on May 28, 1843. St. Nicholas Anglican church was ready for services in 1890 and consecrated in 1891. St. James the Apostle Roman Catholic Church was consecrated on July 27, 1852, but it was not yet completed at that time. The Second Baptist congregation built a church in 1867.

Alexander Campbell was schoolmaster at "Negro District, Hammonds Plains" in 1828. A school-house was built about 1850-51 and completed by 1859. A two-room school was built at Hammonds Plains in 1940 and a one-room school at Upper Hammonds Plains in 1945.

Uplands Park subdivision opened with 24 units in June 1961.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

The population in 1956 was 833.

HAMPTON, Annapolis County

On Chute Cove about six miles north-west of Bridgetown.

The original name was Chute Cove. The latter name probably originated in England where it is popular as a place name. The earliest settlers came about 1809 or 1810.

A Baptist Meeting-House was built sometime between 1832 and 1844.

A lighthouse was erected early in 1911, and a new hotel was opened June 12, 1911.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1859.

Fishing and limited farming are the industries.

Population in 1956 was 171.

HANSFORD, Cumberland County

A settlement located on the Pugwash River, east of Oxford. Around 1904 Hansford was known as Lower Victoria. One of the first settlers was Thomas Gray who was on his land in 1819. In a petition for land in 1825 he claimed to have been the first settler in the district. He received a grant of land in 1827.

HANTSPORT, Hants County

This town is located on the west side of the Avon River, just south of the Kings-Hants county line, in the central part of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name was Kakagwek, "place where meat is sliced and dried." An early English name was Halfway River from its location about half-way between the settlements of Grand Pre´and Pisiquid (Windsor). In 1849 the name "Hantsport" was adopted at the suggestion of Senator Ezra Churchill because the place had become the chief seaport of Hants County.

Settlement began in 1789 when Edward Barker purchased 330 acres of land from Colonial Henry Denny Denson, cleared some land and built a log house. He later moved, but in 1790 John Lockhart moved nearby and commenced a settlement.

A Baptist meeting-house was built at the foot of Holmes Hill about 1830. A new Baptist meeting-house was opened in 1852. Trinity Wesleyan, the name of which was changed to St. James United church in 1942, was built in 1865, dedicated in August of that year. St. Andrew's Anglican church was opened November 27, 1890. A Presbyterian church was dedicated on July 24, 1898 and was sold in 1925 when church union came about. St. Mary's Roman Catholic church was built in 1955, consecrated November 13, 1955.

A school was established at Half-Way River in 1812 with Hiram Smith as teacher. A building used for church, school, and community hall purposes was probably erected soon after. Sometime prior to April, 1843 a school-house was erected between Half-Way River and the Horton line. A new school-house was built about 1858. A new 18 classroom elementary and high school, in use since September 1961, was opened December 11, 1961.

In Hantsport there is a memorial to William Hall, V.C., who served in the Indian Mutiny in 1857.

Milledge Oulton Memorial Library, housed in the community centre was opened December 10, 1957.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1849, and a Post

Office in 1853. A new Post Office building was opened in July, 1930.

The town was incorporated in 1895. The first train went through on Christmas day, 1869.

In 1861 a hall was opened for educational and moral purposes. On January 15, a seminary was opened in it by C. D. Randall.

Newspapers published in Hantsport were the *Advance*, 1894 to about 1912, and the *Review* about 1916 and 1917.

Minas Basin Pulp and Power Company was incorporated in 1927. Canadian Keyes Fiber Company began operations in 1933. Shipbuilding, shipping, woodworking, fruit processing and canning, farming, and tourism comprise the main industries.

Population in 1961 was 1,381.

HARBOUR CENTRE, Antigonish County

Settlement north east of Antigonish.

So named because it is the centre of the entrance to Antigonish Harbour. It was included in the grant in 1785 to Lt. Col. Timothy Hierlihy and his soldiers, where he intended to establish the town of Dorchester. The population in 1956 was 72.

See also TOWN POINT

HARBOUR ROAD, Antigonish County

Locality N.E. of Antigonish.

A descriptive term because it was located on the road leading from the town of Antigonish to the Village of Antigonish Harbour.

In the term of 1847-48 John Sutton was teaching there eighteen scholars of the surnames Callahan, Grant, McDonald, Madden, Payne, Power and Sipples.

There was a postal way office there from 1861 to 1867 and A. J. McGillivray was postmaster in 1868.

HARBOURVIEW, Inverness County

This settlement is about three miles south of Port Hood. The name is descriptive. Some early grantees and lessees in the area were John MacNeil and John Livingstone who received leases in 1814, and John Gillis who received a grant in 1837. The population in 1956 was 190.

HARBOURVILLE, Kings County

This rural area is located on the south side of the mouth of Minas Channel in west-central Nova Scotia. An early name was Shingle Log Brook. Later it was named Givans Wharf after John Givan. On March 13, 1860 the present name was chosen and is descriptive. Settlement probably began about 1829 by two families named Givan and Hamilton. Seven buildings, including a hotel, were burned in August, 1870.

The Harbourville United Church was opened as a Methodist Church in 1860. A Baptist Church was built at Long Point in 1860, opened on February 10, 1861.

A school-house was built in 1871.

A postal way office was established at Givans Wharf in 1858. In 1863 the postal address became Harbourville.

The lighthouse which was probably built in the late 19th or early 20th century was torn down on May 18, 1961.

At one time the area was important as a shipping point for cord wood, potatoes and other things. More recently fishing has become a basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 165.

HARDWOOD LANDS, Hants County

This rural area is located on the west side of the Nine Mile River in the central section of Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive, referring to an area abundant in hardwood trees.

Some of the grantees were: Alexander Ferguson, March 5, 1816; John Ferguson, August 17, 1819; and Alexander Cochrane, May 18, 1830.

The Presbyterian congregation purchased the congregational church of South Maitland in 1933, moved it, and reopened it October 22, 1933.

An old school was condemned in 1875, and replaced by a new building in 1891.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 173.

HARMONY, Colchester County

This rural area is located about four miles south-east of Truro in central Nova Scotia. The name, when it was given, was probably intended to be descriptive and dates back at least to 1840. James Smith was one of the early settlers shortly after 1821.

The frame of a Presbyterian church was erected by May 14, 1881, and the building was completed on the outside by October 29. John Crowell was schoolmaster in 1840.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 123.

HARMONY, Kings County

This settlement is located between the Annapolis and South Rivers in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named because of the natural beauty, peacefulness and serenity of the environment. This settlement of Harmony was part of a 4380 acre grant made to George Gracie, Thomas Ritchie and others on June 1, 1803. South Harmony was part of a grant made to five members of the Barclay family on May 1, 1797.

The United Baptist Church was dedicated in 1918, and rededicated in May, 1960.

A postal way office was established on August 1, 1872, with Austin Spinney as postmaster.

Lumbering and milling have been the main industries.

Population in 1956 was: Harmony 54, Harmony Square, 64.

HARMONY MILLS, Queens County

Situated at the eastern end of Harmony Lake, this community is between Caledonia and Kempt on the highway between Liverpool and Annapolis Royal. The name was given by the early settlers who came here about 1821.

Charles and Benjamin Cushing, John and David Kempton, John Harlow, and Zoeth Freeman were the pioneers.

Delilah Freeman kept school here in 1832. In 1895 a new school-house was built.

Saw and grist mills were built early. Gold was discovered and mined in this area in the late 19th century. Other industries are logging and farming.

The population in 1956 was 133.

HARMONY SQUARE, Kings County

See HARMONY

HARPELLVILLE, Guysborough County

This settlement is located near the mouth of the Indian River, on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after the Harpell family who probably founded it. Luke Harpell received a hundred acre grant somewhat north west of the village site in 1874. An adjacent lot of one hundred acres was granted to Theodore Luke Harpell in 1919.

A school-house was erected in 1925.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

HARRIETSFIELD, Halifax County

This place is about six miles south of Armdale. It was probably named after the wife of Colonel William Thompson, a man who owned land in the area. On September 4, 1787 a warrant of survey for 100 acres at Harrietsfield was issued for Colonel Thompson. Casper Gruber was a resident here in 1790. Nine families lived here in 1827.

St. James' Anglican Church was built in 1948, replacing a building which had been sold. The United Church was built in 1956.

A one-room school was built in 1943. In 1957 a new, two-room elementary school was built.

Farming and lumbering are the chief industries.

The population in 1956 was 180.

HARRIGAN COVE, Halifax County

A settlement situated about twenty miles north-east of Sheet Harbour on the eastern shore being named after an early settler. A plan of lots dated in 1827 shows much of the land belonged to Simon and Alexander Fraser and Thomas Currey.

St. Mary's Anglican Church was consecrated on September 25, 1909.

A school-house was erected about 1880.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1864.

Gold was discovered in this district in 1868, but it was not until the last of the century that mining operations became active for a few years.

In 1883, Burnham and Morrill of Portland, Maine, operated a lobster processing factory here, and fishing has been a major industry.

The population in 1956 was 127.

HARRISON ROAD, Cumberland County

It is south of Amherst near Maccan River. The first grantee was George Adam Gmelin, 1765.

HARRISON SETTLEMENT, Cumberland County

It is south-west of Springhill and was named after settlers. Grantees included William and Robert Harrison. A new school was erected in 1892 being an indication that there was an earlier school.

The population in 1956 was 60.

HARTFORD, Cumberland County

A community south of Pugwash. It was probably named after a village in Cheshire, England. Among the grantees were Aaron Dodge, 1814, William Crawford, 1831 and Robert Rogers, 1831.

The population in 1956 was 61.

HARTSHORNE BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook flowing south east into Beaver River so called because it runs through the land granted in 1804 to the Hon. Lawrence Hartshorne (1755-1822). He was a Loyalist merchant who came to Nova Scotia from New York and represented Halifax County in the House of Assembly from 1793 to 1799 and was appointed a member of His Majesty's Council in 1801.

HARTVILLE, Hants County

This settlement is located on the St. Croix River about two miles north of Beckman Lake in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named for H. McC. Hart who was a prominent mill-owner here.

This settlement was part of a grant of 1500 acres to Ann, James, and George Henry Monk on October 12, 1765. The Markland Paper Mill was built about 1875. This mill burned in 1876, but about 1888 or 1890 Hart of Halifax bought it and ran it under the name of the St. Croix Paper Company Limited. The mill burned in July, 1925. A tar-paper factory was built in 1898.

Lumbering and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 86.

HASSETT, Digby County

It is about four miles south-south-east of Weymouth, and one mile north-east of Partridge Lake.

This settlement was named after William Hassett, the foreman of a gang of Irish lumbermen who settled around the first falls on the Sissiboo River about 1828-29.

St. James the Less Anglican Church was consecrated on October 19, 1889. William Hassett kept the post office until November 1892.

The major industries are milling and lumbering.

Population in 1956 was 138.

HASTINGS, Annapolis County

On the east side of Mill Lake (now Springfield Lake).

In 1904 Davison Brothers sold their timberland to a New York Company who incorporated under the name of Davison Lumber Company. They built a large sawmill and a small town on the east side of the lake. The town was named "Hastings" after the president of the company. A school was built in 1907. Their railroad extended from west of Lake Pleasant to South River Lake in Kings County. In July, 1928 the mill burned down, and the settlement quickly moved away.

HASTINGS, Cumberland County

It is east of Amherst, formerly known as Porter town. It's name was changed to Hastings by Provincial statute in 1864. The present name honours Warren Hastings, the English statesman. Among the grantees was Robert B. Dickey, 1852. A way office was established there in 1864, and a school was built in 1870.

The population in 1956 was 138.

HATCHET LAKE, Halifax County

A place located on Hatchet Lake about eight miles southwest of Halifax City, which may have been named when some early explorer lost a hatchet or small axe here or, perhaps thought that the lake had the shape of a hatchet. On April 6, 1787, a total grant of 1550 acres was made to John McDonald, Daniel Grant, George Parker, John Nichols, and John Drysdale.

The land at the north end of the lake was granted to W. D. Yeadon in 1885.

St. Timothy's Anglican Church was dedicated on December 13, 1962.

Formerly lumbering and limited farming were the basic industries, but many residents now commute to work in the metropolitan Halifax - Dartmouth area.

The population in 1956 was 429.

HATTIE MILLSTREAM, Antigonish County

A brook flowing east into South River Lake, probably named after the Hattie family.

HAVELOCK, Digby County

This community is about ten miles south-south-east of Weymouth and near Nowlan Lake.

This is probably an Irish name given by Patrick Nowlan from Ireland, one of the first residents in November 1824. It was perhaps named after Sir Henry Havelock of Indian war fame.

The cornerstone of the Reformed Baptist, now Wesleyan Methodist Church was laid on June 14, 1954. A United Baptist Church is located further south.

John G. Nowlan opened a Post Office here on November 1, 1872. The Havelock school-house was destroyed by fire in November 1865. A new one-room school was built for New Tusket, Havelock, and Hassett in 1953. The new Havelock Consolidated school was built in 1961.

Industries are farming and lumbering.

Population in 1956 was 229.

HAVENDALE, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the south side of Milford Haven on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive of this meadowland beside the Haven. The land was granted to Colonel Archibald Montgomery in 1765 and divided up for veterans of the American War of Independence in 1784. The McDonald, Cunningham, Connolly and Cleary families were the residents in the 1780's.

Farming is the main industry.

HAVRE BOUCHER, Antigonish County

A village north east of Antigonish and a harbour opening on George's Bay, five miles west of Canso Causeway on Trans Canada Highway.

There have been various spellings - Bouché, Boucher, Bouchet and Bushee, and various explanations for the name. One version is that it is derived from the French bouche (blocked

or closed) because the harbour entrance is almost closed by an island. Another tradition is that Captain Francois Boucher took refuge there in 1759. Before 1785 John and Paul Bushee were living near the harbour as was the DeCoast or De Cost family. In 1811 the following who were already living at "Harbour au Bouchee" were given grants of land by the Crown - Philistine, John Baptist and James De Coast, Bernard Benwaugh (Benois) and Paul Bushee, Charles LeBlanc and John Baptist Melon and George Minette. The small group of original Acadian settlers were joined by some French settlers from Arichat and in the early days of the 19th century by some Irish families. There were thirty families when Bishop Plessis of Quebec paid an official visit in 1812, and more than one hundred families in 1858 when a parish was created to serve the area. There is a tradition that in 1790 there was a tiny chapel at Havre Boucher In 1816 the chapel was replaced by another and the first school started by Father Manseau. On December 1, 1858, Havre Boucher became a separate parish with Father Hugh MacDonald serving as the first pastor. On June 30, 1861 Bishop MacIntyre of Charlottetown laid the cornerstone of the new Church at Havre Boucher. St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church was constructed in 1916 and a convent (Immaculate Conception) of the Sisters of Charity built in 1890.

Neil Arbuckle was teaching fifteen pupils at "Harbour au Bouchet" in 1829. By 1876 the district was so populous that two separate school sections were carved out but were reunited to Havre Boucher in 1952.

There was a postal way office in 1855 and in 1868 Edmund Corbett was postmaster. A new post office building was completed August 10, 1964.

The harbour was important for fishing and by 1818 some small fishing vessels were being built by people from Arichat. There is some lobster and scallop harvesting.

Population in 1956 was 307.

HAVRE BOUCHER BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook which flows north into Havre Boucher.

HAVRE ISLAND, Antigonish County

An island in Georges Bay, at entrance to Havre Boucher, named because of its position.

HAWTHORNE, Inverness County

It is about five miles south-south-east of Port Hood. It was probably named after the novelist. Grantees in the area included James McDonald, 1858 and Ronald McEachern, 1859. The population in 1956 was 65.

HAY COVE, Richmond County

It is on the Bras D'Or Lake and about fourteen miles north-east of St. Peters. The Indian name was Galnotek. The name of the district was changed to Glenwood in 1914. Among the grantees were Catherine McNeil, 1836, and John McDonald, 1858. There were eighty people living in the community in 1956.

HAY RIVER, Inverness County

It is between Mason Point and Melrose Hill to the west of Lake Ainslie. It is said to have been named after settlers.

Early settlers here included Samuel Stayner, a native of Nova Scotia, who applied for land in 1822, had it surveyed and warranted to him in 1823 and had it granted to him in 1825. Isabella McEachen, widow of Angus McEachen, who applied for land in 1827 and had it granted to her in 1836.

Schools built at Hay's farm included one built between 1864 and 1867 and another in 1890.

In 1956 the population of Hay River was 73.

HAZELDALE, Victoria County

This settlement is south-west of Baddeck on St. Patricks Channel.

The population in 1956 was 57.

HAZEL HILL, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the north side of Hazel Lake, near Cape Canso, on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably so named because of an abundance of this type of bush in the area. The name was applied prior to 1822. John Bell received a four-hundred and fifty acre grant here in April, 1812. In 1822, John Whitman and Benjamin Bears, along with others, natives of Canso for six to nine years, petitioned for grants of land in this area. The grants were made in February, 1824.

In 1913 a new school was built here for the use of the children at the Tickle.

In 1844 the Commercial Cable Company built its telegraph relay station here as the north American terminus of the trans-Atlantic cables. This was the main industry until communication by satellite began to supersede the cables.

Population in 1956 was 272.

HEAD OF AMHERST, Cumberland County

Located on the road from Amherst to Pugwash, west of Pugwash. Among the grantees were Dixon and John Trenholm, 1818 and Jonathan Tindell and Barnet Webb, 1820. A way office was established in 1852 and a school built in 1873.

The population in 1956 was 156.

HEAD OF LOCH LOMOND, Richmond County

It is on the southern end of Loch Lomond where that lake drains into the Grand River. Among the grantees were John McDonald, 1857, and Roderick Morrison, 1880.

HEAD OF ST. MARGARETS BAY, Halifax County

A community situated on Head Harbour, at the head of St. Margarets Bay, on the south shore of Nova Scotia. The name may have originated with Samuel Champlain who called a river in the area Riviere Ste. Margrite on his 1612 map. An early name was Dauphinee's Cove from French Hugenot settlers who moved here from French Village. Settlement began about 1783 when Governor Parr, while on a tour to Lunenburg, encouraged some of the descendants of French and German pioneers to take up land along the Bay and begin settlement. On March 3, 1786, 500 acres at Head of St. Margarets Bay were surveyed for Philip Bernard, an Indian chief, and two of his tribe, Solomon and Lawmaugh. Eventually 60 families settled along the bay and sent wood and vegetables by ship for sale in Halifax.

A church building used by the Anglicans at Margarets Bay, 25 miles distant from Halifax, was nearly finished in December, 1826. A new Anglican Chapel-school-house was completed in 1862 at the head of St. Margarets Bay. St. George's Anglican Church was probably built about 1920 or 1921. A Baptist church was built about 1882. A Baptist meeting-house had been erected at "St Margarets Bay" in 1839-41. Another Baptist church was begun at "St. Margarets Bay" in May, 1876, and opened on September 27, 1876.

Thomas Holland was schoolmaster in the area in 1816. In 1838 the settlers at the head of the bay resolved to build a church-school, to be called Filleul's School. A school-house was "finished" in April, 1851. Amelia Houghton was teacher in a new frame school at "Margarets Bay Road" in October, 1857. A school building at Head Harbour, Margarets Bay was burned in 1883.

A Post Office was established at St. Margarets Bay in 1845. A Postal Way Office was established at Head of St. Margarets in 1860.

Formerly fishing was the basic industry, but many residents now work in the metropolitan Halifax-Dartmouth area. The population in 1956 was 548.

HEAD OF WALLACE BAY, Cumberland County

See WALLACE BAY

HEALY LAKE, Antigonish County

A lake south of George Bay.

Named for the Healy or Haley family which had land nearby. Also called Merland Lake because the village of Merland is in the vicinity.

HEATHERTON, Antigonish County

A settlement east of Antigonish.

Known as "Pomquett Forks" until part of the district was named Heatherton by act of the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1879.

Many of the early settlers were from Scotland, e.g., John Chisholm, Donald Ban Gillis, John, Donald, Archy, Hugh, Ronald, Angus and Alexander McDonald, John Tolbert (blacksmith).

The first school in section 25 was a log house on the west side of the Pomquet River which had belonged to John Chisholm (Donn) and the first teacher was Joseph Grant.

A new post office building was completed June 3, 1965.

A Roman Catholic Church was built about 1842 ministered by the priests of St. Andrew's later from Pomquet. A new church was started in 1867 and the mission became a separate parish of Immaculate Conception in 1875. The Sisters of St. Martha have Our Lady of Fatima Convent.

By 1898 it contained three stores, one hotel, two sawmills, a cheese factory, and had a railway station on the Eastern Extension Railway to Cape Breton. It is now a mixed farming district with poultry and dairying and some lumbering.

The population in 1956 was 203.

HEBBS CROSS, Lunenburg County

This community is located on the south west end of Fancy Lake and about six miles south of Bridgewater. It was named after the Hebb family and for the cross roads around which its spreads. Settlement probably began about mid-19th century. James Ferguson and nine others received a 3600 acre grant here on November 21, 1812.

A new school was opened in September, 1947.

A postal way office was established on May 1, 1873 with Johnson Manning as postmaster.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 229.

HEBBVILLE, Lunenburg County

This community is two miles south-west of Bridgewater.

It was called Hebb Settlement at one time. It was probably named after John George Hebb one of the first settlers in the area. Joseph Pernette sold land to George, Adam and Nicholas Hebb on the West side of the LaHave River in 1805.

A school was built in 1953. Hebbville Consolidated High School was opened on October 4, 1960. Hebbville Consolidated Elementary School was under construction in May, 1967.

This is a fine farming district with dairying, orcharding, truck farming and fields of strawberries.

Population in 1956 was 295.

HEBRON, Yarmouth County

It is near the head of Lake Milo, approximately 3½ miles north of Yarmouth.

The Indian name for Yarmouth river, Malegeak, "bent in different directions," probably included this area. Around the turn of the 19th century Anthony Landers built "Hebron House" near the junction of the Ohio and Main roads. This junction became Hebron Corner, then Hebron.

Landers was one of the first settlers here in the early 19th century. He engaged in tanning, and in boot and shoe making.

In 1828 a Baptist meeting-house was built. It burned down and was rebuilt in 1834. This building burned down in 1931, and the new church was dedicated in May, 1932. Before 1828 the Baptists held services in the school-house. Joseph Alden Ellis taught school here in 1826-27. Hebron consolidated school was opened in November 1957.

On July 28, 1878, the Hebron Methodist church was dedicated. It was destroyed by fire on December 8, 1890.

During the years 1838-47 and 1854-67 a Postal Way Office was kept in the village. A Federal Post Office was completed on June 4, 1965.

A Temperance Hall was built in the summer of 1853.

Agriculture is a prime industry, and many of the people are involved in the tourist industry during the summer, or have employment in Yarmouth town.

Population in 1956 was 440.

HECKMAN ISLAND, Lunenburg County

It is at the southern side of the mouth of Mahone Bay and directly east of the town of Lunenburg.

This island was named for the Heckman family which settled here prior to 1830. Earlier names were Creightons Island and Hebb's Island. Adam Hebb took possession of one-quarter of the island in 1775 but moved away in 1780. His son, Adam, bought out his brother John's share in 1808 and was still living there in 1844.

Maurice Foley was schoolmaster here in 1828.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

HECTANOOGA, Digby County

It is approximately two miles north of the Yarmouth-Digby County line and six miles inland from Cape St. Mary.

This is an Indian name given by "the daughter of an ex-Governor."

In 1881 Blackadar and Company moved here from Meteghan, built a mill, and began lumbering operations.

A school-house was built before 1889. In 1917 and 1918 a house was fitted up for school purposes.

Donald D. McQuarrie kept the Post Office established here in 1887. The Western Counties Railroad was constructed in 1873-1874, and a station was built here soon afterwards.

A Roman Catholic mission church was built in the early 20th century.

Lumbering is the major industry.

Population in 1956 was 118.

HEFFERNAN'S BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook flowing south into North Lake Stream.

Named after the Heffernan family.

HEMFORD, Lunenburg County

It is about four miles south-west of New Germany.

Solomon Vienot and Josiah Rhodenizer were grantees.

A Union Church was built by Lutherans and Congregationalists sometime prior to 1895.

A school-house was built in 1899-1900.

Lumbering and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 255.

HENNIGAR, Hants County

This settlement is located about four miles south-east of Noel Lake in central Nova Scotia. It was so named for an early settler, probably Christian Hennigar who was given a 500 acre grant on March 5, 1816. An alternate name, still used in 1962, is Northfield, a name easily confused with similarly named places in the province.

Besides Hennigar, some other grantees were: Wm. H. O. Haliburton, March 14, 1811, and Joseph Rines, May 9, 1811.

St. Paul's Anglican church was built in 1890, consecrated on November 10, 1892.

Schools were built at Northfield in 1865 and 1904.

Agriculture is the main industry. The Linwood Farms operation was begun by Colonel Sydney Oland in 1955.

Population of Hennigar in 1956 was 76.

HERMAN ISLAND, Lunenburg County

This island is located just off the mainland on the south-west side of Mahone Bay. It may have been named after Philip Herman one of the Lunenburg township grantees. John Creighton received it as a part of a grant on April 16, 1772.

A school was built sometime between 1864 and 1872.

Fishing is the main occupation.

HERRING COVE, Halifax County

This settlement is about four miles south-west of Halifax Harbour. The Indian name was Moolipchugechk, "a deep chasm

valley or gorge." The name "Herring Cove" was given because of the abundance of that fish, or on account of Tom Herring, an early settler. The area was settled soon after Halifax was founded, although many of the village lots were granted in the late 19th century. Henry Lather lived here on land which had been granted to John Salusbury in 1752. In 1821 he petitioned for title to the land.

In February 1846, the Roman Catholic Church was described as "in ruinous condition," and insufficient for the accommodation of the people at divine service. A new church was built about 1849 and was almost totally rebuilt about 1952. The Anglican Church of St. James was probably built about 1878.

Daniel Goreman was schoolmaster at Herring Cove in 1840. A new school-house was built in 1878. A new 4-room elementary school was built in 1963. Another new school was built in 1965-66.

A new lighthouse was completed in July, 1894.

Fishing is the chief industry. Tourism is also important.

The population in 1956 was 595.

HIBBARDS BROOK, Shelburne County

It is at the head of Barrington Bay, on the south coast of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name for Barrington Harbour, Menstugek included this area.

The present name is taken from the grantee, Daniel Hibbard, who settled there after the first division of township lands in 1767. This was the location of the Barrington town plot, and has become part of Barrington Head.

In 1828 James Doane taught school here. About 1831 a small school-house was built on, or near, the town plot. It probably replaced a building which was erected in 1818. About 1857 a new school-house was built on Ned Doanes Hill which, in 1965, became part of an automobile body repair shop.

A saw-mill was operating on the brook before 1767, and considerable commerce was carried on during the 19th century.

HIBERNIA, Queens County

It is situated about four miles south of South Brooklyn and just to the west of First Christopher Lake.

The name is Irish and was given by the people of that nationality who settled here about 1820.

Industries include lumbering and limited fishing.

HIGGINS SETTLEMENT, Halifax County

Also known as Higginsville, it is located near Lindsay Lake in the Middle Musquodoboit area and approximately twenty-six miles east of Truro. It was named for the Higgins family which was prominent in the district. John Higgins, Sr., of the

70th Regiment, who had fought for the Crown in America from 1778 to 1783 came to the Musquodoboit Valley shortly after the end of the Revolutionary War, with his wife and nine children. Henry Cove and eleven others received 3200 acres on May 25, 1814.

A new Methodist church was opened on February 23, 1890.

William Muir was granted a license to teach here in June, 1828, and a new school-house was erected about 1867. A new school was built at Lindsay Lake in 1927 to replace one which had been burned.

Hugh Hanna was Postmaster of the Way Office which was established on July 1, 1870.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

The population of "Higginsville" in 1956 was 70.

HIGHBURY, Kings County

This settlement is located about two miles south-east of Kentville, between the Cornwallis and Gaspereau Rivers. It was probably named after a suburb of London, England. The land was a part of Horton township which was granted in 1761. Settlement probably began in the late 18th century.

A new school-house was constructed in 1951.

Farming is the basic industry, and fruit is the main product.

Population in 1956 was 296.

HIGHFIELD, Hants County

This settlement is located approximately two miles east of the mouth of the Kennetcook River. The land between the rivers in this area is hilly, and this fact probably inspired this name. The name was changed to Belmont in 1873, but the old name persists. The land was part of Newport township which was set up in 1761.

Silas Mosher, one of the early settlers in Avondale, helped to build a church in Belmont. A school-house was begun at Highfield in 1865 and completed at "Belmont" in 1866. A new school was built at Belmont in 1925.

A Postal Way Office was established at Highfield in 1862.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population of Belmont in 1956 was 106.

HIGHLAND HILL, Victoria County

Highland Hill is a community north of Bras d'Or Lake. Among the grantees were Malcolm, Donald and Roderick McNeil, 1835.

HIGHLAND VILLAGE, Colchester County

This rural area is located about two miles east of the Portapique River, on the north side of Cobequid Bay in central Nova Scotia. It was so named because of Highland Scots who lived here. Settlement probably was carried on in the late 18th century. Spencer's Point eventually became a farming area, but in the mid-20th century it had become a place for summer cottages. Daniel Urquhart was living on a small farm in "Scotch Village, Londonderry" in July 1821.

Population in 1956 was 62.

HILDEN, Colchester County

This settlement is located about four miles south of Truro in central Nova Scotia. At the time that the Intercolonial Railway began operation in December, 1858 the settlement was called "Halifax Road." A railway station was built, and about that time a meeting was called to name the place. "Clarksville" was suggested in honour of an old family. The majority decided on "Johnstons Crossing" in honour of a man who had his farm on the base-line road which crossed the Halifax road at the railway. In the 1870's, "Clarkesville" was used in reference to the western part of the settlement, and "Johnstons Road Crossing" referred to the eastern half. By act of the Provincial Legislature in 1895, the name of the settlement known as "Slabtown," "Clarksville," and "Johnstons Crossing" was changed to Hilden, possibly after Hillden, near Belfast, Ireland.

The land was part of Truro township, and settlement may have begun in the 1780's.

Hilden has a United Church.

A new United Church Hall was dedicated in February, 1966.

A school-house was built at Clarksville about 1870. The school at Hilden burned down in April, 1914, and a new building was completed by 1915.

Sulphur was discovered early in 1966, and within a few months, fifteen thousand claims had been filed by forty companies and individuals.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 523.

HILLATON, Kings County

This settlement is located on Habitant Creek on the west side of Minas Basin. Early names for the settlement were: Washington Street and Saxon Street. "Hillaton" is probably a descriptive name referring to a town on a hill. Two of the Cornwallis township proprietors who received land in this area in 1761 were Stephen Herrenton and Seth Burg. [Harrington & Burgess].

Farming and lumbering are the major industries. On July 15, 1962, the new Canada Foods Limited processing plant went into production.

Population in 1956 was 123.

HILLCREST, Antigonish County

Settlement south west of Antigonish.

Descriptive name for it overlooks the West River. Among the first grantees were John and Hugh MacDonald, Isabelle MacMillan and Ralph Fuller in 1813.

HILLGROVE, Digby County

It is approximately four miles west of the head of St. Mary's Bay on the western end of Nova Scotia.

This name is descriptive of a grove of trees on a hill. It may have been taken from the Baptist Church at Acaciaville which was so named in 1862 by Reverend T. B. Gates because of a grove of beech and maple trees in front of the church. This settlement, also long known as Digby Ridge, was founded by Hiram Betts, who built a house here soon after he bought the land from Captain James Craige in June, 1799.

A school-house was erected about 1829 and another was built in 1866.

In July, 1893 Herbert Bacon was the postmaster. This Post Office was moved from Hainesville (Hainsville) when it was kept by William H. Haines (Hains) since 1876. There was a school-house here in 1865.

The post office was moved in 1892 to a new location two miles south west of Hillgrove.

Agriculture and lumbering are the major industries.

Population of Hillgrove in 1956 was 88.

HILLSBOROUGH, Inverness County

It is about three miles east of Mabou and it is named after Viscount Hillsborough who was Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1768-72 and 1779-82.

Early landholders included David Parker, Isaac and John Smith, who acquired land here between 1806 and 1831, James Hawley, John Hawley, Matthew Hawley, Sr., Matthew Hawley, Jr., John Adams, and Thomas Whitehead, who obtained leases or grants of land about the same time.

A way office was established here in 1833.

In 1836 William Ayre was the teacher at Hillsborough and Mabou Consolidated School. The trustees then were James Hawley and John McKeen.

Rev. James McGregor visited here in 1818. The first Presbyterian minister of the congregation was Rev. William Millar, who was here from 1822 to 1861. The first church stood on the south-east side of the river on the site of the old cemetery. Later it was moved to the north-west side of the river and erected near the site of the new cemetery in 1856. In 1888 another church was built. The first elders of the church were William Watts, John Smith and James Hawley.

HILLSBURN, Annapolis County

It is halfway between Parker Cove and Litchfield Cove on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

"Burn" means a brook, rivulet or small water course, therefore "Hillsburn", a brook flowing through hills, was probably given because of this local topographical characteristic. Settlement began in this area in the early 1800's.

A hall was dedicated by the Sons of Temperance on December 7, 1885.

A school-house was built here sometime prior to 1866.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 211.

HILLSIDE, Cape Breton County

It is on the north side of the Mira River, about four miles west of Albert Bridge. The name is descriptive. In 1803 a large tract of land was granted to Honourable William Despard, but settlement probably began somewhat later. In the 1870's the settlement had a school-house and a shingle-sawmill owned by the Hill family. A new school-house was completed in 1905.

A Postal Way Office was established on August 1, 1873, with Walter W. Hill as office keeper.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 62.

HILLSIDE BOULARDARIE, Cape Breton County

This community is on the north side of Saunders Cove near the head of St. Andrew's Channel. The name is descriptive.

Alexander McKinnon, a native of the Isle of Mull, came to Cape Breton about 1807, got a grant of lot called "Burnside", next to land occupied by John Corbett Ritchie, Esq., in 1818. He settled on the land, however, about 1815. A neighbouring lot was granted to Elizabeth Bown in 1822.

Farming is the main industry.

HILLSVALE, Hants County

This rural area is located about two miles north of Pigott Lake in central Nova Scotia. It was probably so named from the local topography. Part of the land here was part of Rawdon township which was granted August 3, 1784. On December 20, 1787, John Stirling received a grant in the area.

There was a hall here in 1958 which was used by the Baptist congregation for services.

There was a schoolhouse being built at "Hillsdale" in 1865.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 113.

HILLTOWN, Digby County

It is about ten miles south-south-east of Weymouth and approximately one mile east of Nowlan Lake.

This rural area was also called Hill Settlement at one time. It was named after John Adam Hill who settled here about 1829.

Lumbering and milling are the chief industries. In 1965 the largest mink ranch in the province was located here.

HODSON, Pictou County

This settlement is located about four miles south of Northumberland Strait and four miles east of River John. It was probably named after settlers. Settlement was begun by the Johnson family about 1806 and 1809. Land grants were made to: Patrick Cavanagh in 1820 and William Palmer and David Fraser in 1821 and Mary and Donald Cameron in 1828.

A new Presbyterian Church was built in 1893.

A new school was constructed in 1898.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 57.

HOLLAND HARBOUR, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the east side of Indian Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The name appears as "Hollin's Harbour" as early as 1818 and may have been given for an early settler. The name also may have evolved from Haul-in-Harbour because it was a good place to haul in for a rest during a trip down the coast. In 1818 it was "a place of shelter for coasters and resorted to by fishermen." Three or four disreputable settlers had taken up residence.

The first school-house was built for the 1888 school term.

In 1894-95 there were about three settlers here but by 1924 they had departed and the place had become a sheep ranch.

HOMEVILLE, Cape Breton County

It is a farming community at the head of Morien Bay. Its appellation is derived from a Loyalist family by the name of Holmes, the first of whom to settle in this area was Stetson Holmes. Subsequently the place was known as "Holmville" and later as "Homeville."

Tradition has it that the builders of the first Homeville Bridge disclosed a burial ground containing the remains of persons of large stature, thought by some to have been Vikings. As early as February, 1865, Homeville had a school. The school-house was destroyed in 1904. Thereafter for two years a hall served as a school-house. A new school building was used in the year 1906-07. A Baptist Church was built before 1865. By 1892 mail was transported to Homeville and by 1895 it was shown in the list of non-accounting post offices.

Hiawatha Mine, operated by the Hiawatha Coal Company was opened in July, 1920, closed and flooded in January, 1921.

In 1956 the population was 80.

HOPEWELL, Pictou County

This community is located on the West Branch, East River. The place is said to be named after the ship that brought Alexander McNutt and the Ulster settlers to Colchester County in 1761. Another explanation is that the name was suggested by a resident who saw it on a sign in Halifax. An early name was Milltown from the John Duffs grist mill. The site is partly on a 500 acre lot granted to Alexander McIntosh in 1797 and which may have been settled by him as early as 1785. The other lot on which Hopewell is located was granted to Alexander McDonald in 1828.

A Church was erected about 1815 or 1820 at Camerons Brook. St. Columba United Church was built by Presbyterians in 1859. First Presbyterian Church in Hopewell, originally Union Church, was opened July 26, 1857.

A school was opened in 1814 in the Donald McKay house. A school was built in 1818 with the section and Hopewell School was built in 1825. A new school was erected in 1868. Another new four room school was completed in 1927.

A postal way office was established in 1838. An Oddfellows Hall and a Masonic Hall were built about 1880.

About 1882 the *Monthly Record of the Church of Scotland in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and adjoining provinces* was begun, edited by Rev. P. Melville and published by G. W. Baillie. The Intercolonial Railway was built through here about 1866-67. A fire in September, 1913 destroyed three houses, two barns, two stores and the Forresters Hall.

Farming and milling are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 402.

HOPPENDERRY, Guysborough County

This settlement is located about three miles east of South River Lake in eastern Nova Scotia. The name is probably of Irish origin. Perhaps the original meaning was Hopin'derry, when the settlers were hoping to make a sizeable settlement. Angus McInnes, Angus and Hugh McPherson had license of occupation for lots here in 1869. In 1951 further license was granted to John Sullivan and John Callahan. McPhersons and Callahans were settled here before 1870.

A new school-house was built in the previously unorganized section of "Obiderry" in 1889.

Limited farming is the basic industry.

HORNE ROAD, Cape Breton County

This community is located on the north side of the Mira River above Mira Gut. It was named after the Horne family

who were early settlers. Simeon Horne was settled here by May, 1802 and had built a house and barn on land purchased by his late mother from Benoni Mun. Neighbouring lots were granted To Louis Le Roi in 1789, and to the Honourable David Tait in 1802.

Henry Horne was the Postmaster in the 1890's.
Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.
In 1956 the population was 83.

HORNE SETTLEMENT, Hants County

This settlement is located near the head of Shubenacadie Lake in the central part of Nova Scotia. It was named for early settlers.

On November 21, 1812 Daniel and William Duffee were granted land in this area. John Kane received a grant on May 5, 1814. The Horne family were settled here by 1829.

Agriculture and lumbering are the main occupations.

HORSESHOE TURN BROOK, Antigonish County

Flows north west into Northumberland Strait.

A descriptive term because the brook makes a turn which looks like a horseshoe.

HORTONVILLE, Kings County

This rural area is located west of the mouth of the Gaspereau River in central Nova Scotia. The Indian name for this area was "Umtaban" "an overflowing flood" referring to the tidal marsh which was reclaimed by the Acadians and English with the use of dykes. The French name for the area was Grand Pre, "great meadow." The name "Horton" was probably given in honour of Horton Hall in Northhamptonshire, England, residence of George Montagu Dunk, Second Earl of Halifax who was president of the Board of Trade, 1748-61 and who aided the foundation of Halifax, N.S. Acadians began to move here from Port Royal in the 1680's. Following the deportation of 1755 New Englanders began to arrive in 1760. The first grant of Horton township was made to Robert Dennison, Jonathan Harris, Joseph Otis, Amos Fuller and others on May 22, 1759. A new grant was made on May 29, 1761, when the first grant proved inadequate. In 1897 the name of Horton Landing was by statute changed to Hortonville. Horton Landing was so named because it was the place where the New England Settlers landed in 1760 and laid out a town plot. The name still persists in the mid-20th century and is applied to an area north of Hortonville. On April 18, 1893, the rate payers of Horton Landing desired to change the name to Acacia, but the change was not made. Hortonville was so called because it was a village in Horton township. Lower Horton was an early name which included this area.

An Episcopal Church was erected at Town Plot, Horton Landing about 1770. It served until a new church was built in

Church Street in 1810. A Presbyterian Church at Lower Horton was dedicated on January 4, 1891. A new Methodist Church at Lower Horton was dedicated in 1869.

By April 13, 1810, three school-houses had been built in the township. A fourth was built by December, 1812. Acacia Villa School was founded by Joseph R. Hea at Town Plot, Horton Landing in 1852. In February 1873 an old Temperance Hall at Lower Horton which was being used for school purposes was destroyed by fire. A new school-house was completed at Horton Landing in 1877.

A postal way office was established at Lower Horton in 1842 which became a post office in 1850. J. Borden was postmaster in 1852. Horton Landing Postal Way Office was established on June 1, 1871, with Fred G. Curry as keeper. A lighthouse was built on Horton Bluff in 1851.

Farming is the major industry.

Population of Hortonville in 1956 was 218.

HOWIE CENTRE, Cape Breton County

It is located on the south side of Sydney River and about five miles south-west of Sydney. It was named after the Howie family who were early settlers. In December, 1825, John, James, and Alexander Howie and Benjamin Cossitt applied for a grant of lands that had been granted to Honourable Thomas Townsend about 1790 and escheated on July 12, 1825. The grant was made in 1827. In 1832, lots of land were granted to Morrison McDonald, Reuben Young, a native of Cape Breton, and Henry Joseph Boutilier, who bought land which had been leased to William Cox.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 365.

HUBBARDS, Halifax County

This community is located on Hubbards Cove at the boundary between Halifax and Lunenburg Counties. It was probably named after an early settler who lived on Green Road about 1800. It was called "Hubbards Cove" until "Cove" was dropped in 1905. John Arenburg received a 650 acre grant in 1790. A few years later he deeded it to Gotlieb Harnish.

Although the corner-stone of St. Luke's Anglican Church was laid in 1848, it was not consecrated until 1871. A carillon was installed in 1956 in memory of the Shatford family. A new rectory was constructed in the same year. St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church was built in 1940.

A school-house was built in 1832. A new building was erected about 1899. Shatford Memorial School was built in 1948.

A Postal Way Office was established in December, 1853. The Hubbards Federal Building was completed on April 22, 1966.

The corner-stone for the new Fire Hall was laid on November 25, 1961.

Surveys for the Railway were being made in June, 1898. The line went into operation in 1904.

Jefferson Davis Shatford, a native of Hubbards who became a successful industrialist in the United States, bequeathed the sum of $1,400,000 in trust to the people of Hubbards community for religious, charitable or educational purposes.

The early settlers took their living from the sea, and fishing for tuna, swordfish and mackerel is still important. Burns Fisheries operates a fish processing plant here, and there is a fish chowder factory. Shankel and Freeman began lumbering operations about 1869, and the village boomed for a while as a result. Then the coming of the railway and the automobile brought summer visitors to stay at hotels and summer cottages. In the years following World War II, Haligonians built more cottages in the vicinity, commuting to and from work in the city, while more Hubbards people sought employment in the Halifax-Dartmouth metropolitan area. Norma and Company, Limited, margarine manufacturers, began operation in February, 1950.

The population in 1956 was 418.

HUBBARDS, Lunenburg County

See HUBBARDS, Halifax County

HUBLEY, Halifax County

A community located north-west of Five Island Lake, approximately fourteen miles west of Halifax. About 1842 Fourteen Mile House was built by Alexander Hubley, and the settlement became known by that name. Later, "Hubley's Settlement" came into use, and in 1901, by act of the Legislature, the name was changed to Hubley, but was sometimes called Hubley's Station after the railway was built. Alexander Hubley received a grant of 100 acres in two lots on November 26, 1841. Across the road, 146 acres were granted to William Sloan on July 12, 1878. In the 1870's the only buildings here were the Fourteen Mile House Hotel and the home of E. Hubley.

In February, 1966, a contract for the designing of a new High School to be built at Five Island Lake was awarded. Land had been cleared for the 30 classroom school by July, 1966.

The Bay Road Drive-In Theatre was officially opened in July, 1955.

Most residents commute to employment in the Metropolitan Halifax-Dartmouth area.

The population of "Five Island Lake" area in 1956 was 240.

HUME REAR, Victoria County

This is a small settlement south-west of Nyanza on Indian Bay. It is the site of the Indian River Indian Reserve. John Hume obtained land along the Baddeck River in 1826.

HUNTER MOUNTAIN, Victoria County

This is a community west of Baddeck. It was named after an early settler, John Hunter. There was a school in the Hunter Mountain district in 1867. A postal way office was established here in 1873.

HUNTINGTON, Cape Breton County

This settlement is about four miles above Marion Bridge on the Mira River. It was named after the Huntington family, one member of which, Caleb Huntington came to Cape Breton from the United States about 1807, and bought land on the south side of Port Morien Bay from Louis Loré. Subsequently he settled along the Mira River. In 1886, three of his sons, Herbert, Herbert F., and Henry G. Huntington received a grant of over 2700 acres on the Mira River.

A school was opened during the summer of 1882, and a school-house was partially finished by July, 1883. It was destroyed by fire about 1885, and a new school was built in 1901.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

The population in 1956 was 88.

HUNTS POINT, Queens County

It is about seven miles south-west of Liverpool on the south shore of Nova Scotia.

This place was named after Deacon Samuel Hunt to whom it was granted in 1788. Michael Hupman, a descendant of Lunenburg County Germans, bought the land from the deacon in 1813.

St. James's Anglican Church was erected in 1837; the chapel and burial ground were consecrated in 1842, and a new church was built to replace the old one in 1870. A new Methodist church was begun in the summer of 1867 to replace an old building which had grown too small.

Michael Sheehan taught school here in 1828.

A Way Office was established on March 1, 1874, with William Innis as Postmaster. A new Federal Post Office was completed on May 28, 1965.

Fisheries and agriculture are the major industries.

The population in 1956 was 162.

HURLBERT BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook which flows north west into Lochaber Lake.

Named for the Hurlbert Family. Jonah Hulbert or Hurlbert came with his family from Connecticut to Antigonish about 1788, but returned to the United States. His two sons, Stephen and Gardner remained in Nova Scotia.

HUTCHISON SETTLEMENT, Halifax County

This settlement is located south of the Upper Musquodoboit river and approximately three miles east of Mill Lake. It was named after early settlers. The land was part of Fisher's Grant which also included Upper Musquodoboit and which was granted in October, 1786.

A school-house was built in 1876. A new one-room school was under construction in 1946 and completed by 1948.

Farming is the main industry.

HYANNAS, Inverness County

It is about six miles east of Mabou and about four miles west-south-west of West Lake Ainslie.

Grantees included Neil McKinnon, 1853, Donald McDonald, 1858. Charles Sugard, 1859 and James Meagher, 1873.

IMBERTVILLE, Digby County

It is approximately one mile west of the mouth of Bear River.

This rural area was named after Imbert, (possibly a misspelling of Hebert, the apothecary for whom Bear River was named) who was with the party that visited the Basin in 1611. It is an offshoot of the Smiths Cove settlement which was settled by Loyalists in 1784.

Fishing and agriculture are the main industries.

IMPEROYAL, Halifax County

See DARTMOUTH, Halifax County

INDIAN BROOK, Victoria County

Indian Brook is a settlement west of St. Anns Bay. It was named after a Micmac Indian who lived in the vicinity. Among the grantees were Alexander McLellan, 1834 and Donald Campbell, 1871. The first Church here was probably the Presbyterian Church which was built between 1857 and 1865, but not finished until thirty years later.

INDIAN HARBOUR, Halifax County

This place is located on the east side of St. Margarets Bay, and about two and a half miles from Peggys Cove. It was probably so named because it was a favourite hunting or fishing ground of the Indians. John Ormsby lived here as early as 1784.

The frame of a new chapel, St. Andrew's St. Margarets Bay, was finished on July 24, 1855, and at that time two schoolhouses were in progress. St. Andrew's Anglican Church was begun in May, 1953, dedicated on November 22, 1953, and consecrated on May 27, 1956. A Baptist chapel was built in 1856.

Andrew Hall was schoolmaster here in 1846. The schoolhouse was "finished outside" in October, 1848. A new school was built in 1891. The twelve-room East St. Margarets Bay school was opened on November 28, 1958.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1861.

Fishing is the basic industry. A lobster processing plant was built at Pattys Head in 1871.

The population in 1956 was 270.

INDIAN HARBOUR LAKE, Guysborough County

This rural area is situated at the head of Indian Harbour Lake on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia, and takes its name from its location on the lake. Indian Harbour was so named because it was reputed to have been a favorite resort of the In-

dians. Settlement probably began in the area in the early 19th century.

A school-house was erected here before 1872.

Farming and fishing are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 73.

INDIAN PATH, Lunenburg County

This small settlement is located on the south-west side of Lunenburg Bay. It was probably named after an ancient Indian trail leading across the peninsula from bay to river. The location was originally part of Middle South and Leonard Christopher Rudolph was the original grantee of lots 22, 23, and 24 of South Division B.

A new school was built in 1889.

Fishing is the main industry.

INDIAN POINT, Halifax County

A place on the north-west side of French Village Harbour approximately sixteen miles west of Halifax where the Indians had a camping ground. In 1752 the land was granted to the Honourable Benjamin Green and John Dofiney [Dauphinee] and others received 650 acres in 1785.

Some inshore fishing is carried on and although there are many summer cottages in the district, many commute daily to employment in the metropolitan Halifax-Dartmouth area.

The population in 1956 was 71.

INDIAN POINT, Lunenburg County

It is about three miles east of the community of Mahone Bay.

The Indian name was Lnobidick. At one time it was called Rous's Point. Land here was reserved for Indians by Governor Belcher and from this fact the name is derived.

Land was granted to Benjamin Green in this area prior to 1773. William Wentzell, Mathias Ernst, William Hyson and others were early settlers. When a survey was made in 1793 20 Indians were settled here.

St. George's Anglican Church was erected in 1889. A Union Church was built in 1904, opened on April 17, 1904. In March 1901 the cornerstone for the Orange Hall was laid. Michael Murphy was schoolmaster in 1833. A school was built in 1883. A new school was built in 1906.

A postal way office was established on November 1871, with James Moser as postmaster.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 145.

INDIAN REAR, Inverness County

It is about two miles north of Whycocomagh in the rear of the Indian settlement at Whycocomagh.

Grantees included Donald McDonald, 1861, Norman McDonald and John Cameron, 1871, and Alexis McDonald, 1909.

A postal station was established at Whycocomagh Rear with Hugh McDonald, postmaster in 1893.

A school was built here between 1864 and 1867. Another was built in 1876. Neil MacDonald taught school here in 1848.

A store, a forge and a grist mill were located here in the 1870's.

INDIAN ROAD, Hants County

This rural area is located on one of the upper branches of the Nine Mile river in central Nova Scotia. It was probably so named from an old Indian path which later was reconstructed for a main road by the English settlers.

John and Evan McPhee were grantees here on January 11, 1810.

A Presbyterian church was built in the summer of 1893. St. Thomas Anglican church was consecrated on November 9, 1892.

There was a school here in 1871. A school was built at West Indian Road in 1865. A school was built at East Indian Road in 1923.

A Way Office was established in 1863. A new Post Office was established in March, 1891 with Thomas Grumley as postmaster.

Farming is the major industry.

INGLEWOOD, Annapolis County

On the north side of the Annapolis river, approximately one mile north west of Bridgetown, near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This rural area may have been named for one of the two early Anglican bishops of Nova Scotia, Bishop Charles Inglis or Bishop John Inglis.

Joseph Wheelock was an early landowner, and began to sell lots to colored people about 1860. Edward Dixon and John Tallow were early settlers.

The Baptists worshipped in the school-house until their church was built in 1889. Walter Grayson was an early teacher in 1879. In 1898 Inglewood as a school section ceased to exist.

Fruit growing, as well as other branches of agriculture, forms the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 81.

INGLISVILLE, Annapolis County

It is south of the Annapolis River and west of the Nictaux River near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This settlement was probably named in honor of Bishop Charles Inglis.

This land was granted in 1759, and settlement probably began in Inglisville area around the turn of the century.

Valley West meeting-house was built in 1845 near the Valley West Cemetery and South Williamston Road. It was used by Baptists and Methodists until it was sold and removed in 1898. A Baptist meeting-house was built and dedicated in 1882. A school-house was built in 1867.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 170.

INGOMAR, Shelburne County

It is located east side of Northeast Harbour and north of Cape Negro Island, near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

It was at one time called Littlewood after settlers by that name who lived there in the early 19th century. Another early name was Black point.

The United Church was opened on October 26, 1890 as Black Point Church. The Reformed Baptist church was built in 1958.

A school-house was erected in 1899, opened in 1901.

INGONISH, Victoria County

The settlement of Ingonish is north of Cape Smoky. The Indian name was Kegannagwetck. This place was once known as Port of Orleans. The name was used by Champlain as "Niganis" and by Nicholas Denys as "Niganiche." It may be of Portuguese but is more probably of Micmac origin. It is said Portuguese fishermen wintered here about 1521. In 1802 and 1803 Roderick McFarquhar and Duncan McIntosh, two former members of the Royal Nova Scotia Regiment applied for land in this area. Morgan Doyle occupied a small island off shore about 1803 and James Bennett and John Primrose applied for land here in 1808 and 1809 respectively. William Cummins was there about 1809. The first Methodist Church was built at Head Cove, North Bay in 1841. The first school was established in 1850. Traditionally fishing and farming have been the main industries, but a modest oil refinery existed here for a few years until destroyed in a fire in December, 1921. The Provincial Government operates Keltic Lodge for the accommodation of visitors.

The population in 1956 was 373.

INGONISH BEACH, Victoria County

The settlement of Ingonish Beach is north of Cape Smoky. Among the grantees were John Donovan, 1851 and Jeremiah Burke, 1870.

The population in 1956 was 502.

INGONISH CENTRE, Victoria County

Ingonish Centre is a settlement which lies north of Cape Smoky. Among the grantees were George Brewer, 1860, William

David Smith, 1862, and Henry Cann, 1888. There was a lobster factory here in 1904.

The population in 1956 was 138.

INGONISH FERRY, Victoria County

Ingonish Ferry is a settlement north of Cape Smoky. Among the grantees were Kenneth McLeod, 1874, Charles Campbell, 1879, and John McDonald, 1879. There were three lobster factories here in 1904.

The population in 1956 was 117.

INGONISH HARBOUR, Victoria County

Ingonish Harbour is a small fishing community, north of Cape Smoky.

The population in 1956 was 92.

INGRAMPORT, Halifax County

This community is near the head of St. Margaret's Bay and about six miles south-west of French Village. It was named after Charles Ingram, who, along with Thomas Crawford and Charles Brown, received 500 acre grants "on the northwest side of Margarets Bay" in 1763. The place was named "Ingramport" about 1905. 150 acres were granted to Joseph Westhaver at "Ingrams River" about 1834.

St. Andrew's United Church was built in 1915.

A school was built at Ingram River in 1899. A Temperance Hall was built in 1869.

The railway was built through here about 1903 and a station was built in 1906. It was demolished in 1960.

A Postal Way Office was established at Ingram River on September 1, 1873, with Joseph G. Dimock as Postmaster.

There is some farming, but logging and milling are the chief industries.

The population in 1956 was 104.

INLET BADDECK, Victoria County

This is a small settlement south-west of Baddeck. One of the first settlers was Captain Jonathan Jones, 1784, a Loyalist who was granted land there in 1790.

INVERNESS, County of Inverness

It is between Mabou and Margaree Forks and about thirteen miles north of Mabou. This community was known as Broad Cove until 1903. The name "Inverness" as applied to the county was first suggested by Sir William Young its first representative in the provincial assembly. He was a native of Inverness-shire, Scotland.

A small quantity of coal was mined here in 1867 but it was in the 1880's when William Penn Hussey opened a coal mine at Big River that Broad Cove began to gain prominence

as a coal mining centre. Hussey set up the Broad Cove Coal Company in an endeavour to make the centre a port. Two wharves were constructed at McIsaac's pond. In 1887 the Inverness and Richmond Railway Company was formed, its name being changed to the Inverness Railway and Coal Company in 1902 under the patronage of MacKenzie and Mann.

In 1897 a narrow gauge railway was constructed from the coal mining centre to the harbour, a distance of two miles. Piers and breakwaters were constructed. The Inverness and Cape Breton Railway was built to connect the mines with the Strait of Canso.

The town of Inverness was incorporated in 1904, its first mayor being Daniel R. McLean. By 1922 the town had a Federal public building which contained a post office, custom house and government telegraph office. There were six school buildings in the town.

The Presbyterians used a hall for services in 1902. Several years later they built a Church. The first residential Presbyterian minister was Rev. John W. A. Nicholson, who became the pastor in 1906. The first resident Roman Catholic pastor was Rev. A. L. MacDonald.

The postal stations for the area were situated at Broad Cove Intervale (later Strathlorne) from 1841 and at Broad Cove Marsh (later Dunvegan) from 1824. Both were way offices. In 1871 Broad Cove Chapel acquired a way office. The first postal service at Inverness was provided in 1891. The first postmaster was John A. McLellan.

The mines failed to prosper after 1925 whereupon the provincial government subsidized them and assumed control of them. By 1953 operation was suspended altogether. In 1956 J. Doucet and Sons, Mines, opened only to be closed in 1961. The Inverness Railway had gone into receivership in 1915 and was to be sold to the C.N.R. in 1929.

Notable harbour improvements were undertaken at Inverness in 1964 costing around $138,000. Two breakwaters, one four hundred feet long with an inner spur of one hundred and sixty-five feet, the other six hundred and seventy feet with an inner spur of one hundred and thirty-five feet were built. An area of the harbour four hundred and fifty feet by 40-90 feet was dredged to provide for a channel entrance. Two channel piers on the east and west side were removed.

Donald McKinnon taught school at Broad Cove, Intervale in 1830. By 1833 he had thirty-six children under his charge. In 1844 a new school-house, with observatory and sundial, was constructed with William Ayre as school-master. Between 1864 and 1867 a school-house was built at Broad Cove Ponds. Another school was built in 1869 at Broad Cove Marsh (Dunvegan). One was built in 1871 at Broad Cove Chapel, another was built in 1885 at Broad Cove Intervale (Strathlorne). In 1965 there was a consolidated school in the town.

INVERSIDE, Inverness County

It is about one mile north-east of the town of Inverness.

Early settlers included John McLellan, a native of Scotland, and John McKinnon, a native of Nova Scotia, who were here about 1817, John McKeen a native of Halifax, who applied for land in 1825, and Donald McLellan who had land surveyed for him in 1828.

The population of Inverside in 1956 was 138.

IONA, Victoria County

This settlement is located on the western side of the Grand Narrows or Barra Strait. It was first settled by Scots from the Hebrides who arrived in Pictou County before moving to Cape Breton in 1802. Its name was changed by statute of Nova Scotia in 1891 from Grand Narrows to Iona. The community also had a district or township name of "Brocklesby" at one time.

There was a school in the district by 1867. Local industry has consisted of agriculture and in the 1920's, a gypsum plant.

The population in 1956 was 179.

IONA REAR, Victoria County

Iona Rear is a small settlement located north of the Bras d'Or Lake. Among the grantees were Roderick, Donald and Malcolm McNeil, 1835.

IRELAND, Antigonish County

A locality south west of Antigonish.

Part of the Ohio district, it was later called Stewart's Mills and then named Ireland because of the numerous settlers from the "Emerald Isle."

Among the early grantees were William, Patrick, Peter and Daniel Murphy, Patrick Carrigan, Owen O'Callahan, Edmund O'Connor, Owen O'Sullivan and Patrick Walsh.

About 1829 William and Patrick Murphy from County Cork, Ireland and Owen O'Sullivan took up land in this hilly district, and William Murphy walked twenty miles to Sherbrooke to buy a bushel of wheat which he carried home on his back to plant in his clearing.

The school section is now consolidated with Cross Roads, Ohio.

In 1898 it had a saw mill and a population of 70.

IRISH COVE, Cape Breton County

It is on the Richmond-Cape Breton county line, on the south side of the Bras d'Or Lake. It was so named because early settlement was carried on by Irish people. The Micmac name was Golhamkitk.

Settlement began here before 1817 with Alexander McNeil as one of the pioneers. John Cash, an Irishman, came to Cape Breton in May, 1817, got a large grant of land at Red Islands,

but was a resident at what was called Irish Cove in 1840. Roderick Gillis was settled here by 1830. In May, 1840, some of the residents were: Neil McNeil, Angus Cameron, Hector McNeil, John Gillis, John Cash, James, Murdock, and Donald McNeil, and Angus McMillan.

Angus Cameron was the teacher in 1839, and a schoolhouse had been built by that time. A Postal Way Office was established on August 1, 1870 with Michael McDonald as office keeper.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

IRISH MOUNTAIN, Pictou County

This rural area is situated between Churchville and McLellan's Brook, back of Forbes Lake. The name is descriptive. An Irishman named Patrick Finner is supposed to have been one of the first settlers. Another early settler was Donald Ross, who was born at Eddrachillis, in Sutherlandshire. He came to Nova Scotia in 1816, lived for one year on Irish Mountain, then moved to Iron Ore. Jane, a daughter, was born at Irish Mountain

Thomas Frame, originally of Scotland, a farmer had a post office address at Churchville in 1860.

IRISHVALE, Cape Breton County

This community is between Irish Cove and Middle Cape on the south-east side of East Bay. It was probably so named because Irish people settled here. The earliest grant was made in 1835 to Roderick McDonald who obtained a ticket of location in October, 1821, and probably settled soon after. John McDonald got a grant in 1838.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 81.

IRON MINES, Inverness County

A locality near the south shore of St. Patricks Channel about four miles south-east of Whycocomagh, and about two miles north of Orangedale. The name is descriptive.

Grantees in the area included, Lauchlin McLean, 1860, and John McEachern, 1856. The population in 1904 was 200.

IRONVILLE, Cape Breton County

This settlement is located on the south side of St. Andrew's Channel. It was probably so named when iron ore was discovered here in 1886.

One of the earliest residents was James McSwayne who came about 1820 and got a grant of his land in 1836.Thomas Jost had built a mill before a grant was made to him in 1846. Neil and Donald McNeil also got grants of land in 1846. Roderick McLean got a grant in 1838.

J. McNeil was the Postmaster here in 1914.

Farming and fishing are the basic industries.

ISAAC'S HARBOUR, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the west side of Isaac's Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. Although it is said to have been named after Isaac Webb, a negro, who was sole inhabitant for many years prior to 1830, when white settlement began in the area, or after the son of an American seaman who visited about 1830, it was known as Isaac's Harbour as early as the 1760's.

A United Baptist Church was built in 1856. The framework of a new church was put up and partly boarded in the summer of 1872 and it was decided to use the old church for a school-house. In August, 1873, the new building was blown down in a storm and rebuilding began in the summer of 1874. This building was dedicated October 14, 1877. A new Presbyterian Church was opened January 19, 1881.

School was begun in December, 1852 by Henry Villiers in a new store belonging to John McMillan, there being no school-house. In 1867 a new school-house was built in one section and a building was purchased for school purposes in another section. Another school was built in 1921.

A postal way office was established in 1855.

Gold was discovered in September, 1861, on the west side of the harbour by Joseph Hynes. Fishing is the major industry in the mid-20th century.

Population in 1956 was: Isaac's Harbour 113, Isaac's Harbour North, 129.

ISAAC'S HARBOUR NORTH

See ISAAC'S HARBOUR

ISABELLA LAKE, Antigonish & Guysborough Counties

See OGDEN LAKE

ISLAND POINT, Victoria County

Island Point is a locality on Boularderie Island.

ISLAND VIEW, Cape Breton County

This community is on the north side of East Bay, near McPhee and Indian Islands, and about three miles east of Eskasoni. Because of the islands just offshore in the bay, this name is descriptive.

Duncan McGilvery, a native of Prince Edward Island who came to Cape Breton in 1813, got a grant of land here in 1826. Another native of Prince Edward Island, Allan McAdam asked for land here in 1815, evidently got a temporary title by 1826, and got a grant in 1835. John McAdam obtained a grant of land

in 1838 which was improved and built upon by his family as early as 1821.

A school-house was built before 1875.

Farming and fishing are the basic industries.

ITALY CROSS, Lunenburg County

It is about nine miles south of Bridgewater.

This settlement gets its name from the old settlement located between Crousetown and Conquerall Mills called New Italy after that European Country and from the cross roads on which it is located.

Rev. Roger Aikens received a 500 acre grant of land here on March 20, 1821.

St. Matthias Anglican Church was built in 1887. The Methodist church was dedicated in June 1900.

Doreus Crouse was one of the earliest teachers at New Italy in 1847.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 213.

IVERA, Victoria County

This is a small settlement on the upper reaches of Middle River. Among the grantees were Kenneth McKenzie, John Beaton and Murdoch McRae, 1833.

JACK CAPE, Antigonish County

See CAPE JACK

JACKSON, Cumberland County

This community is south of Oxford. It was probably named after settlers, William Johnson was the first postmaster. Among the first grantees were Jonathan and Timothy Wetherby, 1819 and John Gelling, 1856. A way office was established there in 1873.

JACKSONVILLE, Cape Breton County

This settlement is located on the west side of the west arm of Sydney Harbour. It was named after early settlers. A large tract of land was granted to William and Samuel Jackson in 1795. Samuel later went to Ingonish, but William settled on the land about 1798. In 1819 he got a grant of the neighbouring lot called "Echo Hall" which had been originally granted to a Mr. Lemyn, escheated by Jacob Sparling, and which Mr. Jackson had partially improved before 1818. At the request of the settlers in the area, among whom were William and Samuel Jackson, John Stewart got a lease for 180 acres of land and built a grist mill on Freestone Creek in 1805, the first effective mill in Sydney Harbour.

A Baptist Church and a school-house were built before 1875. The school may have been the one which was erected on the "North Side of North West Arm" in 1838 and opened for classes on August 1, 1839.

Farming and fishing are basic industries.

JACKSONVILLE, Richmond County

This community is about a mile north-north-east of St. Peters. Jacksonville was named after settlers. One of the grantees was John Jackson in 1866.

JAMESVILLE, Victoria County

Jamesville is a small settlement near Grand Narrows on the Bras d'Or Lake. The area was apparently known as Nackady at one time. It was named Jamesville by a Statute of Nova Scotia in 1883. It was named after settlers. Among the grantees were John McNeil, 1835, Hector Campbell, 1859 and Diarmid Campbell, 1874.

JAMESVILLE WEST, Victoria County

See JAMESVILLE

JAMES RIVER, Antigonish County

A river flowing south east into the West River and a settlement south west of Antigonish.

It may have been named after the Rev. James Munro a pioneer Presbyterian minister who visited Antigonish in 1797 and was settled there from 1808 to 1818. It is reported that one night he became lost in the woods going to Antigonish and sheltered from the bears in a tree near the stream named after him. Others believe that it was called after three pioneers who took up land either on its banks or nearby: James Miller, James Nichols and James MacDonald.

The district was part of the grant of 23,000 acres in 1804 to the Hon. Lawrence Hartshorne, Halifax business man. In the winter and spring of 1815 he had a clearing of about thirty acres made on the farm on which James River Station stands. This was called the "Big Clearing" or "An Clerramore." John Cameron of Lochaber settled in "Clerramore" in 1816 on a farm he purchased from Mr. Hartshorne. James Nichols settled on the west side of James River and James McDonald (Seumas Mor) a native of Strathglass, settled on the lot west of James Nichols' place.

By 1898 there was one store and a saw mill and a church.

The school district was formerly part of Beaver Meadow but now extends to the Pictou line on the west, its boundaries being altered in 1876 and 1910.

A ready-mix concrete plant was constructed in 1962 to serve the needs of the Antigonish district.

The population in 1956 was 106.

JAMES RIVER STATION, Antigonish County

A post office south west of Antigonish, so named because the C.N.R. station is there.

See JAMES RIVER

JANVRIN, Richmond County

It is on the island of the same name which is just to the westward of Isle Madame. It was named after a native of Jersey named Janvrin who owned land on the island at the beginning of the nineteenth century. There was a school on the island by 1850. The population of Janvrin's Island was 120 in 1956.

JEDDORE, Halifax County

The four communities which share this name are located around Jeddore Harbour, on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia approximately twenty-eight miles north-east of Dartmouth. The Indian name was Winaboogwech, "swearing place," or Wineboogwechk, "a crooked, ugly, flowing river," and there was an Indian camping place at West Jeddore. In his description of North America published in 1672, Denys refers to this area as "River of Theodore," and this name gradually became corrupted to "Jeddore." In August, 1769, the Right Honourable Earl of Egmont, having a large grant of land at Jedore Harbour which

he intended to settle immediately, advertised for settlers. Thus the district became known as Egmont Harbour, Jedore. In 1727 Indians had murdered several white men at Liscomb and Jadore. These were probably fishermen who had a summer camp as a base for fishing operations. Extensive settlement began with the coming of Loyalists and veterans from the American Revolutionary War in 1783. Sergeant John Ballard and privates John Hare, Peter McGray, Isaac Dyer, Frederick Ryder and Frederick Strumny were living at Jeddore in 1784. Much of the land was granted in 1785 and 1786. Luke Harpell was an original grantee and probably one of the early settlers at Lower West Jeddore prior to 1810. John Ballard came in 1784 and received a grant. In 1812 John H. Myers purchased this vacant grant and built a house, and barn. Michael Eisan was an original grantee at East Jeddore in October, 1787. Henry Sideman [Siteman] and John George Wilber, a Loyalist, purchased land at the head of Leslie Arm in Jeddore.

St. James Anglican Church, Head of Jeddore, begun about 1830 and was consecrated on July 9, 1843. A Baptist meeting-house was built at East Jeddore during the last months of 1854, and the first months of 1855. About the same time a building for use as a school and a church was erected at West Jeddore.

In April, 1877, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Episcopal churches were being erected at the Head of Jeddore. The Presbyterian church was completed by February, 1878. The Baptist church was completed in 1882. The East Jeddore United Baptist Church was built in 1880. A new Baptist church was dedicated at West Jeddore on August 9, 1885. A Methodist church was erected at Jeddore in 1878.

A school was established about 1832, and at that time a building for use as a church and as a school had been partially completed. A school was built at Upper Jeddore West about 1869. In 1875 new school-houses were opened at both Lower Jeddore East and Lower Jeddore West. A new school was built at East Jeddore in 1897. Another new one was built at Head of Jeddore in 1908 to replace a building which had been condemned. In 1951 new buildings or extensions to old buildings were opened at both East and West Jeddore.

Postal Way Offices were opened at Jeddore in 1862 and at East Jeddore in 1865.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War in the Thirteen Colonies, people from Arichat, alarmed at their unprotected state, fled to Jedore as a place of greater shelter until the peace of 1777, when they returned to Arichat.

A new lighthouse on Jeddore Rock was lighted on December 15, 1881.

Fishing and lumbering are the basic industries, and there is a fish processing plant.

The population in 1956 was: East Jeddore 240, Head of Jeddore 263, West Jeddore 114.

JEDDORE OYSTER POND, Halifax County

This community is located on the east side of Jeddore Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia, approximately thirty miles northeast of Dartmouth. It was named from the small lakes nearby which abounded with oysters until sawmills were erected and the sea animal died out. The Indian names were Pajedoobaachk, "wave-dashed; buried by the rolling wave," and Pegoodebek, "a second apartment." Edward Hare received a 500 acre grant on the east side of "Egmon, alias Jedore Harbour" at Oyster Pond on November 16, 1786. Settlement was begun by Loyalists and veterans of the American Revolutionary War.

A new United Baptist church was dedicated on April 7, 1907.

A new school-house was built between 1872 and 1879. A new district Consolidated High School was completed in 1957. Jeddore-Lakeville district school was built in 1961-62.

A Post Office was established on June 1, 1884.

Fishing, milling and boat building are carried on.

The population in 1956 was 239.

JEFFERS BROOK, Cumberland County

A community on the Parrsboro River north of Parrsboro. Among the grantees were John, William, and Joseph Allison, 1797 and Thomas Caldwell.

JEFFERSON, Cape Breton County

It is located about two miles south-east of the head of the West Arm of Sydney Harbour. It was probably named after Thomas Jefferson, 3rd President of the United States.

The land was granted in large lots to: Ebenezer Brewer in 1788, John Lewis Stout in 1804, and Thomas Crowley in 1846.

Farming is the basic industry.

JERSEY COVE, Victoria County

This is a settlement on the west side of St. Anns Bay. Among the grantees were James Dauphigny, 1835, Norman Montgomery, 1866 and Isabella Montgomery, 1870.

JIMTOWN, Antigonish County

A settlement north-east of Antigonish on Georges Bay. Named after Captain James McDonald an early settler.

In the 19th century vessels came here to load cattle to take to Newfoundland although there was no wharf and the animals had to be ferried out to the ships. This cattle trade gradually declined and ended about 1913. In the 1920's it became a summer colony.

JOGGINS, Cumberland County

A settlement on Chignecto Bay, south-west of Amherst. The Indian name for the area was Chegoggin. "Che" means "great" and "Joggin" means fence or fish weir so Joggins means a fish-weir place. Maps as old as 1750 use the name Joggin.

Grantees included Richard Lee, 1790, and Alexander Blair and James Glenie, 1800. Glenie purchased Lee's grant sometime before 1800. The community's major industry was the coal industry. Coal from Joggins was used by the garrison at Annapolis Royal as early as 1715. The General Mining Association of London began operations there in 1847. In 1887 a spur-line was built to Joggins by the Intercolonial Railway. In 1891 the mine closed but new ones were opened. The last mine to operate was the Bayview Mine which sent the production to the Canada Electric Company Limited Thermal Plant at Maccan in the 1950's. In September, 1961, both the railway and the mine were closed.

A way office was established there in 1856 and a school was held in South Joggins Mines in 1867.

The population in 1956 was 873.

JOGGINS, Digby County

This community is on the southern shore of the Annapolis Basin, east of the town of Digby.

This was named by Major Rogers who, when he had to skirt this inlet during an expedition, described it as quite a "jog-in," a colloguial expression meaning "quite a distance inland." Little Joggin was often called "Negro" from a colored settlement.

The settlements around great and little Joggin were pioneered by people from Conway in the 1760's and 70's.

A school-house was erected at Grand Joggin about 1820. James A. Cossett kept a Post Office at Joggin Bridge in 1879. The railway was built through here in April, 1891.

Fishing and farming are the major industries.

Population of Joggin Bridge in 1956 was 130.

JOHNSTOWN, Richmond County

It is on the eastern side of the Bras D'Or Lake and about four miles from the boundary between Richmond and Cape Breton counties. The Micmac name for the place was "Nemtegowak" meaning the "sitting place." The present name was given in honour of a parish priest, the Rev. John McDougall or of settlers. One of the grantees here was John McMullen, 1836. The Roman Catholic Church, Sacred Heart Parish, was established in 1860. The altar in this Church is a hand carved altar which was made in France and carried to Louisbourg during the French occupation. It was then taken to a mission Church built by the Micmac Indians on a small island in the Bras D'or Lake near Johnstown. The Micmacs later donated the altar to the Church in Johnstown. The population of the community was 91 in 1956.

JOLLIMORE, Halifax County

A suburb on the west side of the North West Arm of Halifax Harbour, probably named after a fisherman who came here from Terence Bay. A ferry across the Arm was begun by Samuel Jollimore and his sons in 1880. 200 acres in this area were granted to Thomas Bridge on June 15, 1771.

St. Augustine's Anglican Church at "Jolly More Village" was dedicated on September 27, 1896 on lands donated by Sir Sandford Fleming. The new St. Augustine Church built in 1963 was dedicated on March 21, 1964. The former parish hall has been taken over by the Theatre Arts' Guild as the New Pond Theatre. The United Church bought a co-operative store, renovated it, and dedicated it as a church in 1958.

In 1902 a school was opened in Jollimore Settlement. A new Cunard section school was built in 1915 to replace one which had burned down. The Cunard school burned down in February, 1947, and the new six-room J. W. McLeod School was opened on April 30, 1948. The six-room Fleming Tower School was opened on May 31, 1962, and the 12-room Cunard Junior High School, begun in May 1965, was completed by January, 1966.

Fleming Park or "The Dingle" was laid out on land given to the City of Halifax by Sir Sandford Fleming in 1908. The erection of the Tower, in honour of the achievement of representative government in Nova Scotia in 1758, was also begun in 1908.

Tower View subdivision was open for purchase in May 1958.

The population in 1956 was 570.

JORDAN, Shelburne County

The five communities which share this place-name are located around Jordan Bay, between Lockeport and Shelburne, on the south shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name was Esiktaweak, "oozing from dead water." Portuguese fishermen may have seen cultivation here by the Indians and named the place Ribera des Jardins, "river of gardens." The Lopo Homen map of 1554 shows one of the bays in this area called Les Jardins, and from this the name, Jordon River probably evolved. Des Barres called the bay Port Buller, and about 1781 there was one settler at the head of the bay. Jordan Bay and Jordan River were the names used by the government in land transactions as early as January, 1785, when eight army officers received grants of land at East Jordan. Joshua Watson and Nicholas Ogden also received grants there in 1784. The sites of Jordan Falls and Jordan Ferry were included in a vast tract of land which was granted in small lots to several hundred Loyalists in May, 1784.

An Anglican chapel at Jordan Falls was opened on October 1, 1848. In 1884 it was moved to make room for a new church which was consecrated on March 7, 1889. A Baptist Church opened on July 22, 1860, was replaced by a new building

which was dedicated in 1884. A Methodist Church was opened for worship in June, 1875, completed on the outside by March, 1876, and was dedicated in December, 1879. A Union Church built at East Jordan for Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians, was dedicated on July 17, 1887. John Hartwell Nugent was conducting a school in the area in 1828, and a school-house was built soon after at Jordan Bay. It was replaced by a new building in 1889. Jordan Falls school-house burned down early in 1926 and was replaced soon after. Jordan Ferry school-house burned in the Spring of 1930, and a new one was erected in 1931.

Postal Way Offices were established at Head of Jordan River on July 1, 1857 under Thomas Holden, and at Jordan Bay on July 1, 1865 under John Divine.

Fishing, lumbering, and small farming, along with the public service enterprises make up the industries of this group of communities.

Population in 1956 was: East Jordan, 81; East Jordan Shore, 114; Jordan Bay, 76; Jordan Falls, 363; and Jordan Ferry, 102.

JORDAN BAY, Shelburne County

See JORDAN

JORDAN FALLS, Shelburne County

See JORDAN

JORDAN FERRY, Shelburne County

See JORDAN

JORDANTOWN, Digby County

It is on the south side of the Annapolis basin, near Digby.

This settlement was named after a Baptist minister, Reverend Charles Jordan.

On the north side of Little Joggin, Brindly Town was established as a residence for freed slaves who came with the Loyalists in 1784. Because of these colored people, Little Joggin was often called "Negro." In January, 1792 the largest part of the population of Brindly Town emigrated to Sierra Leone. The descendants of those who remained settled closer to Digby at the new settlement of Jordantown. Brindly Town later was renamed Westville.

Alexander Long was one of the first teachers in the area.

A Baptist church was erected for Jordantown and Joggins colored people about 1870.

Fishing, farming and lumbering are carried on here.

Population of Jordantown in 1956 was 209.

JORDANVILLE, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on third and fourth Indian Harbour Lakes, near the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after the Jordan (Jordain) family who probably founded it. An early grantee was John McLane in 1865. Members of the Jordan family received grants in 1897, 1904 and 1905.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

JUBILEE, Victoria County

Jubilee is a small settlement east of Little Narrows. It was named after the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Among the grantees were Malcolm McLeod, 1872, Ann Matheson, 1896 and Angus A. McRitchie, 1898. Jubilee had a population of 50 in 1904.

JUDIQUE, Inverness County

This community is near the west coast of Cape Breton Island and seventeen miles north of Port Hastings. According to one account Judique is a French name meaning "a swift stream forming eddies." Another version is that Judique is a corruption of "Judith" and was named such by a French sea captain who was quarrying stone from Justaucorps to Louisbourg during the French regime. The story is that the captain was deeply affected by a verse from the Book of Judith while passing the site of the present day Judique on one of his voyages. A third interpretation is that the name Judique is derived from the two French words, "jover" to play and "dique" meaning narrow passage. According to it, Judique received its name because the entrance to a small inlet near present day Judique Station was known to have shifted from one end of a beach to another. Hence the name Judique or "the playing passage." However, in the journal and census of the Sieur de la Rogue of the year 1752, the name of the place appears as Judac.

Judique was one of the areas of Cape Breton settled earliest by the Scots. According to tradition, the first settler in the area is said to have been Michael McDonald, the poet and sea captain of South Uist, Scotland, who came to Cape Breton from Prince Edward Island at the instigation of his brother-in-law, Father (late Bishop) Angus McEachern. It is said that McDonald after wintering at Judique the previous year, settled there in 1776 with a small party of his relations (including Hugh McEachern, brother of Father McEachern) and McDonald, both received crown leases for land situated at present day North Judique in 1806.

Grantees who received land in the area were Allan McDonnell and Hugh Gillis who received crown leases in 1806, Donald Gillis who received a lease in 1819 and Mary McInnis who received a grant in 1831.

Judique was first settled by people from Prince Edward Island and Antigonish. A chapel was constructed here as early

as 1804. Fifteen years later a church was erected under the direction of Father A. McDonald.

As early as 1824 it was reported that Mr. Lewis Tremaine, an Anglican layman who had been leading a small congregation in Anglican services was to become schoolmaster here. In 1834 Archibald McIsaac was teaching 34 pupils. The next year Judique had two teachers, Donald McEachern and Daniel O'Connor. The Judique and Long Point Mathematical Common and Grammar School was in existence in 1838 and had forty-two scholars under the direction of William Ayre. A school-house was built in the period between 1864 and 1867.

There was a Way Office at Judique between 1832 and 1867.

Judique is pre-eminently a fishing community.

The population of Judique in 1956 was 221.

JUDIQUE INTERVALE, Inverness County

It is about three miles north of Judique. Neil McDougall and Donald McInnes settled here in 1799. McDougall petitioned for a grant in 1803, received a warrant of survey in 1804, a crown lease in 1809 and a grant in 1834. McInnes petitioned for a grant in 1827 and received one in 1834. Hugh McLean petitioned for land in 1811, after having been settled about ten years. He received a warrant survey the same year and a grant in 1834. John McInnes and Angus McInnes settled in 1802. Angus petitioned for a grant in 1827, received a warrant of survey in 1827 and a grant in 1834. John also petitioned in 1827, and received a grant in 1834. Roderick McDonald petitioned for land in 1827 and received a grant in 1834. Other early grantees were: John McIsaac who received a crown lease in 1806, Ann McDonald who also received a lease in 1809 and Donald McDonald who received a grant in 1836.

School-houses were built between 1864 and 1867 at Judique Intervale and Rear Judique Intervale. The school-house at Judique Intervale was extensively remodelled in 1917.

JUDIQUE NORTH, Inverness County

This settlement is about two miles north of Judique. Two grantees in this area were Michael McDonald and Hugh McEachern, who received crown leases in 1806. (See Judique)

The population in 1956 was 117.

JUDIQUE SOUTH, Inverness County

This settlement is about two miles south of Judique. Duncan Gillies settled here in 1800, petitioned and received a warrant of survey in 1810. Among the grantees in this area were Duncan Gillies, 1811, Hugh Gillies, 1833, Alexander Gillies, 1837 and John Gillies, 1838.

KARSDALE, Annapolis County

On the north side of the mouth of the Annapolis River near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This settlement was included in the area known as Port Royal, named by Champlain in 1604. Later this part of the north shore of the basin was known as Lower Granville. Another early name was Winchester. The later name was given in honor of Sir William Fenwick Williams who was born at Annapolis, defeated the Russians at the battle of Kars, October 29, 1855, and was Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1865-1867.

In 1708 there were French Acadian settlers here by the names of La Ramee, Belliveau, Melanson, and Alexander Robichaud. English settlement began in the 1760's.

St. Paul's Anglican Church was built in 1791, and consecrated September 1, 1793. Later it became Christ Church, the name being transferred from the Upper Granville church. The United Baptist church was dedicated May 23, 1880.

A Postal Way Office was established in Lower Granville in 1864.

About 1903 the Granville and Victoria Beach Railway was built and a station was constructed at Karsdale.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 105.

KAVANAUGH MILLS, Colchester County

This settlement is located on Sutherlands Brook, near the headwaters of the Waugh River, in north central Nova Scotia. It was so named because of the grist mill operated by J. Cavanaugh in the late 19th century. Another variation of the name is "Cavanah."

Daniel Eaton and Silas Clark settled here about 1821 and immediately began to erect a grist mill. George Irving came to Nova Scotia from Scotland about 1817 and received a grant of land here in 1828. Edward Studiman obtained a ticket of location in 1820, settled about 1824, and received a grant of the land in 1828.

Lumbering and milling are the basic industries.

KEBLE, Colchester County

This settlement is situated about four miles south of Brûlé Harbour, in the north-east corner of the county, in north-central Nova Scotia. It may have been named after an early settler. The land was part of a grant made to J.F.W. DesBarres in 1765, but settlement probably wasn't begun until the early 19th century. By 1875 there were only four resident families, and by 1956 there were only about seven houses in the area.

A new school-house was built about 1886.

Farming is the main occupation.

Population in 1956 was 55.

KELLY COVE, Yarmouth County

This community is just south of Yarmouth Sound at the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name for Chebogue, Utkubok, "a spring of water," would include this area. Another Indian name, Ulsebookt, "little harbour" would also apply. When the first settlers came, Little Harbour was the name used. The later name is from one of the first settlers, Captain James Kelly (Kelley) who came from Manchester, Massachusetts, about 1765.

The Kelly homestead, built in the late 18th century still stands in the 20th century. A little school-house was built at the Cove prior to 1839, and a few years later another school-house was built at the junction of Chebogue Point road and the main road which was used by Kelly Cove people.

The Cove became a port of call for ships and coasting vessels early. Part of the Kelly house contained a cooper's shop for fish cask and barrel making for the export trade. Shipbuilding was also carried on extensively, and hay and potatoes were grown.

Population in 1956 was 130.

KEMPT, Queens County

It is approximately three miles from the line between Queens and Annapolis Counties and on the main highway between Liverpool and Annapolis Royal. This settlement was named after Lieutenant-Governor Sir James Kempt, who visited it in 1822. Francis, Richard and Thomas Kempton founded this settlement.

In October 1904, a new Baptist church, replacing an old building probably built soon after 1856, was dedicated. In 1832 Elizabeth Smith taught school here, and about 1865 a school-house was built.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1857.

The major industry is logging, with the connected industries of milling and trucking.

Population in 1956 was 147.

KEMPT HEAD, Victoria County

This settlement is situated on the western end of Boularderie Island. It was probably named after Sir James Kempt, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1820-1828 but among the grantees were Murdoch, Duncan, and Alexander Kempt, who settled here in 1829.

KEMPTOWN, Colchester County

This settlement is located on the headwaters of the Salmon River, about four miles west of the Pictou-Colchester county line, in central Nova Scotia. It was so named by Surveyor Alexander Miller in honor of Sir James Kempt, who came to Halifax as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in 1820.

David Archibald 2nd was evidently one of the first settlers

at Kemptown, having built mills here prior to 1790. In 1810 a large tract of land was laid out for him, adjoining land he already owned by purchase. Further grants were made to David Archibald and John Hingley in 1815. At Upper Kemptown, grants were made to: James Talbot and John Christie in 1816; Alexander Urquhart in 1829; Malcolm Sellers in 1831; George Bannerman in 1837; and Donald and Andrew Munro in 1839. Andrew Munro, a native of Ross-shire, Scotland, came to Nova Scotia in May 1831 and settled at Earltown. Alexander Urquhart settled here about 1820 and suffered a real or supposed infringement on his property when another group of settlers arrived from the old country about 1832.

A new Presbyterian church was opened here on December 30, 1888. The Anglican church of the Ascension was consecrated on May 23, 1895.

A Postal Way Office was in operation between 1854 and 1859. In 1860 another office was established.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 217.

KEMPT ROAD, Richmond County

This community is near the western end of Richmond County and four miles east of Cleveland. It was named after Sir James Kempt, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia from 1820 to 1828. Among the grantees here were Edmund A. Crawley, 1830, and Samuel Campbell, 1837. A school was established here by 1846. The population of Kempt Road was 160 in 1904.

KEMPT SHORE, Hants County

This rural area is located on the east side of the mouth of the Avon river in the central section of Nova Scotia. It was named for Sir James Kempt, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1820-1828. When Kempt township was set up in 1824 this was part of the area known as Shore District, from its location on the shore of the Minas Basin.

On October 21, 1783, William Hutchinson received this land as part of a 2000 acre grant.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 190.

KEMPTVILLE, Yarmouth County

It is about five miles north-east of Carleton on Pearl Lake and along the Tusket river, near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name for the Tusket river, Neketaouksit, "great forked tidal river" probably included this area. A forest fire swept through the area in 1820 and Lieutenant-Governor Kempt was instrumental in sending aid. The settlement was named after him in 1821. About the year 1820 people moved here from Argyle and Roberts Island to settle.

A United Baptist church was built in 1847-48. It was torn down and replaced in 1882. This building was destroyed by fire on January 29, 1950. The new church was dedicated on June 10, 1951.

J. P. Pennington taught school here in 1834. There were five school-houses here in 1911. A new school-house was built in 1888. At West Kempt a new hall was purchased for a school-house in 1908.

A gold mine in operation here in 1912 was considered a good producer. A gold strike was made in the area in 1960.

A Way Office was set up here in 1847, and at Kempt Bridge in 1860.

Besides the efforts at gold mining, considerable lumbering is carried on here.

Population in 1956 was Kemptville 89, Central Kemptville 116, North Kemptville 65.

KENLOCH, Inverness County

It is on the north-west side of Loch Ban and about four miles south-east of the town of Inverness.

Early settlers here included Donald McIsaac, a native of Scotland who came to Cape Breton in 1810, but had land surveyed here in 1820 and granted to him in 1834; John McIsaac who had two hundred acres surveyed for him in 1821 and granted in 1834; Catherine McIsaac who had two hundred acres surveyed for her in 1829 and granted in 1834; and Malcolm McKinnon who had land surveyed for him here in 1827 and granted in 1836.

In the 1870's two stores, a school and Chancellorsville Cottage were located here.

It has a post office and in 1956 the population was 81.

KENNETCOOK, Hants County

This settlement is located near the upper sources of the Kennetcook River in the central section of Nova Scotia. The origin of the name is Indian and it means "the place nearby or further on."

In 1784 Lieutenant-Colonel John Small received a 105,000 acre grant including the sites of the present settlements of Kennetcook, Gore, and Nine Mile River, and settled disbanded members of his 84th regiment from the American Revolutionary War. Many later moved away.

St. Peter's Anglican church at Douglas was built before 1797. St. Peter's Anglican church, Upper Kennetcook, was completed in 1862. There was a Presbyterian church at Kennetcook in 1871. A Presbyterian church, begun at Kennetcook Corner in 1887, was opened on November 30, 1890.

William Shaw and David Dougal were school masters here in 1815. There was a school at the head of Kennetcook River by 1820, and in 1833 Reverend George E. W. Morris conducted a "Sabbath School" in the church. In 1867 a school was built at

Kennetcook church. At Kennetcook Dyke a new school was built in 1906. A new primary school was constructed in 1948. Hants North Rural High School was opened in 1954, partially destroyed by fire in November 1960, and rebuilt the next year. The 12 room Kennetcook district school was built in 1960.

Postal Way Offices were established at Kennetcook in 1852, and at Upper Kennetcook in 1855.

Agriculture in various forms is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was: Kennetcook 328, Upper Kennetcook 133.

KENNINGTON COVE, Cape Breton County

This settlement is located on the north side of Gabarus Bay. It was named after a British War vessel, the *Kennington*, which took part in the taking of Louisbourg. It was at one time called Freshwater Cove and also earlier known as Anse de la Cormorandiere, or Cormorant Cove.

Land here was granted to Norman McLean in 1852. Other grants were made to: John McAulay in 1857, Archibald McInnis in 1869, and Donald McAulay in 1870.

A Presbyterian Church was opened on October 25, 1896. Archibald McDonald taught school here in 1845-46. A school-house was built in 1876.

Kennington Cove is noted as the landing place of Brigadier James Wolfe's men during the second siege of Louisbourg on June 8, 1758.

The principal industries are fishing and farming.

KENT, Halifax County

Located on the Musquodoboit river, about twenty-one miles south-east of Truro, this settlement was probably named in honour of the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. The land was part of a 1000 acre grant made to John and Matthew Archibald in October, 1786 as a place for the operation of two sawmills. A school-house was built at "Greenwood Section, Kent Settlement, Musquodoboit" before 1880.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

KENTVILLE, Kings County

This town is located on the Cornwallis River about eight miles upstream from the mouth of the river in central Nova Scotia. The name Kentville was given in 1826 in honour of the Duke of Kent who visited the place in 1794. The original English name was Horton Corner. The Indian name was Penooek, "Pineo's Place."

The French Acadian settlement of Les Mines may have included the site of this Town. One of the first English grantees was Jonathan Darrow, whose grant was dated February 19, 1766. On September 16, 1766, all or part of this grant was deeded to James Fillis and Joseph Pierce. James Fillis erected a

house soon afterwards. About 1788, Henry Magee arrived to begin settlement and eventually became one of the first storekeepers at Horton Corner. By 1800 the village was comprised of fourteen houses and Magee's store and in 1886 it was incorporated as a town. Across the Cornwallis River Negro settlements sprang up after the war of 1812 which sent many of these refugees to Canada. In Pine Woods or the Pines, the original families were named: Bear, Jones, Landrey and Smith. Gibsons Woods were so called from the name of the chief settlers.

St. James' Anglican Chapel of Ease was built in 1843-46, consecrated on September 4, 1848, moved and enlarged in 1882. The corner-stone of the new St. James' Church was laid October 11, 1922. A Baptist church was opened on November 8, 1874. The colored Baptists of Kentville Pines built a new Meeting house in 1875. The new United Baptist Church was dedicated on January 3, 1960. The corner-stone was laid in October, 1959. About 1850 a Catholic Church was erected. It was completed by December 10th, 1853. The corner-stone of the new St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church was laid October 26, 1892. One of the first meeting houses in the town was built by the Methodists about 1821. A new meeting house was built about 1849 which was used as a court-house and jail after the court-house burned. This meeting house burned down about 1860. St. Paul's Presbyterian Church was built in 1859 and dedicated on May 22nd, 1859. The new St. Paul's Church which became the property of the United Church of Canada was opened January 17, 1915. The Christian Reformed Church was opened and dedicated in November, 1961. Kentville Pentecostal Church was opened and dedicated on December 6th and 7th, 1959.

A central school for Kings County was built at Kentville in 1826-1827. Andrew Black was schoolmaster between 1825 and 1831. Before 1910 two more schools were built, one of them on Cornwallis Street, the other the Kentville Academy built in 1875 was destroyed by fire on February 10, 1883. About 1860 Robert Romans founded a separate Grammar School in Redden's Hall on the Mill Brook road. In 1904 a new building was erected to house the Manual Training and Domestic Science departments of the Academy. Construction was due to begin on a new school in spring of 1912. In 1929 a new $80,000 school was under construction and due to open in January or February, 1930. In 1935 the first Junior High School was completed at Kentville. A new elementary school was opened January 7, 1953. Kings County Vocational High School was opened May 13, 1964. The two wings of Kentville High School were built in 1955 and 1965.

A post office was established in 1828. Before 1826 the township court-house and jail were established here. The court-house burned down in 1849 and on March 31st, 1849, an Act was passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature enabling the inhabitants of Kings County to rebuild their court-house and jail on the county grounds. In 1903, a new Municipal building which contained the court-house was erected and in 1907, a new larger

jail was built. A new fire hall was completed in 1967. Kentville Federal building was completed on April 9, 1963.

A Government owned and operated Tuberculosis Sanatorium was completed in 1904. Fraser Memorial Hospital was built in 1938 and expanded in 1961-64.

Some of the early hotels were: The Royal Oak opened about 1790, Angus House and Broggs Inn, both opened about 1812, and Kentville Inn, built in 1815. The Cornwallis Inn was built in two hundred and eight days and opened in December, 1930. Palmeters Country Home Motel opened in August, 1962.

A public subscription library was established in 1826. A new tourist information bureau was opened in July, 1959, and a new public swimming pool was opened at the Memorial Park in July, 1960.

Newspapers published in Kentville were: *The Western Chronicle*, begun by Joseph A. Cogswell, in 1873; *The Kentville Advertiser*, begun by Dr. F. H. Eaton in 1878 and still going in 1966; *The Watchman*, a temperance paper published at the Western Chronicle office in 1879; *The Farmers Manual* published by George W. Woodworth in 1880; *The Twentieth Century* published by Frederick C. Malloney in 1898; *The Wedge*, begun by George W. Woodworth in 1898 and published for a short time by two of his sons after 1901; *The Acadian Orchardist* begun by Dr. F. H. Eaton in 1892. *The X-Ray* published by patients of the Sanitorium in 1919. In 1927 the name was changed to *The Health Rays* and it was still being published in 1954. *The Maritime Baptist*, published here, 1933-38; *The Danske Herald*, a Danish paper edited by Odin Kuntze, 1934-40; The *Berwick Star* and the *Templar* were also printed here for a short time.

The Railway completed to Kentville in August, 1868, was opened from Windsor to Annapolis in 1869. The Central Valley Railway Company with lines between Kentville and Kingsport was opened in 1890 and was sold to the D.A.R. in 1892.

Kings County Agricultural Society was founded on December 10, 1789. A farm for an Experimental Horticultural Station was purchased about 1910, and put in operation about 1912. In March, 1959, its name was changed to Kentville Regional Research Station.

Stores, Garages, Hotels, Theatres, etc. constitute the basic industries in the town. Canada Foods Limited was established in 1943. The new Formex Plant was opened October 5, 1961. A.C.A. Co-Operative Association founded in 1945, built a new plant with refrigeration and poultry processing facilities about 1957-58. The new Continental Can Company Plant went into production September 23, 1965.

Population in 1961 was 4,612.

KENZIEVILLE, Pictou County

This community is located on the west branch of Barneys River about seven miles south of the north shore of Nova Scotia.

It was reputedly named after William McKenzie who emigrated from Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in 1803 and moved here in 1807. In 1803 land in this area was laid out for settlers who came to the county in 1801 and first settled on the 82nd grant.

A Presbyterian Church was erected in 1830. This Kirk was disposed of in 1860 and a new one subsequently built on the west side of the river. A Free Presbyterian Church was built in 1853-1856. In May, 1955, a new Presbyterian Church was under construction to replace a building which burned down on December 26, 1954.

A school-house was completed and opened at McKenzieville in 1875.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 167.

KEPPOCH, Antigonish County

A district S.W. of Antigonish, located on a mountain between the Ohio in the County of Antigonish and the Garden of Eden in Pictou County.

Named for Keppoch in North Britain either the one near Strath Arisaig or the one in Lochaber. It was settled about 1820 by James and Donald McDougall and Alexander and Charles MacDonald, and were joined a decade later by Big Allan MacDonald and Donald McGillivray. Alexander McDonald known as "The Keppoch Bard" was the son of Big Allan MacDonald and lived here most of his life.

Keppoch became a flourishing district with church and school and a large population in spite of the marginal soil on the high lands. Sarah Miller was teaching twenty-eight children there in 1848 and a new school-house was built about 1865.

Later on there seems to have been an attempt to get away from the name and the post offices were called "Mayfield" and "Morven." In 1892 Lower Keppoch became Glenwood. During World War II people continued to move away from the district and the few who remained obtained their mail at the James River Station. The farms have returned to the wilderness.

KEPPOCH, Inverness County

It is three miles east of Upper Margaree and four miles north-east of Lake Ainslie. The name was probably taken from Keppoch, Inverness-shire.

Early settlers here included John Gillis and John McLellan, who received grants of land in 1855. Simon Gillis received a grant in 1899.

There was a school-house here in the 1880's.

KERROWGARE, Pictou County

This rural area is located between the headwaters of the East Branch, East River and Eden Lake. The name is a Gaelic

word meaning "a short or scant one-fourth." It was applied to John A. MacDonald by the people in the locality in order to distinguish this family from other families by the name of MacDonald. John MacDonald and his two sons, Duncan and William emigrated from Inverness-shire in 1802 and settled here soon afterward. In the summer of 1817, Angus MacDonald, John Crookshanks, Robert McQuarrie, John MacPhee and Norman Smith, a schoolmaster, arrived to settle in the area. MacDonald, MacPhee and Smith eventually received grants.

In the 1880's Kerrowgare was a lumbering area and this industry has been carried on into the 20th century to a lesser extent.

KETCH HARBOUR, Halifax County

A harbour and a settlement situated approximately thirteen miles south of Halifax City. The Indian name was Nemagakunuk, "a good fishing place," and the present name was bestowed because it was possible to make a good "catch" of fish in these waters. Because it was so close to Halifax in the days when transportation was by water, it developed into an important fishing station soon after the founding of Halifax in 1749. By 1752 there were twenty-five people living at Ketch Harbour who were employed in the fishery. John Brown, Anthony Richardson and Peter Martin were given licenses to occupy fish lots in 1762 and Joseph White was granted a fish lot at "Catch Harbour" in 1763. Among those living there in 1792 were Chapman, Curtain, Drew, Edes, English, Fitzgerald [sic], Flinn, Griffin, Hackett, Hogarty, Jones, Laughlan, McCarty [sic], McDonald, McGuire, Marrer, Martin, Meader, Mullins, Munday, Powell, Russell, Smith, Sullivan, and White families. In 1823 many of the oldest inhabitants had been residents "upwards of forty years."

Until 1794 when it became part of the parish of Prospect, Ketch Harbour was a mission under the care of Roman Catholic priests at Halifax. For a century it was part of the parish of St. Paul, Herring Cove, but in 1937 it was established as a separate parish. The present church building of St. Peter was erected in 1892. The Convent of Our Lady of Good Counsel is located at Ketch Harbour.

In 1828 Thomas Flinn was granted a license to teach school in this community. In October 1851 there was an unfinished 17' x 17' frame school-house here. A new one-room school was constructed in 1943.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1853.

For many years the inshore fishery was the sole support of the district because the land was too rocky for cultivation. A number of the fishermen also became noted as pilots to guide vessels into Halifax Harbour and "enjoyed the confidence and constant preference of the Captains and other officers of His Majesty's Ships of War," especially during the War of 1812. The most famous pilot was "Jock" Fleming who sailed the Confed-

erate States Cruiser *Tallahassee* out of Halifax Harbour via the Eastern Passage on the night of August 19, 1864 when she was blockaded by Northern warships during the American Civil War.

Swordfishing and some inshore fishing is carried on, and also some tourism, but many inhabitants commute to employment in the metropolitan Halifax-Dartmouth area.

The population in 1956 was 191.

KEWSTOKE, Inverness County

It is about five miles west of Whycocomagh. It was probably named after Kew in England. Grantees here included Archibald Chisholm, 1853, Matthew Fergusson, 1867 and Neil McLellan, 1867.

KILTARLITY, Inverness County

This community is about three miles north and about seven miles east of the town of Inverness. It is called after the place of the same name in Inverness-shire, Scotland.

Malcolm McFarland obtained land in this area in 1865, and Dougald and James McFarlane received grants in 1866.

KINGROSS, Inverness County

It is on the east side of the North East Margaree River opposite Big Intervale and about ten miles north-north east of Northeast Margaree.

Big Intervale on the Scotch Intervale was the name used to designate the area but Kingross is the name used to refer to the settlement on the east side of the river.

It was named after Angus Ross a Native of Skye, Scotland, who was probably the first permanent settler here. Ross derived his nickname "King" from the fact that he prospered here. Malcolm Lamond from the Isle of Skye settled the first farm north of Sugar Loaf Mountain. His son Hugh kept a store at Kingross and he lived at Rossville. Neil MacKinnon, from Kilmuir in Skye also settled here, after being for a time at Rossville. Roderick MacKenzie moved to this area from Middle River about 1832 being originally from Apple Cross, Comrick, Ross-shire. At this place he was the first miller and sawyer. Donald MacPherson of Skye and his wife, Sarah Campbell settled in the area about 1829. Mrs. MacPherson was a cousin of Sir Colin Campbell. They purchased from John Ross about one hundred acres and obtained through the influence of Sir Colin Campbell homesteads for themselves and others. Other settlers here were Malcolm MacKinnon, Ronald MacKenzie, Roderick McLeod and Monahan Murray.

The post office at Big Intervale was closed about 1940 but the post office at Kingross is functioning.

The first school in the Big Intervale area was just north of R. Y. MacKenzie's property. The second was situated on the

property of John Peter Ross. A third was located just north of Sugar Loaf Mountain. Early teachers included John MacKay and Hector Campbell.

In 1868 a Presbyterian Church was built here and today it is Big Intervale United Church. In 1870 the Presbytery attached Big Intervale to the Lake Ainslie charge. Rev. Alexander Grant had this charge from 1871 to 1880. The main inspiration for the building of this church was Isaac Murray of Mabou. The land was donated by Mr. MacKinnon. The Big Intervale Church after the union of 1925 came under the same pastoral charge as the Presbyterian church at Margaree Harbour and the Congregational Church at Margaree Centre.

Rev. John Stewart a Presbyterian minister visited this area in 1833-34. Shortly afterwards Rev. Alexander Farquharson had charge of this mission being there from 1834 to 1858 and Rev. John Gunn was here from 1858 to 1871.

KINGSBURG, Lunenburg County

Situated on Kings Bay this place is about four miles east of the mouth of the LaHave River.

This name means King's Town or King's City and was probably given to show royal loyalty.

Land was granted to John Mossman, Leonard Hartle, Peter Knock, Christian Hartman, John Keyser and Jacob Mosers in June, 1787 at Kingsburg.

James Noonan was one of the earliest teachers in 1833.

A blockhouse was erected in 1812 for defence of the community.

A postal way office was established in 1861.

Fishing is the main industry. Population in 1956 was 110.

KINGS HEAD, Pictou County

This community is located on the south side of Little Harbour, on the north shore of Nova Scotia. The nearby headland was called Kings Head as early as 1781 and from this the village got its name. The Little Harbour area was settled in the 1770's with about five hundred people resident by 1828.

Population in 1956 was 52.

KINGSPORT, Kings County

This settlement is located north of the mouth of the Habitant River on the west side of Minas Basin in central Nova Scotia. It was so named because it was a "port" in Kings County. An early name was Indian Point. This Indian Point is mentioned as the location of lot 16, second division (Cornwallis township) granted to Benjamin Newcomb, probably in 1761. Another name was Oak Point.

The Methodists and Baptists both began the erection of churches about 1889. The Methodist Church became Kingsport

United Church in 1925. St. Thomas Anglican Mission Church was consecrated on March 17, 1908.

A new school-house was built in 1880.

The Central Valley Railway Company opened a line between Kentville and Kingsport in 1890. In 1892 it was taken over by the Dominion Atlantic Railway.

Farming, fruit raising and some fishing are carried on. The place had become somewhat of a summer resort by 1910.

Population in 1956 was 224.

KINGS REST, Colchester County

This village is located on the east side of the mouth of the Bass River, on the north side of Cobequid Bay in central Nova Scotia. About 1875 the place was called "Birch Hill." Later the name "Kings Rest" was given, partly in imitation of "Saints Rest" across the river, and partly because of the cemetery there. The area was settled in the late 18th century by the Fulton family. Judge James Fulton, a pioneer, died in 1826. John McLean, a schoolmaster brought from Scotland by the Judge, died in 1790 and was buried here.

James Miller was the schoolmaster at Birch Hill in 1846.

Farming and fishing are the main occupations.

Population of Birch Hill in 1956 was 75.

KINGSTON, Kings County

This village is located on the Annapolis River just east of the Annapolis-Kings County line in West-Central Nova Scotia. It was probably so named because the inhabitants hoped it would become a town. When the railway was completed in 1869 the name Kingston Station was used. On May 17, 1916, "Kingston Station" officially became "Kingston." The sites of both Kingston and Kingston Village were included in a three thousand acre grant made to John Terry on December 22, 1771. Land at North Kingston was granted to eight members of the Morrison family on July 7, 1785 and on February 15, 1787.

A Methodist Church was built in 1834. Some years later a Methodist Church was built in North Kingston. It was destroyed by fire in 1912. A new Church was opened and dedicated in 1914. A Baptist meeting house was opened in North Kingston on October 22, 1876. All Saints Anglican Church in Kingston was opened and dedicated May 9, 1960.

A school-house was built in 1869. A new four-room school was built in 1948. In February 1961 plans were being made to construct a new consolidated school.

A postal office was opened about 1842 at Kingston village.

Kingston grew in population and took on considerable importance when Greenwood R.C.A.F. base was built nearby during World War II. Stores, garages and other business enterprises along with Agriculture made up the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was Kingston 1,434, North Kingston, 235.

KINGSVILLE, Inverness County

This settlement is about ten miles north-north-east of Port Hastings. It is said that Kingsville was named after settlers. Two grantees in the area were Alexander McEachern, 1833 and John McInnes. McEachern had lived on Cape Breton Island since 1806 before petitioning for land in 1811 and receiving a warrant of survey in 1827. John McInnes was occupying land next to McEacherns as early as 1811. In 1898 Kingsville had three stores, a grist mill, a saw mill and a church. Its population was 300. Kingsville is a farming community.

The population in 1956 was 50.

KINSAC, Halifax County

A settlement situated on the west side of Kinsac Lake on the Canadian National Railway line about thirteen miles north of Halifax City. The origin and explanation of the name is uncertain. This land was part of a grant made to John H. Fleiger and John Pleasant on August 10, 1810. Regarded at first as part of the Beaverbank district, after the construction of the railway it gradually developed as a separate community where a number of residents commuted to Halifax by train.

The population in 1956 was 162.

KINSMAN CORNER, Kings County

This rural area is located west of Kentville and near the sources of the Cornwallis River in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after early settlers. The land was part of the Cornwallis township grant of 1761.

A school-house was built here about 1867. A postal way office was established on April 1, 1871, with Benjamin Kinsman as postmaster.

Population in 1956 was 85.

KIRKHILL, Cumberland County

A community just north-west of Parrsboro. It was probably named after James Kirkpatrick said to have settled on "Kirk's Hill" in 1812. Among the first settlers were Nathaniel and James Pettus, who were granted land in 1784 after having already lived on it and having cleared some of it.

A way office was established in 1867.

KIRKMOUNT, Pictou County

This settlement is located about three miles north-east of Forbes Lake. It was so named because of a church that was built here. At one time it was considered to be part of McLellans Mountain Settlement.

James Fraser from Inverness-shire settled here about 1802. Grants of land were given to Alexander Cameron in 1816, Donald

McIntosh in 1816, Donald Fraser, who emigrated to this country in 1801, in 1816; John Fraser who came from Inverness-shire in 1812, in 1819; and to Duncan Ferguson who came from Scotland in 1821, in 1828.

The McLellans Mountain Kirk was built here about 1818.
A post office was established in 1894.
Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.
Population in 1956 was 67.

KIRKWOOD, Inverness County

This community is near the north-eastern shore of Lake Ainslie and about two miles south of Scotsville. It is named after a village in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Grantees included Archibald McDonald, 1864, Hugh Campbell, Alexander McKinnon and William Hamilton, 1868, Edward McInnis and Donald MacMillan, 1870 and John McKinnon, 1873.

KNOYDART, Antigonish County

Shortly after 1787 Martin, Malcolm and Dugald McDonald settled in the district to which from their native place they gave the name of Knoydart, in Inverness-shire Scotland. Three pioneer settlers of Knoydart had been veterans of the battle of Culloden - Hugh McDonald, Donald MacPherson and Angus MacDonald.

William J. Thomas was teaching twenty-six children there in 1830 of the surnames Grant, McDonald, McEachern, McKinnon, McLeod and McPherson.

KNOYDART, Pictou County

This rural area is located on Northumberland Strait near the boundary between Antigonish and Pictou Counties line. It was named after a place in Inverness-shire, Scotland, whence a number of settlers came. Ranald and Angus McDonald were settled here by 1806. Evan McGillivray had built a cottage and other buildings near the shore by 1815.

Ranald McDonald began erecting a grist oat shelling mill here about 1834. Robert S. Lowden had a flour mill here by 1837.

Farming and fishing are the basic industries.

KOLBECK, Cumberland County

A settlement beside the River Philip North-East of Oxford. It was named after settlers. One of the first settlers was William Rushton who settled there in 1809 and was granted land in 1819. Earlier grantees were John Ripley, 1814, and Charles M. Moore, 1815. A way office was established there in 1873. The first church was All Saints Anglican Church dedicated on November 2, 1892.

LACONIA, Lunenburg County

It is about seven miles west-south-west of Bridgewater.

This settlement may have been named for the old Greek City of Laconia which was in a valley bordered by the mountains of Arcadia. An early name was Lakeville.

On April 17, 1811, a grant of 2700 acres was made to John Anderson, George Beveridge, Isaac Grey, Jacob Boehner George Meyhlman (Mailman) and Michael, John, Fred and Garrel Whyles. Rev. Ferdinand C. Theme received a 500 acre grant on October 24, 1822, and William Floyd received 100 acres on July 3, 1841.

A school was built at Lakeville in 1886.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 65.

LAGGAN, Pictou County

This rural area is located on the upper West Branch of Barneys River. It was probably named after Laggan, Invernessshire Scotland. William Brown of Remsheg (Wallace) petitioned for land in 1821 and received a grant here in 1827. In 1828 grants of land were made to Archibald McDonald and Archibald Stewart.

A school-house was built here before 1875.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 80.

LA HAVE, Lunenburg County

It is at the mouth of the La Have River on the south side.

An early name was Getson's Cove derived from early settlers. The Indian name for La Have river was Pijelooeekak "having long joints." La Have is a variation of La Heve, the name given to the river, port and cape area by DeMonts or Champlain or after Cap de la Heve near Havre the place of their embarkation.

About 1632 Commandeur Isaac de Razilly fixed his capital here and built a fort in 1634. In 1686 there were a few houses here and a census showed eight families at Port de la Haive and Mirligash (Lunenburg). Other settlers arrived between 1755 and 1760. Leonard Christopher Rudolf received a grant here in 1761. St. James Anglican Church was consecrated on May 23, 1861.

William Schmitt was one of the earliest schoolmasters in 1816.

A Postal way office was established at La Have River in 1865. A Post Office-Customs building was opened on March 6, 1954.

There is some farming, but fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 258.

LA HAVE ISLAND, Lunenburg County

This island is on the east side of Green Bay and about six miles south of the mouth of the La Have River. Its name is the name given to the area by DeMonts and by Champlain in 1604.

On June 29, 1785, it was set aside as a commons area for the people of New Dublin Township and the La Have area under the trusteeship of Joseph Pernette and five others.

St. Johns Anglican Church was built in 1855. Consecrations of what evidently were new buildings took place on February 29, 1889, and on November 3, 1908. A Methodist Chapel was dedicated on April 15, 1884.

Fishing is the main industry carried on from the island.

LAKE AINSLIE CHAPEL, Inverness County

It is on the west side of Lake Ainslie and about nine miles south-east of the town of Inverness.

Early settlers here included Alexander McDonald, a native of Nova Scotia, who petitioned in 1821 for land here, had it surveyed for him that year and granted in 1838. Ronald McDonald who was granted land early in 1822, John Campbell who had land surveyed for him in 1822 and granted to him in 1823, Alexander McDonnell, a native of Scotland, who received a grant in 1823 and John McDonald who had land surveyed for him in 1829 and granted to him in 1836.

A post office here in the 1870's was at the home of A. McDonald.

There was a school at Lake Ainslie Chapel in the 1870's.

LAKE CENTRE, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located on the west side of Pernette Lake and about halfway between Hebbs Cross and the La Have River. It was named because of its location. The land was part of a grant made to Joseph Pernette on April 14, 1768.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 111.

LAKE CHARLOTTE, Halifax County

A community situated at the south end of Lake Charlotte on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia, approximately thirty-two miles south-east of Dartmouth. Although at first it was considered to be part of the district of Ship Harbour, later the lake was named in honour of Princess Charlotte Augusta of Wales who died in 1817. The chain of lakes was known as Lakeville, with small communities at Upper and Lower Lakeville, until the Post Office department renamed Lower Lakeville as Ship Harbour Lake to prevent confusion with the mails. In 1937 the settlement of Ship Harbour Lakes was re-named Lake Charlotte by act of the Legislature. In September 1819, John, Peter, Philip and Samuel Webber (sons of John George Webber, Loyalist) and

their brother-in-law, Colin Mitchell, received a 1250 acre grant here.

A Union church was dedicated on July 14, 1878.
A school-house was built at "Lower Lakeville" in 1936.
Formerly lumbering was an important industry.
The population in 1956 was 77.

LAKE COVE, Antigonish County

A cove in Tracadie Harbor, a descriptive term.

LAKEDALE, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the west side of Giants Lake near the Antigonish-Guysborough county line in eastern Nova Scotia. This name is descriptive and was given when the name was changed from Grants Lake by Provincial Statute in 1894. Settlement began in the area about 1843.

A school was built in 1889.
Lumbering is the basic industry.

LAKE DOUCETTE, Digby County

It is on the Lower Lake Doucette, approximately two miles from the mouth of the Salmon River and about three miles from the border of Yarmouth County, on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

The name of the area was probably given for one of the early Acadian settlers who began the Salmon River settlement in the 1780's.

Fishing, some lumbering, and farming are the industries.
Population in 1956 was 128.

LAKE ECHO, Halifax County

This community is located on the west side of Lake Echo about ten miles north-east of Dartmouth, so named because of its acoustic qualities. Alexander Taylor obtained a grant of 300 acres on the north-east side of the lake in 1818. At first it was regarded as part of the Township of Preston.

A new United Church was dedicated in November, 1953.
The population in 1956 was 244.

LAKE EGMONT, Halifax County

This place is located about a mile south of Lake Egmont about twenty-four miles north-west of Ship Harbour. It was probably named after the Right Honourable Earl of Egmont who had grants of land at Jeddore in 1768 and at Shubenacadie in 1770. The site was part of a 500 acre grant made to William McKeen, Esq., of Truro on November 5, 1814.

A new school-house was opened in 1879.
The population of "Lake Edgmont" in 1956 was 66.

LAKE GEORGE, Kings County

This settlement is located south of Lake George in west central Nova Scotia. It was probably named for an explorer or an early settler. Harvey Barteaux received two 100 acre grants here on January 20, 1854 and on September 5th, 1857. James H. Barteaux received a 165 acre grant on January 20, 1854.

A school-house was built in 1866. In 1877 it burned down and a new school was erected to replace it.

A postal way office was established August 1, 1872, with A. P. Hudgens as postmaster.

Lumbering is the basic industry.

LAKE GEORGE, Yarmouth County

This rural area is located on the west side of the lake of the same name, near the western shore of Nova Scotia. It may have been named after an early settler or in honour of one of the kings of England. The land was part of Yarmouth township, but settlement probably began in this area in the 1780's or 1790's.

A Baptist meeting-house was opened and dedicated on October 27 and 28, 1855.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1864.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

LAKELAND, Hants County

This settlement is located in the region of Lily and Pigott Lakes in central Nova Scotia. The name was given because of the predominance and abundance of small lakes in this area.

About 1815, the Honourable Thomas N. Jeffery had built an extensive farm in the area. Probably he gave it its name. The Indians knew it as Enskoomodedetic, "a place where conversation can be carried on at long range, both being hidden," in reference to the acoustic qualities provided by the topography.

The cornerstone of the Anglican church of All Saints was laid November 11, 1845, and the building was consecrated on August 19, 1860.

A school-house was built by December 1831, Joseph Keating had been schoolmaster since July.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

LAKELANDS, Cumberland County

A community about three miles north of Parrsboro. The name is descriptive of the area. Early settlers were Jonathan Crane and Jeffers. The first grantees, however, were John Perry, 1785, and the Honorable Sampson Salter Blowers, 1813. The first school was established by 1848, and a way office was established there in 1860.

The population in 1956 was 125.

LAKE LA ROSE, Annapolis County

On Lake La Rose near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

The origin of this name may be the same as the origin of the early name for Round Hill, Rosette, which was the nickname of a pre-1755 French Acadian settler. The first settlers were probably disbanded soldiers from the Napoleonic wars who settled on this Dalhousie road in 1815 and 1816.

A new school-house was built in 1868.

Lumbering is the main industry.

LAKE MICMAC, Halifax County

See DARTMOUTH, Halifax County

LAKE PAUL, Kings County

This settlement is located on the east side of Lake Paul in west-central Nova Scotia. It was probably named for an explorer or an early settler. Some of the grantees were: John G. and Lemuel G. Merton on February 8, 1845, Samuel Woodworth and Ithamar Kellam [Killam] on December 6, 1853 and William Brennan on May 3, 1854.

School-houses were built in 1870 and 1891. In 1926 the school burned down and a new school was erected to replace it.

Lumbering and limited farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 82.

LAKE PLEASANT, Annapolis County

On the west side of Lake Pleasant, near the Annapolis-Lunenburg county line, in the south central part of Nova Scotia.

This name is descriptive and aesthetic. Charles Grandison Bent was a pioneer settler about 1820.

A school-house was built about 1869.

Lumbering and limited farming are the main occupations.

Population in 1956 was 123.

LAKE RAMSAY, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located on the north side of the lake of the same name and about three miles north-west of New Ross. It was probably named after early settlers and was an offshoot of the New Ross and Forties settlement about 1815-1820.

A school was built in 1868. It was replaced by a new school in 1937.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 123.

LAKE ROAD, Colchester County

This settlement is spread out along the road leading from Tatamagouche to Mattatal Lake near the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was so named because of this road to the lake. In the

1870's this area was included in the place called "Millburn," which means a millstream, so named because of the saw and grist mills on Lake Stream, a tributary of the French River. The earliest grants were made to William Murdock, a Scotsman who came to Nova Scotia in 1817, lived at Tatamagouche, and asked for a grant of these lands in 1821; George Tattrie, and David Tattrie, both natives of Tatamagouche. These grants were made in 1828. Further grants were made to: George Henderson in 1835, Alexander Campbell in 1847 and 1850, Matthew Henderson in 1849, and Charles Clark in 1862. Levi Mattatal settled on Lake Road in 1848 and died in 1849. His widow, Mary applied for a grant of the land, but Alexander Campbell had already applied and received the land.

Farming, lumbering and milling are the basic industries.

LAKESIDE, Halifax County

A community about six miles west of Halifax City. Its name is derived from its position beside Governor's Lake. Theodosius Morris received a 500 acre grant here in March, 1846. In 1898, W. H. Donovan obtained a 50 acre grant, and in 1905, 75 acres were granted to J. S. Hubley.

The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, which was built in 1938, was enlarged in 1949. The new Sacred Heart Church was blessed on June 21, 1966. St. Luke's Anglican Church was built in 1951, being opened in 1952.

A one-room school was opened in 1948. A new eight-room elementary school was begun in 1956, being completed in 1957. Alderwood school was built in 1963-64.

There are some commercial enterprises such as stores, service stations, and restaurants. A warehouse of Border Brokers Limited, the first industry in Lakeside Industrial Park, was opened on November 26, 1965.

The population in 1956 was 630.

LAKESIDE, Yarmouth County

It is on the west side of Lake Milo at the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name for Yarmouth Area, Kespoogwit, "land's end" included this area. The English name is descriptive.

This settlement was an offshoot of the Yarmouth settlement in the late 18th century.

Lakeside Inn was built by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1931 as a tourist and sporting centre. In April 1960 it was made into a home for the aged.

The tourist industry is important.

Population in 1956 was 102.

LAKES O'LAW, Inverness County

These lakes are just to the east of highway 19 near the

boundary between Inverness and Victoria counties. The name is taken from a lake in Scotland.

There used to be a post office in this area but with the decline in population it was closed.

Early settlers in the area included Harry McDaniel, brother of Miles who settled at Margaree Forks and James Fortune; Michael Murphy from Wexford, Ireland, in 1821; John Fleming of Carrick who first came to Newfoundland then to Prince Edward Island, and then to Lake O'Law in 1822; Patrick Ryan from Tipperary in 1824; Thomas Coakley from Ireland in 1828, James Doyle in 1828; and William Leahy from Cork in 1829. Other settlers were James McGarry and Patrick Carroll.

The first carding mill was built at Upper Lakes O'Law Brook by Stephen Trenholme. For a time there was a school north of the First Lake near the former Miller property. Murphy School Section was formed after the depopulation of Lakes O' Law and a school was constructed there on the Fortune property. A school-house was built here between 1864 and 1867.

The locality was significantly in the news on at least two occasions. In 1852 leprosy struck, afflicting a woman who died after an illness of twelve years. Her four sons, one daughter, a son-in-law and two grandchildren all died of the same disease. One woman who laid out the dead was also afflicted.

In 1959 two farm horses were swallowed up in the mud on the Murphy farm. The subsidence was due to the collapse of a roof of a cave. There are limestone and gypsum deposits in the area. Spring run-offs from the mountains of firmer rock proceed to beds of softer limestone rock in the valleys and find their way into the ground to scour out caves. These caves frequently have only a gravel topping. When the frost works on them and weakens their structure, the danger of the sort which occurred is created.

LAKE THOMAS, Halifax County

A locality at the north end of Lake Thomas, about twelve miles north-west of Halifax, which may have been named in honour of Lieutenant Charles Thomas, a cousin of Governor John Wentworth, and a friend of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, who was killed accidentally in August 1797. In the early 1800's the area was also known as "Fletchers," from a man who lived near the bridge at Lock 12 on the Shubenacadie canal prior to 1795.

St. Thomas' Anglican Church was consecrated in January 1847 at "Fletchers Bridge, twelve miles from Halifax."

Charles McCartney was schoolmaster at Fletcher's Bridge in 1859 and there was a frame school-house here at that time.

A Postal Way Office was established at Fletcher's Station in 1866.

See also Wellington Station.

LAKE UIST, Richmond County

This community is near the lake of the same name and about a mile from the boundary between Richmond and Cape Breton Counties. The community was referred to as Loch Uist in the Richmond County school papers for 1846. The name is taken from Lake Uist in Scotland. There was a school here by 1846. The population of the community was 85 in 1904 but it was not recorded in the 1956 census.

LAKEVALE, Antigonish County

A locality north of Antigonish.

Part of the Morristown district, in 1871 the Legislature of Nova Scotia changed the names of the North and South Lakes of Morristown to Lakevale, a descriptive term because of the low-lying intervale land along the lakes. For a time it was called "Lakevale Chapel" because of the Roman Catholic Chapel now St. Columba's Church.

The first grantees were John and Allan Livingston, Mary McIsaac, Christina McEachern, James Anderson and Donald, Ronald, John and Angus McDonald. Settled first by Loyalist soldiers who had fought in the American Revolutionary War and about 1800 Highland emigrants began to arrive and bought farms from the soldiers. Among the early settlers were Donald, Angus, Alexander and Allen MacDonald from Knoydart, Scotland; also Donald McDonald, Hugh's son and John MacDonald of Arisaig, and Donald Cameron of Lochaber, Scotland came out in 1801, and John Cameron a native of the Island of Lewis, Scotland.

A. McGillivray was the postal way office keeper in 1871 and Angus McDonald was appointed in Oct. 1, 1873.

The population in 1956 was 140.

LAKE VAUGHAN, Yarmouth County

It is north of Tusket and near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The north-east stream of Lake Vaughan rises in the Blue Mountains which contained Indian groves where sacrifices were offered to the spirits of the air. This is reputedly the site of an Acadian settlement after 1755.

Thomas Hilton taught school in this area in 1846.

The major industries were fresh water fishing and lumbering.

The settlement declined in the early 20th century.

LAKEVIEW, Halifax County

This settlement is on the north-west side of Rocky Lake, north of Bedford Basin and about two miles east of Lower Sackville. This name was given because of the excellent view of the lake that the site affords.

In the early part of July, 1891, lots were sold in the "pro-

posed new town of Lakeview." By July 27, a number of streets had been opened, and Mr. Theo Larsen had rigged up a shanty on his part of the new town and was engaged in clearing land.

A new elementary school was built in 1955.

Farming and lumbering are the chief industries.

The population in 1956 was 136, Lakeview Point, 94.

LAKEVILLE, Kings County

This rural area is located about six miles directly south of Halls Harbour in central Nova Scotia. In April, 1860, part of Billtown was renamed "Lakeville" by the inhabitants because of the small lake nearby.

The land was part of Cornwallis township which was granted in 1759 and 1761. Thomas Bligh moved to Nova Scotia from Philadelphia about 1799 or 1800 and settled just north of the site of the village.

A Presbyterian church was built sometime between 1857 and 1862. A school-house was built in 1867.

A postal way office was established in 1861.

Agriculture and limited lumbering constitute the industries.

Population in 1956 was 308.

LAKE WILLIAM, Lunenburg County

It is about four miles north-east of New Germany. It may have been named after an early settler. An early name for the lake was Indian Lake because of two Indians, Thomas Hammond and Joseph Zenol who were given land grants here before 1836, when John Zwicker of Oakland purchased land on the lake at auction. Michael Beazley received a 150 acre grant in the area on August 23, 1841.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

LANARK, Antigonish County

A settlement N.E. of Antigonish.

Named after the parish of Lanark in Scotland, lying along the eastern bank of the Clyde River.

It is situated on part of the grant to Lieut. Colonel Timothy Hierlihy and others of the regiment of the Nova Scotia Volunteers in 1784 (See Antigonish).

LANESVILLE, Colchester County

This place is designated as a locality and is about three miles west of Crosskill Lake in central Nova Scotia. It was so named after early settlers named Lane. In the 1870's the only buildings were Mr. F. B. Tupper's house and saw mill. The earliest grant of land was made to Benjamin Sibley in 1854. Other grants were made to: Shelometh Sibley in 1874, James Irwin in 1877, James Pool in 1877, William Gibson in 1878, Jeffry Burgess in 1822, and William H. Andrews in 1889.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

The school section was formerly known as North River and "Harbour Section."

The population in 1956 was 140.

LANSBERG, Colchester-Pictou Counties

This settlement is located at the point where the Canadian National Railways line between Truro and New Glasgow crosses the Pictou-Colchester county line, in central Nova Scotia. It was named after Robert Lansberg who received a grant of land here in 1868 and was still living here about 1875. His neighbors in 1875 were J. Matheson and A. Gunn. The earliest grant was made to David McKenzie in 1816. John McKay received a grant on Black Brook in 1844.

The Pictou Branch Railway was completed by June, 1867.

Farming is the basic industry.

LANSDOWNE, Digby County

It is approximately halfway between Grand Joggin and Bear River.

This area was named for the Marquis of Landsdowne, Governor-General of Canada 1883-88, and was founded by James Harris in 1808.

J. Emery Turnbull opened a Post Office on January 1, 1891.

Farming and lumbering are the major industries.

Population in 1956 was 68.

LANSDOWNE, Pictou County

This community is located near the headwaters of the Middle River in North central Nova Scotia. About 1803, people from Lairg, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, moved into this area and called their settlement New Lairg. Some of these pioneers were: James Barkley, Robert Campbell, James Gordon, Alexander Sutherland, Alexander Gunn, Alexander MacKenzie, Robert McDonald and John McKenzie. This part of New Lairg eventually came to be called Battery Hill but in 1884 by Act of the Provincial Legislature this was changed to Lansdowne probably in honor of the then Governor-General of Canada, the Marquis of Lansdowne.

A new school was built in 1891.

A postal way office was established at Battery Hill in 1855. One was established at New Lairg in 1847.

Farming is the basic industry.

LANTZ, Hants County

This settlement is located on the Upper Shubenacadie river in central Nova Scotia. It was also called Lantz Siding and received this name about 1898 from a man named Lantz who operated a brick and tile factory here. The land was granted to Richard Gibbon and Dr. John Marshall on June 2, 1785.

The Anglican Christ church, begun on October 13, 1951, was dedicated on August 8, 1952. The new United church was opened and dedicated on June 16, 1961.

New schools were built in 1919 and 1942. In 1963 a four-room addition to the Lantz district school was constructed.

L. E. Shaw Limited, brick and tile manufacturers, were incorporated in 1921. Their plant was built in 1913. Another basic industry is farming.

Population in 1956 was 530.

LANTZ, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located approximately one mile south of Haley Lake and about five miles north-north-east of New Germany. It was probably named after the Lantz family which received a grant in this area prior to 1828. George S. Soloman was an early grantee with a six hundred acre grant on February 22, 1841.

William Turner was one of the earliest teachers in the village in 1828.

A postal way office was opened at "Lanty's" in 1865.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

LAPLAND, Lunenburg County

This place is about one mile east of Long Lake and about eleven miles south-west of Bridgewater.

This settlement probably took its name from Lapland in Northern Europe.

E. G. Hirtle, J. M. Zwicker, Michael Hirtle, Andrew Wile, John Crouse were grantees around the turn of the 18th-19th centuries. Philip Crouse and Michael Crouse received a grant of 500 acres near Lapland Lake in 1828.

The Lutheran Church was "new" when it was struck by lightning in 1828.

Lumbering and limited agriculture are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 95.

LA POINTE, Inverness County

It is at the southern end of Cheticamp Island.

The firm of Philip Robin & Company, Jersey Merchants obtained a grant of one thousand acres on the island including La Pointe in 1790. Representatives of that Company had been there since 1770. A channel was built into the harbour of Cheticamp in 1874. Thereafter commercial activity veered away from Cheticamp Island to the mainland.

A store was operated here during the 1860's by Captain Briand. A post office was established here in 1868 and a lighthouse was built in 1872.

In 1956 the population of La Pointe was 88.

L'ARCHEVEQUE, Richmond County

It is about two miles east of Grand River and a little over a mile south-south-east of Ferguson Lake. L'Archeveque is a French word meaning archbishop. Among the grantees here were William McKay 1836, and Hector Kemp, 1838. A school-house was built in the district in 1867. L'Archeveque had a population of 120 in 1904 when there was a lobster factory here.

L'ARDOISE, Richmond County

It is about seven miles east-south-east of St. Peters. The Indian name for this place was "Mogl; kachk" meaning "the place of brant or geese." The French named it L'Ardoise because of the slate cliffs along the shore. L'Ardoise was described by John McGregor in 1832 as "a settlement of Acadian French who follow the cod and herring fisheries." The first settler, however, is said to have been Francois Coste who fled Louisbourg when it was attacked in 1745. A school was established by 1836 and a postal way office in 1838. In 1904 there were three lobster factories here and the population in 1956 was 240.

L'ARDOISE HIGHLAND, Richmond County

See L'ARDOISE

L'ARDOISE WEST, Richmond County

See L'ARDOISE

LARRY'S RIVER, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the west side of Tor Bay on the Eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after Larry Keating of Halifax who spent a winter in the area hunting moose. Settlement was probably begun soon after 1797 by Acadians from Chezzetcook. In May, 1797, Freeman Roie, Mannette Pettipas, and six others petitioned for land at New Harbour. In June 1805, 1900 acres of land were surveyed for Paul and John Beloni, Paulet and Peter Pelrain, Francis Carboni and Jacob Fougere. At that time there were two buildings on the west side of the river's mouth and the river was called North West River.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church was built about 1874. It was blown down in August, 1963 and rebuilt soon after. A Convent was opened in 1955.

A new school-house was erected in "Langs River", section 25 in 1878. A new four-room school was built at Larry's River in 1920.

A postal way office was established May 1, 1869 with Joseph Fougere as postmaster.

A sawmill was built in 1928, and a cooperative Lobster Factory in 1932. The Consumers Cooperative Cannery, fish processing plant and store were built soon after.

Population in 1956 was 277.

LATTIES BROOK, Hants County

This rural area is located north west of Burton Lake in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named for early settlers. It was once included in the area known as Five-Mile River.

James Mosher received a 500 acre grant here on April 6, 1816. W. H. O. Haliburton received 300 acres of what was formerly part of the "84th Grant" on July 13, 1820.

The Anglican church of St. John the Baptist was built sometime prior to 1910.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 98.

LAWLOR ISLAND, Halifax County

An island located in the mouth of Halifax Harbour, which was alloted to Captain Thomas Bloss in September 1750, and thus called Bloss's Island. According to succeeding owners, it was called: Webb's Island in 1758, Carroll's Island in 1792, McNamera's Island in 1821, Duggan's Island in 1829, then later Warren's Island, and finally Lawlor Island after James Lawlor.

A quarantine hospital was built here by the Nova Scotia government in 1866 and enlarged by the Canadian government in 1872.

LAWRENCETOWN, Annapolis County

This village is on the Annapolis River, approximately four miles from the point where the Paradise River flows into this river, near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This place was named for Charles Lawrence who was Governor of Nova Scotia from 1753 to 1760. One of the early settlers on the west side of the river was Philip Richardson who was living on, and had improved lots number 18 to 20 when he received a grant including those lots and 60 acres at Richardson's Landing in 1765. In 1769, however, lots number 17 to 20 were granted to Christopher Prince. Other grantees were: John Dunn, Jonas and Joel Farnsworth, and Henry Munro in 1783.

St. Andrew's Anglican church was completed in 1845. A Methodist church was built about 1814 and was moved to make room for a new church begun in 1844. The new building burned down December 27, 1884, and the new church which took its place was dedicated in May, 1887. The Baptist church was dedicated September 17, 1876, and was burned February 12, 1938. Its replacement was dedicated June 11, 1939.

Lawrencetown had a Way Office in 1836, and this became a Post Office in 1843. Horatio James was one of the first postmasters. In 1962 a new Post Office building was erected.

A school-house was built in 1867. The Baptist Christian Education building was dedicated October 12, 1958. The 13 room consolidated school was built about 1960. The Nova Scotia Land Survey Institute was established in 1958.

S. W. Whitman's new hall was opened in January, 1874.

Fruit growing, along with other forms of agriculture, is the main industry in the county. Retail stores, restaurants, etc. make up the commerce of the village.

Population in 1956 was 787.

LAWRENCETOWN, Halifax County

The three sections of this community are located between Cole Harbour and Lawrencetown Lake, approximately ten miles east of Dartmouth. Early Indian names were Wampack, Taboolsimkek, "two small branches flowing through sand," Magonshish and Sheyctecook. The place was named after Lieutenant-Governor Charles Lawrence who set up the township and granted it to twenty proprietors in 1754. In the Spring of 1754 two hundred soldiers and rangers were sent to guard the people who were cutting a road eleven miles from Dartmouth, and a palisade and blockhouse were erected for protection against the Indians. On May 16, 1754, the "settlers of Lawrence Town set out from Halifax in order to go to settle that place." The first division of Lawrencetown lots was made in 1762 with eight lots while the second division was laid out to the north in December 1779 with ten lots. The first settlement did not prosper because of fear of Indian raids so that by 1763 there were only three families in the settlement. One of the original grantees Benjamin Green, jr., retained his lands for his own use and bequeathed them to his descendants, and Scottish and German families gradually moved in.

In April, 1839, two Presbyterian churches were nearly completed in the united congregation of Lawrencetown-Lake Porter. A new church was "nearly completed" by August, 1853. This building burned on April 29, 1965. The new Calvin United Church was dedicated on June 19, 1966.

John Wiseman was one of the early teachers in 1840. In 1866 a school was erected at Lawrencetown, and a building to be used for school purposes was erected at the Salmon Hole section, Upper Lawrencetown. A new school was built at West Lawrencetown in 1898. The six room Atlantic View school at West Lawrencetown was opened on November 23, 1960.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1862.

Because of the fertile soil and closeness to Halifax, good farms were developed, and considerable marshland was dyked for hay. Lawrencetown farmers travelled to the weekly market at Halifax to sell butter, vegetables, eggs, poultry and other meat. About 1823 William Crook began to operate a small grist mill near the head of Lawrencetown Harbour. An Agricultural society was formed in January 1910. Tourists and inhabitants of Dartmouth visited the fine beaches of Lawrencetown. Some residents are now employed in the metropolitan Dartmouth area.

The population in 1956 was: East Lawrencetown 101, Upper Lawrencetown 88, West Lawrencetown 102.

LEAMINGTON, Cumberland County

A community on the Maccan River south-west of Springhill. The community was first known as Maccan Mountain, but in 1886, it was changed to Leamington at a meeting of the residents. The present name is in honour of the town of the same name in Warwickshire, England. It was settled about 1825 by William Bostock, Peter Nelson, David Gilroy and another person named Cooke. A way office was established there in 1860.

LEITCHES CREEK, Cape Breton County

Three communities which share this place name - Leitches Creek Station, Leitches Creek, and Upper Leitches Creek - are located along a creek of the same name which flows into the West Arm of Sydney Harbour, in eastern Cape Breton Island. Reputedly the stream was named by Adam Moore after a family of Lowland Scots he helped to settle here in the 1780's.

Settlement probably began soon after 1783 although the land was not granted until the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

A Presbyterian church was built at Upper Leitches Creek in 1841 and replaced by a new church named John Calvin Presbyterian Church which was dedicated on August 24, 1913. A Church was built at Lower Leitches Creek in 1872, and it was replaced by a new building about 1900. Leitches Creek United Church Hall was dedicated on November 18, 1938. Alexander McDonald was the teacher in 1845-1846. Construction of a new school at Upper Leitches Creek was begun in the summer of 1934 and completed about 1937.

A Postal Way Office was established on July 1, 1864 with Samuel McDonald as keeper. On December 1, 1876 a Post Office was established with Alexander McDonald as Postmaster.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was: Leitches Creek, 340; Leitches Creek Station, 55.

LEITCHES CREEK STATION, Cape Breton County

See LEITCHES CREEK

LEMINSTER, Hants County

This settlement is located east of north Canoe Lake near the boundary between Hants and Lunenburg counties. The name is probably of English origin. The land was part of Falmouth township which was set up in 1759, but by 1871 there were only a few scattered houses belonging to members of the Wile family who probably settled in the mid-19th century.

All Saints Church was built before 1926.

Lumbering and milling are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 83.

LENNOX, Richmond County

This community is located near the centre of the northern part of Isle Madame and about six miles from Arichat. Lennox was known as Lennox Ferry in the early 1900's. It was probably named after Charles Lennox, third Duke of Richmond and Lennox or Charles Lennox, 4th Duke of Richmond and Lennox. Joseph Boudrot and Polycarpe LeBlanc secured crown leases of land here in 1809.

LEQUILLE, Annapolis County

It is near the mouth of the Lequille River near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This settlement got its name from the river, which was named by Champlain for a little fish like a smelt that was there in abundance.

Poutrincourt built a small corn mill at the head of tide on this river in 1607. About 1645 D'Aulnay established a school here. In 1738, grants of land were made to Erasmus J. Philipps, Otho Hamilton, and Captain Heron. In the 1760's the English settlers arrived. Jonathan Hoar was an early grantee. John Easson was an early settler about 1760.

An Anglican church was completed in the spring of 1893. The Anglican church of St. Alban the Martyr was consecrated October 30, 1894.

A school-house was built prior to 1866 and extended by the addition of an advanced department in 1879. A hall was built for Port Office purposes in 1844, but was later moved. Alfred Hoyt was the Post Master in that year.

An African Baptist church was built in 1910, dedicated in June, 1912.

Some lumbering, farming and fresh water fishing is carried on.

Population in 1956 was 481.

LE ROY, Cumberland County

A settlement located east of Oxford. Among the grantees were Francis McLean, 1829, and William Drinnan, 1875.

LESTERDALE, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the south side of Millford Haven, on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. "Dale" is descriptive. "Lester" is of uncertain origin, possibly given for a resident. The land was part of a grant made to Col. Archibald Montgomery in 1765 and divided up for veterans of the American War of Independence in 1784. By the 1870's the shore of the Haven was thickly settled, mostly by people with Scottish names.

Farming is the main industry.

LEVYVILLE, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located about three miles east of New Ross. It was probably named after William H. Levy who received a grant near Horseshoe Lake on August 4, 1863.

A new school was opened at Levyville in 1891.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 113.

LEWIS BAY WEST, Cape Breton County

This settlement is located near Victoria Bridge and about two miles west of the upper end of the Mira River. It reputedly was named after Louis Basque, an Indian, who lived here before 1804, but who evidently moved to Red Islands before 1812. Settlement probably began in the 1820's or 1830's. About 1875, Gillis, McCormack, and McDonald families were living here, and the settlement at the western curve of the road was called Caledonia. A Post Office was opened here about September 1, 1904, and Andrew A. Gillis was the Postmaster in 1914.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

LEWIS COVE ROAD, Richmond County

It is about three miles south-east of Soldiers Cove. There was a school in the district by 1847 with thirty-three pupils taught by John Ferguson.

LEWIS HEAD, Shelburne County

It is on the west side of the mouth of Sable River, approximately four miles from Allendale on the south coast of Nova Scotia.

The Indians probably called it Tooetunooch, "a river's mouth" or Kwesowsak, "the headland." The French called the area, Riviere de Sablon, from which the English version, Sable River, comes. The later name was given for an Old Indian buried there, "Louie the Indian." Permanent settlement was begun by New England fishermen in the 1760's.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1841, and a building erected about 1857. In 1840 John Fielden taught school, and about 1875 a school-house was erected. In 1855 William Herkins kept a Postal Way Office there.

Industries include fishing, some farming, and lumbering.

LEWIS LAKE, Halifax County

This place is located along the Windsor highway approxinately sixteen miles north-west of Halifax City. It was probably named after an early settler who had the only house in the area in the 1870's. Much of the land on the south side of the road was granted to Gotlieb Hirtle in 1826. He had been settled here or nearby by 1825.

Lumbering is the basic industry while others are employed in the metropolitan Halifax area.

The population in 1956 was 138.

LEWIS MOUNTAIN, Inverness County

It is about three miles south-east of Head Lake, the southern extremity of Lake Ainslie and about four miles north of St. Patricks Channel. It was probably named after a settler.

Grantees included Malcolm McLean who received a grant in the 1850's, Donald Logan, 1871, Angus Matheson, 1876, Norman Matheson, 1879, Donald MacDonald, 1880, Angus McAulay, 1880, Christy McKay, 1881, Roderick R. McLeod, 1893, Archibald McPhadden, 1896, Ann McKinnon, 1900, Annie McLeod, 1920.

There was a school in the locality between 1864 and 1867; and another was there in 1894. Two schools were shown in the area in the 1870's.

LEWISTON, Halifax County

This is now a locality on the north-west side of Salmon River Big Lake about eight miles north of Sheet Harbour. It was named after the Lewis family of Truro - particularly George E. M. Lewis and John Lewis and Sons - who obtained extensive grants of land in this area in 1892, 1898, and 1899, and pursued the lumbering industry and had a hardwood manufacturing plant. When these companies moved on to better timberland, the community declined.

LEWISTOWN, Digby County

It is situated approximately one mile south of Gilbert Cove on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This area was named for Abraham Lewis, and was at one time called Lewis settlement. It was settled in 1822 by Jeremiah Grant, Abraham Lewis, Stephen Melancon, and others.

Agriculture and lumbering are the chief industries.

LILY, Cumberland County

A settlement south-east of Oxford. It was formerly called "Millvale." The name Lily was used by 1904. Among the grantees were James and John Austin and Samuel Horton, who received land in 1785, as part of the Westchester Grant. The first school was established sometime before 1899 as one was condemned then.

LIME HILL, Inverness County

This place is on the north shore of West Bay between West Bay and Marble Mountain, about five miles south-west of the latter. The name is descriptive.

It was earlier known as Dallas Brook after an early settler named Robert Dallas who was the first school master in

that area. Lime Hill was settled in 1828 by Angus McIntyre, Donald Campbell and Mrs. Angus MacRanald, all from Inverness in Scotland. Grantees in the area included Norman McIntyre, 1841 and Donald Campbell, 1853. A Presbyterian Church was built here in 1876. Lime Hill shared with its sister community, Marble Mountain, the prosperity resulting from the mining of lime and dolomite deposits in the area and when Dosco left the area in 1921, Lime Hill and Marble Mountain shared the decline.

By 1934 Lime Hill had only four or five children of school age. In the 1950's the Lime Hill-Marble Mountain area was revived somewhat by the tourist trade. The population in 1898 was 125.

LIMEROCK, Pictou County

This rural area is located on the West River of Pictou. The name was possibly given when the limestone was found here. Donald McLeod and his father came to the province about 1806, took possession of 400 acres of vacant land and by November, 1808, had built two houses and two barns and cleared about eleven acres. A stone house built on the Limerock road by David Fairweather in 1834 was still standing and in use in 1953. A school-house was built at "Union Hall, West River," in 1871.

A new school-house was completed in 1947. A postal way-office was established in 1863.

Farming is the main industry.

LINACY, Pictou County

This rural area, named after an early settler, is located two miles from New Glasgow on the east side of the old No. 4 Highway.

Among settlers were John Cameron, Hugh Fraser, Donald Grant, Joseph Hull, Edward Linacy, Evan McDonald and James McKay, farmers, also James and Henry McDonald, Spencer MacDonald, James MacMillan, John T. Stewart and William Stewart.

One of the early physicians was Dr. J. P. Grant, McGill University, 1895.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 480.

LINCOLNVILLE, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the south side of Shepherd Lake in eastern Nova Scotia. It may have been named after President Abraham Lincoln who freed the American Negro slaves. Settlement was begun by descendants of Negro slaves who came to Guysborough with the Loyalists in 1784.

A school-house located here burned down in 1890 and a new one was not built until 1931. A new school was built about 1964.

Lumbering is the main industry.

Population in 1964 was 191, all Negro.

LINGAN, Cape Breton County

This community stretches along the north side of Lingan Basin on the eastern side of Cape Breton Island. The name evolved from L'Indienne. The Indian name was Milesek. French people settled here before 1716, but the settlement was destroyed in 1748 when some of the inhabitants took the Oath of Allegiance following the first siege of Louisbourg, against the wishes of their neighbours. In the late 18th century Irish people arrived to begin repopulating the area, and by September, 1788, thirteen people lived at L'Indian, as it was then called. Richard Kasey got a grant here in 1789, and in 1790 John Cloghan also received a grant of land. By 1827 he had sold the land to John Young. Thomas Roach, a disbanded soldier, married a woman long settled at Lingan and settled here in 1802. William Brown, jr. obtained a lease for another lot of land and later rented it to Jacob Nearing who was living there in 1821.

A Roman Catholic church was opened on December 21, 1862. It was converted to a school when a new church was erected in 1880. On July 4, 1897, the new church burned down, and the new St. Joseph's church was consecrated on November 21, 1897. In 1908 the Presbyterians opened a mission station in a mining shack at Lingan number 12.

A new school-house was built on the Lingan Road in 1879, and in 1896 a new school was erected at the Lingan Barasois. Another new school was built at the latter place in 1908, and in 1910 a new school was built on Lingan Road.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1852 which became a Post Office in 1866.

The General Mining Association had begun mining operations in the area by 1828. In 1854 a coal mine was opened which operated until 1886. Fishing is another industry.

In 1956 the population of Lingan Road was 112.

LINGAN ROAD, Cape Breton County

See LINGAN

LINWOOD, Antigonish County

A settlement east of Antigonish.

Known first as "Little" Tracadie because the harbour was smaller than at "Big" Tracadie.

The name was changed to Linwood, a descriptive term by an act of the Legislature in 1884. The village of Linwood in Renfrewshire, Scotland, grew up around a large mill for the spinning of cotton at the end of the 18th century.

Among the early grantees were Thomas Deloriez, John Claud De Coast, Joseph Seculan, Charles Brazan, and Paul and John Bushee. There are now only a few Acadian descendants in this farming area but a larger number of Irish.

Anglicans from nearby Grosvenor, Monastery, and Tracadie, worship at Christ Church at Linwood. Until a church was

built services were held in the school house. The Church was built on land donated by Joseph Symonds.

Joseph Symonds was the postal way office keeper in 1871 and there was a way office at Little Tracadie in 1854.

Population in 1965 was 232.

LINWOOD STATION, Antigonish County

On the C.N.R. Railway line.

LISCOMB, Guysborough County

This settlement is situated on the north side of Liscomb Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name for the harbour was Megadawik, "Where the big eels are taken." The harbour and village are said to be named after Liscomb House, Tudor Mansion, Buckinghamshire, England. An alternate name for Little Liscomb was Houlton in 1877. The harbour was also called Amelia Harbour for a time in the late 18th century. Two thousand acres were granted to William Spry in November, 1765. By March, 1790, the largest island in the harbour, presumably the present Liscomb Island, had been long granted and settled. In 1818, three families of fishermen were settled here and one family lived on "Shag Ledge" at the entrance of Gegogan Harbour.

St. Luke's Anglican Church was built in 1857-58, consecrated August 10, 1863. A Methodist Church was dedicated January 30, 1898. It was dismantled and a new United Church was dedicated September 29, 1946. James Eden was a schoolmaster at Little Liscomb in 1846. A new school-house was erected at Lower Liscomb in 1876. A school was built at Middle Liscomb in 1905. Another new school was begun at West Liscomb in 1918, completed about 1924. At Liscomb Mills a school was built about 1874. Another school was built about 1901, occupied in 1902. Population scattered when the Dickie Lumber Mills shut down about 1908, but in 1921 a school was built and on September 5, 1937, a new school was officially opened. A new school-house was built at Liscomb in 1931 to replace a building that burned down.

A postal way office was established at Liscomb in 1863.

Lumbering and fishing are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was: Liscomb 100, Little Liscomb 90, West Liscomb, 55.

LISMORE, Pictou County

This settlement is located near the north-east corner of Pictou County. It was named after a town in County Cork, Ireland. Settlement began here about 1788 with John Bailey, Duncan and Alexander Chisholm and John Gault. These people received a grant of land on which they settled in 1792.

A Roman Catholic Church and a school-house were built here by 1875. A new school was completed in 1883 but this

building burned down during the winter of 1948-49. A new two-room school was completed in 1953.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 112.

LITCHFIELD, Annapolis County

On Litchfield Cove on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This settlement probably got its name by a corruption of an early family name Leach. The cove was called Leache's Cove at one time and Leachfield may have been the original pronunciation. Settlement probably began in the early 19th century.

The Baptist meeting-house was probably built soon after 1862.

Fishing and limited farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 111.

LITTLE ANSE, Richmond County

It is on Petit de Grat Island. Among the grantees here were Michael Boudrot, 1806 and James Burge, 1826. A school was established here in 1845 and John Jeffrey was then the teacher. In 1956 the population was 212.

LITTLE BASS RIVER, Colchester County

See BASS RIVER

LITTLE BRAS D'OR, Cape Breton County

The two communities which share this place name, Little Bras d'Or and Little Bras d'Or South Side, are located about three miles apart on the east side of the Little Bras d'Or. The name, Labrador, was used by Nicholas Denys as early as 1672, and it possibly originated from an old Portuguese name, Labrador, which was given to a large part of the Nova Scotian peninsula by Joaom Alverez Fagundes prior to 1521. *Little* refers to its being the narrower of two passages leading to the lakes. The Micmac name was Banoskek, "deep cutting."

In 1752 there were five French families here which included 65 people. Most of them were living on land granted to them by M. Poupet de la Boulardarie. The heads of these families were Georges Diliort, Julien Durand, Francois Gouet, Bazile Borny, and Antoine Berteau. In 1768, some of the residents were James Townsend, John Bagnol, Peter Jermaine, and Boniface Benoit. By 1828, descendants of the French settlers had formed a sizable settlement at the lower end of the Little Bras d'Or which was called French Village.

A Roman Catholic chapel was begun at the French Village in 1814 and was still uncompleted in 1821. At Little Bras d'Or, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was opened on October 22, 1843. In 1896 it was taken down, moved to George River, and rebuilt, and the new St. Andrew's church was dedicated to

September 13, 1896. Hugh Matheson taught here in 1832. In 1876 a new school was built at Little Bras d'Or East to replace a building which had become unfit for use. Another was completed in 1913 at Little Bras d'Or West. A new 4-room schoolhouse was begun in July 1925. On May 24, 1929 Little Bras d'Or West school burned down. Its replacement went into service in 1930. The three-room Bras d'Or School was built in 1951.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1851.

Little Bras d'Or colliery was opened in 1862 by Charles J. Campbell. The Colonial Coal Company mine, abandoned for thirty years began shipping coal on May 8, 1910. It was abandoned in 1915 then reopened in June, 1924.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

In 1956 the population was: Bras d'Or, 1,131; Bras d'Or West, 66.

LITTLE BROOK, Digby County

It is on the eastern side of St. Marys Bay between Church Point and Comeauville.

This name is descriptive and given because of a small stream running through the settlement.

Acadians settled in this area in 1770 and 1780.

A school-house was erected east of here about 1789. Another was erected in the settlement in 1824. A new Federal Post Office was completed on November 4, 1965.

Fishing and agriculture are the major industries. Mink farming was carried on in the 1960's.

Population in 1956 was: Little Brook, 318; Little Brook Station, 105.

LITTLE BROOK STATION, Digby County

See LITTLE BROOK

LITTLE CARIBOU RIVER, Pictou County

See CARIBOU.

LITTLE DOVER, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the west side of Dover Bay, near Cape Canso, on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably named after Dover, England. In August 1824, 200 acres were surveyed for Abigail Salt and the heirs of the late John Salt. By the 1870's about sixteen families were settled. Grants of land at the site were made to Charles and Dominick Richard and James Horn in 1890, to James Reynolds in 1904 and to Duffield and Joseph Boudrot in 1905.

St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church was built in 1908.

A new church house the first in the village was opened in 1883. It was burned down in 1893 and replaced by a new building in 1894. A new school was built in 1946.

Fishing is the main industry. During the 1930's a Co-operative Lobster Canning factory and a Co-operative fish processing plant were built.

Population in 1956 was 434.

LITTLE DYKE, Colchester County

This settlement is located on the west side of the mouth of the Folly River in central Nova Scotia. It was probably so named because of an early dyke on the marsh. The name dates back at least to 1828. Robert and Samuel Archibald, Londonderry township grantees, were early settlers. Sometime prior to 1770 they exchanged their farms with Captain John Morrison and William Corbett and moved to Truro. In 1828, Little Dyke was one of the seven principal settlements in Londonderry Township.

Robert O'Brian was the schoolmaster at "Little Dyke Folly" in 1828.

Farming is the main occupation.

LITTLE FORKS, Cumberland County

A community situated north-west of Springhill. Among the grantees were Daniel Mills and James Fillett, 1788. Duncan Munro and Barney Gilroy, 1798 and Zebural Holmes, 1815. One of the early churches was a Wesleyan Chapel which was opened on December 5, 1856.

LITTLE HARBOUR, Halifax County

A place on the east side of Clam Bay approximately thirty-five miles south-east of Dartmouth, the name being a descriptive one. The Indian name was Segunakigunuk, "torn in shreds; sail scraps." The land in the vicinity was granted to Walter H. Stoddard as a 150-acre lot on April 23, 1839.

Although a new one-room school was begun in 1948, it was not officially opened until September, 1950.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 76.

LITTLE HARBOUR, Pictou County

This settlement is located on the south side of Little Harbour on the north shore of Nova Scotia. The name possible originated with an old Micmac name, Mumbegweek, meaning little harbour.

There were a few Acadians here in the early 1700's. Settlers from the British Isles arrived in the district of Pictou in 1773 and in 1815 a number of immigrants settled here. By 1828 there were five hundred people in the vicinity.

A new Presbyterian Church replacing an old building was opened and dedicated on October 15, 1876. This building burned down in 1924 and a new church was built soon after.

A school had been established by 1820 with Thomas Power as schoolmaster. A school was built by 1822.

A postal way office was established in 1855.

Angus McDonald completed a flour and oat mill about January, 1824. A lighthouse was completed in August, 1882. On October 12, 1890, the Melmerby was wrecked on the beach which ultimately came to bear its name.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 99.

LITTLE JUDIQUE, Inverness County

It is about five and one half miles north of Judique. Among the grantees was Philip Benoit (or Burnett) who received a crown lease in 1791, for land in the Little Judique, Little Judique Ponds and Maryville area. Other grantees were Angus Beaton, 1812, John Beaton, 1817, John McDonald, 1835, John Beaton, 1835, Finlay Beaton, 1835 and Alexander Beaton, 1837. A new school-house was built here between 1864 and 1867.

The population in 1956 was 110.

LITTLE JUDIQUE PONDS, Inverness County

It is about five miles north of Judique. Philip Benoit or Burnett received a crown lease in 1791. The population in 1956 was 71.

LITTLE LISCOMB, Guysborough County

See LISCOMB

LITTLE LORRAINE, Cape Breton County

See LORRAINE

LITTLE MABOU, Inverness County

It is about three miles south of Mabou Inlet.

Early settlers were Alexander MacLean and his wife Mary MacNeil of Barra, Scotland, who arrived in 1818. Another early settler here was William Sutherland who died at 53, in 1839, having come from Caithness, Scotland. Other early settlers were John MacQuarrie, and John MacDonald.

Schools in the area were built in 1867 and 1891.

LITTLE NARROWS, Victoria County

The settlement of Little Narrows is located along St. Patricks Channel. The old Micmac name was "Twailketc," meaning "the little opening" or outlet." Little Narrows was once known as the Straits of Sheila after an Irish lady who lived on MacNevin's Island, just north of the strait. She was a member of an old aristocratic family in Ireland. The first settlers came

between 1812 and 1820. Among them were Angus McDonald, John McRitchie and Murdoch Smith.

A Presbyterian Church was built here in 1856. There was a school here by 1854.

The population in 1956 was 146.

LITTLE POND, Cape Breton County

This settlement is located on the east side of little Bras d'Or, and about a mile north of Florence. A small pond, so named because it was smaller of two ponds, gave the settlement its name.

Kenneth Cameron received permission to occupy land at Little Pond shortly before 1798. Later, land north of the pond was laid out for John McCreary and for John Battersby of Sydney.

A new school-house was built in 1922. The branch railway was built in 1860-61.

Fishing is the basic industry.

LITTLE PORT HEBERT, Shelburne County

See PORT HEBERT

LITTLE RIVER, Antigonish County

See AFTON RIVER and BAYFIELD

LITTLE RIVER, Cumberland County

A settlement located north-west of Oxford, on the Little River. The Indian name is "Keskoospaak" meaning "where they catch beavers." Among the grantees were Thomas Nickerson, 1828, Thomas Johnston, 1829 and George Thompson, 1839. The first school was built in 1848 and the first Church, a Baptist Church, was built in the same year.

The population was 120 in 1956.

LITTLE RIVER, Victoria County

This settlement is located along a cove of the same name Ocean, north of St. Anns Bay. Among the grantees were Roderick Grant, 1833, Kenneth McAulay, 1840 and Donald McDonald, 1867.

LITTLE RIVER COVE, Digby County

This settlement is located along a cove of the same name on Long Island.

The name is descriptive. In January, 1801 the land in the area of the cove was granted to John Archibald, Joseph Denton, John Gidney, Thomas Hutchinson, Phineas Oakes, Jesse Oakes, and William Addington.

A Baptist meeting-house was being built in August, 1839.

Little River Post Office was opened in July, 1865, with Peter W. Frost as Postmaster.

Population in 1956 was 197.

LITTLE RIVER HARBOUR, Yarmouth County

It is located about twelve miles south-south-east of the town of Yarmouth near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The Indians probably called the area Kespoospaak, "Where they catch beavers." The name comes from the Little River which flows into the harbour nearby. An earlier name was Little River.

Acadians by the name of Comeau settled near here about 1767-70. In 1793 Israel Doane moved to Roberts Island from Little River.

St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic church was built prior to 1879.

In 1832 Augustus Rust taught school here.

The primary industry is fishing.

Population in 1956 was 108.

LITTLE STONY ISLAND, Shelburne County

This community is located on the south east side of Cape Sable Island on the south shore of Nova Scotia. It was so named because of a small island offshore which was given this descriptive name by the early settlers at least as early as 1784. The land in this area was laid out in 1784 to Barrington Township proprietors, some of whom may have occupied it.

A school-house was built about 1884.

A Baptist Church and the Island Gospel Tabernacle were standing in 1965.

Fishing and fish processing are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 212.

LITTLE TANCOOK ISLAND, Lunenburg County

See TANCOOK ISLAND.

LITTLE TRACADIE AND LITTLE TRACADIE HARBOR

See LINWOOD and TRACADIE

LITTLE TRACADIE RIVER, Antigonish County

A river flowing N.W. into Little Tracadie Harbour.

LIVERPOOL, Queens County

This town is located near the mouth of the Mersey River. Indian names for the area were: Ogomkigeak, " a dry sandy place," and Ogukegeok, "the place of departure." De Monts named the place Port Rossignol after a French captain whom

he discovered carrying on a fur trade in his territory. Other early names were Port Senior and Port Savior. When the township was projected by the Governor and Council at Halifax it was given the name Liverpool apparently after Liverpool, England. The early settlers came chiefly from Massachusetts, and by late 1761, 90 families were resident. In 1897, Liverpool was incorporated as a town with W. A. Kenny as major.

A Congregational meeting-house was constructed about 1765. In 1775, Old Zion Church was erected. It was taken down in 1870 and replaced by a new church before 1873. A Methodist church was built in 1793-1795. In August, 1863 it was probably moved to Mount Pleasant on the Black Point road for the use of the negroes, under the name Wesleyan African Chapel, until it was sold at auction in 1864. The new Liverpool Methodist church was completed in March, 1864 and was destroyed in the great fire of September, 1865. The corner-stone of the new church was laid on February 27, 1866, and the building was dedicated on September 9. Trinity Anglican church was built in 1821-22. It was replaced by a new church in 1872. A Roman Catholic chapel was begun about 1829 and was completed in 1854. A new Baptist church, opened on July 22, 1853, was destroyed by fire in September, 1865. The new church was dedicated on December 9, 1866.

In May, 1777 Amasa Braman began a school, and a schoolhouse was built in the same year. In 1805 James Goreham built a large school-house for the community. In 1816 a grammar school was established. Gorham College was built in 1848, opened in 1850, and destroyed by fire in 1853. About 1852 a schoolhouse was built in connection with Trinity Anglican church. The new Liverpool Academy was built in 1867 and was destroyed by fire on February 3, 1898. By July, a new seven-room Academy was under construction. A new two-room school was built in the western part of the town in 1927. Liverpool Regional High School was opened on February 8, 1957, and the eight-room Gorham school was built in 1962.

A Post Office was in operation from 1802 to 1817 and from 1819 to the present. A Post Office building which was constructed about 1895 was demolished in 1955 and a new Federal building was built. An old court-house was replaced by a new building in 1855.

Perkins House, home of one of the most prominent early settlers, Simeon Perkins, was built in 1766-1767 and was opened as an historic house on June 27, 1957.

One of the early bridges was destroyed by a hurricane on January 19 and 20, 1813. A drawbridge was built in 1816, and in 1867 an iron bridge was constructed. About 1959 this was replaced by a new highway bridge.

This town has been a centre for fishing, shipping, and shipbuilding. Stores and fish processing eatablishments sprang up early in its history. When the Mersey Pulp and Paper Company was established in Brooklyn in 1929, it provided employ-

ment for many Liverpool men. K and W Enterprises, Limited, opened a new plant in 1966.

Queens General Hospital was under construction in October 1948.

In 1762 Queens County was established and in 1784, Shelburne County was cut off from it. During the American Revolution privateers infested the coast, damaging shipping and motivating Liverpool people to build a privateer fleet of their own. On September 13, 1780 American privateers entered the harbour and captured the fort, but they were quickly brought under control. In 1865 a great fire gutted several churches and hotels as well as homes and places of business. On September 9, 1895, forty or fifty buildings, including the fifteen-year old Congregational church, and the offices of the *Advance* and *Times* were destroyed in a fire which caused an estimated damage of $175,000.

A Friendly Society was organized at Liverpool in 1795.

Liverpool had regular communication with Annapolis in 1841. In 1856 a weekly stage coach was established on this route. The Halifax and South Western Railway was completed to Liverpool by January, 1905.

Newspapers printed in Liverpool were: The *Transcript*, S. J. M. Allen, ed. 1854-1868. The *Advertiser*, S. W. Bryden, ed. January 9, 1868 - July, 1876. The *Gazette*, the *Times*, E. C. Parker, ed., 1876-1904. The *Advance*, begun in 1877, still in existence.

The population in 1961 was 3.712.

LIVINGSTONE BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook which flows into Georges Bay.

It ran through land granted to Allan, Angus, Collin, Duncan and Mary Livingstone in 1814.

LIVINGSTONE COVE, Antigonish County

A settlement north of Antigonish and a cove on Northumberland Strait.

Named for Malcom Livingston, a native of Argyllshire, Scotland, who came to Pictou in 1792 with other immigrants brought by Simon Fraser, and who settled on Cape George about 1800. He received a grant of land there in 1810, together with his sons John and Allan Livingston. Charles Arbuckles also received two hundred and fifty acres. John Livingston was postmaster in 1868 and the Cove had been a postal way office since 1863.

Colin McKenzie was the master of the school at Livingston's Cove in 1834.

LLOYDS, Kings County

This settlement is located about three miles west of Tupper Lake in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after

early settlers. In the late 19th century, J. Best, J. Webster, and J. Woodman lived here and there was a sawmill on the creek.

Lumbering and milling are the basic industries.

LOCHABER, Antigonish County

A settlement south west of Antigonish famed for its black cattle.

Named for a mountainous district in Inverness-shire, Scotland, from which the first settlers emigrated. About 1808, Malcolm McMillan, Hugh McMillan, John Cameron (Red) and John Cameron (Squire) settled near the head of Lochaber Lake in what is now called north Lochaber and named the district in honour of their native place. In 1816 several families of Stewarts, natives of Rannoch, Scotland, settled on what was known as the Stewart farm adjoining Malcolm MacMillan's and raised a large family. They were joined by Archibald MacEachern and by John Inglis or Ingles, a Lowland Scot who had been long at Musquodoboit in Nova Scotia. These settlers were Presbyterians. The Scots were joined in the Lochaber district by some Roman Catholic families from Ireland - McGinley, Sears, Hannifan, Duggan, Wall, Cleney, Moore, Murphy, Martin, Carroll, and Connors.

The Lochaber school section was first named Lochaber East side and West Lochaber was named Lower Lochaber west side and ran northward along the lake and included the back settlement. North Lochaber had been named at an early date Lochaber and Glen Alpine. The school was remodelled and reopened in 1926. There was a school at Lochaber in 1829 and in 1848 Angus Cameron was teaching thirty children at Lochaber Glen. In 1953 four Lochaber school sections (Nos. 43, 44, 45 and 46) were consolidated into one section named Lochaber No. 43, and Donald Henderson was teaching 35 pupils at Lochaber Lake in 1829.

There was a postal way office at Lochaber from 1852 to 1867 and in 1868 John Sears was postmaster. There was a postal way office at West Lochaber in 1861 and where Alexander Stewart was postmaster in 1870.

The Presbyterian settlers in the Lochaber district built a church on the old road to the Upper South River and later a large and well finished church near the Lake. Before there was a church building Dr. James McGregor of Pictou paid occasional visits as did Rev. Thomas Trotter after he came to Antigonish. The first resident pastor over the Lochaber and Upper South River congregations was the Rev. Alexander McGillivray who came in 1833. A new Presbyterian church at Lochaber called Chalmers was opened in 1869 and a United Church at North Lochaber was built about 1931, and dedicated October 4, 1931.

In 1956 the population of Lochaber was fifty-five and the population of North Lochaber eighty.

LOCHABER LAKE, Antigonish County

A lake south west of Antigonish, also called College Lake. It was discovered by Alexander Fraser about 1795 when he was moose hunting with the Indians.

See COLLEGE LAKE

LOCHABER MINES, Halifax County

This settlement is located on the East Sheet Harbour river approximately eleven miles north-west of Sheet Harbour, being named after Lochaber, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Alexander Fraser received a 300 acre grant and shares in four other grants in 1812. James Fraser built a sawmill at Upper Lochaber about 1825.

Lochaber Mines United Church was built in 1900-02, opened on September 1, 1901 as a Presbyterian church.

Although a school-house was built in 1874 about 1891 a new one was built in a better location. A new one-room school was constructed in 1942.

In 1887, J. H. Anderson opened several gold leads on the property of the Lochaber company, and in 1888 a road was built to the mining area from the Sheet Harbour road, but little work had been done beyond exploration by 1912. Later industries include lumbering and limited farming.

The population in 1956 was 80.

LOCH BAN, Inverness County

This community is about a mile north of Loch Ban and about four miles south-east of the town of Inverness. The name, meaning white lake is descriptive.

An early settler was Murdoch Kennedy who arrived in Cape Breton Island, 1816, applied for land in 1818, had it surveyed in 1820 and granted to him in 1836. Patrick Walsh, a native of Ireland having lived in Cape Breton since 1818, petitioned for land here in 1820 and a grant was made to him in 1837. Roderick McLean had land surveyed in 1828 and granted to him in 1837.

A school was constructed here between 1864 and 1867.

LOCH BROOM, Pictou County

This rural area is located on a point of land between the West and Middle Rivers, on Pictou Harbour. It was named after Loch Broom, Ross-shire, Scotland, by Alexander Cameron, a native of that parish, who came to Pictou in the *Hector* in 1773 and settled here soon afterward.

One of the first two churches in the county was built near here on the West River in the summer of 1787.

A new school-house was built in 1882.

The branch railway from Stellarton to Pictou was begun in June, 1886, opened November 28, 1887.

Population in 1956 was 90.

LOCH KATRINE, Antigonish County

A settlement west of Guysborough on South River Lake, named after the loch of that name in the Highlands of Scotland, which was made famous by Sir Walter Scott's poem "The Lady of the Lake." The first grantees about 1811 were Edward Bond, Alexander Kennedy, John Martin and Alexander McIntosh.

A former name was "Union Centre." The school was closed in 1952.

A Presbyterian church (now United Church of Canada) was built here in 1869.

LOCH LOMOND, Richmond County

This community is on the eastern side of the lake of the same name north-east of St. Peters and about four miles from the boundary between Richmond and Cape Breton Counties. It was named in remembrance of the place of the same name in Scotland by the Scots who settled here in 1827. The name was changed to Enon by provincial statute in 1905. Grantees in the area included Kenneth Chisholm (1843) and John McLeod (1874). A Presbyterian Church was built in 1838. A school-house was built in 1835. There was a way office here in 1842. A Post Office was opened at Loch Lomond August 1, 1895. Loch Lomond contained a sawmill and carding mill in 1904. The population in 1881 was 437.

LOCKEPORT, Shelburne County

This town is located on a near-island in Ragged Islands Bay, on the south shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name was "Sebunisk." The area around the harbour came to be known as "Ragged Islands," a very descriptive name. Jonathan Locke, a native of Rhode Island came to Liverpool in 1762, and was listed as a proprietor of the township in November, 1764. Not long afterwards, however, he, Joseph Hardy, and Josiah Churchill founded the settlement which came to be known as Locke's Island. On February 16, 1870, the inhabitants renamed it "Lockeport." In 1907 the town was incorporated with Churchill Locke as the first mayor.

An Anglican church was consecrated on May 28, 1879. A Baptist church was built on Meeting House point in 1822. A new church was built in 1855 to 1858 and dedicated in November, 1858. The corner-stone of a new Baptist Church was laid on September 27, 1882, and the building was dedicated on October 7, 1883. A Kirk was completed at "Ragged Islands" in 1865. A new Presbyterian Church was opened on May 30, 1886. By February, 1877 a new Methodist Church was framed and boarded.

George Wadsworth taught school here in 1832, and a school-house was built before 1857. A new school-house was built about 1872. Lockeport Rural High School was begun in November, 1948, and opened in 1949.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1846. It became a Post Office in 1854.

The *Lockeport Hustler*, edited by H.R.L. Bell, was begun in October, 1895.

During the American Revolutionary War, the women had to defend the village with muskets, brooms, and pitchforks, at least once when privateers attacked.

Fishing has been the main industry since early days. In the 1890's a strong West Indies trade flourished, and blueberries were being exported to the United States. In the 20th century, the beaches, history, and hospitality have attracted tourists during the summer.

Population in 1961 was 1,231.

LOCKHARTVILLE, Kings County

This rural area is located about three miles from Hantsport on the west side of the Avon River near the mouth in the central part of Nova Scotia. An early name for this area was Horton Bluff and the Indian name for that area was Maktomkus, meaning "the black reef" or "the black rocks." About 1848 the name Lockhartville first appeared commemorating early settlers. The land was part of the grant made to the proprietors of Horton township in 1759 and 1761.

A Baptist Church was erected about 1840. On June 22, 1876, the Brooklyn Baptist Church was organized and a church was built soon after. A Methodist Church was built before 1855.

A school-house was erected in 1866, it was burned in 1907.

A postal way office was established in 1857.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 277.

LOCKSIDE, Richmond County

It is near the western shore at Loch Lomond. It received its name from its situation. Grantees included Donald Morrison, 1857, Malcolm McAskill, 1858, and Archibald McCuish, 1869. There was a school here in 1846. In 1904 Lockside had a saw mill, a grist mill and carding mill. The population in 1956 was 56.

LOGANVILLE, Pictou County

This rural area is located near the head of the west branch of River John. It was probably named after an early settler or after J. Logan whose tannery was operating here in 1879.

Land grants were made to Malcolm McDonald in 1814, to Andrew Munro in 1815, and to John Murray in 1817. He may

have been settled here at what he called "Rodger Hill" in 1802 or 1803. At South Loganville two lots of land were granted to John Rogers in 1813.

A school-house was built at Loganville in 1873. A postal way office was established February 1, 1870, with Dougall Logan as postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the main occupations.

LONDONDERRY, Colchester County

This settlement is located on the Great Village River, about six miles north of the Cobequid Bay in central Nova Scotia. In 1762, twenty families under the patronage of Alexander McNutt settled an area of land which was officially granted as Londonderry township on March 6, 1775. These people were mainly from Londonderry, Ireland, after which place they named the new township. When iron ore was discovered and the Acadian Charcoal Iron Co. began smelting and mining operations in 1849-1850 the new settlement took the name "Acadian Mines." Eventually "Acadia Mines" was also used. By 1866 the term "Acadian Charcoal Iron Co. mines at Londonderry, Colchester Co." indicates that "Londonderry" was becoming the place name. By Nova Scotian statutes, chapter 46 of 1877 the name Acadia Mines was changed to "Siemens" in honor of the Director of the Steel Company. In 1902 the name was changed from Acadia Mines to "Londonderry."

Hematite ore was discovered here in 1844, a company was formed in 1847, and mining operations began in 1849. There was probably little settlement here before this time. A rolling mill was built in 1860, and converting furnaces were constructed in 1870. Steel Company of Canada purchased the works in 1874, and in 1875, blast furnaces, stoves, engine-houses, dwellings, tramways and branch railways were built. The opening of the railway between Truro and Amherst in 1873 provided transportation for materials and production, and in 1875 the new branch line built by the company between East Mines and Debert station, provided a direct line of transportation for the ore to the furnaces. About 1887 the company was reorganized to form Londonderry Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., but production temporarily ceased in 1898. In July 1900 the rolling mills, the pipe shop which was completed about May, 1888, and the foundry were burned down. In March, 1908, ore mining temporarily ceased. In November, 1899 the assets of the Londonderry Iron and Steel Co. were sold to H. S. Hart, the president of Montreal Gas Co. and in 1902, about 200 men were put to work rebuilding the iron works, pipe foundry, machine shop, coke ovens, and railway. Construction of a new steel plant was begun in the summer of 1910, but about 1915 this company, which was called Londonderry Iron and Mining Co. folded up and ceased operations. In 1928 the works were sold for scrap to John Simon of Halifax, and in May, 1954 Sidney J. Simon bought the mines and

the slag which he intended to sell for paving. A settlement of about 5000 at the peak of prosperity, able to attract several hundred English miners in 1876, shrank to about 1000 by 1920, and to about 300 by 1956.

A Union Meeting-House for Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists was opened October 31, 1875. St. Paul's Anglican church was built soon after March, 1866 and served as a union meeting-house until 1873. In 1876 a new church was begun, but the frame was blown down. Rebuilt, it was consecrated on May 30, 1880, but it burned down on September 30, 1891. The new St. Paul's church was consecrated on January 8, 1897 and was destroyed by fire on May 31, 1920. A Baptist church was opened on February 13, 1881 and was burned on May 31, 1920. A Roman Catholic church was built soon after 1864 and burned down on May 31, 1920, but was rebuilt soon after. The Methodist church was dedicated January 1, 1882 and became Acadia United church after 1925. The Presbyterian church purchased the interests of the other denominations in the union church in 1879 but the building burned down on May 31, 1920. The congregation then worshipped in the Methodist church and the two united in 1925.

A school-house was built about 1851. A new school was built at Acadian Mines about 1876 to replace a building considered to be unfit for use. On May 31, 1920 a nearly new, six-room school was destroyed by fire. It was replaced by a new, three-room school by 1921.

A Postal Way Office was established at Londonderry about 1838. This became a Post Office in 1843. At Acadia Mines a Way Office was established in 1854. The Londonderry station way office was established March, 1874 with John C. Spencer as postmaster.

The *Weeks Doings* was begun in April, 1885. The *Londonderry Times* was begun early in 1888. On December 21, 1888 it was succeeded by the *Arc Light*, published by Michener and Co. The *Headlight* was published in the 1890's.

In 1873 the Intercolonial Railway was opened between Truro and Amherst. It had been built in a large curve west of the natural route up the Folly River to bring it within two miles of the iron works. In 1875 a branch line was built from the iron works to the main line, and the point of junction became Londonderry Station. In 1931 a new Railway station was being constructed to replace the old building.

About 1912, fire destroyed the Waverley Hotel and several other buildings. On May 31, 1920, fire destroyed forty-seven buildings including four churches. St. Bridget's Roman Catholic church hall, the west school-house and hotel. Forty families were left homeless. Virtually the entire west half of the settlement was destroyed.

The main industries are farming and lumbering.

Population in 1956 was: Londonderry 288, Londonderry Station 111.

LONDONDERRY STATION, Colchester County

See LONDONDERRY

LONG, Guysborough County

This settlement is located about a mile west of North Branch Lake in eastern Nova Scotia. It was named after a resident who lived here in 1870. Lots of land here were granted to James Marshall in 1815, John MacDonald in 1860, William Hart in 1864 and William Brophy in 1910. James Hagan Marshall was the son of Joseph Marshall, a resident of Guysborough town since 1783. Only four families lived here in the 1870's.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

LONG BEACH, Kings County

This settlement is located about two miles west of Baxter Harbour in central Nova Scotia. It was so named because of a prominent natural feature.

New school-houses were built here in 1874 and in 1881.

Fishing, milling, shipping and shipbuilding have been major industries. More recently, the beach has become a summer resort area.

LONG HILL, Victoria County

Long Hill is near Baddeck Bay. Among the grantees were Duncan McAulay, 1842; William F. McCurdy, 1880 and Charles R. Hart, 1882.

LONG ISLAND MAIN, Cape Breton County

It is just to the eastward of Long Island in St. Andrew's Channel, and is about seven miles south-south-west of North Sydney. Its name is descriptive of its relationship to Long Island. This island, known as Long Island before 1820, was granted to Reverend Hibbert Binney in that year, and in the grant was known as "Parturient Mountain." The small island to the east, now known as Little Island, was included in the grant and was called "Mouse Island."

John O'Henley came here from Scotland in September, 1823 and had built a house before he asked for a ticket of location in October. Angus O'Henley came about the same time and asked for the unimproved lot next to John in November, 1823. In December, 1839, Malcolm and Donald Nicholson and Angus and Donald O'Handley reported in a petition for land that they had been settled at Long Island for two years, had erected buildings and made improvements.

Long Island school-house was destroyed by fire in 1877. A new school building was completed in 1916. About 1930 it was demolished, and in 1934 there were no children of school age.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

LONG POINT, Kings County

This point is located near Harbourville on the south side of the mouth of Minas Channel in west-central Nova Scotia. This name is descriptive of a prominent point of land here and was given to the local school section.

A new school was erected here about 1878.

Long Point Postal Way Office was established in 1864.

Fishing, shipping and limited farming are the industries.

LONG POINT, Inverness County

It is about six miles south of Judique on the western shore of Cape Breton Island. The name is descriptive.

Among the grantees at Long Point were Angus McDonald, who received a crown lease in 1805 and Angus Grant who received one in 1807. Other grantees were William Chisholm and John Chisholm, each of whom received land grants in 1838. Two new school-houses were built in the area between 1864 and 1867, one at Long Point and one at Rear Long Point. Long Point was a way office between 1855 and 1867.

The population in 1956 was 133.

LORNE, Pictou County

This rural area is located about half-way between Middle River and West Branch, East River, on the line of the Canadian National Railways in north-central Nova Scotia. An early name was Big Brook, but this was changed by the inhabitants on September 30, 1878, in honor of the Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne.

Settlement was begun in the area before 1789 by Robert, Alexander and William Dunbar and James Cameron.

A school-house was built before 1887.

In 1893 a post office was re-opened under John D. Dunbar.

Population in 1956 was 127.

LORNEVALE, Colchester County

This community is located about two miles east of Portapique River and about six miles north of Cobequid Bay in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after the Marquis of Lorne, Canada's Governor-General in 1878. Before this it was known as West Mines and New Mines, in reference to the Acadia Charcoal Iron Company's iron mines in the area. Asa Clark settled near the crossing of the old Cumberland road and the present road from Londonderry many years before 1819. In 1820 Jehial and Asa, junior, were also residents on the Cumberland road. When the township was granted in 1775, 1800 acres for a school lot, 1328 acres for the minister, and 914 acres for the glebe were laid out in the valley south of present Lornevale. This land remained unoccupied until 1820 when Thomas J. Brown, Robert

McNutt, Robert Flemming, David Flemming, Reverend John Brown, the Presbyterian minister, and Charles Weaver the schoolmaster applied for, and received grants of parts of these lands.

All Soul's Anglican church was begun soon after September 15, 1888, consecrated December 9, 1888. A new school-house was built in 1918 to replace one destroyed by fire in May of that year.

In 1875 a tramway was built to connect the West Mines at Martins Brook with the Iron works at Londonderry.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 121.

LORNEVILLE, Cumberland County

A settlement located on Northumberland Strait, North-East of Amherst. The community was named after the Marquis of Lorne who was Governor-General of Canada, 1878-1883. Among the grantees were Benjamin Allen and Joshua Cook, 1816.

The population was 88 in 1956.

LORRAINE, Cape Breton County

The two communities that share this name, Big Lorraine and Little Lorraine, are located about four miles apart, between Louisbourg and Mainadieu Bay, on the east coast of Cape Breton Island. One of the earliest forms of the name, used in 1744, was Lorembec. In 1750-51, Cap du Grand Lorembec and Port de Petit Lorembec were in use.

Settlement was begun here as early as 1719 by French fishermen from Brittany and Normandy. Several tracts of land were granted in 1733 by Messieurs de Saint-Ovide and Le Normand de Mezy. By 1752 there were 173 inhabitants at Little Lorraine and the Roman Catholic Church of Sainte-Claire had been built. These people left when Louisbourg fell to the English, and the land was occupied by others by 1798. Six families were living at Laurenbec in June, 1815.

An Anglican church was consecrated in August, 1862. On August 10, 1893, St. Peters Anglican Church, Big Lorraine, was consecrated. James Cannington taught school here in 1848-49.

A new school-house was built at Little Lorraine in 1908.

A Post Office was established at Little Lorraine on August 1, 1870 with Joseph McDonald as Postmaster.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was: Big Lorraine, 60: Little Lorraine, 159.

LOUISBOURG, Cape Breton County

Situated on the south-eastern coast of Cape Breton Island, Louisbourg is twenty-three miles south of Sydney. Before it was settled by the French in 1713, it was known as English Harbour, a name which indicated that it had been frequented by English fishermen.

Following the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 by which France ceded to Britain her claims to posts on Hudson Bay, Placentia in Newfoundland and all Nova Scotia or Acadia, with its ancient limits, except Cape Breton Island, the French took steps to occupy Cape Breton at once. Officers and men set out from France in a ship in which most of the inhabitants of Placentia were evacuated and taken to Cape Breton Island. In company with a number of troops from Quebec they visited various parts and chose for the present English Harbour as their place of settlement. St. Ovide de Brouillan named the place Port St. Louis and soon afterwards he called it Louisbourg. Numbering about one hundred and fifty persons in all, the founders of Louisbourg arrived there on September 2, 1713. For seven years, however, there was uncertainty as to whether Louisbourg would be the chief settlement and stronghold on the island. Consideration was also being given to Port Dauphin or St. Ann's and Toulouse or St. Peter's. But the mounting of six guns at Louisbourg in 1719 was an indication that it was to be the principal place, and that decision was confirmed in 1720, when a medal commemorating its foundation and fortification was designed and struck.

Modelled after the plans of Vaubon, a renowned engineer in the French army of the previous generation, the fortifications of Louisbourg were designed by the engineers Verville and Verrier and built by contractors with soldiers as workmen. Begun in 1720, they were not completed until more than twenty years later, and thirty million livres or $6,000,000, of the values of those days, were swallowed up in their construction. The system of defence consisted of bastions connected by curtain walls, a moat and glacis with batteries. The site of the town was not a commanding one being only twenty to thirty feet above sea-level. The harbour running about two miles north-east and south-west, with an average width of half a mile, has two little peninsulas, one on each side of the entrance, nearly a mile apart, but the actual fairway of the entrance was narrowed to about a quarter of a mile by reefs and islands. The town of Louisbourg was built upon a portion of the headland separating the south-western part of the harbour from the ocean. The entrance to the harbour was defended by the Island Battery, which flanked the approach with thirty-nine guns, and the Royal Battery, which directly faced it, with thirty guns. On the sea-ward side there were a deep ditch and a high wall with bastions and lighter defences. The landward side containing the King's Bastion or Citadel or other works had the strongest fortifications. The fortifications were about two hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, comprising the slope of the glacis, the banquette, the ditch, the parapet, the rampart, and the slope of the talus. The ditch was eighty feet wide; the top of the parapet was from twenty to thirty-six feet above the bottom of the ditch and twenty-six feet above the streets of the town; and there were embrasures for one hundred and forty-eight guns all around. The walls, twenty feet in thickness, enclosed an area of fifty-

seven acres. Louisbourg was by far the strongest fortress on the Atlantic Coast of America.

It was developed as a military, trading, and fishing centre. It constituted on the one hand a place of beneficial commerce for New Englanders, and on the other hand it signified a serious threat to New England interests, particularly in the fisheries. France coveted the Canso fishery and the development of Louisbourg enabled French fishermen to continue and increase their interest in it. Canso was raided by Indians and pillaged by Frenchmen in 1720. Afterwards the British provided protection for the Canso fishery. There were rumors of impending war for several years before it broke out in 1744. News of the declaration of war reached Louisbourg before it reached Boston and Annapolis Royal. The result was that a force of soldiers and sailors from Louisbourg seized Canso. Thereafter attempts were made by the French to capture Annapolis Royal. Timely aid from New England helped save Annapolis Royal in 1744 and 1745. The seizure of Canso and the subsequent attacks on Annapolis Royal were followed by an expedition against Louisbourg in 1745.

The siege of Louisbourg was undertaken by New Englanders under the command of William Pepperell, with the aid of a squadron of the Royal Navy commanded by Commodore Peter Warren. After a siege of seven weeks Louisbourg was captured in 1745 by the British. The victors occupied Louisbourg for several years. Then by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, Louisbourg was restored to France in exchange for Madras. In 1749 the British evacuated Louisbourg and founded Halifax as an offset to it.

In 1758, during the Seven Years' War, Louisbourg was conquered a second time by the British, and this time the importance of sea power was even more evident. On this occasion, Admiral Boscawen and Major General Jeffrey Amherst were in command, and Brigadier James Wolfe was in charge of one of the brigades. After another siege of seven weeks, Louisbourg capitulated. At the end of the Seven Years' War it remained in British hands. In 1760 the fortifications, except the Island Battery and the Royal Bastion, were demolished, and in 1768 the troops departed from Louisbourg.

A few fishermen and their families lived at Louisbourg in the ensuing years and then after the end of the American Revolutionary war additional settlers arrived. There were eighty-three people in Louisbourg in 1811. In 1870 there were thirty-two dwellings in the community.

The construction of a railway by the Cape Breton Coal and Railway Company from Reserve to Louisbourg in the years 1874 to 1877 attracted a number of Scottish settlers from other parts of the Island to Louisbourg. A shipping pier was built, and a hotel, an engine shed, a blacksmith shop, and dwellings were constructed. The fishing fleet increased in size. Although this railway was closed in 1882 the Sydney-Louisbourg Railway

was constructed in 1895 and a shipping pier was also built. These developments heralded a new era for Louisbourg as a shipping port for coal. There was also an expansion of the shipping trade. In 1905 a marine hospital was built. Meantime Louisbourg had been incorporated as a town in 1901.

Other developments included the building of a Marconi Wireless station at West Louisbourg in 1912. During World War I it was guarded by a detachment of soldiers. Eventually this station was dismantled in 1926.

In 1908 the Louisbourg Motor and Machine Works Limited began operations in Louisbourg. It continued as the L. H. Cann Co. Ltd., until 1956.

The Louisbourg Development Company was organized in 1944 to develop industry in the town. There is now a large fish plant in Louisbourg. Tourism is also an important industry.

In 1928 the "old town" was taken over by the Federal Government as a National Historic Site. In 1931 it was declared to be a National Historic Park and in 1935-36 a Museum was built. In 1960-61 the Federal Government took steps to reconstruct part of the Fortress of Louisbourg at an estimated cost of Twelve Million Dollars. The project was begun in July, 1961, and it was scheduled for completion in 1974. This has had a marked impact upon the tourist trade. Earlier, in 1895, the Society of Colonial Wars, unveiled a monument at Louisbourg on the 150th Anniversary of the first capture of Louisbourg.

There were Roman Catholic Chapels in Louisbourg during the French period. Early in the 19th century priests occasionally visited the community until 1840 when it received a resident pastor. From 1846 to 1901, it was served from Mainadieu or from Grand Mira. Stella Maris Parish was formed in 1901 and a chapel constructed soon afterwards.

The first Anglican services in Louisbourg probably were held in 1746 when a British regiment from Gibraltar was there. Rev. Mr. Kneeland was Garrison Chaplain in 1768. During the winter of 1784-1785 Rev. Benjamin Lovell was there. Thereafter for nearly seventy-five years Louisbourg was served from Sydney. Bishop Binney consecrated St. Bartholomew's Church in 1860. It was demolished in 1876 and a new church was in use in the following year.

There was a congregation of Methodists at Louisbourg about 1830. A Church was opened in 1860 with Louisbourg being part of the Sydney circuit until 1866 and then being part of the Gabarus circuit until 1890, when it became a separate mission. Another church was built in 1914.

After 1925 the building was used for a time as a United Church and later as a Pentacostal Tabernacle.

Calvin Presbyterian Church in Louisbourg was consecrated in 1895. Previously the Presbyterian congregation had been visited by clergymen from Sydney or Gabarus. Eventually in 1931 a new Presbyterian church was built.

There were also congregations of Baptists and the Sal-

vation Army in Louisbourg about the end of the 19th century but these have since ceased to be active.

Schools were built in Louisbourg in 1874 and 1877 and new schools were being used in 1891. Other schools were erected about 1900 and 1914. Since then additional classrooms have been made available.

Louisbourg had a postal way office in 1835. In 1939 the Louisbourg Federal Building with a post office and customs department was erected.

The Louisbourg Fire Department has been in operation since 1928. In 1898 the community acquired a privately built water system which was replaced in 1953 by a publicly owned one.

Street lighting was installed during the Second World War.

The first lighthouse at Louisbourg was built by the French in the 1730's and was lit for the first time on April 1st, 1734, and since then other lighthouses have been built, including one in 1842 and one in 1923.

The population of Louisbourg in 1966 was 1,617.

LOUISBOURG ROAD, Cape Breton County

It is a settlement on the east side of Morrison Lake. Its name comes from its location along the road between Albert Bridge and the Mira River and Louisbourg.

James Young, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, in August, 1802 asked for a grant of "Nicholas Farm" located about four miles from Louisbourg on the road to Sydney, which had not been improved since the French left. He got the grant in 1811. Patrick Fitzgerald, an Irishman and resident of Louisbourg got a grant of an adjacent lot in 1815, on which he intended to build a house. In 1834 James Slattery, an Irishman got a grant of land which he asked for in 1811 and which had been occupied for six months in 1809 by James Fitzgerald.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

LOUISBOURG WEST, Cape Breton County

This community stretches westward from the town of Louisbourg around the western end of the harbour. Known as Havre a l'Anglois in the 17th century because English fishermen frequented its shores, the harbour was tentatively named Port St. Louis after the French King, Louis XIV in 1713, and this was changed to Louisbourg in December, 1713. On September 2, 1713 the French ship *Semslack*, landed 116 men, 10 women, and 23 children, who made an encampment at the south-west end of the harbour, beginning permanent settlement on this soil. The great fortress of Louisbourg began about 1716, was captured in 1745 and 1758. In 1807 John Morgridge was living near the old Devil's Battery, and Matthew Keogh was a resident on the north

side of the harbour when Edward Kavanagh had land laid out in two lots bordering the lands of both men.

A Roman Catholic Chapel was built before 1875, and J. Kennedy was the Way Office keeper during that period.

A new school-house was built in 1877 and was replaced by a new building in 1891. Another new school-house was built in 1907.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 179.

LOUISDALE, Richmond County

Situated north of Lennox Passage this community was earlier known as Seal Cove and Barachois St. Louis. In 1905 at the suggestion of Mr. J. Nelson Scott, the postmaster, it was changed by Provincial Statute to its present name, which retains part of the old name with a local descriptive addition. Grantees in the area included Alex. McPherson, 1856, and Desire and John LeMarchand, 1859. The population in 1956 was 736.

LOUISVILLE, Pictou County

This rural area is situated along the back road from River John to Tatamagouche about a mile east of the Colchester-Pictou county line near the north shore of Nova Scotia. In February, 1812, Lewis Langille, Lewis Tatterie, Peter Mattatal, Hugh Munroe and Alexander Smith applied for land in this area. Hugh Munroe and Alexander Smith were natives of Isle of Lewis in the Hebrides. The settlement therefore may have been named for the Isle of Lewis or Lewis Langile and Lewis Tatterie.

A school-house was completed here in 1870.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 68.

LOURDES (Stellarton), Pictou County

This suburb is located just north of Stellarton within the town limits. It was named after a village in France. Settlement began about 1773 in this area.

Our Lady of Lourdes Roman Catholic Church was begun by June, 1882, opened January 6, 1883. In 1884 a convent and three-room parochial school was ready for use. A tuberculosis Sanatorium was opened by the Sisters of Charity on July 2, 1912. In September, 1953, a six year old Lourdes Parish School was destroyed by fire.

The main industrial installation in 1962 was the Acadia Coal Company washing plant used to process coal mined at Thorburn.

LOVAT, Pictou County

This rural area is located about two miles south-east of Salt Springs between the Middle and West Rivers. It was prob-

ably named after a place in Inverness, Scotland, the seat of the Fraser clan. Donald Cameron and John McKenzie, Jr., were settled here by July, 1810. Grants of land were made to Roderick McKenzie in 1813, to John McKay in 1814, to James Fraser in 1815 and to Hector McKenzie in 1815.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 56.

LOWER ARGYLE, Yarmouth County

See ARGYLE

LOWER BARNEYS RIVER, Pictou County

See BARNEYS RIVER

LOWER BLOMIDON, Kings County

See BLOMIDON

LOWER BRANCH, Lunenburg County

See BRANCH LAHAVE

LOWER BURLINGTON, Hants County

See BURLINGTON

LOWER CANARD, Kings County

See CANARD

LOWER CLARK'S HARBOUR

See CLARK'S HARBOUR

LOWER CONCESSION, Digby County

See CONCESSION

LOWER COVE, Cumberland County

A settlement located South-west of Amherst, on the Cumberland Basin. The name is descriptive. The land in the area was first granted to J.F.W. DesBarres in 1765. His estate was sold to Amos "King" Seaman, the grindstone entrepreneur, at the end of the 18th century. A way office was established there in 1867. The community had a population of 104 in 1956.

LOWER DEBERT, Colchester County

See DEBERT

LOWER EAST PUBNICO, Yarmouth County

See PUBNICO

LOWER ECONOMY, Colchester County

See ECONOMY

LOWER FIVE ISLANDS, Colchester County

See FIVE ISLANDS

LOWER GREENVILLE, Cumberland County

A settlement located south-east of Oxford.

LOWER LA HAVE, Lunenburg County

It is at the head of Creaser Cove on the east side of the mouth of the La Have River.

This place was once called Creaser Cove after early settlers. The present name comes from the location at the lower end of the river.

John Michael Schmitt was probably the first settler in the area when he moved here from Lunenburg in 1754. George Creaser moved to Lower La Have in the late 18th or early 19th century.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 124.

LOWER L'ARDOISE, Richmond County

This community is about eight miles south-east of St. Peters. Grantees included Justinian Sampson, 1829, and A. Birette and Thomas Sinons, 1830. A way office was established here in 1867. A new school-house was built in 1899. In 1904 when its population was 750, Lower L'Ardoise had a carding mill. The population in 1956 was 312.

LOWER MACCAN, Cumberland County

A community situated on the west side of the Maccan River, south-west of Amherst. The first English settlers were John Harrison, 1780 and David Pugsley, 1781. The first school was established by 1828. A way office was established there in 1856.

LOWER MIDDLE RIVER, Victoria County

The settlement of Lower Middle River is located west of Baddeck, on the lower part of Middle River. Among the grantees here were Donald and Finlay McRae, 1833, from Scotland.

LOWER NEW CORNWALL, Lunenburg County

See NEW CORNWALL

LOWER NORTHFIELD, Lunenburg County

See WEST NORTHFIELD

LOWER NORTH GRANT, Antigonish County

A locality north of Antigonish, lower down or nearer the mouth of the North River.

See NORTH GRANT

LOWER OHIO, Sheburne County

See OHIO

LOWER ONSLOW, Colchester County

See ONSLOW

LOWER PLEASANT VALLEY, Colchester County

See PLEASANT VALLEY

LOWER RIVER INHABITANTS, Richmond County

This community is near the mouth of the River Inhabitants and about five miles south of Cleveland. Grantees included Clement Hubert, 1814, and Angila Fougere, 1814. A Postal Way Office was established in 1861. In 1956 the population was 69.

LOWER ROSE BAY, Lunenburg County

See ROSE BAY

LOWER SANDY POINT, Shelburne County

See SANDY POINT

LOWER SAULNIERVILLE, Digby County

See SAULNIERVILLE

LOWER SELMAH, Hants County

See SELMAH

LOWER SHINIMACS, Cumberland County

A settlement located on the Shinimacs River, north-west of Pugwash. It is said to have an Indian name meaning "Shining River." The first settlers were Nathaniel and Matthew Angus and Jimmy Burns, who came from Ireland, settling there in 1819. There was a school in the area by 1867.

The population in 1956 was 101.

LOWER SOUTH RIVER, Antigonish County

A settlement east of Antigonish so called because it is lower down the South River of Antigonish and near the mouth.

The first settlers there were John McIntosh, Big Dan Chisholm, John Fraser, Alexander Chisholm (Cary), Roderick Grant and Rory More Chisholm who had emigrated from Strathglass to Pictou on the ship *Aurora* in 1803. In the summer of 1805 they began to make a clearing at the Lower South River. Hugh MacDonald (Squire) opened a store in the 1820's, in this fine farming district where four roads intersect. It is one of the best dairy districts in Antigonish County and in 1898 had a population of one hundred and thirty.

John McGilvrey (sic) was the schoolmaster at South River during the 1816-1817 term. In 1821 John McCaskell was the schoolmaster at Lower South River and in 1848 Wm. Hulbert was teaching nineteen pupils.

There was a way office in 1865 and Daniel Fraser was the way office keeper in 1868.

There are now several restaurants and motels as it is a popular stopping place for travellers on the Trans-Canada Highway to Cape Breton.

The population in 1956 was 262.

LOWER SPRINGFIELD, Antigonish County

A settlement S.E. of Antigonish "lower" in the sense that it is closer or lower down the road to South River than "Upper Springfield."

See SPRINGFIELD

LOWER ST. ESPRIT, Richmond County

It is about seven miles south-west of Framboise.

See ST. ESPRIT

LOWER TRURO, Colchester County

This settlement is located on the south side of the mouth of the Salmon River in central Nova Scotia. Shortly after 1700 the Acadian French established a settlement at Cobequid. Three of the settlers, Jean, Pierre, and Abraham Bourg, who were listed in the 1714 census as being at Cobequid, may have begun the village which was known in 1756 as Vil La Bourg, located in the area of the present Lower Truro station. On August 19, 1755 the French villages along the south side of the bay were destroyed by British troops under the command of Captain Abijah Willard, but the inhabitants had already departed and escaped deportation. Towards the last of May, 1761 several shiploads of Scots-Irish people arrived to settle the new township of Truro. The new settlement was nominally divided into the upper, or Derry Village, on land which the Acadians had scarcely improved, and the lower, or Down Village, situated on the site of the French village on the intervale. Derry Village became the town of Truro, and Down Village became Lower Truro. Lower

refers to the fact that this village is nearer the mouth of the river than is Truro town.

A new school-house was completed in 1866. It was destroyed by fire in 1897, and a new school was built in 1898.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 335.

LOWER WASHABUCK, Victoria County

This is a community south-west of Baddeck. Among the grantees were Matthew King, Peter S. McLean, John McNeil, 1877. There was a school in the district by 1867, and a post office was opened in 1881.

The population in 1956 was 65.

LOWER WEDGEPORT, Yarmouth County

See WEDGEPORT

LOWER WENTWORTH, Cumberland County

A settlement located near the Wallace River, South - East of Pugwash and named in honour of Sir John Wentworth, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1792-1808. Although known primarily as a farming community, there was a copper mine here in 1904.

LOWER WEST PUBNICO, Yarmouth County

See PUBNICO

LOWER WEST RIVER, Antigonish County

A settlement west of Antigonish called thus because of its position closer to the mouth of the West River.

See WEST RIVER

LOWER WHITEHAVEN, Guysborough County

See WHITEHEAD.

LOWER WOODS HARBOUR, Shelburne County

See WOODS HARBOUR

LOW MOOR, Pictou County

This settlement is located at the head of the East River in north-central Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive, "moor" meaning a tract of wasteland or unenclosed land. Angus McInnes and Roderick McKinnon emigrated from Scotland in 1810

and settled at the head of East River. Duncan Fraser settled on land in 1818 to which Major Simon Fraser had received license of occupation but which he had never improved. Donald Cameron improved about an acre of Major Fraser's land but went to Cape Breton before March, 1820.

Farming is the main industry.

LUCASVILLE, Halifax County

This community is located approximately ten miles northwest of Halifax. It was named after James Lucas, an early settler, and was early known as Lucas Settlement. The land was granted to Richard Wenman in February 1764 and to John George Pyke in February 1764 and September 1783.

A Baptist congregation was organized in 1839 among the negroes. A meeting-house was erected for the use of the Baptist congregation about 1874. The new Lucasville United Baptist Church was opened and dedicated on July 12, 1964.

"Lucas section" had a school by 1876, and a school-house had also been built by this time. The new two-room Wallace Lucas Memorial School was occupied in November being officially opened in December 1958.

Limited farming, lumbering, and sawmilling were the basic industries, but now many residents commute to employment in the metropolitan Halifax- Dartmouth area.

The population in 1956 was 224.

LUNDY, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the west side of Donahue Lake, about six miles south of the head of Chedabucto Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably named after an early settler and was also called "the Junction" and "Lundy Junction." The Gerrior family settled here early. In the 1870's the only building here was Joseph Gerrior's Halfway House. Around the turn of the century a few French families moved here from Larry's River because fuel for their stoves was abundant. A school building was completed in 1915.

Lumbering is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 64.

LUNENBURG, Lunenburg County

This town is at the head of Lunenburg Bay. An Indian name was Aseedik, "The place of Clams." Another name of Indian origin which was later used by the French settlers was Merliguesche, "Milky Bay." The name Lunenburg is a variation of Luneburg, one of the titles of British Monarchs.

In 1686 there were five persons at "Merliguashe." In 1753 the town was founded by Col. Charles Lawrence and settled by about 1500 persons mainly foreign Protestants who had sailed from Europe and who reached Halifax in the years 1749-52.

St. John's Anglican Church, second oldest Protestant Church in Nova Scotia was built by Government subscription in 1754 and enlarged in 1870-71. A "Dutch Reformed Church" was built in 1769. A Presbyterian Church was built in 1828 and remodelled in 1879. Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church was built in 1770 and dedicated in 1772. Other Lutheran Churches were built in 1840-41 and 1890. A Methodist Church was built about 1813-16 and enlarged in 1865 and 1871. A new church was built about 1883-84 and opened on March 15, 1885. St. Norbert's Roman Catholic Chapel was completed in 1840. A Baptist Church was built in 1885 and dedicated on January 13, 1885.

George Frederick Bailly was schoolmaster here in 1754. In 1760 the Lutherans obtained their own schoolmaster. A schoolhouse was probably erected about 1766. In 1775 the inhabitants agreed to erect a school for the French speaking people with Mr. Bailly as schoolmaster. A district school was established about 1828 and in 1865-66 the county Academy was built. It burned in September, 1893, and a new school was begun in 1894. It opened in the latter part of 1895. Newton school was built about 1885. On September 19, 1965 the cornerstone for the new high school was laid. It was opened in January, 1966.

A jail was built in 1753. A second jail was built in 1816 and replaced in 1894. Courthouses were built in 1775 and about 1822, and 1891-92. The Marine Hospital was built in 1879. In 1833 a Public Library was begun and by 1835 it had about three hundred volumes. A Post Office was established in 1819. A Post Office building was opened in 1895. The Fire department began with the importing of an engine from London in 1819 and the formation of a fire company in 1820. Several companies were formed since. In 1889 a fire house was built.

The lighthouse on Battery Point was built in 1864.

The *Colonial Churchman* was begun by Rev. James C. Cochran in 1833. E. T. Nash began the *Progress* in 1878 and about 1890 Levi Oxner began the *Bridgewater Enterprise*. The *Lunenburg Argus* was begun by W. A. Letson and F. R. Morehead in 1889. The *Church Review*, an Episcopal publication began in 1890 with Rev. Goerge Haslam as editor. The *Malagash News* and *Newton Gazette* began as the *Lunenburg News* in 1899 with F. R. Morehead as editor. The *Malagash News* began to be printed about 1923. The *Nova Scotia Lutheran* was published about 1909-1910.

Fishing and ocean commerce are the main industries. Zwickers Co. Ltd. salt fish producers, exporters and shipowners was established in 1789. Smith and Rhuland began their shipbuilding industry in 1900. Lunenburg Sea Products began as the W. C. Smith Co. in 1899. National Sea Products began operations in 1926 at the dockyard and in November, 1961 began construction of the new plant at Battery Point. This was opened June 24, 1964. Lunenburg Foundry and Engineering began operations in 1891. Atlantic Bridge Co. began operations with the purchase of Camp Norway in December, 1946.

The Nictaux and Atlantic Railway, later the Nova Scotia, Nictaux, and Atlantic Central Railway began construction of a line at Lunenburg in 1877 and completed it to Middleton in October, 1889. The name was changed to Nova Scotia Central Railway in 1886.

Lunenburg was raided by American privateers during both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. In 1940, Camp Norway was built as a refit and training centre for members of the Free Norwegian Navy who escaped Hitler's invasion and came to Canada. The Camp was sold in 1946.

Population in 1961 was 3,056.

LYDGATE, Shelburne County

This community is located near the head of Ragged Islands Harbour on the west side on the south shore of Nova Scotia. It may have been named after Doctor Lydgate, one of the characters in George Eliot's *Middlemarch*. In the 1870's it was known as Brighton Settlement probably was begun in the late 18th century by people from Lockeport and by Loyalists who came to the area after 1785.

Fishing is the main industry.

LYNCH RIVER, Richmond County

This community is about two and a half miles east of St. Peters. Grantees included George Stone, 1809, and Donald Campbell, 1819.

LYNN, Colchester County

This rural area is located on the Harrington River, about five miles north of Cobequid Bay, in central Nova Scotia. It was so named after a place in England. The earliest grant of land was made to Francis Wadman, who came to Parrsborough from New York shortly after the end of the American Revolution in 1783. John, Joseph, and David Lewis obtained grants in 1829 and probably settled soon after. Richard Wadman was living here by December, 1827 and received a grant of his land in 1830. Further grants were made to: Patrick Doyle in 1845, William H. McLellan in 1854.

A school-house was built here before 1875.

Lumbering is the main industry, and probably was the cause of the founding of the village.

Population in 1956 was 67.

LYONS BROOK, Pictou County

This rural area is located on the west side of West River. It was named after Rev. James Lyon an early Presbyterian minister in the province. In 1903, by act of the Provincial Legislature, this name was officially given to an area previously known as "Logans Tannery", "Scotch Hill West River Road" and "Lyons Brook."

The first settlers in the area arrived in the *Betsy* from Philadelphia in 1867 and settled on the Philadelphia Grant. This grant was a tract of land which was given to the Philadelphia Company in 1765, escheated in 1809 and almost completely regranted to the people settled thereon by 1815. A saw mill was built by William Kennedy at the mouth of Saw Mill Brook in 1769. The Atlantic Neptune which began to appear in 1774 shows considerable settlement on the west side of West River.

The "Hall" meeting house was built in 1884. James Davidson was one of the first teachers in the county in a school-house located here prior to 1776. A school-house was built about 1861. The new West Pictou Rural District High School in use since January 1, 1961, was officially opened May 29, 1961. A post office was established under Dougal Logan in 1888. In the same year a station was built for the Short Line Railway.

A tannery was established by a Mr. DeWolf but it was taken over by John and Jean Fullerton in 1833. Wright Tannery was established in 1834. John Logan's tannery was begun about 1848 and was the largest in the province when it burned down in 1875. It was rebuilt but in 1880 it went bankrupt. The McKenzie stone quarry house was begun about 1818, bought by an American Company organized as the Acadia Company in 1852 and went out of operation in 1870. A tannery was operated by W. S. McDonald as late as 1906. It closed out about five years later.

Population in 1956 was 28.

MacDONALD MOUNT, Antigonish County

North east of Antigonish.

Probably named after Angus and Hugh MacDonald who had grants there.

MacINNIS LAKE, Antigonish County

A lake south west of Antigonish, named after the McInnis family who received land grants there.

MacNAIR COVE, Antigonish County

See VENUS COVE

MacNAIR POINT, Antigonish County

A point on the west shore of the Strait of Canso probably named for James and Colin William McNair who petitioned for land in 1823.

McADAM LAKE, Cape Breton County

This settlement is located on the north side of a lake of the same name, about two miles west of the head of East Bay. It may have been named after Donald McAdam, a native of Prince Edward Island who came to Cape Breton about 1815 and got a grant of land bordering on the lake in 1833. Duncan Gillies, who also got a grant in 1833, settled at the lake about 1824.

A school-house was built before 1875. A new school-house which had been in use for only two seasons, was burned in 1896 and a new one was built to replace it in 1897. In 1934 this building was destroyed by fire and it was replaced in 1935.

A Postal Way Office was established on November 1, 1873 with Daniel McIsaac as office keeper.

In 1891 some prospecting for coal was carried on by American capitalists, and a shaft was sunk.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 53.

McADAM STREAM, Antigonish County

A brook flowing N.E. into Malignant Brook.

McARRAS BROOK, Antigonish County

[McAra's]

A brook and a settlement N.W. of Antigonish.

A corruption of McCara's, for it was named after James McCara. who received a grant of five hundred acres there in 1796 for his loyal services to the Crown in the American Revolution. He was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, who had emigra-

ted to New York State and had joined General Burgoyne's forces in 1777. Several other soldiers, namely Alexander McDonald, Samuel Thompson, Alexander McPherson and James Peacock settled in the neighborhood of McCara but later sold their farms and moved away.

In 1827 there was a school at McCara's Brook and in 1865 a new school-house was erected there.

McARTHUR, Inverness County

It is six miles north-west of West Bay on the C.N.R. line. It was named after settlers.

A warrant of survey for John McArthur was issued in 1827 and one for John McArthur, Jr., in 1829. Alexander McArthur received grants in 1834 and 1837; John, Sr., and John McArthur, Jr., both in 1842.

McAULAYS, Victoria County

McAulays is north of Baddeck on the Baddeck River. It was named after settlers. Among the grantees were Archibald Campbell and Norman and Aulay McAulay.

McBAINS CORNER, Colchester County

This community is situated about a mile west of the Colchester-Pictou county line, about seven miles south of John Bay. It was so named for McBain who lived here. In June, 1819 it was reported that a new settlement had begun between the Tatamagouche River and the River John, called "New Portigal," consisting of about twelve settlers with about forty more taking up land in the vicinity on which to settle. Daniel Ross of that settlement was appointed surveyor of roads. Land in the vicinity of McBains Corner was granted to: Frederick and John Jeanperin, Alexander Langille, and George Jowdrie in 1815; and Henry Hatton and Kenneth Cameron in 1816.

A school-house was built here before 1875.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

McCALLUM SETTLEMENT, Colchester County

This settlement is located on the West Branch of North River in central Nova Scotia. It was named after early settlers who probably moved into the area in the early 19th century. The land was a part of Onslow township.

J. Hyslop was the schoolmaster at "West Branch North River" in 1833. The children's surnames were: Morrison, Jordain, Hyslop, and McCallum.

Farming and lumbering are the main occupations.

McCHARLES, Victoria County

The settlement of McCharles is situated north-west of Baddeck along the Middle River. The area was apparently re-

ferred to as Sumaakady at one time. McCharles is probably named after settlers. Among the grantees were John McRae and John McCharles, 1832.

McCLURES MILLS, Colchester County

This community is situated on the west side of McClures Brook, within the boundaries of the town of Truro. It was named for J. McClure who owned an oat mill and kiln here in the late 19th century. The settlement was an offshoot of Truro.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church was built in 1954.

Alexander Bonyman was the Postmaster at "McClure" in 1914.

The Maritime Processing (animal fats) plant was the main industry in 1958.

McCORMACK, Inverness County

It is near the south-west corner of Loch Ban, the north west extension of Lake Ainslie.

Early settlers included Duncan McDougall, who obtained a warrant of survey in 1828 and a grant in 1836, Donald McLean, who obtained a grant in 1858, Allan McCormack who received a grant in 1859, John Rankin who received a grant in 1861 and Alexander McDougall who received a grant in 1866.

This locality is probably named after its early settler Allan McCormack. Donald McCormack was an early postmaster.

McCREADYVILLE, Cape Breton County

This settlement is on the west side of the entrance to Little Bras d'Or in eastern Cape Breton Island. It was probably so named after an early settler.

A large tract of land was granted to Hon. Thomas Crawley, who was Surveyor-General of Cape Breton Island for over thirty years in 1791. By February, 1809, part of the 1000 acre tract was under cultivation, and the whole had been let to a tenant for fourteen years. An adjoining lot was granted to him in 1846.

Farming and fishing are basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 132.

McCURDY, Colchester County

This place is designated as a locality and is about three miles north-west of Truro, in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after an early resident. The land was part of Onslow township, and because of its closeness to the main centres in the township, settlement probably began soon after 1761. There was a carriage factory in operation near here in the 1870's.

Farming is the main industry.

McDONALD BROOK, Antigonish County

Flows S.E. into Georges Bay so called because its source was on the land granted to Duncan McDonald.

McDONALD BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook flowing north west to Northumberland Strait so named because it rose on the land grant to Angus McDonald.

McDONALD GLEN, Inverness County

It is four miles north of Mabou Inlet. The place is named after settlers.

Early settlers included Alexander, Donald, and John Beaton who came to Prince Edward Island in 1805 and to Cape Breton Island in 1808 or 1809. They or their families received grants of land in the area. Other grantees included Margaret MacDonald in 1835, John Fraser in 1839 and Alexander Beaton in 1851.

McEACHERN BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook flowing north-west into Northumberland Strait, named for the McEachern family, also called McPherson Brook.

McEACHERN MILLS, Inverness County

It is about four miles north-east of the town of Inverness.

Early settlers here included: John McDonald who came from Scotland to Cape Breton in 1801, who settled here in 1807 and who received a grant of land in 1834; Allan McLellan who came from Scotland in 1810 and who obtained a grant of land here in 1832. Donald Smith and Alexander McLellan who were grantees in 1834 and 1835 respectively.

There was a grist mill here in the 1870's. It was operated by D. McEachern, thus the place got its name.

McGILLIVRAY BROOK, Antigonish County

Flows north west in the Ohio River, probably so named because Angus McGilvray or McGillivray lived nearby.

McGILLIVRAY BROOK, Antigonish County

Flows north into Northumberland Strait, called thus because it ran through the land grant to John McGilvray or McGillivray.

McGRATH COVE, Halifax County

This settlement is about four miles east of Peggy's Cove It was probably named after a settler, William McGrath, who came here about 1851. In 1893, by act of the Legislature, the school section comprised of Larry's Cove, Whistlers Cove, Mc-

Graths Cove, and East Dover, was renamed "Ocean Glen." In 1908, by act of the Legislature, McGraths Cove was renamed "Rockhaven." Neither of these changes became permanent, however.

The Scott family received grants of land here in 1855, 1867, and 1873. James Cornie received a grant in 1861.

Fishing is the main industry.

The population in 1956 was 58.

McGRATH MOUNTAIN, Pictou County

This rural area is located near the headwaters of the East French River. It was probably named after early settlers. The area was granted to Angus McDonald in 1814. He was an emigrant from Scotland in 1801, first settled on the 82nd grant to the North and was probably settled here by January, 1803.

Farming is the basic industry.

McINNES BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook flowing north east into George Bays called Graham's Brook because it ran through land granted to John Graham.

McINNIS BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook which flows north into Northumberland Strait having its source on the land granted to Angus McInnis.

McINTOSH CORNER, Cape Breton County

This is a small community located at the head of East Bay in eastern Cape Breton Island. It was probably named after an early settler.

Duncan Curry, a native of Prince Edward Island, moved here and settled about 1814. In 1818 a tract of land near Tweednooge named "Marshfield" was laid out for him. Other lots of land in the area were granted to Donald McLean in 1822 and to Alexander Curry, a native of Prince Edward Island, in 1834.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

McINTOSH POINT, Antigonish County

See GREGORY POINT

McINTYRE LAKE, Richmond County

This community named after settlers is near the western end of Richmond County and about four or five miles from Port Hawkesbury. Grantees included James Duff, 1858, and Duncan McIntyre, 1887. The population in 1904 was 60.

McINTYRE MOUNTAIN, Inverness County

It is about eleven miles north of Port Hastings, McIntyre Mountain was named after settlers.

McKAY SETTLEMENT, Hants County

This settlement is located on the Meander river in the central section of Nova Scotia. It was named after early settlers. Settlement probably began soon after 1760 when the Planters from New England landed and founded Newport township.

In 1828 a petition for permission to erect a school on the Meander river was granted. In 1865 a school was built at MacKay.

Agriculture in various forms is the main industry.

Population of McKay Section in 1956 was 100.

McKENZIE EAST BAY, Cape Breton County

This community is located near the head of East Bay and on the northern side of it. It was named after members of the McKenzie family who were early settlers. The land in the area granted in 1833 to Angus McVarish, a Scot who moved here from Prince Edward Island about 1814, Hugh McVarish, a native of Prince Edward Island who also came about the same time, and John McDonald, a Scot. Lot number 12 was granted to Allan McEachern in 1837, but it had evidently been leased by his father, Donald McEachern, before that time.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 58.

McKINNON BROOK, Inverness County

It is about six miles north of the mouth of Mabou Harbour.

Early settlers included Alexander Beaton, a native of Scotland, who was here about 1809. Finlay Beaton arrived in 1816 and Mary MacKinnon after whom the locality was probably named, obtained a grant of land in 1824. Other grantees included John and Archibald Beaton, 1824, and Donald McPhee, 1874.

A school and store was located here in 1870's. Another school was constructed in 1921.

McKINNONS HARBOUR, Victoria County

McKinnons Harbour is situated north of the Bras d'Or Lake, south west of Baddeck. The Indian name was "Amasiboogwek" meaning "a grand river." Roderick and Allan McKinnon who reached Pictou in 1802 applied for land here in 1809. In 1817 John McKinnon a native of Barra, Scotland, settled here. Grantees included Roderick Gillies, 1837 and Allan and Roderick McKinnon, 1858.

The population in 1956 was 77.

McLEAN COVE, Inverness County

It is about two miles south-west of Margaree Harbour. Its name is also that of early settlers. Hector MacLean, a native of the Isle of Rum is said to have come to Whale Cove in 1827. His son John married a daughter of Alexander MacLean who arrived at Whale Cove from Scotland in 1830.

The cemetery at Whale Cove is said to be the site of the first clearing made by John MacLean.

The first Presbyterian Church in this locality was built where this cemetery is situated in 1830. A second church was built in 1869 on another site. This church ceased to be used in 1887 when a church was built at Margaree Harbour.

Rev. Aeness McLean, a Presbyterian minister visited this area in 1830 or 1831 while he was stationed at Broad Cove. Rev. John Gunn was inducted into the pastorate in 1840 and he was in charge of the congregation, consisting of Broad Cove, Strathlorne, Chimney Corner, Whale Cove, and the Margarees as far as Big Intervale.

Whale Cove was attached to the Lake Ainslie Presbytery in 1870, Reverend Alexander Grant being in charge but in 1921 only four or five families remained here. At that time Whale Cove belonged to the Margaree Congregation extending from Big Intervale down the river to Margaree Harbour and from there to Chimney Corner.

McLEANVILLE, Cape Breton County

It is about five miles south-west of the head of West Arm of Sydney Harbour. It was named after the McLean family, some of whom kept a Post Office. John McLean was the Postmaster in 1914.

In October, 1824, Archibald Dodd asked for a grant of a large tract of land "above the Prince Edward Island settlers at the head of Balls Creek." This grant was the earliest in the area in 1829. Another lot was granted to John Tutty in 1830.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

McLELLAN BROOK, Pictou County

This rural area is located on McLellans Brook about four miles south-east of Stellarton. It was named after John McLennan who settled at the mouth of the brook some time between 1784 and 1789. Through the years the surname became changed to McLellan and the village name became McLellans Brook. Kenneth McLeod and John Cassidy were also early settlers prior to 1789. Sophia Fraser and her son, James, settled here about 1803. A postal way office was established in 1862.

Farming is the basic industry.

McLELLAN MOUNTAIN, Pictou County

This rural area is located on McLellan Brook about four lands River in north central Nova Scotia. It was renamed from

the brook which flows nearby which received its name from the first settler at its mouth, John McLennan. Settlement probably began here around 1801. There were at least seventeen settlers on McLellan Mountain in 1806.

A frame Kirk was erected here about 1818.

A school was built in 1818 and John McKay was schoolmaster in that year.

A postal way office was in operation from 1855 to 1863.

John and Donald Fraser erected a saw and grist mill here about 1797. Farming is the basic industry.

McLEOD POINT, Victoria County

McLeod Point is in St. Anns Harbour. It was named after Rev. Norman McLeod, a famous Scottish clergyman who crossed the Atlantic to Pictou in 1817, went to St. Anns in 1820 and proceeded to Australia in 1851 and afterwards to New Zealand.

McNAB BROOK, Antigonish County

Flows south east into Lochaber Lake.

Named for Peter McNab who received four hundred acres of land there in 1813.

McNAB COVE, Richmond Cove

This community is on the eastern side of St. Peters Inlet between Soldiers Cove and Hay Cove and about fourteen miles from St. Peters. It was named after settlers. Grantees in this area included Hector McNeil and family, 1802. In 1812 settlers in the Red Islands area petitioned the government to move the Indians then residing between Red Islands and Soldiers Cove and give the land to D. B. McNab so that a mill could be erected on the brook running through the property. A new school-house was occupied in 1898.

McNAB ISLAND, Halifax County

An island situated in the mouth of Halifax Harbour. In 1711, the Frenchman, De Labat, who was sent to survey the harbour for fortification, called the island "Ils de Chibouquetou." On a 1732 map it was "Scarborough Island." In 1749 it was named Cornwallis Island after Governor Edward Cornwallis. It was granted to Henry, James, and William Cornwallis on July 20, 1752. After Peter McNab (founder of the McNab family in Nova Scotia) purchased it for £1000 in 1783 it became McNab's. Settlement began about 1752 for the fishery. Later the McNabs farmed and raised sheep. In 1872-3 some of the island was sold as buildings lots for summer cottages.

William H. Grindley began teaching on the island about 1855, and in 1857 there was a frame school-house in very good condition. A new, one-room school was built about 1940.

The Sherbrooke Martello tower was begun in 1814, and went into service as a lighthouse in April, 1828. Ives Point Battery was begun in 1865, being completed in 1870. Construction on Fort McNab started about 1889, and was completed about 1891. Fort Hugonin, (named for the man who married James McNab's daughter) was built in 1899. Military installations remained until the end of World War II.

The population in 1956 was 63.

MCNAUGHTON, Antigonish County

Locality south of Antigonish.

Formerly known as Rear South River and later named after the McNaughton family.

Among the early grantees in 1828 were Ebenezer MacAulay, Hugh McDiarmid, Alexander McGregor, John McAskill and William Polson.

McNAUGHTON BROOK, Antigonish County

Flows into South River Lake.

Called thus because it ran through the land granted in 1830 to Donald McNaughton, Sr. and Donald McNaughton, Jr. who had emigrated from Perthshire, Scotland in 1826.

McNEILS BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook which flows N.W. into Northumberland Strait, named after the McNeil family.

McNEILS VALE, Victoria County

The community of McNeils Vale is located five miles from Iona, near the Bras d'Or Lake. It was named after settlers. Among the grantees were Donald McNeil, 1846, and Hector, Donald and Murdoch McNeil, 1875.

McNEILY, Annapolis County

It is near the Fundy shore, approximately four miles south-west of the Annapolis-Kings county line, on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This name was given in honor of F. McNeiley who probably settled here in the early or middle 19th century.

Farming and limited lumbering are the main industries.

McPHEE BROOK, Antigonish County

See POLSONS BROOK

McPHEE CORNER, Hants County

This rural area is located approximately eight miles west

of Shubenacadie in central Nova Scotia. It was named after the McPhee family who settled here.

On February 6, 1822, James, Evan, and Donald McPhee received a 700 acre grant of land.

St. Thomas Anglican church was built in 1797. A new St. Thomas church was erected in 1845, consecrated in November, 1892.

Farming is the main industry.

McPHEE'S MILLBROOK, Antigonish County

See POLSONS BROOK

McPHERSON, Antigonish County

A settlement south east of Antigonish.

Named after settlers named McPherson.

Donald, James and John McPherson, heirs of Angus McPherson, received land grants here in 1829.

Angus McPherson was postmaster there in 1914.

McPHERSONS FERRY, Richmond County

Named after settlers this community is near the north eastern end of the Strait of Canso. Bear Island or McPhersons Ferry was renamed Sunny Side by Provincial Statute in 1894. A new Post Office was built in 1892. Grantees included David MacPherson, 1819, and Hugh McKay, 1820.

McPHERSONS MILLS, Pictou County

This rural area is located on Upper Sutherland River. John McPherson had erected flour and oat mills ten miles from New Glasgow toward Merigomish by December 15, 1823. From this the place name evolved. Possibly an alternate name used by the Post Office Department was Sutherland River Mills in which locality a way office was established in 1859.

A school-house was completed and opened in late 1874 or early 1875.

In 1952 the only grist mill left in the county was still in operation under the management of A. B. Dickie.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 124.

MABOU, Inverness County

This community is about nine miles north-east of Port Hood. Previously this place had been referred to by Nicolas Denys as Le Chadye. It is thought Mabou is a corruption of the Indian name Malabo which in turn is a shortened form of Molabokek. The meaning is obscure.

Early settlers came to the harbour around 1778. Hillsborough in the Mabou district was settled by descendants of the Smiths who had come to the area in 1776. Between 1795 and 1798 permission to occupy and improve land at Mabou was granted to the following: Lewis, Isaac and David Smith, Benjamin Worth, Tryon Mathews, and Mathew Hawley. More Scottish settlers arrived in the early part of the nineteenth century.

In March, 1821, a meeting was held at Mabou for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society for the district. The officers appointed to preside over the first meeting of the society were: President, J. B. Giles, Vice-President, William McKeen, Treasurer, Lewis Smith, and Secretary, Ranald MacDonald. In a letter of William McKeen to John Young of Halifax, August 1, 1821, the Mabou area was described as having a distribution of limestone and plaster of Paris; the area was said to be free of fogs and frosts; roads, however, were scant, there being no such communication to Arichat or Sydney. It was anticipated by McKeen that the situation would improve with the annexation of Cape Breton to Nova Scotia. The Society devoted itself to the distribution of prizes.

A large grist mill was constructed by Allan Cameron at a central branch of the Mabou River near the intersection of the three main roads and in a very convenient place for the inhabitants of the Township of Port Hood. In a petition dated November 7, 1848, he requested financial assistance to provide the cost he incurred in enlarging the mill. The request was granted. Roads and bridges were improved in the area in 1828. In this work there were complaints of discrimination against the Scottish settlers.

The chief wealth of Mabou over the years was derived from its fields and flocks. Augumenting these means of livelihood were the extensive gypsum and coal deposits in the area as well as the fisheries. However, by 1899, there was still a lack of adequate shipping facilities in the area.

The first lobster cannery at Mabou was built in 1880 and its activities extended along six miles of the Coast. A meat cannery followed in 1884 but competition from the Canadian West and Australia forced it out of business. Glendyer, nearby, was from the middle of the nineteenth century well known for its woolen mills.

A post office was established at Mabou in 1857. Among the earliest postmasters at Mabou was D. McLennan in 1861.

In 1826 a grand jury recommended schools and districts for the area. In 1831 Mabou had a school with D. McEachren

teaching twenty-four children and in 1834 John McLean was teaching twenty-eight children. In 1836 a combined common and grammar school was in operation for Hillsborough and Mabou. In 1837 the teacher, William Ayre, built a school-house at Mabou 42 x 22 feet which was called Ayre's Observatory. There was a school at Indian Point, Mabou, in 1854. A school at Mabou Bridge was built between 1864 and 1867.

The first Roman Catholic mission was erected in 1823 at West Mabou. A more spacious church, St. Mary's was erected in 1842. The town of Mabou possesses a convent run by the Sisters of Notre Dame and the farm of the Brothers of Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows.

The Presbyterian Church at Mabou was first organized in 1818, when there were about a dozen Presbyterians. Rev. James MacGregor visited herein that year. It was united in 1821 with the congregation of Port Hood. Rev. William Millar was designated as minister of this congregation in 1821 and arrived in 1822. The First Presbyterian Church was constructed at Mabou in 1824. The congregation of Mabou and Port Hood became separated with the former forming a mission field in 1909. The Smith family were the earliest Presbyterians in the area. Lewis and David had settled on the north side of the Mabou River between Glendyer and Hillsborough. The original Presbyterian Church stood on the south-east side of the Mabou River on the site of the old cemetery still visible. Subsequently, it was moved to the north-west side of the river and a new cemetery was located on this site. The second church was built on the site of the present Church in 1856 and in 1888 the third Church was built.

Anglican services were held in 1820. Rev. Hibbert Binney visited Mabou where he preached and baptised some children. Rev. Charles Inglis visited Mabou in September, 1828.

The population in 1956 was 468.

MABOU HARBOUR, Inverness County

It is on the north side of Mabou Inlet.

Among early settlers here were Alexander MacDonnell of Murlegan, Scotland, who settled on the west side of Mabou Harbour in 1823. He was a former captain in the British Army. Angus Campbell bought land in 1831. John Botherson of Lancashire, England, a ropemaker by trade settled here in 1835. Other early settlers included Malcolm McLean and families by the name of MacDonald and McDonnell.

Two lobster canneries were opened in 1899, one at the Harbour owned by Captain LeMaitre, the other, three miles north of this one, owned by Beaton and McInnis.

A postal way office was established at Mabou Harbour.

Schools in the area were constructed in 1898, 1914, 1929 (West Mabou Harbour).

MABOU HARBOUR MOUTH, Inverness County

It is on the north side of Mabou Inlet.

A postal way office was established here, 1841-1842.

A school was established at Mouth Mabou in 1867 and the population in 1956 was 106.

MABOU MINES, Inverness County

This place is two miles north of Mabou Inlet. An early settler was Michael MacDonald in 1817 from Barra, Scotland.

An attempt was made to open a coal mine here in 1866, but owing to the lack of a good harbour little was done. A slope was sunk in 1899 and 186 tons of coal were produced in that year. In 1903 production amounted to 6,124 tons. By 1918 Mabou Mines were closed.

A postal way office was established at Mabou Coal Mines in 1866.

Schools were constructed in 1903 and 1921. Temporary quarters were used in 1914 and for a period in 1918. The school was closed on account of the closure of the mine.

MACCAN, Cumberland County

A settlement on the east side of the Maccan River, south of Amherst. Maccan is derived from the Indian name "Maagan" or "Maakan" meaning "fishing place." Maccan was the site of a small French settlement about the middle of the 18th century. The first grantee was George Adam Gmelin, 1765. Maccan was the birthplace of Jonathan McCully, one of the Fathers of Confederation, in 1809.

The first school was established there in 1811. A way office was established in 1838. One of the first churches was a Baptist meeting house that was opened in 1848. In 1876 a Methodist Church was opened. Maccan has also had some coal mining with the first coal mine being opened about 1847.

The population in 1956 was 562.

MACKDALE, Inverness County

It is about four miles north-east of Port Hastings. Michael Dalton had land here in 1835.

The name is evidently derived from Scottish settlers, probably by the name of MacIsaac, who went to this area early in the nineteenth century.

MADERS COVE, Lunenburg County

This is located on the south-west side of Mahone Bay. It was named after early settlers. This area was settled by Montbeliardians soon after 1753.

A school was probably erected soon after 1754. A new school was erected in 1894.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 178.

MAHONE BAY, Lunenburg County

Situated on Mahone Harbour at the head of Mahone Bay this town is noted for its magnificient views.

An early name was Mush-a-Mush which probably had an Indian origin. Mahonne was a French word used in reference to the low-built pirate ships that frequently used the Bay. The name Kinburn was adopted in 1857 but fell into disuse in favor of Mahone Bay.

The settlement was founded in 1754 when Captain Ephraim Cook established a mill here. Land was granted to Alexander and William Kedy about 1754.

The first St. James Anglican Church was built about 1831-33, dedicated on July 14, 1833, and taken down in 1888. The new St. James Church was opened on September 27, 1887. A Union Meeting house for the other denominations was built in 1833. A Presbyterian Church was built in 1861 and moved in 1885. In 1925 it became Trinity United Church. The new Knox Presbyterian Church was opened on February 7, 1927. The Lutheran Church was built about 1869 and renovated in 1903. A Methodist Church was erected in 1873. It was used as a town hall after 1925 and was torn down in 1952. The Baptist Church was built in 1874 and dedicated on March 14, 1875.

A school was established November 1, 1820 with William Turner as master. A new school was built some time between 1864 and 1872. A new eight-room school was under construction in 1914. An addition to the High School was built in 1961-1962. A Postal way office was established in 1848 and a Post Office was set up in 1854. A new Fire Hall was opened in May, 1966.

In 1902 work began on the Mahone Bay-Halifax part of the South Shore Railway. A lighthouse was erected on Westhavers Island about 1894-95. In 1919 Mahone Bay was incorporated as a town.

Fishing, shipbuilding, tourism, trade and commerce are the industries. John McLean & Sons, Ltd., shipbuilders, began operations in 1861, incorporated in 1916, sold and reorganized as the McLean Shipbuilding Co. in 1961.

The Atlantic Bridge Co. Ltd., leased their premises in 1964.

The Mahone Bay Signal was published by Fred C. Cox about 1903 to 1908. *The South Shore Record* began publication in 1932.

Population in 1961 was 1103.

MAHONEY BEACH, Antigonish County

A beach on south shore of Georges Bay at the mouth of Antigonish Harbour.

It was named after Samuel Mahoney, who was the first to settle there.

Samuel Mahoney was a corporal in the Nova Scotia Regiment and received a share in the grant to Colonel Timothy Hierlihy in 1784. In 1801 he was petitioning to have some change in his grant because he was so unfortunate as to get lands which were cut to pieces with plaster of paris pits.

MAIN-A-DIEU, Cape Breton County

This settlement is situated on Main.à-Dieu Passage on the east coast of Cape Breton Island. The name evolved from the Micmas word "Mendoo", or "Mundoo" with which they referred to the Devil or the spirit of evil. In early times it was usually written as Menadou or Manadou. Another Indian name was Luchkuch, "a hieroglyphical direction drawn on birch bark and placed as a direction to others."

There were fishermen here shortly after the founding of Louisbourg. After the capture of Louisbourg in 1758 these people departed. Others arrived shortly afterwards. Some of these people were John Reilly, Major Robert Milward, John Gould, Cornelius Bollong, Richard Wheeler, Alexander Ley, John Neale, and Thomas Huxford.

A Roman Catholic chapel was begun in 1817 and was covered in by May, 1821, but it was still unfinished in 1826. St. James Anglican Church was consecrated about 1856. A new church was consecrated on October 3, 1890. James Locherby taught a school for three months in 1846. A new school-house was completed in 1882. Another new two-room school was constructed in 1951.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1837.

Fishing has been the main industry from earliest times.

Population in 1956 was 356.

MAITLAND, Hants County

This settlement is located on the west side of the mouth of the Shubenacadie river in the north central section of Nova Scotia.

Two names were used by the Indians in reference to this place: Tivetnook, "where the tide runs out," and Menesatung, "healing waters." Early English names were: Beaver River Settlement, Mouth of the River, and Port Shubenacadie. The name Maitland was suggested by Judge Fairbanks in honour of Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1828-34. South Maitland was called Rockville in the late 19th century, probably because of the gypsum quarries there.

In 1748 four Acadian families lived near this location in an area they called Village Robere. About 1784 Luke Upham and

his two stepsons, Caleb and William Putnam, obtained a 500-acre grant here, cleared land and built one of the first houses.

A Presbyterian church was begun in 1811, completed in 1819. A new church, which became St. Davids United Church, was built in 1858. Land was purchased for a Presbyterian church in August 1853, six miles above Maitland Village, probably at Rockville (South Maitland). This church was built by August 4, 1854. A Baptist meeting-house was built about 1865. A Methodist church was opened in June 1877.

John Ruggles was the schoolmaster at "Mouth of the River" beginning April 9, 1815. William Putnam constructed a hall during his lifetime which was used for school purposes. By 1817 a school-house had been "provided for." A new school was constructed in 1867 to replace a building which had burned down in 1865. A new school-house was opened November 11, 1878. A new eight-room Maitland district school was built in 1962.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1832 which became a Post Office in 1853. In 1846 a Post Office was built and Adam Roy put in charge as postmaster.

The *W. D. Lawrence*, the largest square-rigger ever built in Nova Scotia was constructed here by W. D. Lawrence in 1872-1874. Besides the shipbuilding industry which was much more important in the 19th century than in the 20th, considerable fishing, farming, and shipping is carried on.

Population in 1956 was: Maitland 264, South Maitland, 244.

MAITLAND, Lunenburg County

It is about three miles west of the community of Mahone Bay.

This place was probably named after Sir Peregrine Maitland who was Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1828-34.

On April 30, 1796, 33 acres here were granted to Benjamin Wentworth. John Lavender was an early settler in the area prior to 1810 when he received his grant.

The Anglican Christ Church was erected in 1866 and consecrated May 26, 1867. In 1837 a school-house was moved on land donated by Nicholas Veinot for school purposes.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 215.

MAITLAND BRIDGE, Annapolis County

It is approximately two miles north west of Minard Lake in the south central part of Nova Scotia.

This was called Kempton settlement, after early settlers, until it was named for Sir Peregrine Maitland. Settlement began in the early part of the 19th century with Zenas Freeman, John Dukeshire and others as pioneers.

A Baptist church was built in 1885. A Methodist church at

Maitland, Caledonia circuit, was under construction in January, 1877.

A school-house was built in 1872.
A Postal Way Office was established in 1859.
Lumbering is the main industry.
Population in 1956 was 190.

MALAGASH, Cumberland County

A community on Tatamagouche Bay east of Pugwash. Malagash is derived from an Indian word, "Malegawach" meaning "the mocking place," or where the Indians used to meet to play games, or from "Muligech" meaning "milk," and used to describe the appearance of water when ruffled. The area was first settled by Loyalists and disbanded soldiers in 1785. Among them were Stephen Canfield, David and Isaac Teed, Solomon Horton, and Col. Gilbert Purdy. A Methodist Church was built in 1808, followed by a Presbyterian Church in 1810.

Lumbering was the first industry. Ship-building began by 1804. A lobster factory was established in 1877, and a cheese factory was established in 1891. Salt mining began in 1918 but was abandoned in 1959 after a new shaft was opened in Pugwash.

The population in 1956 was 149.

MALAGASH CENTRE, Cumberland County

See MALAGASH

MALAGASH MINE, Cumberland County

See MALAGASH

MALAGASH POINT, Cumberland County

See MALAGASH

MALAGASH STATION, Cumberland County

See MALAGASH.

MALAGAWATCH, Inverness County

This settlement is on the northern shore of West Bay near its mouth. Its name is said to be of Micmac derivation meaning a triangular piece of land formed by a river and a larger body of water. It was settled by Scottish immigrants about 1820.

In the mid 1820's Malagawatch had its first minister, Rev. Donald McDonald, a Church of Scotland missionary who lived at nearby Minister's Point. A church was begun in 1828 and opened in 1830 by Rev. Dugald McKichan. In 1838 a day school which handled eighty pupils was opened and a Sunday school the following year. A second Presbyterian Church was built in 1874 and a

manse in 1883. In 1898, Malagawatch contained three stores and one church. Its population was 350. It is known as a fishing settlement.

MALAY FALLS, Halifax County

A settlement located on the East River of Sheet Harbour about six miles north of Sheet Harbour. It was probably named after the Malay family who were early settlers. Colin R. Malay obtained possession of 5½ acres of land here. In 1849, when John Cameron received a 100 acre grant, it was known as Salmon Falls, and in 1937 when Robert A. Marshall received a 100 acre grant, it was considered as part of Lochaber. In 1876 there was a recommendation to escheat the Sutherland, or Soldiers' Grant, extending between tide water and Lochaber which had been granted in 1784. At this time there was settlement on the grant.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries. A dam and electric power plant have been built here.

The population in 1956 was 95.

MALIGNANT BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook which flows north west into Malignant Cove named after the ship *Malignant* which was wrecked there.

See MALIGNANT COVE and MARYVALE

MALIGNANT COVE, Antigonish County

A settlement N.W. of Antigonish.

Named for a war vessel the *Malignant* bound for Quebec during the American Revolution which was driven ashore in a storm in the cove called after her. Most of the crew managed to reach the shore but as there were no inhabitants to succour them, many perished before they reached Pictou where they were provided for during the winter through the efforts of Squire Patterson. In 1915 the name of Malignant Cove was changed to Milburn but this was not adopted by popular usage.

The first settlers in the Cove were soldiers who had served in the 82nd Regiment. John McNeil (Breac), John McNeil (Brown), Roderick McNeil, Robert Stewart, Malcolm McLean, John French McNeil, Angus MacDonald and Alexander Chisholm. John McNeil (Breac) and John McNeil (Brown) moved there in 1789.

In 1793 a small log chapel was built near the shore where the Indians also came to worship and here Rev. Father James McDonald said mass.

A school was held in October, 1815, with William Keating as schoolmaster; in 1848, Alex. McNeil was teaching twenty-seven children at the Cove. The school section formerly extended east and southward consisting of a large part of what later became Maryvale. It was while teaching at the Cove in 1850 that John Boyd made the first real start at his printing business

which two years later resulted in the first issue of the *Casket* at Antigonish. At Malignant Cove John Boyd printed a twenty page pamphlet titled "A Short Memoir of the Mission of Strathglass."

There was a postal way office at Malignant Cove from 1838 to 1867 and Donald McLean was the keeper there in 1868.

A grist mill was built at the Cove about 1800 for wheat, the miller's name probably being Taylor. In 1839 the farmers were raising oats and barley and the miller John McDonald had provided a pair of shelling stones and a kiln.

In 1898 there was one store, one saw mill, one grist mill and one lobster factory and a population of 200.

The Maritime Rock Products Crushing Plant opened in 1960.

The population in 1956 was 59.

MANASSETTE LAKE, Guysborough County

This rural area is located about a mile west of Goose Harbour River, on the north shore of Chedabucto Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It may have been named after a steamship. Much of the land was part of a grant made to Benjamin Hallowell, Jr. in 1765. It may have been settled in the late 18th century. In the 1870's the Porper and Keay families were prominent in the settlement.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 56.

MANCHESTER, Guysborough County

Middle and South Manchester are located on the north side of Chedabucto Bay, and Upper Manchester is on the west side of Milford Haven on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. This name was given to this Loyalist township in 1784 by Lord Charles Greville Montagu who commanded the Duke of Cumberland's Regiment. He was the second son of Robert, Third Duke of Manchester. Probably the first settler in the area was Joseph Hadley, a native of Rhode Island, who settled near Hadley Beach about 1768. He eventually built one of the first frame houses in the area and owned stores, a wharf, and fishing vessels. In 1784 disbanded troops from the American War arrived and settled on the 1765 Hallowell grant. In 1785 an Inferior Court of Common Pleas and a Court of General Sessions of the Peace were established at Manchester.

A new Baptist Chapel was erected in the Manchester area about 1837-38. It was still unfinished in October, 1843. A Roman Catholic chapel was built by May, 1823. A Methodist church was opened in January, 1848.

A school was established January 1, 1813. Another school was established on Manchester Road in November, 1816 with Angus McPherson as schoolmaster. By May 9, 1822, a schoolhouse had been built "on the north side of Chedabucto Bay in

the township of Manchester. In 1831 a school house was under construction "opposite John Scotts in the District 11, Upper Manchester." One new school was built in 1866 and three new schools in 1867. In 1879 the school-house at Upper Manchester was destroyed by fire. A new school was completed at Middle Manchester in 1887.

A postal way office was established in 1852. A new post office was opened at South Manchester in 1904.

Fishing and farming are the main industries. Population of Middle Manchester in 1956 was 131.

MANCHESTER ROAD, Antigonish County

See MARYDALE

MANGANESE MINES, Colchester County

This rural area is located between the Salmon River and the South Branch North River, about six miles north-east of Truro, in central Nova Scotia. The name was given when manganese was discovered and mined here. The land was part of Onslow Township and was probably settled soon after 1761 by Truro and Onslow township proprietors who had emigrated from New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

A few barrels of manganese were mined here in 1880. In 1881 Mr. McLellan and Mr. Archibald were prospecting and obtained about fifteen tons of ore, but regular work had not been started. In 1891 a few tons of ore were shipped from the mine, but operations evidently ceased soon afterward.

Farming is now the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 57.

MANSFIELD, Cumberland County

A settlement located north-west of Oxford. It was named after Lord Mansfield. Among the first grantees were George Revel, 1818, Stephen Reed, 1839, and Thomas Jones, 1845. A log school-house was still in use there in 1948.

MANTUA, Hants County

This settlement is located just north of the mouth of the Herbert river in the central section of Nova Scotia. It was named for the birthplace of the poet Virgil in Italy. In the early 1760's John Day built an estate here and named it Mantua. Part of the estate he named Cremona after the place where Virgil received his education. Day's Mills, on the Herbert river were started under Government charter and subsidy about 1768.

Besides milling, agriculture is a basic industry in the area.

Population in 1956 was 52.

MAPLE BROOK, Inverness County

It is about a mile and a half south-east of Glendale which is about twelve miles north-north-east of Port Hastings. The name is descriptive.

MAPLE GROVE, Hants County

This settlement is located about five miles south-west of the mouth of the Shubenacadie River in central Nova Scotia. It was so named because of a grove of maple trees prominent in the area.

On February 8, 1813, Alexander Patterson received a 500 acre grant and James Dennison received 250 acres.

A new school was built here in 1936.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

MAPLE RIDGE, Antigonish County

Locality N.W. of Antigonish.

Descriptive term because of the abundant maple trees that grew on the hills.

See EIGG MOUNTAIN

MAPLETON, Cumberland County

A settlement located on the Maccan River, South-West of Springhill. Along with Leamington, Mapleton was originally known as Maccan Mountain. The name was changed in 1789. The present name is derived from the maple tree. Among the first settlers were Joseph Biggs and Nathan Hoeg, who settled there by 1809 and were granted land in 1813.

The population in 1956 was 77.

MAPLEWOOD, Lunenburg County

It is approximately two miles west of the lower end of Sherbrooke Lake.

Earlier names were Falkland and Lower Foster Settlement. In 1907 the name was changed to Maplewood because there were many maple trees in the area.

Settlement began about 1840 with the arrival of the Foster family from Aylesford. A school was built sometime after 1879.

Lumbering and milling are the main industries. In the late 19th century whetstones were manufactured at Whetstone Lake, some being exported to Scotland.

Population in 1956 was 120.

MARBLE MOUNTAIN, Inverness County

This settlement is on the north shore of West Bay, about five miles from the mouth of the Bay and ten miles from its head, Marble Mountain receives its name from the limestone

found there. It was once known as North Mountain. Grantees in the area included Duncan McKay who received a grant in 1835; Edward Lewin a grant in 1844; and John McDonald, who received a grant in the vicinity of Marble Mountain in 1845. In 1869 deposits of limestone were discovered in the area. Dugald McLachlan formed the McLachlan Lime Company in 1884. Years later in 1902 McLachlan's company was brought out by Dosco and Marble Mountain became the "principal source of limestone and dolomite for Dosco's iron smelting and steel furnaces." Dosco withdrew from the area in 1921.

St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church was built here in 1903. Three years later the congregation of Marble Mountain and Lime Hill was raised to the status of ordinal charge.

A school was built here between 1864 and 1867.

The population in 1956 was 68.

MARGAREE, Inverness County

It is about four miles south-south-east of Margaree Harbour. The Micmac name for the river was Weeukuch or Weukuch. The Indians called the mouth of the river Oochaadooch or Owhaadooch meaning where they get the red ochre. The place is shown as Salmon River on maps of the 18th century. By 1751 the name Madre´ or Magre´ was used. A little later St. Marguerita was in vogue. In Church's map of about 1875 the settlement was called East Margaree.

In 1798 permission to occupy and improve land at Margaree was granted to Benjamin Taylor, Goday J. White, William White, Lazar White, Hezekiah Ingraham and Peter Jepsome.

Among early settlers at Margaree were William Burton who arrived from England about 1803 and Robert Cranton who came from England by way of St. John's, Newfoundland in 1794. Others were Philip Brown from Silver Springs, Wexford, Ireland, in 1815, Donald McVarish from Moidart, Scotland, in 1815 or 1816, Patrick O'Connor from Tipperary, Ireland in 1820, the Gillis family from Morar, Scotland in the 1820's, John MacDonald from Lochaber, Scotland, in 1824, John Coady about 1826, James, Michael, Nicholas and Patrick Tompkins from Wexford, Ireland, in 1829, James Coady and James Mills in 1840.

East Margaree had a way office from about 1841.

An early school teacher at Margaree was Benjamin Etter in 1833 with thirty-six pupils. A petition of William Ayre dated 1849 states that the only organized combined school in Inverness County was at Margaree and that it was formed there in 1845. In a petition of 1850 Ayre was requesting funds from the Nova Scotia government to provide for the cost of chemistry apparatus being used at his school. A consolidated school under construction at Margaree in 1957 was opened in 1958.

Among the earliest Roman Catholic priests to visit Margaree or Magre´ was Father Francois Lejamtel in 1798. Father Gabriel Champion was there about 1801. In 1810 a new chapel

was begun at Margaree but it was not completed for several years.

The population of Margaree (by which is presumably meant the district) for 1803 was recorded as 168 by Bishop Denaut who visited the area at that time.

The population of Margaree in 1956 was 161.

MARGAREE BROOK, Inverness County

It is two miles south of Margaree Forks.

Early settlers here included George Hall, who received a grant of land in 1791, and Miles McDaniel, Wexford, Ireland, who petitioned for land in 1818 and received it the same year.

Margaree Brook had for a time a post office at Frank McDaniel's.

MARGAREE CENTRE, Inverness County

It is opposite Margaree Valley and about three and a half miles north-east of Northeast Margaree. The place was previously called Cranton Section in honour of Robert Cranton, Jr., who was born in Newfoundland in 1794, came to Cape Breton Island in 1798 and eventually settled in Northeast Margaree.

An early settler was Irad Hart, a native of Connecticut, who came to Cape Breton Island in 1804 and to this district in 1809. Hart was the first Justice of the Peace of the district.

Captain John Phillips set up the first grist mill in Cranton Section. The second mill was established by John Etheridge. There is a story told of how a part of Cranton Section came to be known as Gansey town. Captain John Phillips purchased a suit of broadcloth of exceptional fine quality. He described the cloth as "gansey" and the name adhered thereafter. The name Cranton Section was changed to Margaree Cove, April 10, 1961.

Pioneers of this settlement included James Deane, Henry Taylor, Thomas Etheridge, William Burton, Patrick Monro, Captain John Phillips, Robert Cranton, Irad Hart, James Ingraham, John Lewis.

The first post office on the west side of the North East Margaree River was at Cranton Section on the west side of the river as the home of John Cranton.

The first school building in Margaree Valley stood where the old school building at Margaree Centre now stands. Its first teacher was Benjamin Etter who was also a merchant. The northern half of this old school building was constructed by William S. Hart in 1866. Between 1957 and 1958 the Margaree Consolidated School at Margaree Centre was completed.

Congregationalism was a strong force at Margaree Centre from 1809, the date of the arrival of Irad Hart until Church union in 1925. In Cranton Section the first meeting house was built of square pine logs. The date of the building is not certain but it was ready for occupancy by 1834 or 1835. From 1837-1862, Josiah Hart, son of Irad, was the preacher. The second Church

building was constructed in 1853 or 1854 out of materials of the old church and on its site. In 1905 another church was constructed. In 1925 the name became Wilson United Church. A parsonage was built on land donated by John B. Cranton in 1862.

The Margaree Baptist Church was organized in 1835 at the home of John Louis Ingraham, Sr. The clergyman who presided was Rev. William Burton. The first Church was built in 1837 on the west side of the river on land acquired from Thomas Etheridge. The second Church was erected across the river in 1862 as Margaree Valley (Frizzleton) on a lot obtained from Robert Burton. In 1903 another Baptist Church was erected in Margaree Valley on the side of the second Church. The first regular pastor of the Margaree Baptist Church was Rev. Ranald MacDonald, 1858-1861. The first Baptist parsonage was built in 1870.

The population of Margaree Centre (Cranton Section) in 1956 was 221.

MARGAREE FORKS, Inverness County

This community is about eight miles south of Margaree Harbour at the junction of the north-east and south-west branches of the river.

Early settlers included Archibald Chisholm and his son, Joseph, originally from Strathglass, Scotland by way of Antigonish, arriving in 1809. Miles McDaniel, born in County Wexford, Ireland in 1788, who arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland in 1807, married at Port Hood in 1811 and located at the Forks in 1815. Moses Doyle who came in 1824 and settled on the west side of the Forks and Samuel Campbell from Tulloch, Scotland, who arrived in 1836.

A postal way office was established here in 1859 and a post office was established here in 1865.

School-houses were opened here in 1872, and in 1925 a two department school and a twelve-roomed school in 1963. Among early teachers here were Burke Angus McDonald, John Boyd, Colin Chisholm, Miles Tompkins, Dan Chisholm, Duncan Campbell, Christopher McRae and James Doyle, Jr.

The population of Margaree Forks in 1956 was 361.

MARGAREE HARBOUR, Inverness County

This community is about eighteen miles north of the Town of Inverness. An early name for this locality was Havre de Madre' or Magre'. In the eighteenth century the name St. Marquerita also appeared on maps.

Early arrivals included John Phillips from Newfoundland in a vessel owned by another early settler, Robert Cranton, a native of England. Miles McDaniel from Ireland, later associated with Margaree Forks settled here during 1800-1805. Henry Taylor of Saltcoats, Scotland, who came in 1808, afterwards conducted a large business in fish and supplies. Michael Murphy of

Wexford, Ireland, came first to Newfoundland, then to Antigonish, and finally to this place in 1812. Afterwards he settled at Lakes O'Law in 1821. Another settler was John McDougall who arrived in 1827.

In 1839 a pier was constructed at a cost of £240. The harbour was only suited to small vessels, cattle and produce being shipped to Newfoundland.

Margaree Harbour had a way office from 1824 and a post office from 1856. It was referred to at this period as "Margaree." The postmaster in 1801 was Henry Taylor.

In 1900 two lighthouses were built.

In the period 1864-1867 a school-house was built on the east side of Margaree Harbour. Another new school building was opened in 1899.

It is said that the first Presbyterian in the district was Henry Taylor who settled here in 1808. Rev. Aeneas McLean was an early visitor to the pastorate while stationed at Broad Cove, 1831-1832, being the first Presbyterian Minister resident in the area. The Presbyterian congregation of Margaree included Margaree Harbour. The Church built in 1840 at Whale Cove was moved to Margaree Harbour in 1872. In 1887 a new Presbyterian Church was constructed. Since 1925 it has been Calvin United Church. It was remodelled in 1960.

The population of Margaree Harbour 1956 was 108.

MARGAREE VALLEY, Inverness County

It is about three and a half miles north-east of Northeast Margaree.

This place was earlier called Middle Section and then Frizzleton after James Frizzle, a pioneer settler and store-keeper who was also a post-master here. The name was changed to Margaree Valley, April 10, 1961.

Early settlers included Jacob Ingraham, John Crowdis, John MacCharles, Robert Burton and James G. MacDonald. Nearby a shortlived settlement called Fielding started up at which Fraser Carmichael had settled.

In 1884 Frizzleton District was organized for school purposes. The first school built after 1884 stood on Egypt Road. One was built in 1922 called "Frizzleton 21." The last school Frizzleton Section was finally taken over by Margaree Baptist Church to be used as a church hall. In 1957 consolidation of schools in the area resulted in pupils attending Margaree Consolidated School in Margaree Centre.

The Margaree Baptist Church, originally built in 1837 at Margaree Centre was abandoned and a new building was constructed across the river at Frizzleton between 1862 and 1867. The first Baptist parsonage called at the time "the Mission House" was erected in 1870-1871. It served until 1922, the old parsonage thereupon was sold and removed and a new one was constructed. The Church opened in 1867, was replaced by a new one in 1903.

The former Frizzleton school building in 1959 was purchased for use as a Church hall.

The population of Margaree Valley (Frizzleton) in 1956 was 310.

MARGARETSVILLE, Annapolis County

On the shore of the Bay of Fundy approximately three miles south west of the Annapolis-Kings county line.

This rural area was named for the wife of Sir Brenton Halliburton who lived here early in the 19th century, his old house being destroyed in 1894. An early name was Reagh's Cove. Peter Barnes was an early settler, having the only house here in 1797. The place was also called Peter's Point, for Peter Barnes.

Evergreen Baptist church, East Margaretsville was built and dedicated in 1855. The Baptist church in Margaretsville was dedicated in 1882. A Methodist meeting house was opened September 13th and 14th, 1856, and another, which became the United church in 1925, was begun in 1881, dedicated December 12, 1882.

A school-house was erected in 1874. A new District Consolidated school was opened in 1960. A Postal Way Office was opened in 1856. A lighthouse was built about 1859.

Until the railroad was built through the Annapolis Valley in 1867-69 this village carried on considerable trade with St. John and Boston. After that it became a fishing village, and more recently, a summer resort with two summer hotels and a number of summer homes.

Population in 1956 was: East Margaretsville 173, Margaretsville 128.

MARIE JOSEPH, Guysborough County

This rural area is located about two miles south of Liscomb Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian names were Kulakwejook, "Sculpin ground", and Megwasaagunk, "red bank" or "red shells." The place was probably named by early French settlers after Mary and Joseph. Leonard Aubold petitioned for land at St. Margarets Bay, Halifax County in 1785. He and John Smith received grants in the Marie Joseph area in 1788.

St. Matthew's Anglican Church was begun in 1845, completed in 1859.

A school-house was built about 1869. A new school was erected in 1928.

A postal way office was established in 1855.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 137.

MARINETTE, Halifax County

This locality is situated on the West River Sheet Harbour about six miles upstream approximately six miles north-west of

Sheet Harbour. The origin of the name is uncertain, and may be connected in some way with Marinette County in Wisconsin. David Redmond, of Antrim, Ireland, who arrived in Nova Scotia in 1817 settled at Musquodoboit. In 1822 he petitioned for a grant of land, and on August 23, 1828 he, with Thomas Pendergast and Edward Rutledge received a total grant of 500 acres at West River.

Some lumbering is carried on and wood supplied for the pulp mill at Sheet Harbour.

The population in 1956 was 71.

MARION BRIDGE, Cape Breton County

It is located on the Mira River about eleven miles south of Sydney. It is said to have been named after the builder of the bridge.

The earliest grant was made to Hugh Brown in 1846, but he, Donald, and Duncan Brown, and the McKiegan family were settled on the south side of the river before that time. The earliest settlers came from North Uist, Scotland between 1824 and 1834.

A Presbyterian church was built in 1836 and closed when the Union Church was opened at Albert Bridge in October, 1857. St. Columba Presbyterian Church was opened on July 21, 1889 and destroyed by fire in June, 1925. The new United Church was opened in 1925 or 1926. A new school-house was built in 1926 to replace an older building erected before 1903.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1858, and the new Marion Bridge Post Office was completed on June 1, 1965.

Farming is the main industry.

In 1956 the population was 257.

MAROON HILL, Halifax County

A settlement located approximately twelve miles northwest of Halifax. The Maroons had been deported from Jamaica by the British government and brought to live in Nova Scotia in 1796, particularly in the Preston area, but most of them emigrated to Sierra Leone in 1800. Some Maroons had taken up residence in this district, giving the place its name and later other negroes settled here. Patrick West had received this land as part of a grant in October 1763.

A school-house was built about 1872.

MARRIOTTS COVE, Lunenburg County

This place is located approximately two miles south-east of Chester Basin. It was named after early settlers.

Benjamin Bridge was an early grantee with four hundred and eighty acres on May 23, 1767.

Andrew Hale was an early schoolmaster in 1834. A school

was built in 1911-1912. A postal way office was opened in 1865.

Fishing and tourism are the industries.

Population in 1956 was 188.

MARSH, Pictou County

This rural area is located about four miles west of Forbes Lake in north central Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive. It was probably settled before 1822 at which time it was part of a settlement called "Gordon Bush."

In 1869 the settlement contained one of two log school-houses left in the country.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

MARSHALL STATION, Pictou County

This rural area is located about a mile north of Trenton on the road to McKenzie Head on the north shore of Nova Scotia. It may have been named after a resident. The location was part of a grant made to members of the disbanded 82nd Regiment after the American Revolutionary War.

In October, 1866, the railway was opened between New Glasgow and Pictou Landing and this spot became one of the way stations.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population of Marshall's Crossing in 1956 was 52.

MARSHALLTOWN, Digby County

It is approximately half-way between St. Marys Bay and Annapolis Basin.

This settlement was named after Anthony Marshall, an early settler, and was settled by Loyalists in the late 18th century.

St. Paul's Anglican Church was built about 1842-44 and consecrated August 9, 1844.

A school-house was built about 1830-1840. In 1856 Edward J. Haines opened a Postal Way Office.

A home for the poor and harmless insane was built here in the 1890's.

Agriculture is a major industry.

Population in 1956 was 409.

MARSH BROOK, Inverness County

It is about two miles north-west of Frizzleton and about five miles north of Northeast Margaree. The name is descriptive.

Early settlers here included Thomas Etheridge, Junior, who married Harriet Ross and farmed near here. The first Baptist Church built in 1837 at what is now Margaree Centre was built on this farm owned by Etheridges which extended into close proximity with Marsh Brook. Josiah Hart came from Manchester,

N.S. where he was born in 1804 and eventually on settling in North-East Margaree District, became a Congregationalist minister; he was minister of Margaree Congregationalist Church, 1837-1862. Other Harts who settled here were Fred Hart and William A. Hart. William was one of the seven founders of the Baptist Church here in 1835. He built the first bridge across the river in the north-east. Other settlers included Murdoch MacDonald, son of John MacDonald of Skye. He married Mary Ingraham, daughter of John Louis Ingraham, Senior. Descendants of Evan Shaw from Manchester, N.S. also settled here. A son married Esther Phillips, daughter of Captain John Phillips and settled at Marsh Brook.

An iron bridge was constructed at Marsh Brook in 1907.

John MacLeod was the first postmaster for Marsh Brook Post Office.

At one time a school was situated here. Eventually, however, this area was attached to the Frizzleton School Section. Its pupils after 1957 went to the North-east Margaree Consolidated School at Margaree Centre.

MARSHDALE, Pictou County

This rural area is located on Fox Brook about a mile west of Hopewell on the west branch of the East River. The name is largely descriptive. "Fox Brook," an early name was given about 1784 when moose hunters shot a fox here. Farquhar Falconer who settled here about 1793 was one of the first settlers. Donald McKay settled here by 1806. In 1949 thirty seven Estonian war refugees from camps in Germany arrived to settle at Marshdale in portable cottages. By October, the first workshops for their handicrafts were being erected.

A school was established at Fox Brook about 1820 under William Small. A new school-house was opened on November 9, 1883. Marshdale school burned down in 1935.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population of Fox Brook in 1956 was 114.

MARSHES, Inverness County

It is on the northern shore of West Bay and about four miles north of the community of West Bay. It was named for a nearby marsh which subsequently submerged. An early settler of this region was Alexander Ross who is said to have arrived in 1817. Two years later he petitioned for land on the north side of St. George's Channel, at present day Marshes. He received a warrant of survey in 1819 and a grant in 1839. In his petition of 1819 he stated that he wished to construct a mill on his lot. Other grantees in the area were Mary Cameron, 1833 and Donald McLeod, 1834, and John McLeod, 1834.

The population of Marshes in 1904 was 85.

MARSHVILLE, Pictou County

This rural area is located on the south side of John Bay on the north shore of Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive. Settlement was begun in this area about 1792 by four sons of David Langile. One of them, George, settled at Long Point.

School was kept by a David Langille in the late 1830's.

Fishing is the main industry. In 1965 there were many summer cottages here owned by residents of Truro hence the place was locally known as "Little Truro."

Population in 1956 was 82.

MARSHY HOPE, Pictou County

This rural area is located near the boundary between Pictou and Antigonish counties about ten miles south of the Northumberland Strait. James Mappel settled here about 1815. His neighbors advised him to leave the marshy place because frost hurt his crops, but he always replied, "I hope it will improve." Whereupon his neighbors remarked that his hope was a marshy hope. This is reputedly the origin of the name.

Between 1830 and 1840 others from Sutherlandshire and Pertshire, Scotland, arrived and took up land here. These included John McDonald, Duncan McDonald, James Forbes, William Sutherland, Donald Bruce, James Leadbetter, John Bannerman, Donald McKay, Robert Ferguson and others.

Bethel Presbyterian Church was begun in May, 1929, dedicated September 22, 1929.

A new school-house was completed in 1885. The Eastern Extension Railway was built through here in August, 1879, and in February, 1881, a post office was opened at Marshy Hope Station with Angus MacDonald as postmaster.

MARTIN BROOK, Lunenburg County

It is about halfway between Mahone Bay and Lunenburg. It was probably named after early settlers.

The proprietors of Second Peninsula A as it was called in 1761 were: Sebastian Zouberbuhler, George Shietz, Johannes Haas, Luis Gourdon, Jno. Henry Mertz and Phile Jacob Heysell.

The main industry is fishing.

Population in 1956 was 106.

MARTINIQUE, Richmond County

It is situated on the northern side of Isle Madame and about seven miles north of Arichat. Grantees included Thomas and Zedore D'Eon, 1867, and Daniel Deven, 1871. Martinique was described in 1904 as "a farming and fishing settlement." The population in 1956 was 76.

MARTINS POINT, Lunenburg County

It is about halfway between the communities of Chester Basin and Mahone Bay.

This place was probably named after an early settler. Martin Westhaver was granted a water lot off Birch point.

Edward Thomas and Anthony Thickpenny were given a 500 acre grant here on September 24, 1771.

St. Mark's Anglican Church was built in 1878.

A school-house was built about 1885. A new school was built in 1906.

Fishing and agriculture are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 322.

MARTINS RIVER, Lunenburg County

It is about four miles north-east of the community of Mahone Bay.

This settlement takes its name from the river which was probably named after an early settler. Early names were: Middle River and Salmon River.

Patrick Sutherland received a thirty acre grant here about 1760. A 700 acre grant on the west side of the river made to Mr. Ansell was escheated and granted to William Morris on March 29, 1784. James Langille and others were settled here by 1823.

St. Martin's Anglican Church was erected in 1888 and consecrated on February 16, 1889.

A school was built in 1869. A new school was built in 1906.

A postal way office was set up in 1860.

Fishing and agriculture are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 289.

MARTOCK, Hants County

This settlement is located approximately one mile east of the Avon river and about three miles south of Windsor in the central section of Nova Scotia. It was so named by Honourable John Butler whose native place was Martock, Somersetshire, England.

This was the site of the Acadian village of Le Breau, from whence the name Brow Hill originates. Martock House was built on Brow Hill between 1760 and 1765. In 1781 it was put up for sale. At the time of its sale in 1781 it boasted the only grist mill in the township. In 1967 the estate was being operated as a farm and apartment house.

A Baptist church was built in 1877.

A school-house was erected in 1865.

A Post Office was established in August, 1895 with W. H. Knowles as postmaster.

Farming is the main industry. Mount Martock Ski Limited was officially opened on January 23, 1966.

Population in 1956 was 152.

MARYDALE, Antigonish County

South east of Antigonish.

Formerly Manchester Road, the name was changed in 1871 to this descriptive term because of the dale lying between the branches of the Pomquet River. It was called Manchester Road because of the highway which ran to Manchester the old name for Guysborough.

The first settlers were Angus McDonald (McBride) and a native of Knoydart and Roderick Chisholm a native of Strathglass who came to clear farms when there was not a tree cut down from the Gulf Shore to Manchester Road. About 1801 they were joined by immigrants who had come to Nova Scotia on the ship *Nora*.

There was a school as early as 1827 and the boundaries of the Manchester Road district underwent many changes before being consolidated with St. Andrew's in 1957.

Manchester Road became a postal way office in 1867 and Colin Chisholm was the postmaster in 1871 when the name was changed to Marydale.

In 1898 the population was about 140 and there was a cheese factory.

In 1956 the population was 78.

MARYVALE, Antigonish County

Settlement N.W. of Antigonish.

Known as Malignant Brook because of its location on this brook until the name was changed to Maryvale by statute in 1871.

Among the early settlers were Allan MacDonald and John McGillivray, piper, son of Andrew McGillivray of Dunmaglass, and Roderick McDougall (Ruaridh Cleireach). Among the first grantees in the district were Donald and John Cameron, Angus Boyd, Hugh and Angus McDonald, Archibald McDougald, John Gillis, Sr. Hugh and John McGilvray, Roderick McDougald, Donald, John, Alex and Duncan McDonald, Robert Murray and Alexander Chisholm. Ronald McKinnon son of John McKinnon, pioneer, bought two hundred acres of forest land at Malignant Brook from a soldier named Angus Boyd and with the assistance of his wife built a log shelter in the wilderness.

Alexander McDonald was teaching at Malignant Brook in 1828 and later John MacGillivray, piper, was teaching in the old log schoolhouse where one of his pupils was Ronald McDonald, later Roman Catholic Bishop of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

The first log school was located on what was called the Old Gulf Road, but other school-houses were built on the west

side of the brook. In 1887 the school district was named Maryvale. The North Shore Consolidated School was built in the section in 1963.

James G. Ross was postal way office keeper in 1871.

In 1898 the settlement had one church and one store and a population of 170.

The population in 1956 was 87.

MARYVILLE, Inverness County

This place is about five miles north of Judique.

Ann McDonald and John MacIsaac received crown leases in 1809.

MASON POINT, Inverness County

It is on the north-west shore of Lake Ainslie.

Settlers included John McDonald, a native of Prince Edward Island who had land surveyed for him in 1827 and granted him in 1836. Duncan McDougall, who had land surveyed and granted in 1836 and John McDougall who received a grant in 1836.

A school-house was located at the point in the 1870's.

MASSTOWN, Colchester County

This settlement is located about half-way between the Debert and Chiganois rivers, on the north side of Cobequid Bay. It was so named by the early settlers because it was the site of one of the principal French mass-houses in the Cobequid area.

Settlement probably began here soon after 1700, and by 1755 this was the "chief place in Cobequid" containing the parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul built by Abbe Le Loutre shortly after 1738. The French name for the place was Le Paroisse - the Parish. "Cove d'Eglise" was also used in reference to this place. In 1755 the French abandoned the village and fled to avoid deportation by English forces. On September 23 to 25, 1755, Captain Lewis and his men burned the deserted villages of Cobequid. The land was vacant until about 1761 when Irish people from New England, brought here by Alexander McNutt, took up the vacant land and recommenced settlement. They called it Mass Village and began to carry on a linen manufactory by 1767.

A Presbyterian meeting-house was built here before 1841. On May 13, 1877 the Baptist meeting-house was opened. Robert Whitton began teaching here in June, 1813, and a school-house had been provided by 1814. A new school-house was completed about 1875.

In 1945 the Community Hall on the same grounds, was being used for school purposes.

The new Chiganois Elementary School was opened November 24, 1965.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1859.
Farming is the main industry.
Population in 1956 was 196.

MATHESON, Victoria County

This settlement is located by St. Patricks Channel. It is probably named after settlers, because among the first grantees were John Matheson, 1855, Donald Matheson, 1855, and Henry Bishop, 1856. In 1904 Matheson had a population of 65.

MATTATAL LAKE, Colchester County

This rural area is located on the south side of Mattatal Lake, near the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was so named because of the nearby lake and the Mattatal family who were early grantees and settlers. The land in the area was granted to: Alexander Campbell in 1834; Alexander Patrican in 1844; George Patriquin in 1847; Thomas Mattatal in 1855; Andrew Mattatal in 1866; and Ephraim Mattatal, and James Sutherland in 1868.
Farming is the main industry.
Population in 1956 was 97.

MATTIE, Guysborough County

This settlement is located about four miles south of Little Tracadie Harbour in eastern Nova Scotia. It was so named because a number of residents were named Mattie. Some of the grantees were: John Walsh, 200 acres in 1828; Hugh Pasquil, 200 acres in 1831; Alexander Mattie, 200 acres in 1831, and Eli Mattie, 100 acres in 1831. Settlement may have begun by 1827.
Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.
Population in 1956 was 71.

MAVILETTE, Digby County

It is approximately two miles north east of Cape St. Mary on the western shore of Nova Scotia.
This name may be a corruption of the French word Mauviette, "field lark," perhaps given by an early settler who saw a bird which reminded him of larks. It was settled by the Acadians in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.
Fishing and farming are the major industries.
Population in 1956 was 277.

MAXWELLTON, Digby County

This community is south of Salmon River Lake and east of Meteghan.
The name was probably given for an early settler. When the Western Counties (later Dominion Atlantic) Railway was put

through during the 1880's and 90's this was one of the settlements that sprang up around the station becoming a distribution point for the coast settlements.

Lumbering, trucking and farming are the main industries.

MAYFIELD, Antigonish County

A locality south west of Antigonish, formerly part of the Keppoch district. The present descriptive name was given about 1888. In 1898 it was a farming settlement with a population of 60.

See KEPPOCH

MAYFLOWER, Digby County

It is on the north side of the Salmon River and about four miles east-south-east of Cape St. Mary.

This settlement was probably named for the flower which grows in profusion in Nova Scotia. It was an offshoot of the Salmon River settlement, probably begun in the early 19th century.

A new school-house was built in 1939 to replace a building that had burned down.

A Postal Way Office was opened in 1864.

Farming and lumbering are the major industries.

Population in 1956 was 71.

MEADOW, Victoria County

Meadow is a locality near the North River. Among the grantees were George Anderson, Jr., E. L. Spike and William N. Anderson, 1872.

The population was 64 in 1956.

MEADOW GREEN, Antigonish County

Settlement S.E. of Antigonish.

A descriptive term for a rich tract of land on the Pomquet River which was taken up by John McDonald and his three sons, Angus, Donald and John.

MEADOW SPRINGS, Pictou County

This settlement is located near the headwaters of the French River near the north shore of Nova Scotia. The name was probably prompted by the most obvious natural features. In 1837 it was considered to be part of Blue Mountain Settlement and in the late 1800's there was scarcely any settlement in the area.

Terrance McCabe received a grant here in 1814 but the land had been surveyed a few years previously and he may have been already settled on it. John Johnson and James Brown re-

ceived grants in 1815. Johnson was an emigrant from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1800. Kenneth Chisholm purchased his lot at auction in 1835 and received a grant of the land in 1837.

Farming is the basic industry.

MEADOWS BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook flowing east into Monastery brook, a descriptive term.

MEADOWS ROAD, Cape Breton County

It is located about two miles south of Blacketts Lake and Sydney Forks. The name was prompted by natural features. George Kentley (Cantleye) got a warrant of survey for land here in 1811, occupied the land for about eighteen months, and sold it to John Howie, who got a grant in Kentley's name in 1819. The lot was called Bamf. William Brown was also an early settler about this time, and John Brown got a grant of land in 1813.

In 1905 a school-house was built at the Meadows.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 88.

MEADOWVALE, Annapolis County

It is south of the Annapolis river, approximately two miles west of the Annapolis-Kings county line near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

Since the location is in the valley of a small stream, the name is descriptive.

The Banks family were prominent early settlers, probably arriving early in the 19th century.

A school-house was erected in 1878.

Farming is the main occupation.

Population in 1956 was 203.

MEADOWVALE, Colchester County

This settlement is located on the South Branch Stewiacke River in central Nova Scotia. It was so named before 1866, probably because of its proximity to the south meadow of the middle Stewiacke River valley. Robert Taylor and John Blair owned land in this area before William Grant's land was laid off in 1792. Settlement probably began in the 1790's, and the village was evidently part of the Goshen settlement until it was renamed.

A school was completed here in 1866.

Farming is the main occupation.

Population in 1956 was 104.

MEADOWVILLE, Pictou County

This settlement is located about six miles south of the mouth of Toney River. The name is descriptive. Thomas Harris,

one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia Grant, obtained land here soon after 1767. He sold it to Matthew Harris, who sold it to Mary Lindsey in 1793. She settled on it, built a house, and cleared land with the help of Robert Patterson whom she married after 1792. The Philadelphia Grant was escheated in 1809 and part or all of this lot was regranted to George McConnell in 1811. He ejected the Pattersons in the summer of 1813 and they received a grant at Poplar Hill in 1817. By April, 1817, McConnell, one of the first settlers of Pictou, had two houses and twenty-five acres cleared on this lot. William McGowan, an Irishman emigrated in 1817 or 1818 and was settled here by October, 1820. Robert McConnell, one of the four sons of George McConnell and a native of Pictou settled here before August, 1821.

A new school was built about 1917. The short line railway was built about 1888.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population of the Meadowville area in 1956 was 112.

MEAGHERS GRANT, Halifax County

This community is located on the Musquodoboit River about twenty-five miles north-east of Dartmouth. On June 7, 1783 Martin Meagher a Loyalist from North Carolina received a 5000 acre grant here and the settlement became known as "Meaghers Grant." About 1790, Miles McInnes a Loyalist Scot from North Carolina purchased part of the Meagher's grant and built his home in what became Lower Meagher's Grant. Other early settlers were Daniel Blue, John Ogilvie from Georgia, Angus McDonald, Ronald Crawford and Jacob Byer. In September, 1790, the following land surveys were made at both Meagher's Grant and Lower Meagher's Grant: 250 acres for Henry Schenk, 300 acres for Christopher Dillman, 450 acres for John Nix, 100 acres for Francis Fraser, and 250 acres for George Stangell [Hangell].

Soon after the first settlement a Meeting-House was built which was used mainly by the Presbyterians until it was torn down around 1870. About 1866 the Presbyterian church, which later became St. James' United Church was erected. A Methodist church was in the process of erection in September, 1867. A Baptist church was opened on November 29, 1885, and used until services were discontinued in the 1920's.

In November, 1866, one new school was complete while another was under construction. A new elementary school was built at Lower Meagher's Grant in 1954-55.

A Postal Way Office was established on January 1, 1863 with J. W. Dickey as Postmaster.

The first train on the Canadian National Railway branch line to Upper Musquodoboit passed through in 1916.

Farming is the basic industry.

The population in 1956 was: Meaghers Grant 190, Lower Meaghers Grant 158.

MEAT COVE, Victoria County

The settlement of Meat Cove is located west of Bay St. Lawrence. It received its name because of the great number of moose and caribou found there in the early days, which furnished the natives and others with a supply of meat. Among the grantees were Angus McDonald, 1874, John Griffin, 1879, and Allan and Donald McLellan, 1890. The primary industry here has always been fishing, but in the 1950's zinc deposits were discovered and have since been investigated with the hope that the ore can be brought into production.

A school was re-opened here in 1940. Another school was opened here in 1957.

In 1956 the population of Meat Cove was 55.

MEDFORD, Kings County

This rural area is located between the Pereau and Habitant Rivers on the west side of Minas Basin in central Nova Scotia. An early name was Bass Creek. About 1855 the name was changed to "Medford" a name which was prompted by the ford across the creek and the surrounding meadow.

Some of the early settlers were: Jason Huntly, Ebenezer Eaton, and Mr. Harrington who were with the Planters who came in 1760. By 1798, Banjamin Weaver, Isaac Bigelow, Silas Weaver, and James, Abraham and Elijah Eaton had arrived.

A school was built about 1775 and was later replaced by a new building. The next school was built in 1855. It burned down and was replaced by a new building which was begun about 1881. This school was burned before it was completed but a new building was completed shortly afterwards.

A postal way office was established in 1856.

Farming and limited fishing are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 157.

MEDWAY, Queens County

See PORT MEDWAY

MEIKLEFIELD, Pictou County

This rural area is located about six miles south of Merigomish Harbour. It was probably named after early settlers. James Meikle, a native of Gallowayshire, Scotland, came to Nova Scotia in 1820 and shortly afterwards settled in the Blue Mountain District possibly in this area.

A new school-house was completed at Meikles Settlement, Wentworth Grant, in December, 1881.

In February, 1883, a post office was established with Adam McInnes as postmaster.

Farming is the basic industry.

MEISENERS, Lunenburg County

This place is on the LaHave River and about twenty-one miles north-west of Bridgewater on the Bridgewater-Middleton Highway.

This settlement was named after Jacob Meisner who settled here prior to 1863. Land here was granted to Christopher Jessen and Francis Rudolph on December 15, 1810.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 54.

MELANSON, Kings County

This rural area is located on the Gaspereau River in central Nova Scotia. The Acadian village of Melanson was located in this area in the early 18th century. The site of this village was included in the Horton township grant and was parcelled out to the proprietors about 1761.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 211.

MELBOURNE, Yarmouth County

It is near the head of Little River Harbour at the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The Indians probably called the area Keskoospaak, "where they catch beavers." Early settlers called the area Little River, but later this village was given the name of Melbourne, probably in honour of Lord Melbourne.

This area was settled in the late 18th century by people from New England.

A Roman Catholic church was opened in July, 1958. Two schools were conducted in the Little River area in 1832. A new two-room school was built in 1946, and opened in January, 1947.

The major industry here is fishing.

Population in 1956 was 227.

MELFORD, Guysborough County

This rural area is located at the south end of the Strait of Canso on the west side on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. Named in 1834 after the family seat of Sir Colin Campbell who was Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia from 1834 to 1840 its boundaries were established on April 9, 1834. The land was granted to Loyalists and was probably settled in the last decades of the 18th century.

The frame of an Anglican Church was erected in April, 1829 on land donated by a son of Captain David Martin at "Gut of Canso." In 1836 the church was nearly completed and ready for consecration. A Roman Catholic Chapel was built at Middle

Melford soon after 1822. A new St. James Church at Melford was consecrated October 6, 1895. A Methodist Church was built at Melford in 1910.

A school-house was built at "Gut of Canso" before 1829. In 1846 there were three schools in the Melford area.

A Postal way office was in operation between 1842 and 1858.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

Population of Middle Melford in 1956 was 56.

MELFORD, Inverness County

It is about twelve miles south-west of Whycocomagh. The name was changed from Upper Settlement River Denys in 1884. Grantees here included Rev. Dugald McKichan 1833, Colin Chisholm, 1836 and John McEachen, 1848. Upper Settlement River Denys was a way office between 1865 and 1867. (See Upper River Denys).

MELROSE, Guysborough County

This small settlement is located on the south side of Cumminger Lake, near the forks of St. Marys River in eastern Nova Scotia. It was probably named after Melrose, Roxburgh-shire, Scotland. Settlement began in the early 19th century, and by 1870, the families, Cumminger, Grant, and Stewart were the residents. The Cumminger brothers operated mills near the village and Eleven Mile House was there for the use of travellers.

A school-house was erected in 1866 and it burned down in 1889. A new school-house was opened in September, 1953. A post office was established in 1864.

In the late 19th century, Melrose had a scattered population engaged in farming and lumbering industries, still relied upon in the mid-20th century.

Population in 1956 was 56.

MELROSE HILL, Inverness County

It is about four and a half miles east of Mabou Inlet and about five miles west of Lake Ainslie.

Early settlers here were Robert McKnight, a native of Ireland, who applied for land in 1821 and had it granted to him in 1824. Rev. William Miller who had land surveyed for him here in 1824 and granted in 1836, David McKeen, and William McKeen, natives of Nova Scotia, who had land surveyed for them in 1827 and granted in 1836 and Lauchlin McKinnon who had land surveyed and granted to him in 1836. The place was named after the town of Melrose in Roxburgh-shire, Scotland.

In the 1870's there was a school house a mile up the road toward Hay River. In recent times a school-house has been located one-eight of a mile still further up the road toward Hay River.

MELVERN SQUARE, Annapolis County

It is north of the Annapolis River and less than a mile west of the Annapolis-Kings County line, near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

An early name was Mill Town. "Melvern Square" is probably descriptive of the junction of four roads, and may have been suggested by memory of a square in London, England. The name was given on January 3, 1857. Settlement began in the 1790's.

A Baptist meeting-house was opened May 16, 1869. An Independent Baptist church was dedicated August 12, 1951. Melvern Square United Church was dedicated on February 7, 1891 as a Methodist church. A school-house was built at "Melvern" prior to 1866. A new five-room school was opened in September, 1959.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1860. In 1932 a Community Hall was completed in the village.

Farming and limited lumbering are carried on as industries.

Population in 1956 was 333.

MELVILLE, Pictou County

This rural area is located on the north side of Cape John on the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably named after the Melville family who were residents here in the early 19th century. The site was part of a large grant made to the trustees of Philip Marchinton in 1811.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 79.

MERIGOMISH, Pictou County

This community is located on the south side of Merigomish Harbour. The name is probably a corruption or variation of the Micmac name Malegomich, "the merrymaking place." The area seems to have been one of the larger Indian camping grounds.

Settlement was begun in the area about 1784 by Loyalist refugees from the American Revolutionary war. In August, 1830, it was described as a settlement extending several miles scarcely dence enough to be a community. A new kirk had recently been erected.

In 1838 an Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature allowing the Merigomish Presbyterians to dismantle the old meeting house, sell it, and use the money to build anew. St. Paul's Presbyterian Church was opened November 21, 1869. Another Presbyterian Church was under construction in July, 1877. The new United Church was begun in April, 1927, and opened in October. A Roman Catholic was built in 1810. On Christmas Day, 1868, a new Catholic Church was opened.

Daniel Anderson was schoolmaster here in 1809. A school was built by 1812. A school was built at west end of Merigomish

by January, 1822. New school-houses were opened in 1874 at Merigomish East and Merigomish West.

A postal way office was established at Merigomish in 1838. This became a post office in 1843, but again became a way office in 1850. A way office was established at West Merigomish on January 1, 1873, with James McDonald as Postmaster. The new Federal Post Office building was completed July 18, 1964.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

Population of Merigomish in 1956 was 228.

MERLAND, Antigonish County

A post office south east of Antigonish.

Formerly called Rear Tracadie, back settlement of Tracadie, the Irish Back Settlement from its location on lands to the rear of Tracadie and further from the water and from the Irish immigrants named Boyle, Daley, Coffey, Power, Hagan and Dunn who settled there about the end of the 18th century.

In 1868 the name of the "Back Settlement of Tracadie" was changed to Merland in honour of Father Vincent de Paul Merle, the founding Trappist monk at the nearby Monastery at Tracadie.

Among the early grantees were families named Delorier or Delorey, Landry, Pettipas, Benois or Benwaugh, Cote', de Bassio, Boyle, Casey, Christian, Carrol, Coffey, Dunn, Dueney, Durliegh and Walsh.

By 1898 it had one church and a population of 150.

MERLAND LAKE, Antigonish County

See HEALEY LAKE

MERSEY POINT, Queens County

It is on the west side of Liverpool harbour.

This name comes from the fact that the settlement is near a point at the mouth of the Mersey (Liverpool) River. Mersey is a name taken from the Mersey River at Liverpool, England. This area included Black Point, a small tongue of land jutting into the bay, and Mount Pleasant, a negro settlement begun when Loyalists settled in the area. Mersey Point was itself an offshoot of the Liverpool settlement.

There was a Wesleyan African Chapel at Mount Pleasant prior to 1857, possibly the chapel erected by the methodists in 1798, sold, and removed to make place for a new building in 1863. In 1864 this was sold at auction, with the intention of making it over as a school-house. In 1930 a new school-house was built at the Mersey development town site, and in October 1957 the six-room Mount Pleasant Consolidated School was opened. The forest fire of May, 1955, destroyed the Mersey Point school.

Fishing is a main industry, and many work at the Mersey Pulp and Paper factory or in Liverpool town.

The population in 1956 was: Mersey Point 138, Mount Pleasant 181.

METEGHAN, Digby County

This community is on the eastern side of the mouth of St. Marys Bay.

"Meteghan" is a variation of the Indian name, "Muntoogun," meaning "wooden fence, weir," or "a chunk (of pipestone) broken off."

Acadians came into this area in the 1770's and 80's to settle.

La Vieille Maison (The Old House), built soon after 1768, is still standing as a museum open to the public.

A school was established prior to 1832, probably by Abbe Sigogne who arrived in 1799. A Union school-house was erected about 1858, and Joseph A. Robichaud was schoolmaster in that year. School-houses were opened at Meteghan River in 1866, Meteghan in 1872, and at Meteghan Centre in 1920. Clare District High School at Meteghan River was opened in 1956, and an eight-room school on the St. Martins Road was opened in June, 1965.

In July, 1856 Samuel Rust kept a Post Office at Meteghan, Meteghan River office with Justinien Comeau as postmaster opened July 1871. Meteghan Station office was opened about 1884 by Alexandre Guiddery. Joseph Robichaud opened a post office at Meteghan Centre in November, 1911. A new Meteghan Post Office was completed on May 22, 1963.

L'Acadie Liberale newspaper, begun October 18, 1890, did not stay in existence for any length of time.

A. F. Theriault & Son Ltd., shipbuilders, began in 1934. E. M. Comeau's Box factory has been in operation since 1906. Other industries are fishing and farming.

Population in 1956 was: Meteghan 842, Meteghan Centre 288, Meteghan River 339, Meteghan Station 327.

METEGHAN CENTRE, Digby County

See METEGHAN

METEGHAN RIVER, Digby County

See METEGHAN

METEGHAN STATION, Digby County

See METEGHAN

MICMAC, Hants County

This settlement is located on a Federal Government Reserve for the Micmac Indians about four miles west of Shubenacadie in central Nova Scotia. It was named after the tribe of Indians who inhabit it. Reputedly an early name was Indian Brook.

The reservation was established by the Federal Government in 1882.

A Roman Catholic church under the name of St. Louis was razed in 1949 to make room for the new St. Catherines Roman Catholic church. This building, which was erected in 1948, burned down on May 26, 1960, and a new church was built in August to November, 1960.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

MIDDLE BARNEYS RIVER, Pictou County

See BARNEYS RIVER.

MIDDLEBORO, Cumberland County

A settlement near the Wallace River, South-east of Pugwash. The name was originally Hillsborough, but was changed to Middleborough about 1846. It is named after the Yorkshire, England, town of the same name. The first settlers are said to have been Taylor Ross and Neil Malinson, 1836 but the first grantees were John Pugsley, 1787 and Colonel Edmund Fanning, 1792. One of the earliest churches was the Wallace River Baptist Church, organized in 1827.

The population in 1956 was 51.

MIDDLE CAPE, Cape Breton County

This settlement is situated between Irishvale and Big Pond Centre on the south side of East Bay. The topography of this side of the bay makes this place name descriptive. The name was in use as early as 1878.

Grants of land were made to Mary and Roderick McPherson in 1836. Mary asked for land adjoining Archibald McCormic in 1822. Donald McDonald and Donald Campbell both got grants in this vicinity in 1846.

Farming is the main industry.

MIDDLE CORNER, Colchester County

This rural area, variously known as Middleton, Middleton Corner, and Middle Corner, got its name from its location, roughly half-way between Tatamagouche and River John near the north shore of Nova Scotia. The "corner" is the intersection of the road between River John and Tatamagouche with the old Denmark road between Brûlé and Earltown. The land along the River John Road in this area was granted to John Langille and

John Mingo in 1815, and to Robert Stevenson, George Langille and George Patriquin in 1828. This last lot was formerly surveyed for Abner West but was abandoned by 1823.

A Roman Catholic church was built here before 1875. Holy Trinity Anglican church was consecrated on October 19, 1877.

A log school was built at "River John Road" before 1850. A school-house standing at the same place was considered unfit for use in 1874.

Farming is the main occupation.

Population in 1956 was 96.

MIDDLE COUNTRY HARBOUR, Guysborough County

See COUNTRY HARBOUR

MIDDLE EAST PUBNICO, Yarmouth County

See PUBNICO

MIDDLEFIELD, Queens County

It is about 14 miles north-north-west of Liverpool and six miles east of Lake Rossignol.

This name was probably derived from the fact that the settlement is approximately half-way between Liverpool and Brookfield, the first major settlement in North Queens. It was pioneered by Zenas Waterman and James Morton.

A Baptist meeting-house was opened here on October 17, 1869.

A school-house was built in 1845 with Susan Teal as schoolmistress. Margaret Sheriff was the teacher in 1846. In 1875 a new school-house was built.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1855. About 1894 the country poor farm was established here.

In May, 1881 gold was discovered here. Lumbering and farming are of importance.

The population in 1956 was 89.

MIDDLE HEAD, Antigonish County

A head on Delory Island.

As one approaches Tracadie Harbour by sea this is the middle head between Bowman Head and Barris Head.

MIDDLE LA HAVE, Lunenburg County

It is on the outside of the LaHave River and about four miles from its mouth. This place was originally called East La Have Ferry because of the ferry service which operated there. The name was probably changed about 1916.

Tobias Berringer, John Froelig, Rev. Roger Aitken were early landowners and settlers.

St. Bartholomews Anglican Church was built in 1836, and consecrated in January, 1848. A Union Church for Lutherans and Presbyterians was built in 1870. St. John's United Church was erected 1873-1880. St. Mark's Lutheran Church was built in 1901.

A school-house was built at "LaHave Ferry" sometime between 1864 and 1872. A new school was built in 1902.

A Postal way office was opened at Middle LaHave Ferry in 1859.

Fishing and some farming are carried on as industries. Population in 1956 was 161.

MIDDLE MANCHESTER, Guysborough County

See MANCHESTER

MIDDLE MELFORD, Guysborough County

See MELFORD

MIDDLE MUSQUODOBOIT, Halifax County

This community is located on the Musquodoboit River, about twenty-three miles south-east of Truro. The name is an Anglicized version of the Indian name, "Mooskuduboogwek." The Indian name for Middle Musquodoboit was Natkamkik, "the river extends up hill." In 1883 the "new and more euphonious name" Laytonville, was in use. David Archibald received a 1000-acre grant here on October 28, 1783, and on March 1, 1787 a 3200-acre grant was made to Matthew Archibald, Thomas Archibald, and seven others. They were joined by Loyalists.

An Anglican church was ready for consecration in July, 1845, but not consecrated until January 1846 as Trinity Anglican Church. It was used for only about 20 years and then abandoned. A Methodist church was opened on November 22, 1857, and burned in 1927. Although a Presbyterian church was completed in 1818, a new church was opened on December 12, 1869 which became Middleton United Church after Church Union in 1925.

Peter Amiraux was schoolmaster at a school established in Middle Settlement on August 1, 1817, and a school-house had been "provided" by February, 1818. George Weale was schoolmaster in a school at "Middle Musquodoboit, south of the river" in 1832. A new rural high school was opened in September, 1950. Musquodoboit Central Consolidated School was built in 1963-64.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1821, and this became a Post Office in 1852, and a Post Office building was erected about 1898. A new Post Office building was opened in May, 1959. Musquodoboit Valley Memorial Hospital was opened on March 28, 1949.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries. A creamery-cheese factory was built in 1894.

The population in 1956 was 558.

MIDDLE OHIO, Shelburne County

See OHIO

MIDDLE RIVER, Victoria County

This settlement west of Baddeck on the river of the same name was once known as "Wagamutkook," an Indian name meaning "little green water." Around 1865 the name was changed from Wagamutkook to Middle River. One of the first settlers here was Alex. Cameron in 1812. The early settlers came mainly from Kintail and Lochalsh in Scotland.

The first school was established here by 1829. The first church was probably the Presbyterian Church built in 1834. Local industry has been oriented around the natural resources of the area. There were three saw mills here in 1904, and a carding mill in 1922.

The population in 1956 was 114.

MIDDLE RIVER CENTRE, Victoria County

This is a locality on Middle River West of Baddeck. Among the grantees in this small community were Kenneth McLeod, 1828, and Charles McKenzie, 1850. McLeod a native of Scotland, had settled in the area in 1812, although not on the land granted him in 1828.

MIDDLE STEWIACKE, Colchester County

This settlement is located on the Stewiacke River in central Nova Scotia. Its situation, about mid-way between the old settlements in the upper valley and the one around Fort Ellis prompted the name, "Middle" Stewiacke. The land in the area was granted in 1786 to William Kennedy, who moved here from Truro in 1780, Timothy Putnam, Simeon Whidden, David Fisher and his son John Parr Fisher, who were both settled here by 1786. James Archibald, who came to Nova Scotia in 1762, was also a pioneer on land east of Simeon Whidden. In 1781, Samuel Teas from Ireland, settled on the south side of the river opposite Kennedy. Simeon Whidden came about 1782. James Rutherford, who came to Nova Scotia in 1773, settled here about 1801.

The first Presbyterian meeting-house burned down about the time it was completed inside. In 1804 a new church was built. That building was replaced about 1848 by a church which was torn down in 1921. A new church was built soon after.

A school-house was built in 1866 which served until 1959 when a new consolidated school was constructed.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1851.

A Temperance Hall was opened on November 2, 1909.

The first sod was turned for the Lansdowne and Stewiacke Railway in June, 1889, but the line was never constructed.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 214.

MIDDLETON, Annapolis County

It is approximately six miles from the Annapolis-Kings county line, and known as the "heart of the Valley."

This town takes its name from the fact that it is about midway between Annapolis Royal and Kentville, and it is nearly in the centre of Wilmot Township. Early names were Wilmot Corner and Fowlers Corner. The name was changed to Middleton at a meeting of the inhabitants on December 18, 1854.

Land was surveyed in Wilmot township in 1764 and there were settlers in the area in 1773. The first settlers probably came to Middleton in the last two decades of the 18th century. By 1834 there were only a few houses at this location.

Holy Trinity Anglican church was built in the lower town in 1787 and consecrated in 1791. The new Trinity church in the newer part of town was built in 1893. The old Pine Grove church was built in 1838-39, moved in 1896. More recently it became known as the St. John's United church. A Methodist church burned down on May 20, 1876. The new church replacing it was opened and dedicated in October, 1877. The United Baptist church was completed in 1894, partially burned in 1946 and rebuilt. A new Negro Baptist church was dedicated May 1, 1910 on North Street. An old Baptist church was torn down in 1899.

A school was erected in the early 1890's. Middleton consolidated school was built in 1908. Middleton Rural High School was opened in October, 1949. The seven-room Middleton Elementary school was built about 1960.

Middleton had a Way Office in 1855.

Soldiers Memorial Hospital was built in 1960, opened in August, 1961.

The Scribe was published about 1892-94, the *Outlook*, edited by P.E. Black, began publication in 1894.

The Nova Scotia Central Railway was built through Middleton about 1867 or 68. Between 1902 and 1905 a railway was constructed between Middleton and Port Wade. In 1965 it was in operation only as far as Bridgetown.

Retail stores are the main centres of occupation in the town, and fruit growing along with other types of agriculture, is the major industry in the surrounding country.

The town was incorporated in 1909.

Population in 1961 was 1921.

MIDDLETON, Antigonish County

A locality south of Antigonish.

Named after a town in England.

The school section was originally Goshen, formed from the districts of Rear Lochaber and Argyle. In 1907 the section was joined to Copper Lake but transferred to North Lochaber in 1948 as the farms were practically deserted.

MIDDLETON, Guysborough County

This settlement is located near the Upper branches of the Goose Harbour River, north of Chedabucto Bay, in eastern Nova Scotia. It was probably so named because it was situated about halfway on the road between Boylston on Milford Haven and Melford on the Strait of Canso. In 1815, Jeremiah Conners, John McMasters, Edward Kergan and John Steward received grants of land here. Kergan, a veteran of the American Revolutionary War, had the land surveyed for him in 1806, but had not yet settled on it in November, 1810, when he petitioned for a grant. Three members of the Whitman family of Manchester, petitioned for land in November, 1816, and received grants here in 1817.

A school-house was built at "Middletown" in 1867. A postal way office was in operation from 1855 to 1859 when it was moved to Pirate Harvour. A new post office was established December 1, 1876 under Lawrence Walker.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

MIDDLE WEST PUBNICO, Yarmouth County

See PUBNICO

MIDDLEWOOD, Lunenburg County

It is about eleven miles almost directly south of Bridgewater.

An early name was Bull Run probably after that famous battle of the American Civil War. About 1890 the name Middleton was used because this settlement was about midway between Bridgewater and Liverpool. Later it was modified to distinguish it from Middleton, Annapolis County.

Henry Vogler, John Lohnes, Jr., John Lohnes, Sr., and Christopher Lohnes received a grant of 1000 acres here in the 19th century. John Fitch received a grant in 1838.

A Methodist Church was built 1900-1904 and dedicated July 7, 1904.

A new school was built in 1956.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 290.

MIDVILLE BRANCH, Lunenburg County

It is approximately three miles south of Wentzell Lake and about six miles north-west of Bridgewater.

This settlement probably so named because it is situated approximately midway between Upper Branch and Lower Branch. Settlement began in the Branch area about 1815-1816.

A school was built in 1923 at Midville.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 158.

MILBURN, Antigonish County

In 1915 the name of Malignant Cove was changed to Milburn.

See MALIGNANT COVE

MILFORD, Annapolis County

It is East of Liverpool Head Lake in the south central part of Nova Scotia.

This name is probably a shortened form of Mill ford, possibly given because of a fording place across a stream near a mill. The place was known as "Liverpool Head" and "Thomas's Mills" until the name "Milford" was given on April 2, 1860. Settlement began in the early 19th century.

The Milford United Baptist church was built about 1890. A school was built prior to 1866. A Postal Way Office was established in 1864.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 81.

MILFORD, Hants County

This settlement is located on the upper Shubenacadie river, about two miles west of McPhee Pond in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after Milford Haven in Pembroke, Wales. It was also called Milford Station since the Intercolonial railway was built through this place about 1858. Another early name was Wickwire Station.

One of the earliest grantees was Hibbert Newton on August 17, 1765.

A Presbyterian church, opened in 1868, was abandoned when the new church was opened and dedicated on May 30, 1897.

A new school was built at White Rock in 1899. A new school was built in 1921. In 1948 the people remodelled another building for a school. Hants East Rural High School was built in 1957. Milford I.O.O.F. Hall was built in 1925.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 419.

MILFORD HAVEN BRIDGE, Guysborough County

This community is located around the western end of the only bridge over Milford Haven, and it derives its name from this fact. It was probably settled soon after 1784 by Loyalists to whom the townships of Guysborough and Manchester were allotted.

A postal way office was established in 1860.

Farming and fishing are the main industries.

MILITIA POINT, Inverness County

It is at the extreme tip of the north shore of West Bay and just to the east of Malagawatch. Grantees in this vicinity included Hugh McKay, 1835 and Donald McFadyen, 1836.

MILLBROOK, Colchester County

This rural area is located about two miles south of Truro in central Nova Scotia. It was probably so named because of a grist mill built on a brook which flows into the Salmon River. When Truro Township was laid off about 1762, the proprietors who drew lots in the area were: Sampson Moore, John Taylor, Robert Hunter, and William Moore. Very little settlement, however, occurred until Indian people from Elmsdale and Shubenacadie were relocated here in the early 1930's. In the 1870's the main settlement was nearer Truro.

A school-house was built at Mill Brook before 1893. The corner-stone of a Roman Catholic Church was laid on August 10, 1917.

Farming is the main industry. Commercial basket weaving was begun on the reservation about 1935 by John Albram. About 1945 William Googoo began his basket manufacturing business.

Population in 1956 was 94.

MILLBROOK, Pictou County

This rural area is located about seven miles south of the head of the Middle River Branch of Pictou Harbor. Some of the early settlers visited the place, trapped a bear, and named the brook Bear Brook. Donald McKenzie built a mill here sometime between 1803 and 1809 which probably prompted the naming of "Millbrook."

Evidently the place was settled prior to 1803 by Alexander McDonald and Kenneth McLeod. In 1803 a group of Scottish emigrants settled in this area. Among these were Alexander Ross, Robert Gordon, Walter Ross, Donald McKenzie, Donald Roah McKay, Alexander McDonald and John Ross. Thomas Fraser, a native of Urquhart, Scotland, emigrated from Fort William in 1818 and obtained a grant of land here in that year. In 1841 he and Alexander Fraser received a grant of a four and a half acre mill lot in the corner of Donald McKenzie's land.

A school-house was built by May, 1818, and John McDonald was schoolmaster. A postal way office was established in 1855.

Population in 1956 was 83.

MILL BROOK, Antigonish County

Flows north into Northumberland Strait.

A descriptive term because a mill was located there in the early days.

MILL COVE, Lunenburg County

It is approximately four miles south of Hubbards Cove and on the western side of St. Margaret's Bay.

This place was so named because of a mill that was set up here.

About 1832 a thousand acres of land were granted to James Jollymore and John Troop.

St. Mark's Anglican Church was built in 1889.

James McRae was one of the earliest teachers in 1845. A new school was erected in 1878. A new 4-room elementary school was opened in December, 1965. A Postal Way Office was established in 1865. The naval communication centre was constructed in 1966.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 231.

MILL CREEK, Cape Breton County

This community is on the west side of the Little Bras d'Or, in eastern Cape Breton Island. It was so named before 1809 because early settlers used it as the site for a mill. Mill River is on Holland's map of 1767.

In 1869 Frederick Boutilier got a Crown Lease for land at Mill Creek. To the north, lots were granted to Maurice Sullivan in 1831, Charles Barrington, "of Barrington Park near Sydney Mines" in 1841, and Joseph Lejeune in 1835.

A one-room school-house was built in 1926.

On July 10, 1931 operations commenced at Mill Creek coal mine, owned and operated by Boulardarie Coal Company.

In 1956 the population was 454.

MILLER, Colchester County

Miller, or Miller Siding, as it is also called, is situated about three miles south of the confluence of the Stewiacke and Shubenacadie Rivers in central Nova Scotia. It was so named for Miller who lived here at the time that a siding was constructed on the Intercolonial, now Canadian National, Railway line, hence "Miller Siding." The site is part of a grant made to Thomas Ellis junior and senior, George, John, and James

Ellis, and John Turner in 1812. A 500-acre lot, east of here on the St. Andrews River, had been in their possession since 1789 and was granted to Thomas Ellis. This family formed the settlement in this area.

The Intercolonial Railway was completed as far as Stewiacke in November, 1858 and opened for traffic to Truro on December 15, 1858.

Farming is the basic occupation.

MILLER CREEK, Hants County

This settlement is located about three miles upstream from the mouth of the St. Croix river on Miller Creek, in central Nova Scotia. It was named after the Miller family.

The land was part of a grant to Major George Scott and others on August 29, 1760.

A school was erected at "Mill Brook" in 1873. A school at "Mills" was completed enough to hold class in 1875.

A Way Office was established at Millers Creek in 1855.

Farming is the basic industry.

MILL ROAD, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located about four miles north of New Ross and about two miles east of the Chester Basin-Kentville highway. It was probably given this name because it was located on the road between New Ross and one of the principal mills in the area.

Some of the grantees were: Richard Russel, 100 acres on December 26, 1865; Christopher Boylen, December 14, 1882; John C. Redden, 1882; and Henry J. Meister, 100 acres, 1883.

A school was built in 1883. A new school was built in 1936.

Milling, farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

MILLSTREAM, Pictou County

This settlement is about a mile west of Springville on the road leading to Hopewell. In 1878 a large saw mill, a grain mill and a furniture factory were located here. The East Branch of East River has many small brooks such as Mill Stream which flows from Grant's Lake and Lime Brook which flows through Springville.

Among early settlers were Mrs. Baxter Campbell and Joseph H. Grant.

James Grant one of the passengers in the *Hector* settled first in Kings County. He came from Urquhart, Scotland. He moved from Kings County to Cariboo, Pictou County, finally settling at Mill Stream in 1790. He erected a mill on a stream issuing from Grant's Lake on a site some twenty rods further down than the one later occupied by Grant's Mill. This was the first regular grist mill on the East River. When James Grant

died in February, 1822, there were twelve families living at Mill Stream and Lime Brook. The names of John G. Grant and William Grant as farmers and proprietors of a sawmill and tannery with a post office address at Springville are shown under dates of 1844 and 1833 respectively.

Early ministers at Springville were Rev. Angus McGillivray who died in 1869 and Rev. James MacLean who passed away in 1914.

Dr. William R. Grant who was born in 1811 and died in Philadelphia in 1852 was a distinguished physician and surgeon.

MILLSVILLE, Pictou County

This rural area is located near the head of Four Mile Brook about six miles south-west of Pictou Harbour in north central Nova Scotia. It may have been named after early settlers. The land was granted to James Logie and Richard W. Masters in 1811, James Kerr in 1812 and to James Nairn in 1815.

Herman Church was built in 1865.

A postal way office was established in 1866.

Farming is the basic industry.

MILLVIEW, Halifax County

This locality is situated on the north-west side of Bedford Basin approximately five miles north-west of Halifax. The name is a descriptive one since mills were erected here at various times, and this was the location of the old Moir's factory for making wooden boxes. The Florence Hotel, later Rockaway Inn which was built about 1895 was burned on November 16, 1931. The W. C. Moir factory was built in 1876 while the Moir grain elevator and grist mill were nearing completion in February 1877. It was officially named by act of the Legislature in 1896. Before this it was variously known as Nine Mile River, Lower Bedford, "The Dump," and "Doyle's Dump." John Henry Mixner had lived here and carried on the tannery business for several years prior to 1813 when he received a 245-acre grant here.

The Intercolonial Railway was constructed through this section early in 1856.

The population in 1956 was 554.

MILL VILLAGE, Hants County

This settlement is located about three or four miles west of Shubenacadie in central Nova Scotia. It was probably so named because of a mill which was erected on Ryans Creek in the early or mid-19th century.

Some of the grantees were: William Wallace, February

9, 1815; William, James, and Alexander Nelson, April 11, 1817, and Andrew Wallace, 46 acres in 1863.

Joshua Wallace was schoolmaster here in 1853. A school built here was condemned in 1875. In 1946 the area contracted for a new 2-room school which was completed in 1948.

Farming and milling are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 204.

MILL VILLAGE, Queens County

Situated on the Medway River, this community is nine and a half miles north-east of Liverpool.

The present, as well as the early names, Port Mills and Mills Village, referred to the saw and grist mills that were here. Smith and Mosely, two of the earliest settlers who came about 1760, erected saw and grist mills.

A Methodist chapel, built in 1817-18 was replaced by a new church in 1898. A Roman Catholic chapel was erected on the Mill Village road in 1854, but it was destroyed by fire in 1925. The Anglican All Saints church was begun in 1858 and consecrated in 1861. A Baptist meeting-house was opened on August 14, 1859. The negroes of Mill Village gathered material for a school, and on December 4, 1854, they asked the Provincial Assembly for money to erect it. A new school-house was built in the settlement about 1865. In 1963 a new seven-room elementary school was constructed.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1847, and it became a Post Office in 1853. The new Federal Post Office building was completed on May 28, 1965.

A Temperance Hall was built in 1884.

The alewives fishery and the mills were the early industries. A paper mill was in operation in 1881. In 1965, stores, service stations, and trucking and lumbering enterprises made up the commercial life of the community.

The population in 1956 was 251.

MILLVILLE, Kings County

This settlement is located south of Aylesford on the South River in west central Nova Scotia. It was named because of the saw mills that constituted the main industry in the 19th century. An early name was Waterville but this was changed in May, 1871 because there were two places of the same name in the County not far apart. The village site was part of a 3000-acre grant made to Charles Dixon on October 23, 1779, and a 1000-acre grant made to Andrew Dennison on January 31, 1797.

Lumbering and milling have been the basic industries. A lumbering company was organized in 1935.

Population in 1956 was 301.

MILLVILLE BOULARDARIE, Cape Breton County

It is located about two miles west of the Little Bras d' Or. It was so named because a mill stood there at one time.

All the land in the area was granted in the 1840's to: John, Denis, and Joseph Marche, Catherine McKenzie, John Beaton, John Morrison, Bartholemew Ronan, William Boutilier, and John Toole. Most of these were settled before the grants were made, and at that time the area was designated as South Side Boulardarie. Later the name Back Land Boulardarie evolved, and in 1888, by act of the Provincial Legislature, this was changed to Millville.

A new school-house was completed in 1946.

Farming is the basic industry.

In 1956 the population was 241.

MILTON, Queens County

It is approximately two miles up the Mersey River from Liverpool.

The Indian name was Kabok or Kebek, "the narrows," named because of a narrow place in the Mersey River. It was called "The Falls" until about 1830 because it was on the first falls of the river. By 1762 there were three sawmills, which probably gave it the name Mill Town, which soon became Milton. Richard Kempton and his sons were the pioneers about 1760.

A Baptist Church, built about 1836, was opened in 1842. It burned down in 1955 and was rebuilt by 1957. The Church of Christ Disciples began erecting a church in 1864. The Methodists had an unfinished church here in January, 1857. A Grammar school was established about 1852. School-houses were built at Upper Milton in 1900 and in 1908. At Milton, a school built in 1899 burned about 1918 and a new four-room school was built to replace it. In December, 1926, this building burned and was replaced in 1927. A new, four-room school was begun in 1956 and completed in 1957. The new Milton Centennial school was under construction in October, 1967.

Milton had a Way Office in 1855, and this became a Post Office in 1860. In 1958 a new Post Office building was erected.

A bridge was built across the Mersey at Milton early in the 19th century. It was replaced by a new structure in 1859. In 1855 a regular ferry service was established between Milton and Liverpool. About this same time the Milton Railroad Company was incorporated.

The population in 1956 was 2,021.

MILTON, Yarmouth County

This community is at the head of navigation on Yarmouth Harbour, near the southern tip of Nova Scotia.

The Indian word Maligeak, "crooked every which way," referring to the Yarmouth river, probably included this area.

At one time it was called "The Mills" since Sealed Landers had a grist mill here in 1765. Shortly after the beginning of the 19th century a ship built here was called the "Milltown." It was registered as the "Milton" and this name was adopted for the village. In the late 19th century this village was slowly absorbed into Yarmouth town.

Sealed Landers, one of the first three English settlers at Yarmouth in 1761, established himself here. There was an Indian encampment on the mill stream here before English settlement.

On December 8, 1839 a Methodist church was opened here, and in 1864 a new building was begun. This was dedicated October 22, 1865. A United Baptist church was begun in November, 1871.

A new school, built in 1865, was destroyed by fire before it was completed. It was rebuilt in 1885. A new elementary school was opened on December 17, 1959. In 1822 the Milton public library was opened. A new library building was opened on March 2, 1889.

In the early days mills and shipbuilding establishments were set up here. The beauty of Lake Milo provides an attraction for tourists.

In 1956 the population of Milton was 169.

MINASVILLE, Hants County

This settlement is located on Moose Cove on the Minas Basin, from which body of water it got its name. In 1877 the settlement of Moose Brook was divided, and in 1890, by Nova Scotia statute, the eastern part was named Minasville.

The land in this area was granted to Joseph Wilson in 1768, and to William and Robert O'Brian in 1827. These two men were sons of William O'Brian senior who obtained title to part of Colonel Small's Grant when it was escheated, and who improved the land somewhat. He died in February, 1824, at the age of 93, leaving the land to his sons, who had already settled a tenant on it before 1809, and who had erected a sawmill and other buildings by the time they petitioned for a grant in April, 1825.

Wilbert Ettinger was the Postmaster here in 1914.

In 1956 the population was 86.

MINERAL ROCK, Cape Breton County

This settlement is located about two miles above Marion Bridge, on the north side of the Mira River. The name was prompted by one of the natural characteristics. It was given before 1889, by which time iron ore had been discovered in the area.

Land here was granted to Donald McOdrum in 1848 and to Neil Lamond in 1874.

Farming is the main industry.

MINEVILLE, Halifax County

This place is located at the head of Lawrencetown Lake approximately nine miles north-east of Dartmouth. It was so named because gold was mined here. The site of the village was Lot number 8 in the second division of Lawrencetown township, and was granted to Benjamin Green on October 27, 1783.

A school-house was built in Partridge River section about 1890.

Gold was discovered by William Brooks in May, 1861 and some gold mining was carried on into the early 20th century.

In olden days the basic industries were farming and lumbering; in the early twentieth century many summer cottages were built on the lake; now many are employed in the metropolitan Halifax-Dartmouth area.

Anthony Henry Holland established in 1819 a paper mill at the Nine Mile River to manufacture newsprint for the *Acadian Recorder* and in the 1830's T. & L. Piers had a ropeworks and paper mill. It is now largely a residential area.

MINK COVE, Digby County

It is on the west side of St. Marys Bay on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

It was probably named for the animal of that name that is common in the area. Mint Cove was an early variation. In 1907 the name Highland was officially given, but Mink Cove is still used.

Joseph Gidney from Shelburne settled here about 1789.
Fishing is the major industry.
Population in 1956 was 66.

MINUDIE, Cumberland County

A settlement located South-West of Amherst on the Cumberland Basin. "Minudie" comes from an Indian word "Menoodek" meaning "a small bag" or "Munoodek" meaning "a sack or bag."

There was a small French settlement here about the middle of the eighteenth century but these left in 1751. In May, 1765, 8000 acres of land known as the Minudie Estate were granted to Joseph Frederic Wallet DesBarres and some friends and relatives. One of the first tenants of DesBarres was Charles Melanson. Eventually Amos Seaman purchased the Minudie estate from the heirs of DesBarres. Seaman quarried grindstones and shipped them to Boston and the West Indies. Although he had a house in Boston, Seaman usually resided in Minudie where he endeavoured to provide satisfactory living conditions for his tenants. After his death in 1866 the area declined considerably. The Minudie Coal Company was incorporated in 1902 to take advantage of local coal deposits. The population was 53 in 1956.

MINUDIE MARSH CORNER, Cumberland County

See MINUDIE

MIRA GUT, Cape Breton County

This settlement is located at the Mouth of Mira River on the eastern shore of Cape Breton Island. The original form of the name, Mire, is thought to have been given by Portuguese fishermen and explorers who may have named it after a place south of Oporto in Portugal. The Indian name for Mira was Soolakade, "the silver place."

There was a small settlement here soon after 1714. After the siege of Louisbourg they departed, and the area was resettled by Loyalists. In 1787 a Loyalist family named Spencer settled near Mira Gut. Grants of land were made to Charles Martell in 1791 and to Joseph Martell in 1803.

A Baptist Church was built about 1860.

Esther Spencer taught school here in 1819 and Jane Martell taught a school at Mira Bay in 1845-46. A new school-house was completed in 1920. Another school was built in 1926.

A Postal Way Office was established on June 3, 1863 with Joseph B. McQuillan as office keeper.

Mira station, on the Sydney and Louisbourg Railway, opened in 1895 and was closed on March 26, 1960.

Farming and fishing are the main industries.

In 1956 the population was 78.

MIRAMICHI, Inverness County

It is about eight miles south-west of West Lake Ainslie. The name "Miramichi is Micmac for the Land of the Micmacs."

Grantees included Asa McLeod, 1869, Donald and John McLeod, 1871.

A bridge called Miramichi was built at Brook Village in 1903.

MIRA ROAD, Cape Breton County.

It stretches along the main highway between Sydney and the Mira River, and from this came the place name.

In 1789, several lots of land along the "Louisburg Road," as it was sometimes called, were granted to Joseph Ferris, Alexander Ross, and Andrew, Samuel and Ann Peters. Samuel Peters occupied his land and built a house, but died before 1817, at which time Catherine Owens, a widow, asked for title to the property. Other lots were granted to Peter Grant in 1790, George Hall in 1792, and John Medhour in 1818. John Medhour and his son, John, who came to Cape Breton about 1801, were probably residents in this area before the 1818 grant. In 1817

John Jr. gave up claim to a lot of land in favour of Catherine Owens who occupied it, and got a grant of the adjacent lot which he called "Alsace."

A new school-house was built in 1916-1917. A new six-room school-house was built about 1958. In 1940 the Anglican congregation purchased a hall at the Point Edward naval base, dismantled it, and re-erected it on Mira Road. It was dedicated in October, and in 1945 St. John's Anglican Church Hall was completed.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 1151.

MITCHELL BAY, Halifax County

This settlement is located on the west side of Ecum Secum inlet. It was probably named after early settlers. Henry Pye was settled on 200 acres of land at "Ekemsigam" by 1817, at which time he petitioned for a grant. He received a 200 acre grant at what became Mitchell Bay on August 12, 1834. Samuel Barnard and Thomas Worthey received 100 acre grants here in 1857.

Fishing is the main industry.

MOCHELLE, Annapolis County

On the south side of the Annapolis River, approximately three miles east of Annapolis Royal.

An early name was Saw Mill Creek. Mochelle was named for an early French Settler.

There was a French settlement here in 1708. In 1760 Ebenezer Rice arrived from New England, and soon afterwards received a grant and settled at Saw Mill Creek.

St. John's Anglican church was consecrated November 13, 1890.

A new school-house was built in 1899.

A Postal Way office was established in 1859.

Industries are fruit raising, dairying and some lumbering.

Population in 1956 was 177.

MOLAND SETTLEMENT, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located near the western side of the eastern branch of Mahone Bay. It was probably named after an early resident.

One of the early grantees in the area was Charles Adams who received a 700 acre grant on March 29, 1779. The settlement was largely an offshoot of the Chester community.

There is some farming but fishing is the main industry.

MOLEGA, Queens County

It is near the south-western end of Molega Lake in the northern part of the county.

The name Molega (Malaga) may have been given in reference to a Spanish gold or silver mining town, and suggested by a returning sea captain or someone who read that name in a book.

This settlement was a gold mining "boom town" which grew from wilderness to a population of 500 in about five months when gold was discovered there in the early part of 1888.

A school-house was built here in 1889.

More recently lumbering and limited farming have become the industries. During the "boom" days, a small steamer plied the Ponhook Lake carrying freight and passengers between Brookfield, Greenfield and Molega.

MONASTERY, Antigonish County

A rural area east of Antigonish.

Named because of the location there of the Trappist monastery, Petit Clairvaux. See Tracadie.

A new post office building was completed June 3, 1965.

MONASTERY BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook which flows north into Tracadie Harbour so called because a Trappist monastery was built there.

See TRACADIE

MONK HEAD, Antigonish County

A head of land on the south shore of Georges Bay.

See MONKS HEAD

MONKS HEAD, Antigonish County

A settlement on a point of land, North East of Antigonish Harbour which was named after George H. Monk of the Royal Nova Scotia Volunteer Regiment who obtained a thousand acre grant of land there in 1784. He acted as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Nova Scotia and was a Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. 1801-1816.

John, Allen, Ronald and Annie MacDonald emigrated from Moidart, Scotland in 1827 and settled at Monks Head.

In 1898 it was a fishing and farming settlement with a population of 90.

The population in 1956 was 151.

MONK POND, Antigonish County

A lake south of George Bay.

Named after Major George Henry Monk who had a land grant here. See Monk's Head.

Also called Duns Lake, from the Dunn family which was living here in the 1890's.

MONTAGUE GOLD MINES, Halifax County

This place is about four miles north-east of Dartmouth and three miles from the Dartmouth-Waverley highway. It was probably named after Colonel George Montagu who purchased the old Morris Lake Loon House in 1847 and who lived on the shore of the lake. Probably little settlement was carried on until gold was discovered about 1860-61.

William McLean was schoolmaster at "Lake Loon" in 1836. A "thoroughly good school" had been provided in 1892. New schools were erected at Lake Loon in 1913 and in 1952-53.

A Postal Way Office was established on February 1, 1871 with James V. Brown as postmaster.

Gold was discovered about 1860-61 by Ben Clarke, and mining was later carried on extensively. Farming and lumbering became the main industries when the gold supply was exhausted.

The population in 1956 was 88.

MONTROSE, Colchester County

This rural area is located about three miles upstream on the Portapique River, near the north shore of Cobequid Bay, in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after Montrose, Kincardineshire, Scotland. This name is also very common in the United States. Settlement probably began in this area in the last decades of the 18th century as an offshot from Portapique, one of the seven first settlements in Londonderry township.

A community hall was constructed sometime in the late 19th or early 20th centuries.

Lumbering is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 87.

MOOSE BROOK, Hants County

This settlement is located on Halfmoon Cove on the Minas Basin shore of Nova Scotia. Legend attributes the origin of this name to an incident involving a moose, wounded and pursued by two hunters, who succeeded in escaping by concealing his trail in this brook. In 1877, the area was divided and in 1890 the eastern part officially took the name Minasville.

The grantees at Moose Brook were: Joseph Northrup, April 13, 1768; Robert Faulkner, May 19, 1785; Samuel Brown, August 10, 1811; Colin Campbell, December 15, 1812; and Janet and Archibald Kerr, February 23, 1815. Robert Faulkner settled his two sons, William and Robert, on land he purchased below "Village Noel" before 1788.

A Methodist church was dedicated on December 26, 1875. The Presbyterians purchased it and dedicated it in 1887.

LeAnna O'Brian was one of the first teachers. Schoolhouses were built in 1857 and 1880.

A Postal Way Office, under the care of Thomas M. Reid, was established in May, 1863.

Industries include fishing, farming and some lumbering. The population in 1956 was 91.

MOOSEHEAD, Halifax County

Located on the west side of Necum Teuch harbour, north-east of Sheet Harbour. The name is a shortened form of "Moose Headland" and was probably given when early explorers saw a moose, or a tree formation which resembled a moose, on this point. Donald McDonald received a 150 acre grant here in 1848. Other grants were made to James Mior [Myers] in 1880, Neil Moser and others in 1881, and John A. McDonald in 1886.

Fishing is the basic industry.

The population in 1956 was 69.

MOOSELAND, Halifax County

A settlement situated on the Tangier River north-west of Sheet Harbour. It was so named because of an abundance of moose in the area. In 1897 the name was changed to Arlington, but the old name continued. James Hilchie received a grant here in 1865. Most of the land was granted in 50 and 100 acre lots to the Leslie family in 1872, and the Prest family in 1884. In 1875, about 80 Icelanders settled.

St. Thomas Anglican Church, the exterior of which was completed by October, 1887, was consecrated on August 16, 1892.

A new school-house was opened in 1875. Another new school was built about 1935.

A Way Office was established in June, 1877.

Gold was discovered in September 1858 by Lieutenant C. L'Estrange while moose hunting on the Tangier River but no further action was taken. In May, 1860, John Pulsiver of Musquodoboit, accompanied by one of L'Estrange's Indian guides, happened upon the same place and found gold-bearing quartz. He reported his discovery at Halifax, which led to an influx of prospectors and the proclamation of a gold district in 1861. The first stamp-mill was erected in 1862 by Francis Ellershauser, but replaced by a better mill erected the next year by W. H. Newman. Little progress was made until a passable road was completed in 1866. In 1904 there were two hotels and two gold mines supporting a population of 100. Basic industries were gold mining and lumbering, and there is a sawmill in operation.

The population in 1956 was 235.

MOOSE RIVER, Cumberland County

A settlement located east of Parrsboro, the Indian name was "Kesegwichk" which means "the current flows swiftly." The present name is a result of the abundance of moose in that area at one time. Early grantees were Lieutenant Colonel Francis Kearney, 1801, and James Aylwood and Richard Taylor, 1812.

MOOSE RIVER, Pictou County

This rural area is located on the Upper Moose River about five miles west of Broro Lake. The name is descriptive.

Thomas Fraser appears to have been the first settler here in 1818. Donald Campbell emigrated from Inverness-shire, in 1821, petitioned for land in 1822, and received his grant in 1828. John Munro and John Austen received grants here in 1828 and Donald Munro received a license to settle in 1831. His grant of land was made in 1835.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 52.

MOOSE RIVER GOLD MINES, Halifax County

This settlement is located about forty miles north-east of Dartmouth. It was so named because it is situated near a small stream called the Moose River, and because gold was mined here at one time. Gold was discovered in 1866 by some lumberman it is claimed, but surveying and prospecting did not begin until 1876. Damas Lonquoy was one of the principal miners taking three grants of land around Long Lake in 1888. J. W. Hill received a grant in 1874 and two more grants of 100 acres each in 1876. The mining continued into the early 20th century and finally ceased. Then in April, 1936, three Toronto men, Dr. D. Edwin Robertson, Alfred Scadding and Herman Magill went into the mine to explore and were trapped by a cave-in. Magill died from the ordeal, but the other two were rescued after spending over 240 hours in the shaft. The dramatic rescue efforts were followed by millions of people through radio broadcasts and newspaper reports. A cairn was erected in honour of the crew of draegermen from the Stellarton mines who had risked their lives to reach the entombed men.

Lumbering is the basic industry, and the United Church of Canada maintains the Arthur Kidston Memorial Camp on Long Lake.

The population in 1956 was 63.

MORAR, Antigonish County

Locality north of Antigonish.

Known as "North Side Cape George" until the name was changed by the legislature in 1888 in honour of the district of Morar in Inverness-shire, Scotland, from which many of the settlers came.

Among those first receiving land grants in the area were Donald McLean, Angus McDonald, Donald McKinnon, Alexander, Donald and Hugh McDonald, Angus Gillis, Donald McIsaac and John (Ban) McDougald.

There was a school on the "north side Cape George" in 1827 and a new school house was built about 1865.

The first Roman Catholic Church in the parish was located here.

MORAR BROOK, Antigonish County

Flows N.W. into Northumberland Strait.
See MORAR

MORDEN, Kings County

This settlement is located on the Bay of Fundy shore about four miles south-west of Victoria Harbour in west-central Nova Scotia. It was at one time known as French Cross from a cross erected here in memory of a number of Acadian refugees who died there during the winter of 1756. The latter name was given in honor of James Morden who received a grant of 5000 acres here on September 10, 1783. About 1847 a town site was laid out by Col. E. K. S. Butler and the settlement grew somewhat larger.

The Anglican Christ Church was erected in 1854 and consecrated on June 19, 1855. It was destroyed by fire on April 24, 1905, and a new Church was consecrated in August, 1910. The United Church was built by Methodists in 1901 and was dedicated on June 28, 1903.

A wharf or breakwater was constructed about 1842.

In August, 1964, a new Memorial cross was erected to replace the old one which was rapidly deteriorating.

Fishing and farming have been the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 157.

MORGANVILLE, Digby County

It is situated on Bear River, approximately seven miles from the mouth.

It was named after Edward Morgan who settled here about 1828. It was also called Morgan's Hill and Morgan Settlement. The frame of a Baptist meeting-house was raised in July, 1883.

Lumbering and farming are the industries.

MORRETT ISLAND, Antigonish County

An island in Pomquet Harbour.

A corruption of Morrell. The island was granted in 1793 to Lewis Morrell.

MORRIS ISLAND, Yarmouth County

It is on the east side of the Tusket river near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name for the Tusket river, Neketaouksit, "great forked tidal river" included this island. The present name comes from John Morris who received a grant of the island on September 6, 1773 and began a settlement.

The first school-house on the island was built in 1902.

The primary industry is fishing. There is also some boat building.

Population in 1956 was 120.

MORRISON SIDING, Inverness County

This settlement is about two miles north-west of Cleveland and about four miles south-south-west of West Bay. Lawrence and Edward Kavanagh received a crown lease here in 1791.

MORRISTOWN, Antigonish County

A settlement N.E. of Antigonish.

The township of Morristown was established in 1856. It was probably named after John Morris who had surveyed the farms in the district. Among the first grantees were Nathaniel Roy Thomas, Mrs. Sarah Thomas and Benjamin Ogden. About 1800 immigrants from the Highlands began to arrive in the district and to buy the farms of the former loyalist soldiers. Among these Highland immigrants were Angus Ban McGillivray and William McGillivray of Arisaig, Scotland, Ewan McGillivray and Angus and John McIsaac, Angus Kennedy and Donald, Angus and Alexander MacDonald.

There was a school there in 1827 and a new school-house was built about 1880.

There was a postal way office from 1855 to 1867.

The population in 1956 was 89.

MORRISTOWN, Kings County

This settlement is located south of Berwick and approximately three miles north-west of Lake George in west-central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after early settlers. George Orpen, Benjamin Palmer and Daniel Farnsworth were grantees of the land in this area in 1810.

A Union Meeting House for Baptists and Methodists named Unicordia was opened on September 15, 1855. It was dismantled after the Methodists moved in 1875. The Baptists built a church which was dedicated on December 13, 1874, and it replaced a church which was dedicated on October 15, 1855.

Possibly there was a school-house here as early as 1839.

A postal way office was established in 1864.

Farming and lumbering are basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 220.

MORTONS CORNER, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located about four miles north of New Germany and about three miles east of the Bridgewater-Middleton highway. It was probably named after James Morton who

received a 150 acre grant of land here on July 8, 1839. Other grantees were Henry Belman 200 acres on February 24, 1841 and James Flemming, 100 acres on February 24, 1844.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

MORVAN, Antigonish County

Part of the Keppoch district but became depopulated. In 1933 the Morvan school was closed and consolidated with Keppoch. Named after a mountainous parish on the coast of the mainland of Argyleshire.

MOSER RIVER, Halifax County

This settlement is located at the mouth of Moser River fourteen miles north-east of Sheet Harbour. It was named after the Moser family who received grants and settled here. The Indian name was Noogoomkeak, "soft sand place." Henry Moser, Sr. came to Nova Scotia from Germany about 1751 and was settled on the river by 1809. He received grants of land here in 1809 or 1813. Frederick Gschwind had received a 400 acre grant on August 21, 1788.

The United Baptist Church was built about 1888-90. A Presbyterian church was opened on January 4, 1874, but a new Presbyterian church was opened for service in November, 1932. The new St. Andrew's United Church was dedicated on May 29, 1955.

The first graded school was established in May, 1905. Moser River consolidated school was completed in 1957.

A Postal Way Office was established on August 1, 1873 with J. H. Dimock as Postmaster.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries. A steam sawmill was built in 1906-1907.

The population in 1956 was 406.

MOSHERVILLE, Hants County

This rural area is located on the Kennetcook river about two miles south-east of Smith Lake in central Nova Scotia. It was named after early settlers and was a part of Newport township which was erected in 1761. The first of the Mosher family in Newport landed at Newport Landing in 1760. James Mosher was one of the passengers on the sloop *Lydia* in May, 1760. He was settled at what became Mosherville by 1768. The early name was Middle Kennetcook, but this was officially changed in 1870.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 84.

MOSHER'S CORNER, Annapolis County

Approximately two miles east of Port George on the western shore of Nova Scotia this rural area was probably named for early settlers who occupied the land about mid 19th century.

In 1889 a new school was erected on nearby Gate's Mountain. A Post Office was established here in September, 1892 with Reuben Goucher as postmaster.

Fishing and farming are the industries.

Population in 1956 was 108.

MOUNTAIN ROAD, Pictou County

This rural area is located about four miles south of John Bay and one mile east of the boundary between Pictou and Colchester Counties. The name of the area comes from its location along the mountain road or road over the back hills of River John. Settlement was begun here sometime prior to 1811 by James, Matthew, Joseph, James (2nd) and George Frederick Langille who received grants of their lands in 1811.

A new school-house was built in 1909.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 82.

MOUNT AUBURN, Richmond County

This community is about one mile east of Hay Cove and about twelve miles north-east of St. Peters. Grantees here included Donald Morrison, 1847, Archibald Morrison, 1857, and Jesse McNeil, 1865.

MOUNT DENSON, Hants County

This rural area is located on the west bank of the Avon river opposite the mouth of the Kennetcook river in the central part of Nova Scotia. It received this name in honour of Colonel Henry Denny Denson who received a 1000 acre grant here in 1761 and built an estate. Settlement began soon afterwards.

A Methodist church was built here sometime prior to April 1835. About 1875 Reverend J. S. Coffin left the Methodist church, became a Free Baptist and built a new church for himself. This church was purchased by the Methodists in 1878. A Baptist church was begun in 1892, completed in 1896.

A school was built sometime between 1811 and 1821. Mr. Johnston was schoolmaster from March 1 to September 1, 1817. In 1842 there was a school-house at Watmough Brook near Mount Denson. Money was set aside for the purpose of building a school in Mount Denson district in April, 1843. This school was probably built in 1846. A combination school-temperance hall was built in the lower part of the village in 1864. A new school was built in 1928.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1866.

The railway line between Windsor and Annapolis was completed by December 1869, and a station was built here in 1901.

Industries include farming and enterprises such as stores and service stations.

Population in 1956 was 435.

MOUNT HANLY, Annapolis County

It is approximately two miles south east of Cottage Cove and about six miles west of Middleton.

This village was named for an early settler, the name varying to Handley Mountain, Hanley Mountain, Handly Mountain, and Mount Hanly. It was settled by disbanded soldiers about 1785.

A Baptist Church was erected here in, or prior to, 1861. A chapel, originally built as a meeting place for all denominations, was owned by the Methodists in 1828.

William Cropley taught school here in 1787-1805 in a log school-house which also served religious purposes. A new school was built in 1890.

A Way Office was set up on June 1, 1870, with Caleb Miller as Postmaster.

Lumbering and agriculture are the industries.

Population in 1956 was 85.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Cumberland County

A settlement located north of Oxford. The name is descriptive. Early settlers were Mr. and Mrs. David McCormack. Among the grantees were William Simpson, 1828, F. W. Wilson, 1832, and David Simpson, 1847. The community had a school by 1867. A Presbyterian meeting house was opened in July, 1870 and a new Baptist meeting house was opened in September, 1875.

The population in 1956 was 106.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Digby County

This community is on Van Tassell Lake, approximately three miles west of Digby Gut.

This name is descriptive, and given because of a 500 ft. elevation here. The settlement was founded in 1787 by Abraham Van Tassell and Conrad Handspiker from Digby.

Elizabeth Sullivan taught school in 1833 at "Mountain Road."

Agriculture is the major industry.

Population in 1956 was 332.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Lunenburg County

This community is located about two miles west of the La Have River and three miles north-west of Dublin Shore.

The name is descriptive. This land was part of New Dublin Township which was granted to Joseph Pernette in 1765. Settlement probably began in the late 18th century.

A Union Church for Methodists, Baptists and Anglicans was built in 1859. The Methodists completed their own church by 1895.

George Hunter was one of the earliest teachers here in 1833.

Farming, lumbering and fishing are the major industries.

Population in 1956 was 71.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Queens County

See MERSEY POINT

MOUNT PLEASANT BROOK, Inverness County

It is on the east side of the South-West Margaree River three miles north-east of Lake Ainslie.

Donald McLellan settled here in 1836.

MOUNT ROSE, Annapolis County

It is approximately two miles south east of Port Lorne Harbour and about six miles west of Lawrencetown.

This settlement is located on the North Mountain, and was probably named because of an abundance of roses growing in the area.

The settlement was new in 1838. John Manifield (Mansfield) was a land owner here at that date.

Mount Rose Baptist church was built prior to 1838.

Lumbering and agriculture are the main occupations.

MOUNT THOM, Pictou County

Upper and Lower Mount Thom are both located on or near the main road between Pictou and Truro just west of the line between Pictou and Colchester Counties Line. It was reputedly named after Thomas Troop of Truro who with Ephriam Howard, walked through the woods to help the Philadelphia settlers get established in 1767 at West River.

Settlement began late in 1801 on the Mount with some of the first settlers being Alexander Stewart, Alexander Chisholm, John and James Fraser, Hugh and Alexander Cameron. By 1806 there were at least fifteen settlers here.

School houses were completed at Lower Mount Thom in 1879 and at Upper Mount Thom in 1891. A postal way office was established in 1851.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was Lower Mount Thom, 125, Upper Mount Thom, 57.

MOUNT UNIACKE, Hants County

This settlement is located northwest of Pentz Lake, and about 25 miles from Halifax on the Windsor-Halifax highway in central Nova Scotia. It was named in honour of Richard John Uniacke, Solicitor General of Nova Scotia, 1781-97 and Attorney-General, 1797-1830. Uniacke township was set off on April 6, 1830.

On April 15, 1819 Richard John Uniacke was given a grant of lands which included the present Mount Uniacke and Mount Uniacke Gold Mines, but by this time he had purchased most of the surrounding land. He built his residence at the Mount in 1813-1815. This house was acquired by the Provincial Government in 1949, restored, and opened as a Provincial Museum on June 2, 1952. What became East Uniacke was granted to Margaret Evans, Derias Pace, and others on December 10, 1787.

A Presbyterian church was opened at Mount Uniacke Gold Mines on October 14, 1906. Mount Uniacke Union church was probably built in the late 19th or early 20th century. St. Francis of Assisi Roman Catholic Church was built in 1957 and opened in June, 1957.

A school was completed at Uniacke in 1866. A new school was built in 1897 to replace one which had been destroyed by fire. About 1938 East Uniacke replaced their old school with a new one. It was completed by 1940. In 1948 Mount Uniacke built two new schools, one at each end of the section. Uniacke District school was opened in November, 1959.

The United Church Christian Education Centre was dedicated on November 27, 1966. An Orange Hall was completed at the Gold Mines in December, 1868.

A Way Office was opened at Uniacke Gold Mines on June 1, 1867 with Hugh Hackett as postmaster. A Post Office was established in February, 1882 at the Gold Mines.

A Railway Station was built at Mount Uniacke in 1858. A new station was completed in November, 1884.

Lumbering and limited farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was: Mount Uniacke 322, East Uniacke 104, South Uniacke, 72.

MOUNT UNIACKE GOLD MINES, Hants County

See UNIACKE

MOUNTVILLE, Pictou County

This settlement is located approximately two miles east of Stellarton near the north shore of Nova Scotia. On January 4, 1884, at a public meeting the inhabitants of Weaver's Mountain agreed to change the name of the village to Mountville.

Much of the land here was granted to people who were settled near the East River by 1789.

Farming is the basic industry.

MOUNT WILLIAM, Pictou County

This place is located about halfway between the East River and Middle River branches of Pictou Harbour near the north shore of Nova Scotia. It may have been named after either William Porter or William Fraser who received grants here or after William Porter's father of the same name.

Land in this area was granted to John, James, and William Porter, sons of William Porter to William and Peggy Fraser, to David Marshall and others in 1810. David Marshall requested a 300-acre lot north of here in June, 1808, and had occupied it by July, 1809.

A new school was built in 1874.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 100.

MOUNT YOUNG, Inverness County

It is about two and a half miles south of Loch Ban and two miles west of Lake Ainslie. It is said to be named after Sir William Young who was the first representative of the County in the legislature. It may, however, have been named after early settlers.

Early settlers here included Elisha Young, a native of Nova Scotia, who obtained a warrant of survey in 1820 and a grant of land in 1823 and James Young who received a grant in the same year.

A school was built here between 1864 and 1867 and in 1878 and a third in 1894.

MOYDART POINT, Antigonish County

A point N.E. of Merigomish Island on the Northumberland Strait.

Named after the district in the southwest of Invernessshire, Scotland, from which the early settlers came. A number of emigrants from Moydart came to Pictou in 1791 on the ship *Dunkeld*. Among those who settled in Antigonish County were Dougald Ban McDonald, John Smith, Donald Smith, Donald McPherson and his son John and John McDonald (Ban) and his father Angus McDonald who had taken part in the battle of Culloden. Dougald McPherson also fought at Culloden.

Patrick O'Brien was teaching school at Moydart in 1828.

The name Moydart for the village was dropped and the post office called McArras Brook.

MULGRAVE, Guysborough County

This town is located on the west side of the Strait of Canso on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name was Wolumkwagagunutk, "lobster ground." The cove north of the town was early known as Waleman's Cove until soon after 1821 when it became McNair's Cove, after Colin McNair who ob-

tained the land from Dr. Harris about 1821 and settled on it. The cove south of the town was named after William Armstrong, the original grantee of the land and a captain in the British Army during the American Revolutionary War. In 1861 W.H. Wylde moved here and built an estate and the cove became Wylde's Cove until it was changed by act of the Legislature in 1859 to Port Mulgrave in honour of the Earl of Mulgrave, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. Eventually the "Port" was dropped.

Captain William Armstrong came to this area about 1785 and 700 acres of land were surveyed for him on October 8, 1789. James Cowie, a Scottish soldier also located at Armstrong Cove about this time.

St. Andrew's Anglican church was built in the summer of 1848 and it was consecrated on October 8, 1852. St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church was built in 1856. It burned on May 6, 1960. The new St. Lawrence church was opened August 10, 1962. In 1863 a nearly-completed Methodist church was destroyed by a gale. Another Methodist Church was begun about 1873 and was destroyed by the storm of August 25, 1873. Another church was erected and dedicated on August 18, 1878. The latest Methodist Church was built in 1911, dedicated January 7, 1912.

A school-house was built about 1848 and Jane Giles was the teacher. A new school was built about 1867. Mulgrave Memorial School was opened in October, 1952. The new Mulgrave Memorial School was opened May 30, 1966.

A post office was established in 1856.

Regular ferry service was established across the strait by Hugh McMillan about 1819. In 1882 the railway was opened to Mulgrave and in 1893, barges began carrying rail cars across the Strait. The Canso Causeway was completed in August, 1955.

Port Mulgrave was incorporated as a town in 1923.

Fishing is the basic industry. Until 1955 the ferry service was the main industry besides the services such as stores and service stations.

Population in 1961 was 1145.

MULLACH, Inverness County

It is about two miles south of Lake Ainslie.

Grantees included John McDougall, 1872 and MacKay Matheson, John Malcolm MacDonald, Edward Horton and James E. Cook.

It appears that an earlier name for this locality was Whycocomagh Mount. There was a school in the vicinity in the 1870's. A school was built here in 1894. In 1911 another school was under construction at Whycocomagh Mountain #55. Early school teachers here were J. McKinnon and H. McQuarrie.

MULL RIVER, Inverness County

It is about four miles south-southeast of Mabou.

Early settlers here included Farlane MacFarlane who came here in 1820; John Livingstone in 1824, Allan Campbell from Mull, Scotland a merchant, John McKillan from Lochaber, Scotland. John Beaton an early miller, and Joseph Basker, formerly of the British navy about 1816. Grantees of the district included the following: James McKeen, a native Nova Scotian, who came here with his brother William to build a grist mill on the Little River. In a petition of 1813 he requested land which was warranted to him in 1813 and granted in 1831. His brother William was also granted land in 1831. Samuel McKeen petitioned in 1820 for a lot on the south-east branch of the Mabou River. He requested four hundred acres having resided here since 1819 and built a grist mill. He was granted two hundred acres. Patrick Dulhanty, a native of Ireland, who had lived in Cape Breton since 1817, also applied for land near here. Dulhanty was granted the land in 1831. In 1835 John Wright, a native of the North of Ireland received one hundred acres. Malcolm Campbell, a native of Scotland, petitioned in 1820 for a lot here and it was surveyed and granted to him in 1835.

Joseph Worth, a native of Mabou, who had been here since 1819 obtained a grant of one hundred acres in 1837. James McCullum and Peter Smyth were also grantees.

This locality is named after the Island or Sound of Mull in The Hebrides, Scotland.

There is a postal station here. A bridge called Worth's was constructed here in 1903. Worth's mill was here in the 1870's. A school was constructed here in the 1870's. Schools were built here in 1913 and 1918.

MUNROE BRIDGE, Inverness County

It is about a mile and a half southwest of Orangedale. It was named after settlers. Mrs. Kate Munroe was postmistress here. James Bain received a grant here in 1832.

MURCHYVILLE, Halifax County

This settlement is located about thirty-two miles north of Dartmouth, and was probably named for the Murchy family. An early name was "Mill Village." The original grantees were James Higgins with 200 acres on November 29, 1810, and John Nelson who received 200 acres on December 22, 1814. Mr. Nelson petitioned for land on November 19, 1811. James Higgins (son of John Higgins, who had settled in Musquodoboit after the American Revolutionary War) had a house here in July, 1809.

Farming is the basic industry.

The population in 1956 was 103.

MURPHY, Inverness County

This community is about three miles south-east of the settlement of North-East Margaree.

The locality was probably named after an early settler. Early settlers in this area included Philip Ross of Ireland who received a ticket for land in 1820, Michael Murphy from Wexford, Ireland, who went to Newfoundland in 1808, Margaree Harbour in 1812, and North-East Margaree, in 1821 and Patrick Ryan who arrived in 1824.

The first postmaster at Murphy was James Murphy in 1835 and this office remained in the family for three generations.

The nearest school for a time was at Lakes O'Law. Later Murphy School section was established, and a school-house was built on the Fortune property. Since 1957 children in the area attended the East Margaree Consolidated School at Margaree Centre.

A brickyard was operated in the area in the middle of the last century.

The 1956 population of Murphy was 81.

MURPHY COVE, Halifax County

This community is located near the head of Shoal Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia approximately eighteen miles south-west of Sheet Harbour. It was probably named after Thomas Murphy, an early settler from Ireland. Some of the grantees were John Beaver, prior to 1831, George Shellnut, 200 acres on April 25, 1831, Allen Cameron, 100 acres on October 19, 1838, and George Shellnut, Jr., 200 acres on December 22, 1845.

St. Peter's Anglican Church was built in the late 19th century. Probably a new school was built in 1874, while another new one was built in 1904.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

The population in 1956 was 144.

MURRAY, Colchester County

This rural area is located on the Salmon River, east of Truro, in central Nova Scotia. It may have been named after John Murray for whom 500 acres of land were surveyed in November, 1820. He had made a clearing on the land by February, 1846. Murray Siding was so named when the Pictou Branch Railway was built about 1866.

Farming, particularly sheep raising, is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was: Murray 153, Murray Siding, 58.

MURRAY, Victoria County

The settlement of Murray is located on St. Ann's Harbor. This place was named in honour of the Honourable George H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, 1896-1923, by the manager of

the American Lumber and Pulp Company which did business here. Among the grantees were John and William McDonald, 1880.

MURRAY SIDING, Colchester County

See MURRAY

MUSHABOOM, Halifax County

This settlement is located about six miles south-west of Sheet Harbour. This name is probably a shortened form of the Indian name, Moosaboon-elagwaak, "a pile of hair." Indian legend says that the fairies used to play ball and running and seizing each other by the hair, pulled out locks and scattered them on the ground. An early name was "Winchelsea Harbour," probably given in honour of one of the transports on which the founders of Halifax arrived in 1749. In 1818 there was not an inhabitant in Mushaboom and the land was so barren as to be incapable of cultivation. By 1827 there were fourteen families at "Mushaboom alias Taylors Bay." The land was part of a 5000-acre grant made to Jonathan Binney at "Winchelsea Harbour" on August 21, 1773.

St. Paul's Anglican Church was consecrated on November 5, 1911.

A school-house was erected about 1867. In 1891 it was replaced by a new building, but this school was burned in February, 1899. A new school was built in 1904. Another new two-room school was built in 1950-51.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

The population in 1956 was 243.

MUSQUODOBOIT HARBOUR, Halifax County

This community is located at the mouth of the Musquodoboit River, about twenty miles east of Dartmouth. The Indian name was Mooskudoboogwek, "suddenly widening out after a narrow entrance at the mouth, and the English name is an Anglicized version of this old Indian name.

The Sieur des Goutins received a grant of land of two leagues front and extending two leagues up the river at "Moscoudobouet" on August 4, 1690. English settlement began here just prior to October, 1754, by which time the proprietors had applied for a grant of land. A grant of 8000 acres was made to Michael Brown and seven others on October 12, 1771. The size of the settlement was increased with the arrival of Loyalists and American Revolutionary War veterans. Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald McKay and four others received a 1000-acre grant on October 1, 1784, and John Taylor received a 400-acre grant on March 16, 1786.

Two Anglican churches were built at "Musquodoboit" between 1815 and 1822, but one burned in 1822. St. Thomas An-

glican church was consecrated on May 14, 1901. A small Methodist church was dedicated in January, 1855. A Presbyterian church burned on November 6, 1887, and was rebuilt the following year and dedicated on November 4, 1888. The church that burned was probably the building which was originally intended for a school-house but which had been enlarged and improved, and was opened as a church in June, 1840. The corner-stone of the "Robb Church," owned by the Free Church congregation, was laid July 27, 1853. It replaced one which had been built about 1833 and which had grown too small.

In 1822 a school-house had been provided at Lower Musquodoboit, John Wiseman being appointed master. A new building for school purposes was erected in 1866. A new school was opened in 1924. A Senior High School was opened in September, 1965.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1855. The new Federal Post Office was completed on September 2, 1964.

The War Memorial Hospital was incorporated in 1945. In 1946 it was renamed "Twin Oaks War Memorial Hospital." A new Twin Oaks Memorial Hospital was opened in 1949.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries. John Anderson, who came in 1819 from Morayshire in Scotland, built saw, grist, and oat mills in the settlement. Dolphin Industries Limited was opened in 1965.

The population in 1956 was 466.

NAPPAN, Cumberland County

A settlement located by the Nappan River, South-South West of Amherst. The Indians called the place "Menabank" meaning "washed away" or "Nepan" meaning "A good place to get camp or wigwam poles." The first white settler is said to have been a German, George Noiles, who settled there in 1735.

A school was established in 1812. There was a Union Church here about 1812. A Baptist meeting house was begun in 1844. A Methodist Church was built in 1854 and a Presbyterian Church in 1862.

One of the first Experimental farms in Canada was established here in 1888. Local industry includes a gypsum quarry reactivated in 1958 which produces for the Montreal market. In addition, the Dominion Tar and Chemical Company Limited, operates a plant there for the production of salt from brine. It employed about seventy-six people in 1958. Along with Nappan Station the population in 1956 was 245.

NECUM TEUCH, Halifax County

This settlement is located about sixteen miles north-east of Sheet Harbour. The name is probably a corrupted version of the Indian name Noogoomkeak, "soft sand place." Variations of the name were: Nekum Tough, Nicumteau, Necum Tach, Nicamtau, etc. John Smith, Sr., purchased 900 acres of land here in 1803 from John George Dunn and immediately settled thereon. His sons, John, Jr., George, and Jacob received grants of land here in 1824. In 1827 there were eight families here.

Mr. Burnett was schoolmaster in two school-houses in this district in July, 1843.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1855.

Fishing and limited farming are the basic industries.

The population in 1956 was 98.

NEIL'S HARBOUR, Victoria County

Neil's Harbour, sometimes referred to as Neil Harbour, is a settlement between Aspy Bay and Ingonish. Apparently this is the place referred to by Pichon as "Quarachoque." Pichon referred to it as a creek. Some French remains have been found here indicating the possibility of French settlement at one time. The present name is derived from Neil McLennan. The first school-house in the Neil's Harbour-New Haven District was erected in 1875. An Anglican church was built here in 1878 and St. Peter's Presbyterian Church was dedicated in 1891. This is primarily a fishing community. In 1956 the population was 305.

NERISSA, Guysborough County

This settlement is situated about four miles north of Moose Bay, near Chedabucto Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It may have been named in 1900 after one of the characters in William Shakespeare's, "The Merchant of Venice." The land was part of the Manchester Township which was granted to Benjamin Hallowell in 1765 and divided up for Loyalists in 1784.

In the 1870's no one lived at the end of the road from Manchester and only three families named Morris, Brown and Hart, lived on the road.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

NEVADA VALLEY, Inverness County

It is about seven miles west of the lower extremity of Head Lake, Lake Ainslie, and about seven miles east of Mabou.

Grantees included Donald Nicholson, Mary Chisholm and Francis Gaspard. Gaspard was a native of Portugal who had served in the British Army from childhood. He had also been in a British ship lost at Port Hood. Other grantees were Angus Chisholm, 1848, Samuel McKeen, 1860, Lewis McKeen, 1880 and William MacQuarrie, 1880.

An earlier name of the settlement was Brook Village Rear.

NEW ALBANY, Annapolis County

On the west side of the Nictaux River, about three miles north of Trout Lake.

This settlement was probably named for Albany on the Hudson River in New York state. Settlement began here about 1806.

A Baptist church was begun in June, 1876, dedicated on May 22, 1877.

David Murray was teacher here in 1821.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1858.

The major industry is lumbering, with limited agriculture carried on.

Population in 1956 was 124.

NEW ANNAN, Colchester County

The three communities that share this place name are located in the vicinity of the headwaters of the French River, near the Northumberland shore of Nova Scotia. The name was derived from the circumstance that some of the early settlers came from Annandale, Dumfries-shire, Scotland. It reputedly was given by John Bell at a public meeting about 1820.

Settlement was begun at East New Annan before 1809 by Robert Cock, John McKeen, Robert Watson, and other heirs of Dr. John Harris of Truro, on land the Doctor had purchased

from Thomas Harris. A formal grant was made of the land in 1816. Daniel McCurdy obtained a grant here in 1812. George Langell, a native of Germany who came to Nova Scotia in 1764 and lived for some time on the DesBarres Grant, settled at Central New Annan about 1815, and received a grant of his lands in 1818. Other grantees were: John and Alexander Patriquin in 1816; John Wilson, who came from New Brunswick in 1819, and John Bannerman in 1817; and Edward and Christopher Langille in 1818. John Bell, a native of Annandale, Scotland, and one of the first settlers at West New Annan in 1812, received a grant of land there in 1816. He and his sons built a grist mill and started operating it in 1817. By November, 1833 there were about fifty families, two grist mills, three saw mills, and a carding machine in New Annan.

The frame of a Presbyterian church was erected on April 13, 1842. By 1878, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches had been erected within a distance of 3/4 of a mile on the Lake Road. A new Presbyterian church was opened on February 18, 1891. Elizabeth Baxter was the teacher at East New Annan in 1828. John Currie was teaching at West New Annan in 1829. A school was built in district number 4 before 1845. In 1850 there was a log school at East New Annan and a frame school at West New Annan. A new school was erected at East New Annan in 1877. At West New Annan, a new school built in 1871 was blown down and rebuilt in 1872. A Postal Way Office was established in 1850.

Farming, lumbering, and milling are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was: Central New Annan, 95; East New Annan, 62; West New Annan, 100.

NEW BOSTON, Cape Breton County

It is located about three miles south of Albert Bridge on the Mira River. It was so named before 1847 probably after Boston, Massachusetts.

Land in this area was granted to John McIntyre in 1864, and at that time Angus McPherson was a resident, and Archibald, Donald, Alexander, and Ronald McDonald owned the land bordering on the grant. In 1896, Archibald Ferguson got a grant of land on the road leading to Louisbourg, and his neighbours to the east were Roderick McDonald, Catherine and Angus Ferguson.

Donald McDonald was the teacher in 1847, and a school-house was built before 1875. A new school-house was completed for use in 1908. It was torn down in 1943.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

NEW BOSTON - NEW BRITAIN, Colchester County

These two locations, situated about three miles north of the south of the East River at Five Islands, in central Nova Scotia, probably began as lumbering camps run by Five Islands

people in the early 19th century. The two place-names are used for what was a continuous settlement, New Boston for Boston, U.S.A., and New Britain for that European country.

A school-house was in course of erection at New Boston in 1876. At New Britain, a school was constructed in 1877.

Lumbering was the main industry.

NEWBURN, Lunenburg County

It is about eight miles northeast of New Germany. This name may have been given because the area had been newly burned over by a forest fire.

Charles Jodrey received a grant of land here on September 22, 1846.

A Lutheran Church was built in 1906 and dedicated in 1907. The Anglican Church of the Transfiguration was probably built in the 1950's.

A school was built sometime between 1864 and 1872.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 154.

NEW CAMPBELLTON, Victoria County

The settlement of New Campbellton, located by the Great Bras d'Or Strait was known as "Kelly" or "Kelly's Cove" before it received its present name in 1862. This name was suggested to the residents in honour of Charles James Campbell an influential resident who was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia for Victoria County, 1855-61, 1863-67, 1872-73. Among the grantees were John McNeil, 1826, Murdoch Morrison, 1836, and John Bain, 1865. The only local industry of note was coal mining which was begun here as early as 1861.

NEW CANAAN, Cumberland County

A community situated north of Parrsboro. One of the grantees was Jesse Lewis, 1809. A way office was established there in 1860, and a Methodist Church was erected at Canaan in 1873.

NEW CANAAN, Kings County

This rural area is located about two miles south of Kentville in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after the Biblical land of promise. On March 23, 1810, 5000 acres of land on Canaan Road, South Mountain, were granted to John Van Buskirk and others.

Walter Nichols had been teaching "in the settlement called New Canaan" for some time prior to May, 1813. A school meeting house was built about 1831. A school-house was erected about 1866. A new school was built in 1907 to replace one that had burned down.

A postal way office was opened at Canaan Road in 1864. Canaan Way Office was established on March 1, 1871, with Adolphus Bishop as office keeper.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 129.

NEW CANADA, Lunenburg County

This place is located about eleven miles northwest of Bridgewater. It was probably named in honor of the Dominion.

Joshua and Henry Kaulbach both received grants of land here in February and March, 1845. Conrad Hirtle received a grant in 1849.

A Baptist meeting house was dedicated on June 29, 1873, The school was used for services for four years before. The Methodists were constructing a church in November, 1873. It was dedicated on April 28, 1878.

Population in 1956 was 122.

NEW CHESTER, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the upper Ecum Secum River, on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It may have been named after Chester, Lunenburg county. The earliest grants were made to: James Davis in 1857 and 1869, George and Joseph Fancy in 1858, and to John Cameron in 1866 and 1868. In 1909 the place was described as a farming and lumbering settlement which has grown up within the last fifteen or twenty years.

New Chester school section was formed in May, 1913, and a school was built in 1915-1916.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 65.

NEWCOMB CORNER, Halifax County

This settlement is located approximately twenty-three miles east of Truro about two miles south of the Musquodoboit River. It was named after Judson Newcomb who was Postmaster here in 1868. This Postal Way Office was officially established on July 1, 1870. One of the first settlers was John Higgins a soldier in the 70th Regiment who had come to the Musquodoboit area after serving in the United States in the American Revolutionary War. In 1810 his three adult sons, George, James and John, Jr., also received grants of land. George McLeod and James Dikeman received grants of 400 acres and 200 acres respectively on February 4, 1812.

A school-house was in course of erection at "Newcomb's Brook" in 1904.

Farming is the basic industry.

The population in 1956 was 57.

NEWCOMBVILLE, Lunenburg County

This is a community about three miles west of Bridgewater. It was named after the Newcomb family which settled here. "Newcombe" was an early version of the name.

On May 10, 1806, Grant Miller received a three hundred acre grant here. George and Michael Hirtle were early settlers and operated one of the first mills.

A school was built in 1870. A new elementary school was under construction in January 1966.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 145.

NEW CORNWALL, Lunenburg County

This community is between Mush-a-Mush Lake and Caribou Lake.

It was probably named after Cornwall, England, from where early settlers came.

Settlement began about 1805. Andrew Rafuse, Michael Brum and Thomas C. Hollamore were among the earliest to arrive.

A Baptist Church was erected in 1849. The second Baptist Church was begun in 1879 and dedicated in August 1889. A Union Church for Anglican, Lutheran and Presbyterian worship was built in 1861-63. A school-house built at Lower New Cornwall prior to 1856 was also used as a meeting-house.

The Union Church at Upper New Cornwall originally built by the Methodists at Indian Brook in 1850 was taken down and moved to a new location in 1915. It was dedicated on July 28, 1915.

A school was built at Upper Cornwall in 1870 and rebuilt in 1909. In 1882 a new school was completed at Lower Cornwall and in 1883 one was built at Middle Cornwall.

Farming, lumbering and freshwater fishing are the chief pursuits.

Population in 1956 was: New Cornwall, 174; Lower New Cornwall, 54; Upper New Cornwall, 66.

NEW CUMBERLAND, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located approximately one mile east of Kaulbach Lake three miles west of the La Have River and three miles north-west of West Dublin. This land was part of a grant made to William Nesbitt and others in 1765.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 103.

NEW DOMINION, Cape Breton County

It is located about two miles north-west of Saunders Cove. It was probably named after one of the Cape Breton County towns.

Grants of land here were made to Thomas Coldwell in 1855, and in 1863 to William Gammell and Angus McLean.

Farming is the basic industry.

NEWDY QUODDY, Halifax County

West Newdy Quoddy and East Quoddy are located on opposite sides of Quoddy Inlet about ten miles east of Sheet Harbour. "Newdy Quoddy" is an English variation of the Indian name, Noodakwade, "the seal hunting place." Variations were Noody Quoddy, Noody Quady, Newtonquoddy, and Newdiquoddy. Peter Besanson, born in Lunenburg County, had occupied a part of the escheated Hales (Hall) grant in 1823. George Harvey was his neighbour. George Smith, Martin Sperry, Martin Smith and James Kirker also had been living on the Hale grant for many years prior to 1827 and received grants in 1827 and 1828. The Hale grant had been escheated in 1819. In 1818 there were seven families living on the Hale grant.

The United Baptist Church of West Newdy Quoddy was begun in July, 1953, completed in 1954, and dedicated on July 19, 1954. A Presbyterian church was built about 1872 and opened on October 19, 1873. A Catholic chapel was being re-erected at "Quoddy" in September 1874 after being blown down in August, 1873.

A new school-house was built in 1876. Another new school was under construction in 1943, being completed by 1945.

A Postal Way Office was established at West Newdy Quoddy on June 1, 1873 with Michael O'Leary as Postmaster.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

The population in 1956 was: East Quoddy 59, West Newdy Quoddy, 109.

NEW EDINBURGH, Digby County

This community is on the southern side of Weymouth Harbour.

It was named after the capital of Scotland.

Basil Amirault, Sr., and Joseph Doucet settled here about 1764.

Three Scottish Loyalists came here in 1783 and gave the name to the village.

James Grant taught school here in 1833. Thomas Bannister kept a Post Office here 1784-1797. A new office was established in 1884 with Augustine Doucett as postmaster.

Fishing and farming are the major industries.

Population in 1956 was 183.

NEWELLTON, Shelburne County

This community is located on the west side of Cape Sable Island on the south shore of Nova Scotia. The Newell family appears in the records in connection with Cape Sable Island

in 1812. In 1828 a lot at West Head, which at that time undoubtedly included the present Newellton site, was purchased by Henry Newell, Jr.

Christianna Wilson kept a school in 1832 on Cape Island which may have been here. A log school-house was reputedly built in that year or just before.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 265.

NEW ELM, Lunenburg County

It is about three-miles south-east of Pleasant River and about a mile from the boundary between Lunenburg and Queens Counties in the south-western part of Lunenburg County.

This settlement was probably named because of a new growth of elm trees.

Early landowners here were: Eldred Cahoon, 1875; and Abraham Weagle, May 5, 1892.

A school-house was built in 1939.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 68.

NEW FRANCE, Antigonish County

Settlement S.E. of Antigonish, formerly Rear Fraser's Grant, it was named New France because a group of French speaking families settled among the Scots. Among the Acadians were Bonvie, Boudrot, Delorey, Gigneau, Melanson and Perault, and among the Scots were Cameron, Chisholm, Fraser, MacDonalds and McNeils.

The school section of New France was established in 1895 but the school was closed in 1955 and the section joined to Fraser's Grant because poor farm land resulted in depopulation.

NEW FRANCE, Digby County

It is on Langford Lake at the head of the Silver River.

Paul Stehelin purchased land here in December, 1895, named the place for France, his old homeland, and set up a lumbering business including mills and a street railway by which he could ship lumber to Weymouth, the nearest port. A store and a small school-house were built. The operation ran for a decade. It then gradually ceased as timber became harder to reach. The place is now a clearing with some remnant of the railway left.

NEW GAIRLOCH, Pictou County

This settlement is located between the southern end of the West and Middle Rivers of Pictou. It was named after Gairloch, Inverness-shire, Scotland, prior to February, 1815.

Findlay McDonald came from Scotland in 1801 and settled here soon afterward. Murdoch McPherson and possibly Alexander McKenzie settled here about 1805. David Ferguson was settled on a branch of Balfours Brook by 1814.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was built about 1857-58.

A school was established on Gairloch Mount in 1894. A postal way office was established at New Gairloch in 1859.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 51.

NEW GERMANY, Lunenburg County

This community is on the Bridgewater-Middleton Highway and about eight miles from the boundary between Lunenburg and Annapolis Counties.

Several of the early settlers were of German origin and they probably named the village in honor of their old homeland.

John Fiendel, John Varner, John Mailman, William Woodworth and Thomas Penny were early settlers about 1805-1815.

The Anglican Church of St. John's was built in 1844. A Baptist Church was built in 1842. A Methodist Church was built in 1850 and replaced by a new Church in 1916. A new Presbyterian Church was opened on August 28, 1898. Cossman Memorial Lutheran Church was built in 1907 and was dedicated on September 29, 1907.

Christian Tieufert was schoolmaster in 1828.

In October, 1833, a school-house was being erected on land sold to the Anglican Church by John Fiendel. A school was erected in 1865. New Germany Rural High School was opened in September, 1954. A new High School was built in 1964. A Postal Way Office was established in 1854.

Lumbering and milling are the main industries. In 1963 the only factory was George and Edward Zwicker's box factory.

Population in 1956 was 897.

NEW GLASGOW, Pictou County

This town is located near the head of tide on the East River of Pictou, near the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after Glasgow, Scotland by 1809; the name being suggested by Donald McKay. Thomas Fraser may have been the first settler in 1784. William and Alexander Fraser and John McKay settled here about 1785. Alexander Fraser had built a mill by January, 1793. In that year he asked for land elsewhere since he expected that the government was about to begin mining coal on his lot. Most of the lots on which the present town stands were granted between 1785 and 1818.

St. George's Anglican Church was begun in 1881, opened May 9, 1882. A Baptist "Vestry" meeting house was built about 1876, moved in 1894, and burned down on February 20, 1896. A new Baptist Church was dedicated February 7, 1897. The pre-

dominantly negro Second Baptist Church was built about 1908-09. In 1913 this was replaced by a new church, the old building being moved to the rear and joined on as a vestry. St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church was built in 1885, opened in 1886, and dedicated November 6, 1887. St. Gregory's Roman Catholic Church at Parkdale, one of the suburbs, was built in 1951, opened by Christmas. The Methodists purchased the old Knox Free Presbyterian Church in October, 1881, and used it until 1917 when it was demolished and the congregation bought the new St. Andrew's Church. In November, 1918, the new Trinity Methodist Church was opened and dedicated and new St. Andrew's Church was sold to J.D. and P.A. MacGregor Ltd. Trinity United Church was opened and dedicated September 7, 1930, whereupon the former Methodist church became Trinity United Church Hall. A Presbyterian church built on Frasers Mountain in 1819 was moved to New Glasgow in 1828 to form the beginnings of St. Andrew's congregation. This building was replaced by St. Andrew's Church in 1854. James Church was built about 1852. In 1888 new St. Andrew's Church split off from St. Andrew's congregation and opened their own church on December 15, 1889. In 1907 James Church and New St. Andrew's united to form First Presbyterian Church, their new Church being dedicated April 12, 1914 on the site of old James Church. Primitive Presbyterian congregation an offshoot of James Church built a church in 1849 which burned down in 1874. Knox Free Church was built 1845. In 1874 these two congregations united to form United Presbyterian Church, using Knox Church until their new Church was opened on January 9, 1876. About 1925, the name of this church was changed to Westminster Presbyterian Church. A Syrian or Maronite Catholic Church was built on Granville Street about 1908 and used until the congregation moved to Cape Breton in 1912. New Glasgow Penticostal Church was opened on January 23, 1949. The Salvation Army built Citadels here in 1903 and 1954. A church was built on Frederick Street in 1961 for the Plymouth Brethren. A Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Hall was under construction in January, 1961.

Andrew Blair opened a school about 1812 and a school-house was built by 1818. A new school was erected about 1842. About 1861 a two-storey school was built on the outskirts of the village to serve as a high school or academy with three teachers. A grammar school and five common schools were merged in a new building opened in May, 1862. The white school burned down in March, 1868 and was replaced by a new building. A new school was completed in 1876. In 1883 a new school was constructed on Temperance Street. A building erected as a high school was opened October 30, 1894. This later became the south school. The original "Brown" school was replaced by a second one in 1906. Another new four-room school was built in 1911. West side School was completed in 1914 and the high school was moved there. Acadia Street school was built in 1923. Albert Street High School was opened in July, 1930. A new Junior High School was com-

pleted in 1954 and in 1960-61 a second storey building was added to Brown school. In January, 1966, a 20-room overflow high school was under construction. A four-room Catholic parochial school built in 1891 was replaced by St. Johns Academy in 1917.

A postal way office was established about 1834 and a post office was opened in 1841. A Post Office-Customs House was built in 1884-1885. New Glasgow Federal building was opened in August, 1961 and the old building was purchased by the town in 1962 and renovated for a town hall. A jail was built about 1838. In 1867 a new court-house was erected. The new civic building on Archimedes Street containing the jail, police headquarters, courtroom and Pictou County Regional Library was completed in 1964. The old court-house was demolished.

Aberdeen Hospital was under construction in 1896, officially opened March 25, 1897. The new Aberdeen Hospital was opened March 9, 1955, and the nurses residence was opened July 29, 1959. A.Y.M.C.A. building was opened in 1886. In 1919 it was sold to the Albion Lodge of Masons and in 1933 the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission occupied the first floor. The Canadian Legion's Normandy House was opened in June, 1961. Norfolk Hotel was opened in 1882.

Newspapers published in New Glasgow included, *The Eastern Chronicle*, published by McConnell and Alley, which moved from Pictou in 1866; *The Plain Dealer* begun by S.M. MacKenzie and W. D. Stewart in May, 1880; *The Enterprise* which was begun in Pictou in 1888; *The Reporter* begun in July 1891 by J. W. Murray; *The Globe* which ran for two weeks in 1892; *The New Glasgow Commercial News* begun in August, 1898; *The New Glasgow Times* which was printed in Westville beginning in July, 1903; and the *New Glasgow News* begun by J. W. H. Sutherland in 1912. *The Colonial Standard* moved from Pictou about 1908 and ceased publication in 1914. *The Free Lance* begun in Westville in 1895, moved to New Glasgow about 1917 and was still being published in 1967. *The Maritime Presbyterian* was begun by Rev. Ephriam Scott in 1880, later merged into the *Presbyterian Record*. *The Farmers and Breeders Monthly Magazine*, edited by J. A. Fraser and printed by S. M. McKenzie began in July, 1889. *The New Glasgow Amateur Journalist Club Magazine*, edited by G. G. Patterson came out in 1880 as did *The Boys Ensign*, published by A. A. Stewart and J. W. McKaracher.

A bridge was built across the East River near the head of tide by September, 1803. It washed out in 1804 and a new bridge was built. The New Glasgow bridge was completed early in 1827. Another bridge was built in 1838. Draw bridges were built in 1859 and 1875. The latest bridge was begun in 1931, opened in July, 1932. An iron bridge was completed and opened in December 1887. The Intercolonial Railway was completed to New Glasgow from Truro by April, 1867. The first sod for the Eastern Extension Railway was turned in February, 1877 and the line was opened September 8, 1879. In October, 1866 the rail line

between New Glasgow and Fishers Grant (Pictou Landing) was opened. In the Fall of 1904 the Egerton Tramway Co. Ltd., completed their tram line connecting the four East River towns.

Fire destroyed much of the business section in 1873. On April 19, 1874, fire did $200,000 worth of damage, and on May 23, 1875 a further $25,000 loss was suffered because of fire. On September 20, 1948 a $100,000 fire destroyed part of the business section of town. New Glasgow was incorporated as a town in 1875 with A.C. Bell as first Mayor.

I. Matheson & Co. Ltd., began in 1867 as the Acadian Iron Foundry, John E. Garret Ltd., was founded in 1892. Maritime Steel and Foundries Ltd., was begun by J. W. Cumming as a blacksmith shop in 1902. It was incorporated in 1911 and amalgamated the McPherson Foundry in 1914. A new foundry was built in 1921. Standard Clay Products was founded by Wallace Trotter, Sr., in 1902. This plant was responsible for the growth of the suburb originally known as Pipetown and later called Parkdale. Steel Furnishing Co. Ltd., was founded by George McGregor in partnership with Andrew H. Rudland in 1906. It was incorporated in 1914. Cameron and Fraser Limited began in Pleasant Valley before 1905 and moved here in 1913. They began making coffins in 1915. The New Glasgow Foundry was established in 1917 by Joseph Allan.

Eastern Woodworkers Limited was an outgrowth of the carpentering skills of Harold Mingo in 1938. It was incorporated in 1949. Gomac Construction Limited was formed as a subsidiary in 1946. Tasco Sheet Metal and Roofing Co. Ltd., was formed in 1955. L. E. Shaw Ltd., built a brick manufacturing plant here about 1947. A new plant was built beside it in 1965. Other industries include Seven Up (New Glasgow) Ltd., McLeans Beverages Ltd. Acadian Coal Co. Ltd., Tidewater Construction, Imperial Oil Ltd., Farmers Co-op Dairy Ltd., Inter Supply Ltd., Canadian Oil Companies Ltd., Canadian Petrofina Ltd., and John J. Collie and Sons, Ltd.

Capt, George McKenzie (1798-1876) was a famous Pictou County shipbuilder. In 1821 he launched a schooner at Boat Harbour and about 1840 he established his shipbuilding business at New Glasgow. During his lifetime he built or owned about thirty-four vessels. As he gradually withdrew from the business of shipbuilding it was taken over by his nephew, James William Carmichael.

Capt. Thomas Graham and other members of the Graham family were also prominent in shipping and shipbuilding. Population in 1961 was 9782.

NEW GLEN, Victoria County

The settlement of New Glen lies north of Baddeck. Among the grantees were John Buchanan, 1841, Ewan McAskill, 1844 and Donald Morrison, 1858.

NEW GRAFTON, Queens County

It is about three miles east-north-east of Kedgemakooge.

This name is Scottish in origin and was given by Scottish people who settled here about 1821.

Siloam Freeman taught school here in 1845. A school-house built here in the early 19th century was destroyed by fire in 1876.

Lumbering is the chief industry.

The population in 1956 was 70.

NEW HARBOUR, Guysborough County

The four parts of this elongated settlement are situated on both sides of the New Harbour River on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian names were Ansaakw, "a lonely rock," and Okoboogwek, "foaming with discolored foam." The name "New Harbour" was probably descriptive at the time it was given to the cove. First settlement was begun about 1816 by Moses, James, and Nathaniel Bears from Barrington, Charles and James Nickerson from Manchester, John and James Sangster from Port Hastings and others.

A meeting house used by Baptists and Methodists was erected in 1847. A new Methodist church was under construction in 1877 and a new United Baptist Church was built 1884-87.

John E. Miller received a license to teach at New Harbour in 1838. About 1844 a school was erected. New school-houses were built in 1877 and 1881. A new school was built at Lower New Harbour in 1904. A three room consolidated school was officially opened January 14, 1966.

In 1854 a way office was opened with David Kirby as keeper. This office was officially established in 1856.

The upper bridge was built in 1888, the lower was built in 1902 and rebuilt in 1933.

Soon after the first settlement a saw mill was built by Bears and Nickerson. About 1874 a lumber and shingle mill was set in operation by Robert Sangster. Fishing is another industry.

NEW HARBOUR WEST, Guysborough County

See NEW HARBOUR

NEW HARRIS, Victoria County

The settlement of New Harris is on the north side of Great Bras d'Or Strait. It was formerly known as "Slois A Bhrochan." "Slois" is Gaelic for "place or country-side" and "Bhrochan" is the Gaelic for gruel, or very thin porridge. The Scottish settlers changed the name to New Harris after their home in Scotland.

NEW HARRIS FORKS, Victoria County

See NEW HARRIS SETTLEMENT

NEW HARRIS SETTLEMENT, Victoria County

New Harris Settlement is located on the north side of Great Bras d'Or Strait. Among the grantees were Roderick McLeod, 1868, and Charles S. Campbell, 1877.

NEW HAVEN, Victoria County

The settlement of New Haven, located south of Aspy Bay was formerly known as Hungry Cove. Among the grantees were David McKay, 1861, and the Rt. Rev. Hibert Binney, 1883. The main industry is fishing with a modern fish plant having been built in 1960. In 1956 the population was 183.

NEW JERSEY, Cumberland County

A settlement South-East of Oxford. Among the grantees were Jane Scott, 1896, William Wetherby, 1897, Charles Wetherby, 1898 and Stacey Moor, 1905.

NEW MINAS, Kings County

This settlement is located east of Kentville on the south side of the Cornwallis River about six miles from the mouth of the river in central Nova Scotia. The Minas Basin area received its name when the early French explorers discovered veins of copper at what they named Cap D'Or on the north side of the basin. The name, Les Mines, that they gave was changed to Minas and Minas Basin. Acadian settlement here probably began before 1700. In 1759 and 1761 this land became part of the Horton township grant.

The third Horton Baptist Church was built in 1856.

A school-house was built sometime prior to 1874. New schools were built in 1907 and in 1950.

A postal way office was opened in 1858.

Farming, especially fruit growing is the main industry. Acadia Foods Limited, opened a new plant here on August 26, 1959. A new Maritime Cooperative Services feed mill was constructed in 1962.

Population in 1956 was 789.

NEWPORT, Hants County

This settlement is located on the Herbert river in central Nova Scotia. It was named in honour of Lord Newport, a friend of the Honourable Jonathan Belcher, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1760-63. Before March 1761 it was part of the area known as East Falmouth.

New England planters arrived here in 1760. In March, 1761, the inhabitants petitioned to be set off as a distinct town. Accordingly, Newport township was granted to about 65 people on July 21, 1761. By 1763, the township had about 245 persons chiefly settled around Newport Landing. A town was laid out

opposite Windsor across the St. Croix river about 1762. The first meeting of the people of the future Newport township was held June 9, 1760.

The boundaries of the Anglican parish of St. James were established on March 30, 1814. St. James' Anglican Church was begun at Newport in 1790, completed after 1810, and consecrated on November 3, 1826. A new church was completed in 1857, consecrated June 27, 1858. The Parish hall was purchased and transported from Stanley Air Base in 1948. In July 1794, a lot of land at Newport Landing was given for a Methodist church and a suitable edifice was soon erected. A Presbyterian church was dedicated in 1841. The Church of Christ Disciples may have had a church under construction as early as 1839. A Baptist church at Newport was opened on February 1, 1852. It burned down in 1871, and a new church was dedicated on August 29, 1875. A Baptist church was built at Lower Newport in 1860.

A new school was built near the Episcopal church about 1825. It partly replaced an old school built three miles away toward Rawdon where Mr. Alexander was teacher. A national school was opened in 1824 with James Maxwell as teacher. In 1829 a two storey school building had been erected in a central part of Newport, and the inhabitants were desirous of help in erecting a new better building. A school was built at Newport Road in 1869, and at Newport in 1881. A new school was built at Newport Station in 1929. The 14-room Newport Station district school was built in 1963.

Postal Way Offices were established at: Newport in 1831, Newport Corner in 1850, Newport Landing in 1851, Newport Station in 1863, and Upper Newport in 1866. A Post Office was established at Newport in 1841. E. J. Dimock was the postmaster at Upper Newport, and T. Sweet managed the Way Office at Newport Station.

A library was "recently established in the township" in 1821.

Newport Station chiefly came into existence when the Railway was completed.

Agriculture in various forms is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was: Newport 101, Newport Corner 156, Newport Station 463.

NEWPORT CORNER, Hants County

See NEWPORT

NEWPORT STATION, Hants County

See NEWPORT

NEW PROSPECT, Cumberland County

A settlement east of Parrsboro. Grantees were Josiah R. and John A. Fulton, 1859. The first school was established by 1848. The population in 1956 was 87.

NEW ROAD, Halifax County

This place is located on the east side of Lake Major and about nine miles east-north-east of Dartmouth. It was probably so named because the road had been recently built when settlement began. Daniel Lawlor received two lots of land of 100 acres each in a grant dated January 21, 1818. In 1897 the place contained about 40 inhabitants, all negroes.

In 1897 the inhabitants resolved to build a new schoolhouse to replace one which had burned down 14 years previously. A new 3-room school was built in 1948 and burned down in 1963. The new 8-room Nelson Wynder school was opened May 28, 1964. The Allan W. Evans school was built in 1958-59.

The population in 1956 was 885.

NEW ROSS, Lunenburg County

This community is about 15 miles from Chester basin on the Chester Basin-Kentville highway and is just to the north of Lake Lawson.

The original name was Sherbrooke. In May, 1863, the name was changed in honor of Lord Mulgrave whose second title was derived from the Irish town of New Ross, and in honor of Captain William Ross who was granted land along with his group of one hundred and seventy-two disbanded soldiers. They arrived and began to build houses in August, 1816.

The first Christ Church, Anglican, was erected in 1824-25. A new Church was erected in 1876 and consecrated on September 25, 1879. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church was erected in 1827-28. It was replaced by a new chapel built in 1877. A Baptist Church was built in 1862. Another Baptist Church was opened in 1905 and dedicated May 21, 1905.

One of the first schools was taught by James S. Wells, beginning April 4, 1820. A school-house was built before 1824. George Turner began a school in 1845. A school-house was built in 1869. A school was built on Mill Road at New Ross in 1936.

A postal way office was established in 1855.

There are a few small farms, but lumbering is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 283.

NEW ROSS ROAD, Kings County

This rural area is located approximately one mile south of Murphy Lake in central Nova Scotia. It was so named because it was located on the New Ross road between Kentville and Chester. On February 6, 1822, Quartermaster Alexander Johnson received a grant of five lots of land in this area.

A postal way office was established on July 1, 1873, with Owen McGarry as postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 82.

NEW RUSSELL, Lunenburg County

This community is about three miles north of New Ross. It is probably called after one of its grantees, Henry Russel. James Roach and James Walker received grants of land in 1862. Henry Russel received his grant in 1893.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 89.

NEW SALEM, Cumberland County

A settlement south-west of Springhill. Grantees were Lieutenant Robert Spicer and Major Isaac Kepp, in 1784 and 1785, respectively.

The population in 1956 was 137.

NEWTON, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the East River St. Mary's about two miles south of the Pictou Guysborough county line in eastern Nova Scotia. The name was probably descriptive at the time it was given. In June 1800, a survey of two thousand acres of land was made for James B. Franklin. Thomas and Donald Fraser, natives of Scotland and residents of Pictou for twenty-eight years, obtained a licence of occupation for five hundred acres of land each in 1803. In 1811 they were desirous for a grant of the same. In February, 1811, lots were surveyed for Andrew Fraser, John Matheson, William McKay, junior and senior, John McBain and John McKay.

A school-house was built in 1901-1902. It burned down in April, 1947, and classes were resumed in the Denver community hall.

A postal way office was established in 1866.

Farming is the principal occupation.

Population in 1956 was 55.

NEWTON MILLS, Colchester County

This settlement is located about four miles east of Upper Stewiacke, on the south side of the Stewiacke River, in central Nova Scotia. Newton Brook was so named by Reverend James Smith, possibly in honor of an early settler. The establishment of a grist mill, and later the Mulgrave Woolen Mills brought about the name Newton Mills. Samuel Creelman was one of the grantees of Upper Stewiacke in 1783 and probably settled here soon after. He built a grist mill which was purchased by James Creelman in 1862, and converted to woolen manufacture in 1867. In 1888 the name of the firm was changed from Samuel Creelman and Sons to James Creelman and Sons. An establishment for the manufacture of woolen yarn had been erected at "Upper Stewiacke" by John and William Creelman before January, 1862. James Creelman and Sons Mulgrave Woolen Mills operated until about 1948.

A new school was built in 1923 to replace a building destroyed by fire during the preceding winter. In 1946 the community hall was used to contain the advanced department of the school.

A Postal Way office was established on April 1, 1872 with James Creelman as office keeper.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 148.

NEWTONVILLE, Kings County

This rural area is located about five miles south of Wolfville in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after early settlers. The village site was part of the Horton township grant of 1761.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 64.

NEW TUSKET, Digby County

This community is approximatly one mile east of Porcupine Lake and about fifteen miles south-south-east of Weymouth.

"Tusket" is an English variation of the Indian name "Neketaouksit" great, forked,, tidal river," referring to the Tusket River in Yarmouth county. The settlement is close to one of the tributaries of the Tusket River.

Daniel McAlpine, a Loyalist descendant, took possession of land here in 1822. James Green moved here in 1835.

A Baptist chapel was built about 1849 and replaced by a new church which was opened on January 13, 1878.

A school-house was built about 1840.

Henry C. Sabean, sr. opened a way office here in 1856.

Lumbering and agriculture are the major industries. Sabean Brothers built a steam saw-mill here in 1887-88.

Population in 1956 was 112.

NEW VICTORIA and VICTORIA MINES, Cape Breton County.

These communities are located on the east side of the mouth of Sydney Harbour, on the eastern side of Cape Breton Island. They were named in honour of Queen Victoria of England. When Irish people settled along this shore in the late 18th century, they named the entire point from Sydney Harbour to Lingan, Low Point.

At Victoria Mines, Henry Neil, John Naylor, Thomas Davis, John Gardner, Alexander Elder, and Jane Clarke all obtained grants of land in 1794. George Petrie was evidently sett-

led there by January, 1794, and Donald McGilvray received permission to occupy land sometime between May, 1795 and June, 1798. John Shanahan got a grant in February, 1803, and in March, 1811, Silvester Dumphy obtained a Crown lease for land. At New Victoria, William Ratchford, a native of Main-à-dieu, took up residence in 1808, Lawrence Barron arrived about 1811, and Maurice Doyle settled prior to 1816, in which year he died, and the land was occupied by his widow and her new husband, Thomas Cashen. Michael Mullins obtained a lease in April, 1810. and was living on the land by 1823. Thomas Aylford leased land in 1811 which bordered on land held, or occupied by Maurice Doyle, and in 1835 a grant of land was made to Thomas Carrol, an Irishman who settled on the southwest side of Kilkenny Lake in 1820.

St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic Church was built at Victoria Mines to replace an older building which was destroyed by fire. During the ministry of Reverend Martin Wallace a second church, St. Josephs, was built at New Victoria. Dugald Smith was the teacher at Low Point in 1830-31. A new school was erected in 1889. Another new school was erected at Low Point in 1927-28. A four-room school at New Victoria was opened in the Autumn of 1941.

A Postal Way Office was established at Low Point Shore in 1855. On February 1, 1869, a Way Office was established at Victoria Mines under Alexander C. Ross. New Victoria Federal Post Office building was completed on June 1, 1965. Low Point lighthouse was built late in 1832 and first lighted in December.

Mining was begun early in 1867 near Low Point by Messrs. Ross and Company, and in 1868 a temporary railway was built to a wharf a quarter-mile distant. The Victoria Mine at Low Point, opened by the General Mining Association in 1882, was sold to Dominion Coal Company in 1894 and was closed down in 1898. In 1913 it was reopened as Dominion Number 17 colliery. Some fishing and farming is carried on there.

Population in 1956 was: New Victoria, 993; Victoria Mines, 249.

NEWVILLE, Cumberland County

A community South-west of Springhill on Fullerton Lake. Among the grantees was John Allen in 1783.

NEW WATERFORD, Cape Breton County

This town which was incorporated in 1913 is 10 miles north-west of Glace Bay and 14 miles north-north-east of Sydney by highway. The locality was formerly known as Barrachois, meaning lagoon or pond. It is said that this community was named after the Irish seaport and shire town of Waterford from which many of its early settlers came.

New Waterford is a coal mining community. Lingan colliery was opened in the Lingan seam in 1854 a few miles east

of the site of New Waterford. Victoria mine at Low Point near the present New Waterford was opened in 1865.

The Lingan mine remained in operation until 1866, and the Victoria mine was finally abandoned in 1898. The Dominion Coal Company commenced operations at Barrachois (now New Waterford) about the first of September 1907, with William Maxwell as Manager, and Angus R. McDonald as Underground Manager of the mine. Dominion #14 was begun in 1908, Dominion #15 in 1910, Dominion #16 in 1911, and Dominion #17 in 1913. This mining activity attracted many settlers, Irish, Scottish, English, and East Europeans.

A 7-mile spur of the Sydney and Louisbourg railway, from Victoria mines to #12 colliery, served the town. Eventually Dominion #18 colliery was opened at New Victoria in 1939, and the operations of other mines were consolidated. Dominion #16 colliery ceased operations in 1963, leaving only #12 and #18 (which was due to close early in 1966) collieries in operation.

As in the cases of other communities in the mining area, New Waterford has been affected by fluctations in the demand for coal as well as by strikes. On June 10th, 1925, William Davis was shot and almost instantaneously killed as a parade of miners were marching to the Waterford Lake Power Plant, and two other miners were injured. The anniversary of Davis's death is still observed in New Waterford.

A hospital was opened in New Waterford in 1913, and a new building was begun in 1923 and completed in 1924, and a training school for nurses was established. Eventually, upon the completion of a new hospital and nurses' home, the old hospital closed its doors in 1963.

There was a school in the area in 1908. A year later an additional building for educational purposes was authorized in 1910. A four-room school was authorized for the site of the later Central School. Two 4-room schools were begun in 1912 and completed in 1913-14. In 1915 Central School was built and in 1935 it was enlarged to eight rooms. Other schools were built in 1937, 1938, and in 1954.

The Barrachois Post Office was established in 1907. In 1936 a new Post Office was built, and twenty years later it was expanded.

Missionaries visited the Lingan area in the early part of the nineteenth century. Our Lady of Mount Carmel parish was formed in 1912, and St. Agnes parish of the Roman Catholic church was formed in 1914. There had been occasional Presbyterian services in the area as early as 1876, but the Calvin Presbyterian church was established in 1908. The Methodist congregation formed in 1908 merged with the Calvin congregation in 1918. The Calvin Presbyterian church became the Calvin United church in 1925. The New Waterford Jewish congregation was founded in 1910, and it built a Synagogue in 1924. The Anglican church began its work in the community in 1908. A Mission Hall

was built in 1911, and a church was built in 1948. The New Waterford Salvation Army was organized in 1912.

New Waterford had a weekly newspaper in 1913-14. During the 1920's and 1930's Fergie Burns published the *New Waterford Times.*

The population of New Waterford in 1956 was 10,381.

NEW YARMOUTH, Cumberland County

It is located South-West of Springhill not far from Advocate Bay. Among the grantees were John Hall, 1785, and Alexander and John Grant, 1819.

NICHOLSVILLE, Kings County

This rural area is located on the South River in west-central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after early settlers. This area was included in a grant made to five members of the Barclay family on May 1, 1797.

A Methodist church was built here in 1875 and dedicated in March, 1876.

Samuel A. Randell was schoolmaster at "Nichols Settlement," Aylesford in 1838. A school was built about 1885.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 110.

NICTAUX, Annapolis County

This area is on the Nictaux River, about 4 miles southeast of Middleton. The Indian name was probably Niktak, "the forks of a river," and from this comes the English version of the name. It was settled in the early decades of the 19th century.

A Baptist Church was built soon after 1809 and was replaced by a new church begun in October, 1841. The old church was moved for use as a school. The new church burned in January, 1899. A new house of worship was erected, being opened in November, 1899. Zion United Church was built about 1860 as a Methodist Church. The Rudolph Hease house reportedly was built about 1765-1770 by Major Nathaniel Parker, one of the first settlers.

A way office was established in 1848 and a new school was built in 1875. In 1937 a new school was built to replace one destroyed by fire.

Agriculture, brickmaking, shipbuilding and mining were early industries. Lumbering and trucking are more recent fields of occupation.

Population in 1956 was: Nictaux, 555, Nictaux Falls, 268, Nictaux South, 87, Nictaux West, 87.

NICTAUX FALLS, Annapolis County

See NICTAUX

NICTAUX SOUTH, Annapolis County

See NICTAUX

NICTAUX WEST, Annapolis County

See NICTAUX

NINE MILE RIVER, Hants County

This rural area is located on the Nine Mile River in central Nova Scotia and takes its name from the River which is approximately nine miles in length. The Indians called it Nenadoogweboogwek, and Wokumeak, "the trail route." In 1797 it was described as a young colony of about 30 highland veterans. They received land in a grant dated March 5, 1816. Sir Alexander Inglis Cochrane received a grant at Nine Mile River on May 18, 1830, and Evan McKay received a 400 acre grant at Upper Nine Mile River on November 12, 1828.

There was a new church in Nine Mile River settlement in July 1823. On December 31, 1845, a grant of money was made to the Anglican congregation for the erection of a new church. Part of the proceeds of a picnic held at Enfield in July, 1899 were to go to reclaim an old chapel which had been moved down from Nine Mile River. The Presbyterian church, built in 1865 was replaced by a new building in 1884.

A school-house was "provided for" at Lower District, Nine Mile River, and school commenced in November 1817. A school-house was "provided for" in the central district in 1818. New schools were erected in both Nine Mile River and Upper Nine Mile River in 1866. A new school was built in Upper Nine Mile River in 1894. In 1946 the village purchased and remodelled a former hall for school purposes. In 1951 another new school was completed at Upper Nine Mile River.

Postal Way Offices were established at Nine Mile River in 1852, and at Upper Nine Mile River in May 1883.

Farming and limited lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was: Nine Mile River 185; Upper Nine Mile River 201.

NINEVEH, Lunenburg County

It is about eight miles south-south-west of New Germany. This place name is of Biblical origin.

Early landowners were: John H. Kaulbach, March 26, 1842; William S. Jacobs, November 28, 1845, John Campbell, 1850; and Alexander Sheehan, April 6, 1858.

A school was built in 1883. A post office was planned in August, 1913.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 125.

NINEVEH, Victoria County

The locality of Nineveh is located north of the Bras d'Or Lake south west of Baddeck. It was named after the ancient capital of the Assyrian Empire. Among the grantees were John Campbell, 1850, and John Campbell, 1874.

NOEL, Hants County

This settlement is located on Noel Bay in Cobequid Bay about nine miles north of Kennetcook.

The Indian name was Lesipkik, or Liksak, "worn rocks." Noel originated with the Acadians who lived here in the eighteenth century. It may have been named for Noel Pinet, an early Acadian settler.

When Post Offices were established, the lower district set up one first and took the name of Noel. The original Neol became Densmores Mills when its post office was established.

In 1748 there were seven Acadian families in the vicinity of Noel. On September 28, 1765, a section of land was granted to Charles Morris and William Beard at Village Noel. The grant was sold to Timothy O'Brien of Windsor on June 29, 1771. The four O'Brien brothers from Londonderry, Ireland had first settled in Londonderry, Nova Scotia, but moved to this old Acadian hamlet in 1771. Other early settlers were James Densmore about 1780 and Andrew Main about 1804.

A Presbyterian church was built here sometime between 1812 and 1841, possibly by 1829. A new Presbyterian church was in course of construction in June, 1872. In 1878 a congregational church was built in East Noel. This congregation united with the United Church which was formed in 1925. A new Sunday School hall, in use in 1904, was completed in 1908.

Andrew Murdoch was schoolmaster from October 30, 1815 to October, 1816. A school-house was built in 1816 under the name of Shad Creek school. In 1869 it was condemned and a new building replaced it in 1875. Cobequid district school in East Noel was built in 1961.

A Way Office was established in the home of George McLellan about 1840 or 41. A Post Office was set up in 1845. A Way Office was established at Noel Shore in 1855.

A library was established in 1954.

The industries include: farming, lumbering, milling, boat building, and maple sugar processing. In the 19th century, gypsum and manganese quarries helped to provide a livelihood for the villagers. The Noel Mills Company had a sawmill, a grist mill and a mill for grinding gypsum in 1839.

Population in 1956 was: Noel 212, Noel Shore 102, East Noel 102.

NOEL ROAD, Hants County

This settlement stretches along the southern part of the

road between Kennetcook and Noel Bay in the central section of Nova Scotia. It derives its name from being "the road to Noel."

John White and William McCulloch were among the earliest grantees in the area on December 23, 1815. Alexander McCulloch received a grant south of these grants on April 7, 1831. Daniel and Robert Greeno received grants further north in 1854 and 1859.

St. James' United Church was probably built in the late 19th or early 20th century.

A school was built in 1865. In 1902 a new school was built at South Noel Road.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was: Noel Road 157, Noel Road North 200.

NOEL SHORE, Hants County

See NOEL

NORTH AINSLIE, Inverness County

It is north of Lake Ainslie and about six miles southeast of the town of Inverness. The name is descriptive.

Early settlers here included Archibald McKinnon and Donald McPherson both natives of Scotland who in 1821 received tickets of location, Flora McInnes who in 1827 received a grant of land here which had previously been held by Robert McLeod, a native of Scotland and John McQuarrie whose land was surveyed in 1827 and whose grant was made in 1836.

North Ainslie has a post office.

In 1826 a school had been recommended for the settlement of Lake Ainslie. Schools in North-East Lake Ainslie were run by D. McLean and a William Ayre in 1854 with five and nine pupils respectively. In the 1870's a school was located here. In 1899 the school-house was destroyed by fire. It was replaced by a new one in 1900. Another new school-house was built in 1942.

NORTH ALTON, Kings County

See ALTON

NORTH BELLEVILLE, Yarmouth County

See BELLEVILLE

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Queens County

See SOUTH BROOKFIELD

NORTH EARLTOWN, Colchester County

See EARLTOWN

NORTH-EAST EGYPT, Inverness County

It is about three miles north-east of Northeast Margaree and a mile south-east of Frizzleton.

The locality derived its name from the Biblical story about Joseph's sojourn in Egypt, the Joseph in this instance being Joseph Hart, son of Irad Hart, of what was later Margaree Centre (Cranton Section).

Early settlers at North-East Egypt were Patrick Coady, a native of Ireland, who sold a farm here in 1780 to Joseph Dobson who came from Yorkshire, England, Duncan Carmichael who came from Oban, Scotland, with his father Daniel to the area around 1810. Jacob Styles Ingraham, who leased land on the east side of the Margaree River on September, 1817; Joseph Hart and Michael Murphy who came from Wexford, Ireland to Newfoundland and then to Margaree Harbour in 1812 and finally to this area in 1821. Among other settlers were M. G. Crowdis, I. Findlayson, Donald and John MacPherson, W. Watson, Patrick Ryan and P. Murray.

A number of mills were operated in the area. The first grist mill in the Margaree Valley was owned by Captain John Phillips. Other millers were William and Edmund Ross, Hezekiah Ingraham, the McDaniels on Salt Brook and Nelson Dobson on Egypt Brook. The last grist mill in the Valley was operated by John J. Crowdis on Egypt Brook until shortly after 1930.

The first carding mill in the area established by Stephen Trenholme on Egypt Brook, a tributary of Nile Brook.

John G. Crowdis was the first postmaster here.

John Newton taught school before 1861 on the east side of the North-East Margaree River between Methodist Church hill and Egypt Brook. Before the inclusion of North-East Egypt in the Frizzleton School District was created in 1884, a school called "Brook School" built near the Dominion Government Fish Hatchery was attended by pupils from North-East Egypt. John H. McLeod was one of the first teachers. In 1958 consolidation of schools meant that pupils in this locality would attend the North East Margaree Consolidated School at Margaree Centre.

NORTHEAST HARBOUR, Shelburne County

It is on the east side of a point of land extending into Negro Harbour near the southern tip of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name for Cape Negro, just across the harbour, was Kespoogwit, "lands end." The present name is taken from the location.

In 1794 Joseph Smith, son of Elkanah Smith one of the Barrington grantees, sold his land on the eastern side of Negro Harbour to Captain William Greenwood who became one of the earliest permanent settlers.

A church was built by the Methodists in 1855. It burned down on January 27, 1907, and a new church was built in 1908 which became Trinity United.

By 1846 there was a school in the area, and about 1884 a school-house was built. In 1850 A. R. Greenwood kept a Postal Way Office in the village.

Industries are related to the sea, including fishing, moss-gathering, boat-building, etc.

Population in 1956 was 96.

NORTH-EAST MABOU, Inverness County

It is about two miles north-east of Mabou Harbour. An early settler was John Murray who arrived in 1825 and subsequently went to Hillsborough and Donald and Dougald Beaton.

The North-East Mabou Bridge on the Coal Mines Road was constructed in 1897. A school was constructed at North-East Mabou in 1881.

The population of North-East Mabou in 1956 was 101.

NORTH-EAST MARGAREE, Inverness County

It is about four miles east of Margaree Forks and about ten miles south-east of Margaree Harbour.

The first settler in this district was James Ross, who is said to have arrived in 1793. Between 1805 and 1811, James and his brothers, William and David obtained grants of land. The wife of James, the former Harriet LeJeune was the first white woman in the district, the famous "Granny Ross" who administered serum to sufferers of small pox, etc. and who lived to be a supposed 120. Among other early settlers in the district was Miles McDaniel from County Wexford, Ireland, John Phillips from England by way of Newfoundland and Margaree Harbour, Robert Cranton, John Crowdis of Yorkshire, England and Thomas Etheridge. It was not until 1809 that the upper part of the valley had its first settler, Irad Hart, who finally settled at North-East Margaree in 1809, though he had been in Cape Breton since 1804. Hart besides being known for his religious activities was the first Justice of the Peace of the District. By 1820 there was a thriving settlement in the Valley on both sides of the river.

Ross section was originally the centre for the sorting of mail in the North-East Margaree District but since 1960 this work has been done at Margaree Forks. North East Margaree had a way office in 1841 as did Middle Settlement, North East Margaree in 1866.

The first grist mill in the valley was owned by Captain John Phillips.

In 1890 the first telegraph service was installed in Margaree Valley, the operator being Mrs. Armenia Ross. The first telephone service was established in 1900 by a line running from Baddeck through Middle River to North-East Margaree.

Joseph A. Ingram was the first councillor of North-East Margaree. An early schoolmaster was James Gillis who in 1831 taught seventeen children. In 1836 John Munro was teaching thirty-nine children. The first school at North-East Margaree

stood where Cranton School stands today. Its teacher was Benjamin Etter who lived at the school. In 1958 the Margaree Consolidated School was completed and is located at Margaree Centre.

The first blacksmith was Mudford. One of the first wheelrights was William Miller Ross, Edward Watson was a cabinet maker. The first carding mill (later a woolen mill employing at least twenty hands) was owned by Stephen Trenholme and operated on Upper Lakes O'Law Brook.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church was built at North-East Margaree. It was replaced by a new building in 1871. The first resident priest was Rev. Eugene O'Riley. Until 1937 St. Patrick's Church was affiliated with St. Michael's Church at East Margaree. In this year it became affiliated with St. Joseph's parish as South West Margaree.

Methodism was introduced to the area by the Ross brothers who were the first settlers. Edmund Ross was a preacher. The first Methodist Church was of log construction. In 1870 a frame building was erected. A third Church was built in 1901. The first resident minister was appointed in 1850.

The Congregationalist Church began with Irad Hart as a lay preacher. The Church founded in 1822 was called the Church of Jesus Christ of the Congregational Order. The first Church was built of logs. A new Church was ready for occupancy by 1834 or 1835. Rev. Josiah Hart began a pastorate lasting until 1862. This Church was replaced by a new one in 1853 or 1854. The present Church now called Wilson United Church was built in 1905 and opened in 1906.

In April, 1835, the Margaree Baptist Church was organized for the area at the home of John Louis Ingraham. The clergyman in charge was Rev. William Burton. The first Church was built in 1837. The second Church was built across the river in Margaree Valley on land acquired from Robert Burton in 1862.

It is said that the first resident Presbyterian in the whole district was Henry Taylor who settled at Margaree. The area was visited by Rev. Aeneas McLean between 1828 and 1832. In 1840 John Gunn was inducted into the pastorage charge of this area.

NORTHEAST POINT, Shelburne County

This community is located at the northern end of Cape Sable Island, on the south shore of Nova Scotia. Its name refers to the nearby north-east extremity of the island.

Settlement began here soon after 1760 when the land was occupied, and in 1767 granted, to New England emigrants.

A Presbyterian meeting-house was built in the 1840's.

A Ferry service connecting the island at Northeast Point and the mainland at Knowles Point was in operation in 1847. The Barrington and Cape Island Steam Ferry Company was incorporated in 1884 with the *Yuba* as the first boat. The Cape

Island causeway was constructed in 1948-49 and opened in August, 1949.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 131.

NORTHFIELD, Annapolis County

This place is located on the Annapolis-Queens County line, west of Dean Lake.

The settlement gets its name from its location north of the larger settlements in North Queens County. J. E. Brown, Andrew Dukeshire, and Peleg Ringer were landowners here in 1838.

There was a school-house here in 1897.

Lumbering is the major industry.

NORTHFIELD, Queens County

This community is about four miles east of Maitland Bridge and near the boundary between Queens and Annapolis Counties.

The name is descriptive. This settlement was probably an offshoot of the Kempt and Maitland settlement where Thomas Kempton, Zenas Freeman, and John Dukeshire were the pioneers about 1821.

Lumbering is the main industry.

Population of Northfield in 1956 was 50.

NORTH FOURCHU, Richmond County

This settlement is near the north-eastern end of the County. (See FOURCHU).

NORTH FRAMBROISE, Richmond County

It is located near the north-eastern end of the county and about four miles from the coast. Grantees here included Alexander McLeod, 1857, and Donald and Angus McQueen, 1858. North Frambroise was described in 1904 as a post farming and fishing settlement in 1904.

NORTH GLEN, Cape Breton County

It is located about four miles north-east of Lake Uist. The name describes the location in relationship to the main settlement along the road between Big Pond and Lake Uist. The Morrisons were early settlers. About 1875, three Morrison families, a McCuish and a McDonald family lived here.

NORTH GRANT, Antigonish County

A settlement north-west of Antigonish.

The eastern section of the Yankee Grant was called the North Grant because it was north of Antigonish. The first settler on the road from Antigonish to the Gulf shore was one Mac-

Cann who built a frame house using as corner posts four trees standing in their natural position. Neil and Ewan MacKinnon made the next clearing in 1824 on four hundred acres they had purchased from Sir Charles Mary Wentworth. A few years later settlers came named Campbell, Delaney, Grant, Johnston, Kennedy, McDonald, McIsaac, MacKinnon, McLeod, MacPherson, Ronan and Siggins. In the mid-nineteenth century they were joined by Irish families who migrated by way of Newfoundland or Guysborough County. In 1898 it was a farming settlement with a population of 75.

The first school was kept in one end of the dwelling of Neil MacKinnon who had been teaching school at Williams Point. In 1831 he was still teaching there. A new school house was built at Upper North Grant in 1884. In 1903 the school sections of Lower North Grant and Upper North Grant were consolidated as North Grant section No. 61.

In 1889 the name of part of North Grant was changed to Strathmore but that name has disappeared from common usage.

The population in 1956 was 134.

NORTH GREENVILLE, Cumberland County

See GREENVILLE STATION

NORTH GUT ST. ANNS, Victoria County

North Gut St. Anns is located at the head of St. Ann's Harbour. The first settlers were followers of Rev. Norman McLeod. They arrived here in 1820 from Pictou where they had lived briefly after leaving Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in 1817. A school was established by 1854.

NORTH HARBOUR, Victoria County

The Community of North Harbour is located in Aspy Bay. This name describes the position of the settlement. Grantees include Samuel Holmes, 1828 and William Corbet, 1848. A Methodist Church was built here in about 1878.

NORTH HIGHLANDS, Inverness County

This place is about eight miles north of Mabou.

An early settler included John McIntire and Alexander McKay who were here about 1823 and Donald McLean, who had land surveyed for him in 1827.

There was a school here in the 1870's and in 1924 a new school was constructed to replace one destroyed by fire.

NORTH INTERVALE, Guysborough County

See GUYSBOROUGH INTERVALE

NORTH KEMPTVILLE, Yarmouth County

See KEMPTVILLE

NORTH LAKE STREAM, Antigonish County

Stream flows S.E. into North Lake near Georges Bay so called because it runs into North Lake.

NORTH LOCHABER, Antigonish County

Settlement south west of Antigonish so named because it is north of the lake.

See LOCHABER

NORTH MIDDLEBORO, Cumberland County

See MIDDLEBORO

NORTH NOEL ROAD, Hants County

See NOEL ROAD

NORTHPORT, Cumberland County

A community on the south side of the mouth of the Shinimicas River. Its name in use since 1875 is derived from its position. Among the grantees were Jeremiah and William C. Brownell, 1810, and Archibald Dickey and John Cooper, 1823. The first church there was St. Paul's Presbyterian Church which was opened in June, 1903.

The population in 1956 was 140.

NORTH RANGE, Digby County

See NORTH RANGE CORNER

NORTH RANGE CORNER, Digby County

It is approximately four miles east of Plympton.

This rural area got its name from the location on the northern end of a range of hills running parallel to St. Mary's Bay. North Range Corner was named because it was at the junction, or "corner," of the Barton to North Range and South Range roads.

In 1815 some residents of Plympton moved here. James Brown was a pioneer west of the corner, and Henry, Joseph, and Jacob Barnes were pioneers to the east.

The Baptist Church at the "corner" was dedicated May 6, 1877.

A school-house was built about 1840. Charles McNeil, Jr., kept a post office in July, 1866, at the "corner." In 1937 a new school-house was built to replace one destroyed by fire.

Lumbering and farming are the major industries.

Population in 1956 was: North Range, 94; North Range Corner, 61.

NORTH RIVER, Colchester County

The three communities that share this place-name are located in the vicinity of the forks of the North River in central Nova Scotia. This river, which gave the community its name, was probably so called by the early settlers of Truro because its flow was almost directly from north to south and also because the river was north of the town.

A few Acadians settled along the North River by 1748. The Dugas family lived here and on old maps the river is called River Dugato. The intervale land along the river undoubtedly attracted some of the proprietors of Truro and Onslow townships soon after they arrived in 1761 of which Captain William Blair was one.

A Methodist chapel was begun in June, completed by September 6, 1855. A new church was begun April 17, opened December 17, 1882. A Presbyterian church was built about 1861 at "North River of Onslow." A new Presbyterian church at Upper North River was opened on October 27, 1895. A Presbyterian church at "West Branch North River" burned on May 11, 1896 and the new building which replaced it was opened June 13, 1897. Thomas Baird was the schoolmaster at North River, Onslow in 1828. A new school building was opened at West Branch North River in 1876.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1866. In February, 1892 a new Post Office was opened with Robert Stewart as Postmaster.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was: North River, 289; Central North River, 59; Upper North River, 81.

NORTH RIVER, Lunenburg County

The location of this small settlement is near the confluence of the LaHave and North Rivers and about seven miles north-north-west of New Germany. It takes its name from the fact that it is near the north branch of the LaHave River.

A school was built at North River in 1892.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population of North River in 1956 was 335.

NORTH RIVER BRIDGE, Victoria County

The settlement of North River Bridge is situated north of St. Ann's Harbour. The area was first settled by Scots from the Islands of Lewis and Harris in the Hebrides between 1828 and 1840. A Presbyterian Church was built here between 1857 and 1865. There was a school in the North River district by 1867.

NORTH RIVER CENTRE, Victoria County

The settlement of North River Centre is beside the North River. It was settled by Scots from the islands of Harris and

Lewis, in the Hebrides between 1828 and 1840. There were gypsum quarries in operation here in 1904.

NORTH RIVERSIDE, Guysborough County

See RIVERSIDE

NORTHS, Kings County

This rural area is located about three miles north of Canning and approximately two miles from the western shore of Minas Basin in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named for the North family who were early residents. Settlement began in this area soon after Cornwallis township was granted to New England emigrants in 1761.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 51.

NORTH SALEM, Hants County

This rural area is located about four miles west of the confluence of the Stewiacke and Shubenacadie rivers in central Nova Scotia. This name is probably descriptive since Salem signifies peace and tranquility.

Two main grants were made in this area to Thomas Knowles, John Dewel, and William Delaney on February 23, 1815, and to Samuel Noble, Henry Leck, and Thomas Ainslie on August 21, 1829. These last three moved here shortly after they arrived in Halifax in May, 1817.

A school was being built in 1865 and was completed by 1870. A Presbyterian church was built in 1883. A Postal Way Office was established in 1865.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 136.

NORTH SHORE, Cumberland County

A community on the Northumberland Strait, east of Pugwash. The first grantees were Westchester Loyalists, among whom were John Stevens, Michael Lloyd and John Baker, 1785.

NORTH SHORE, Victoria County

North Shore is located north of St. Ann's Harbour. The first settlers here were named Doyle, Curtis, Kehoe and two other Irish families, who removed to Ingonish sometime before 1828. The first school was built here by 1854.

The population in 1956 was 70.

NORTH SIDE EAST BAY, Cape Breton County

It is located on the north side of the East Bay and takes its name from its location. One of the Indian names for East Bay was Aglaseawakade, "the English settlement."

Edmond McAdam, a native of Scotland, emigrated to Prince Edward Island about 1790, then moved here and settled shortly before June, 1815. John McAdam, a native of Prince Edward Island, received a grant of a neighbouring lot in 1835. Archibald McAdam, born in Prince Edward Island, settled next to John McAdam shortly before June, 1815.

John McEachern was the teacher at "North Side St. Andrews or East Bay" in 1834. A school-house was built by 1839, and John McDonell was the teacher in that year. A new school-house was built in 1918.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1855.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 72.

NORTH SYDNEY, Cape Breton County

Deriving its name from the Hon. Thomas Townshend, the first Viscount Sydney, this town which was incorporated in 1885, is situated on the north side of Sydney Harbour. Nearby are the coal fields of Sydney Mines and the farming areas of George's River, Bras d'Or, and Boularderie. According to Rev. S. T. Rand, D.D., the Micmac name for North Sydney was "Gwesomkeak." It was known for many years as North Bar on account of the sand bar here.

Early settlers were Loyalists but many Scots arrived between 1802 and 1840 and a considerable number of Irishmen settled here after 1845. However, according to tradition, Adam Moore and William Campbell, Aberdonians, settled here about 1780. John Henry and Francis Jones received grants of land in this locality in 1792 and 1794, respectively. After the General Mining Association obtained control of coal mining in the area in 1827, the community at North Bar expanded. When a second shaft was sunk in 1834 at Sydney Mines a railway was built to North Sydney and piers were erected at its terminus. Locomotives, "Sydney" and "Halifax," were put in operation on this railway in 1853.

Samuel George Archibald was the agent of the General Mining Association for the sale and shipping of coal. He formed the company of Archibald and Clarke in the 1830's and began to build, buy and charter vessels for coal and other cargo. A few years later Peter Hall Clarke left the company and other Archibalds joined it. Between 1841 and 1871, the Archibalds built about twenty-seven vessels at North Sydney. These vessels were built under the direction of William Nesbitt, James Lawley or John Moffatt. Joseph Salter & Sons, Limited, and others also built ships at North Sydney. Archibald and Company broadened its activities to include sealing, deep sea-fishing, West Indian trade and general business.

North Sydney has been an important seaport. For many years it was significant in the coal trade. It was a terminus for local and foreign shipping services. The Reid-Newfoundland Com-

pany established a ferry service between North Sydney and Newfoundland in 1898. In recent years the North Sydney-Newfoundland ferry service has been improved and its docking facilities have been greatly expanded.

For nearly twenty-five years after Sydney and Halifax were connected by railway in 1891, North Sydney was connected by a spur with the main line. But in 1914 the main line was shifted to pass through North Sydney. The North Sydney-Sydney Mines Tramway was constructed in 1902-03.

North Sydney is a victualling point for fishing boats, and it has served as a haven and base of operations for Lunenburg and Massachusetts fishermen.

The Western Union Cable office was moved from Port Hastings to North Sydney in 1875 and a new building for this service was erected in 1914. Eventually technical innovations gradually made the cable office obsolete, and it was finally closed in 1962.

The North Sydney Marine Railway, a major factor in the economy of the town was built by Archibald and Company in 1865. Changes have been made in it since then.

In 1967 the industries of North Sydney included fish processing, aluminum products, the marine railway, and a foundry. There are also two printing shops and a monuments shop.

It is said that the first Presbyterian service in that area was held at Upper North Sydney in 1802, and that a Baptist Church was built on the north side of Sydney Harbour in 1828.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was built in 1844. For nine years it was served from Sydney but in 1853 a Sydney Mines-North Sydney Parish was formed. A second church was begun in 1882 and completed in 1883. The Church was destroyed by fire in 1907 and a third church was opened in 1912.

Bethel Chapel, built in 1849, was used by various Protestant denominations in North Sydney for nearly thirty years. In 1876 St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church was built, and in 1899 it was replaced by a larger one. St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church became St. Matthew Wesley United Church in 1925.

The Anglican Church of St. John the Baptist was opened in 1877 as a mission of the parish of Sydney Mines. The parish of North Sydney was constituted in 1882 and a new church was built in 1902. This church was destroyed by fire in 1959 and a new church was opened in 1966.

A Methodist Church was built in 1876 and it was enlarged in 1893 and 1901. After Church union in 1925, this building was sold to the Presbyterians and it became St. Giles' Presbyterian Church.

First Calvary Baptist Church, North Sydney, had its beginning in 1925 when the Rev. Joseph Dimock and others met in a union meeting-house to form a church. For about twenty years the congregation worshipped in a building called The Bethel, but in 1846, the Baptists built their own church at Upper North

Sydney. A new church was built in 1876 and this was replaced by a larger one in 1914.

The Salvation Army began services in North Sydney in 1886. It acquired the Royal Albert Hall in 1905. This building was destroyed by fire in 1924 and was replaced by a fire proof building in 1925.

The Seventh Day Adventists held services in North Sydney in 1913 and they organized a congregation in 1915. In 1917 they built a church at North Sydney. This building was replaced by another Church which was opened in 1948.

Jehovah's Witnesses and the Pentecostalists are also represented in North Sydney.

Hamilton Hospital, North Sydney, was opened in September, 1908. It was enlarged in 1930 and in 1940. St. Elizabeth Hospital was opened in 1954 and Hamilton Hospital was then made into a home for the aged.

At one time there was a 1-room school near the pier. For a time there was a 2-room school on the site now occupied by Gateway Motors. Classes were also held in The Bethel for some years. In 1866, North Sydney had three schools and had just purchased land for another school which was opened in 1868. In 1873 another school was built and in 1883 a building was leased for educational purposes. In 1888 another school was established. Regent Street school was built in 1883-93. Other schools were opened in 1903-1913 and in 1920. In 1926 St. Joseph's school was being built. Thompson High School was opened in 1950. St. Mary's school was erected in 1953. An addition was made to Fairview school in 1958 and by 1963 additions to other schools were planned.

North Sydney had a postal way office in 1837 and a post office in 1871. In 1959 a federal building, in which the post office is located, was constructed.

North Sydney has had several newspapers. *The Cape Breton Spectator* was published in 1846-47. The *Herald* began to appear in 1872. A monthly magazine, *The Canadian Commonwealth* ran from about 1913 to 1918. Such religious periodicals as, *The Cape Breton Methodist and Church Record, Church Work* and *The Diocesan Times*, were also printed.

The town installed electric lighting in 1891, a water system in 1895 and sewers in 1902.

The population of North Sydney was 8,752 in 1966.

NORTHVILLE, Kings County

This rural area is located about five miles south-east of Halls Harbour in central Nova Scotia. It was probably so named because of its position.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 117.

NORTH WALLACE, Cumberland County

See WALLACE

NORTH WEST, Lunenburg County

This is north-west of the town of Lunenburg and on the east side of Dores Lake. This is a shortened form of the old name, North West Range derived from the location north-west of Lunenburg and from the "range" of hills.

Settlement began here soon after Lunenburg was founded. Land was parcelled out in 1761. Jaque Bouteillier was one of the early settlers about 1761.

A Baptist Church was erected about 1818-1820.

A school-house was built in 1771. Another school was built sometime between 1864 and 1872.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 139.

NORTH WEST ARM, Cape Breton County

It is a small community situated at the head of the west arm of Sydney Harbour. The west arm is also known as the North West Arm, and the settlement got its name from its location there. An early name for the arm was Prince William Henry Sound.

In 1804 John Lewis Stout purchased a 300 acre lot from William McKinnon, and got a grant of it in 1808. In 1831 land was granted to Elizabeth Code, widow of Nicholas Code, who got a crown lease in 1814, and to Reverend Frederick Darin. Settlement, however, began in this area in the early 1780's. In September, 1788 there were 61 people at the North Arm, mostly Loyalists.

An Anglican Church was erected in 1818 and was enlarged to nearly double its original size in 1858. Hugh Matheson was the teacher at South Side North West Arm in 1829. Angus Bethune was the teacher at the "new opened" school at Back Settlement of North West Arm in May, 1834.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 215.

NORTHWEST COVE, Lunenburg County

It is near the south-west side of St. Margarets Bay and about eight miles south of Hubbards. This area gets its name from its location north-west of the mouth of St. Margarets Bay.

James Croucher lived here in 1832. Thomas James and William Cochrane were also early settlers. A chapel-school which later became St. Cuthberts Anglican Church was built in 1882 and consecrated on December 11, 1917. A school was built in 1883.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 62.

NORTH WEST HARBOUR, Shelburne County

This settlement is located on the west side of a point of land extending into Negro Harbour, on the south shore of Nova Scotia. This location in relation to the harbour gave it its name. Settlement was begun in the late 18th century by Barrington township proprietors.

Fishing is the basic industry.

NORTH WILLIAMSTON, Annapolis County

It is located on the south side of the Annapolis River, near Lawrencetown.

Once called Schafner settlement after grandsons of Adam Schafner who settled here, the village was probably renamed in honour of King William IV who died in 1837. Settlement probably began soon after 1760.

A new school was built in Williamston in 1868.

Farming, especially fruit growing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was: North Williamston 88, South Williamston 110.

NORWOOD, Digby County

It is on the Yarmouth-Digby county line north of Lake Annis.

This name is probably a shortened form of North Woods, given because of its location North of Yarmouth. When the Western Counties (later D.A.R.) railway was built in the 1880's this village grew as a station and distribution centre.

Norwood Station Baptist meeting-house was opened on May 12, 1889.

Lumbering and farming are the major industries.

NUTTBY, Colchester County

This is a small community located near the head of the North River in central Nova Scotia. "Nutt" is part of an old family name, McNutt, "by" means a dwelling place or town, hence "the dwelling place of the McNutts." Grants of land were made to John and Thomas McNutt in 1856, to James McGill in 1863, and to Thomas McNutt in 1888. Luke Upham, James Smith, and Peter Blaskim were the trustees of the school section at "Settlement at the head of North River," in 1828. The children's family names were: McNutt, Lynds, McCallum and Jardine.

James McNutt's hotel was built here before 1875. A schoolhouse was built sometime between 1875 and 1895. A new school was completed in 1909. McNutt's Postal Way Office was opened May 1, 1857 with Adam McNutt as office keeper. It was closed, however, on June 1, 1859, when a new route was established between Truro and Pugwash.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 68.

NYANZA, Victoria County

Nyanza is near Indian Bay west of Baddeck. It is said to have been named after Lake Nyanza in Africa. There was an Indian reservation here in the early 1900's.

The population in 1956 was 59.

OAKFIELD, Halifax County

This settlement is located on the east side of Shubenacadie Lake. The Indian name for Shubenacadie (Grand) Lake was Tulugadik, "camping ground." "Oakfield" was the name given by Colonel John Wimburn Laurie to his estate here. In 1962, Oakfield became part of a new section named "Oldfield." The site of the settlement was part of a 1250 acre grant made to David Currie on February 25, 1812. The original Oakfield House was built by Colonel Laurie in 1866. It burned down in 1914, and a new house was built about 1916. This residence also burned down on January 14, 1943.

A wooden chapel was built by Colonel Laurie in 1866 as a private church, and it was afterwards rebuilt. In 1963 it was deeded to the Anglican Diocese of Nova Scotia.

In 1875 there was a "large, convenient, and well furnished school" here. A new 2-room school was built in 1946-47. Mrs. F. Laurie was postmistress of the Way Office which was established on March 1, 1871.

Colonel Laurie established and operated a tannery here in the 1870's. More recently, farming, lumbering, and tourism have become the chief industries.

The population in 1956 was 51.

OAK HILL, Lunenburg County

This community is located between Oak Hill Lake and the La Have River. The name is descriptive.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 93.

OAK ISLAND, Lunenburg County

This island is located just off the western shore of Mahone Bay. The island was part of the 1759 Shoreham Township grant. John McMullen and Daniel McInnis were among the earliest settlers. John Smith arrived on the island in 1786. DesBarres called it Gloucester Island. It was designated as Island number 28 in the first survey of 1785. The name Oak Island was given because of the oak trees growing there.

The island has reputedly been the location of treasure of some sort ever since traces of a man-made pit were discovered in 1796. Repeated digging to locate any buried treasure has always ended in failure and occasionally resulted in death to the diggers.

OAKLAND, Lunenburg County

It is about two miles east of the community of Mahone Bay and on the north side of Mahone Harbour. This name was derived from the quantity of beautiful groves of oak on the east side of the harbour.

Settlement began about 1757 with the Baker family among the earliest. Land was laid out for Philip Heyson and Peter Zwicker near here prior to 1773.

Mr. Kneiss built one of the first mills.

Henry Jones was one of the first teachers in 1833. A school was built sometime between 1864 and 1872.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 192.

OAK PARK, Shelburne County

This settlement is south of Oak Park Lake about four miles west-north-west of Barrington Bay.

In 1810 letters of occupation for lots of land here were issued to: Simeon Nickerson, Jonathan Smith, Mrs. Ann Brown, John Osborne, Obediah Crowell, Zara Smith, and William Adams. Simeon Nickerson was the first person to settle in 1810, and had built a house by December. In 1822 he sold 160 acres to William Brown who built a house and barn. Obediah Crowell settled in 1810 and had built his second house by 1827. Zara Smith arrived in 1810 and settled. In 1820 he sold 220 acres to Osborn Smith who also built a house and barn. In 1826 Thomas Fitzgerald bought 80 acres from his father-in-law, Zara Smith, and built a house. William Adams built a house and barn in 1810. He died in 1825, but sold his land to his son, Theodore Adams, who built a new house. Another son, Benjamin, bought 75 acres in June, 1825 and was building a house in November, 1827. Still another son, William, bought 75 acres in June, 1825 and also built a house. Jonathan Smith died in 1814, but in 1825, Joshua Nickerson bought the land and built on it. Mrs. Ann Brown built on her land, but later moved to Argyle, and the property was purchased by Henry Smith in March, 1827. John Osborne cultivated his land, but sold it to Ebenezer Smith on November 21, 1827. These settlers named their community Prevost Village in honour of Sir George Prevost. Later, in the 1830's the name, Oaklands, came to be used, and later, Oak Park, a descriptive name evolved. In 1819, however, the settlement was referred to as Oakley Park.

A school was established on December 1, 1830 in a home, and about 1869 a school-house was completed. In 1958 it was sold to the Seventh-Day Adventist Church which remade it for a place of worship.

A public hall was built about 1875.

A Postal Way Office was established on June 1, 1873 with Nehemiah N. Adams as office-keeper.

Lumbering and milling are the primary industries.

Population in 1956 was 89.

OBAN, Richmond County

Named after the seaport of the same name in Argyleshire, Scotland, this community is about six miles north of St.

Peters. Grantees included John Morrison, 1838, and Roderick Morrison, 1856.

OCEANVIEW, Cape Breton County

This settlement is located about a mile north-west of Gabarus Bay. The name is descriptive. Settlement was probably begun by Scots about mid-19th century. Some of the land here was granted to Duncan Morrison in 1871, Archy McDonald in 1876, and Hector McIntyre in 1903. Angus McIntyre and Alexander Boyd also had land laid out for them before 1876.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

OGDEN, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the upper Solomon River, west of the head of Chedabucto Bay in eastern Nova Scotia. It was named for Alfred Ogden, who was Member of Parliament for Guysborough, 1878-82. William Nixon, a Guysborough business man, received a six hundred and fifty acre grant here in March, 1804. In January, 1812, grants were made to Benjamin Douglas and Alexander Mortimer.

A school was built in the 1860's.

Farming is the basic industry.

OGDEN BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook flowing east into George Bay

OGDEN POND, Antigonish County

A lake North East of Antigonish named after Benjamin Ogden, Jr. (1765-1835) who received a grant of land at Antigonish near Antigonish Harbour. At the age of fifteen he was fighting for King George III in the American Revolution as a volunteer in the Prince of Wales Regiment, the unit which Timothy Hierlihy had helped recruit in 1777 and in which his father was a lieutenant. After the death of Benhamin Ogden Sr. he came with his mother and brothers and sisters to Nova Scotia and served with the Royal Nova Scotia Volunteer Regiment as an ensign, later marrying Cornelia, a daughter of Colonel Timothy Herlihy. When the Hierlihy estate was settled Benjamin Ogden took his family to New York where he went into business with his brothers Andrew and Albert. Later he returned to Antigonish when his son Augustus was threatened with tuberculosis because the doctor recommended that he lead an outdoor life. In 1830 Benjamin Ogden was an assistant judge of the Inferior Court and Sessions of the Peace and he died Sept. 6, 1835. The Ogden family lived on the farm at Antigonish Harbour.

OGILVIE, Kings County

This settlement is located on the south side of the mouth of Minas Channel in west-central Nova Scotia. It was named

after early settlers. The land was a part of Cornwallis township which was set up in 1761.

A postal way office was established on December 1, 1868, with J. W. Mills as postmaster.

Fishing and shipping have been the basic industries.

OHIO, Antigonish County

A settlement south west of Antigonish located near the West River of Antigonish, named after Ohio in the United States.

For many years the name applied to a large district from what is now Addington Forks to College Lake. The first settlers came to the Ohio about 1800 being Andrew McInnes, Donald McPherson, and Angus McGillivray who had emigrated from Moidart, Scotland, and had been living at Cape George. Angus McInnes, Sergeant, John McInnes, Angus McGillivray and Duncan McLean, Angus and John McInnes, Angus and Donald McLellan, John McDonald, Donald McPherson, John O'Brien, Andrew and Donald McInnis, William McGilvray.

There was a school at Ohio in 1827 and in 1848 James Foley was teaching twenty-six pupils there.

In 1838 David and James Fisher and Peter Jordain had commenced a grist mill at the upper part of the Ohio settlement. By 1898 it was a farming settlement with one store and a population of 85.

There was a postal way office from 1856 to 1869 when John McDonald was way office keeper.

A Roman Catholic Church called St. Beans was built in 1841. The mission extended from Marshy Hope in Pictou County to Wine Harbour in Guysborough County and the parish priest ministered to people who had come from Strathglass and Moidart in Scotland and some Irish families. A new Church overlooking the lake on the West River was begun in 1867 and the parish was named St. Joseph's. The population in 1956 was 103.

OHIO, Shelburne County

This settlement is located along the Roseway River, near the south shore of Nova Scotia. The Indians probably referred to it as Seboo, "the river." Ohio is an Iroquois name given to an area which became prominent during the Indian wars of 18th century American history. It was brought to Nova Scotia by the Loyalists and applied to several places.

Lower Ohio was granted to Loyalists in 1786, and the Bower family was prominent among early settlers. In the early 1800's some of them moved upriver and founded the place originally known as Bower Hill, later called Upper Ohio. Charles Bower got a grant there in 1812. Phillip Bower was an early settler in 1822. Other grants were made in 1825 to: John Bower, Thomas and John McGill, William G. and Adam D. Bower, and Tom Jones.

A Presbyterian Church was built at Middle Ohio about

1865. A Union Church built at Lower Ohio in 1901 was used by the Anglicans and the United Church until it burned down on February 24, 1943. A new Union Church was opened and dedicated on June 12, 1949.

Schools were kept by Elizabeth Morrison and Robert Thomson in 1832,. and in 1876 a school-house was built at Middle Ohio. A new school was opened at Lower Ohio about 1912.

Middle Ohio Postal Way Office was established on July 1, 1873, with James McKay as Keeper.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population of Lower Ohio in 1956 was 91.

OHIO, Yarmouth County

It is about two to four miles north-east of Lake Milo near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name, Maligeak, "bent in different directions" may have applied to this location on the Yarmouth river.

About 1826 the "Ohio Fever" prevailing in the States caused Nehemiah and Benjamin Churchill of Chebogue to move past the last settlements at the Ponds (now Lake Milo) and call their homesteads "Ohio."

A Baptist church was opened and dedicated on November 27, 1852. The new church was dedicated on January 27, 1889.

About 1828 Joseph Alden Ellis taught school in the area.

A Way Office was established at South Ohio under William Crosby on July 1, 1873. South Ohio Federal Post Office was completed on May 4, 1965.

Industries include lumbering, some gardening and trucking.

Population in 1956 was; South Ohio 284.

OHIO RIVER, Antigonish County

Flows north into West River.

OLAND, Hants County

This settlement is located south of Pentz Lake in central Nova Scotia. It may have been named for an early settler.

The original grantees were Cornelius Tyrant, Andrew Haws, and James Hogan on April 17, 1811.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

OLD BARNS, Colchester County

This rural area is located at the head of Cobequid Bay, opposite Lyons Head, in central Nova Scotia. On the arrival of the British settlers, they found only two French barns remaining, hence the lower division of the (Truro) township was denominated Barn Village. These old barns were torn down in the late 1820's. The name "Old Barns" was being used as early as February, 1784.

On a 1756 map Vil Le Bourge is on the site of the present

Lower Truro station and another Acadian village is on the site of the present Old Barns. Jean, Pierre, and Abraham Bourg are listed in the 1714 census for Cobequid, hence settlement had begun here by 1714. In September, 1755 the villages of the Acadians who had fled to avoid deportation were burned. James Yuill of Clydesdale, Scotland moved here from Boston in 1761 and became one of the first settlers under British patronage. DesBarres' 1780 map shows the location of Truro at or near the present location of Old Barns.

A Presbyterian meeting house may have been built here by 1830.

Robert Johnson was the teacher at Old Barns district in 1828. A new school was erected in 1879. Another new school was built in 1944. A new 10-room elementary school went into service early in 1964.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1851.

The Midland Railway was begun at Windsor in May, 1898, completed in 1901, and was sold to the D.A.R. on February 7, 1905.

Farming is the major industry.

Population in 1956 was 141.

OLDHAM, Halifax County

This settlement is located about twenty miles north-east of Halifax City. It was named by Joseph Howe in honour of his ancestors' birthplace in England. Gold was discovered in 1861 by Edward Horne and Samuel Isnor, and mining began in 1862. Eight crushing mills were built in 1863. In 1866 Frankfort Davis received a 210 acre grant here, and in 1868 two other grants of 100 acres and 230 acres were given to Robert Wright and Robert G. Fraser respectively.

A school was built in 1866 and in 1886 a new school-house was constructed.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1862.

Most of the men are employed in the metropolitan area of Halifax and commute to work.

The population in 1956 was 155.

OLIVER, Colchester County

This rural area is located on the French River, near the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after the Oliver family who were early residents. John Oliver's land was laid off for him on January 11, 1813, and he may have settled soon after. Robert and Henry Oliver had "lately" emigrated from Roxboroughshire, Scotland in October, 1815 when they petitioned for grants of land. In 1816 the grants were made to all three men.

A log school-house was built at "Olivers Bridge" before 1850.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 72.

ONSLOW, Colchester County

The four communities that share this place name are located north of the mouth of the Salmon River and in the area of the Junction of the Salmon and North Rivers in central Nova Scotia. Onslow township, from which these communities take their name, was named after Arthur Onslow, an English statesman who was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1727 to 1754.

The Acadian French probably began to inhabit the area about 1700. Michael and Alexis Au Coin and Joseph Dugas were included in the 1714 census for Cobequid. These French villages, however, were destroyed by British troops under the command of Capt. Lewis in September 1755. In 1759 Onslow township was formed with fifty-three shares, and towards the last of May, 1761, thirty families of Scots-Irish arrived from Massachusetts to recommence the settlement of the land. By 1828 the front of the township was nominally divided into three villages. One of these was "Kings Village," so named before 1771. By 1875 this was called "Queens Village." Eventually this place came to be called Lower Onslow, the name established for the school section. On May 3, 1771, Richard Upham, a proprietor, sold a tract of improved land east of the barracks (Fort Belcher) in Kings Village to William Putnam. Ephraim Howard settled near the North River bridge sometime after 1763 and built one of the first mills in Onslow. John Blair settled on Onslow Mountain soon after 1807. John Dickson, who came from Scotland about 1774, and his sons, Thomas and William, lived at Onslow Mountain in 1813.

The Onslow Meeting-house was framed about 1768 or 1769. A new meeting-house which was used by Presbyterians and Baptists, was erected at Central Onslow in 1780 and completed in 1812. In 1871 it was torn down, and on September 8, 1872 a new Presbyterian church was opened on the same site. This building burned down on November 18, 1900, and a new church was opened on March 9, 1902. Another Presbyterian church was opened in Onslow on December 23, 1897. In 1872-73 the Baptists built a new church across the road from the new Presbyterian church. It was sold in 1920 and later torn down. A Union Church was erected in 1855 between Salmon River and Onslow Mountain. The Presbyterians at Lower Onslow worshipped in a hall until it burned down in January, 1950. Their new church was dedicated on May 5, 1951.

By November, 1812, two school-houses had been built in the township, and Thomas B. DeWolf and Robert Upham were the schoolmasters. John McCurdy was the schoolmaster at Onslow Mountain in 1828. A school-house was built near the junction of Fort Belcher road and the Post Road in 1857. Construction of a school-house was begun at Lower Onslow in 1828. In 1856 the school-house near the meeting-house was taken over by the town for a town house. The school trustees were then allowed to rent it for school purposes. School-houses were built at Lower Onslow

in 1912, at Central Onslow in 1920, at Upper Onslow and at Onslow Mountain in 1922. In 1944 Lower Onslow was using the community hall for school purposes. Central Colchester High School went into service in September, 1957.

Postal Way Offices were established at Upper Onslow in 1854, at Onslow in 1855, and at North River Bridge, Colchester County, in 1858.

Farming is the main industry. A cheese factory was built in 1871. In Lower Onslow, a creamery was built in 1891. Production began at the Canadian Industries Limited plant on Onslow Road on June 29, 1966.

Population in 1956 was: Central Onslow, 247; Lower Onslow, 213; Onslow Mountain, 214; Upper Onslow, 417.

ONSLOW MOUNTAIN, Colchester County

See ONSLOW

OREGON, Victoria County

Oregon is a settlement north of St. Ann's Harbour. One of the grantees was John Smith, 1868.

The population in 1956 was 54.

OSBORNE HARBOUR, Shelburne County

This settlement is located on Green Harbour, about two miles north of Lockeport, on the south shore of Nova Scotia. Possibly it was named after an English royal residence on the Isle of Wight.

In 1788 the land around Green Harbour was laid out for the settlement of Loyalists from the United States. Warrants were made out to Richard Jenkins and fifty others for lots of land.

A Baptist chapel was completed in 1854 in a part of the settlement called Mount Hayden. It was replaced by a new church which was dedicated on November 15, 1874.

A school-house was built about 1870. Another small school-house was built in 1909. The new Osborne consolidated school was opened in September, 1957.

Fishing and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 72.

OSTREA LAKE, Halifax County

A locality on the eastern side of Musquodoboit Harbour approximately twenty-five miles south-east of Dartmouth on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. An ostrea is a type of oyster, so the place was probably named because oysters were found here. It was called William Settlement, after early settlers, until about 1881. Matthew Lexon received a 100 acre grant here on May 4, 1786. John Turpel received an allotment of 530 acres in this area about 1787 and had made improvements, including the

building of two houses, by 1817 when he asked for a grant. A John Turpel, possibly not the same man, received a grant of land here on August 12, 1828.

St. George's Anglican Church was built about 1875-1880.

A new school-house was built in 1899.

A Post Office was established on October 1, 1887 in charge of Frederick Bowser.

Fishing and limited farming are the basic industries.

The population in 1956 was 148.

OTTAWA BROOK, Victoria County

The settlement of Ottawa Brook is north of the Bras d'Or Lake, south west of Baddeck. Among the grantees here were Hector McLean and John A. and Peter B. McDonald in 1910.

The population in 1956 was 104.

OTTER BROOK, Colchester County

This rural area is located on the brook of the same name, in the Upper Stewiacke valley, in central Nova Scotia. This brook was probably so named when early settlers found otters there. The settlement which grew up took the name of the stream. Two of the early settlers were Richard Upham who came in 1785 and Hugh Dunlap who settled here in 1807.

William Muir was the teacher in 1841, and a school was built here in 1866.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 104.

OUTRAM, Annapolis County

It is approximately three miles east of Port Lorne Harbour on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

An early name was Havelock. The latter name may have been given in honor of Captain Outram, a prominent Nova Scotian sailor of the early 20th century. The Haley family were early settlers prior to 1837.

The school-house, built in the early 19th century, burned down in 1865 and was rebuilt by 1867. This school was converted to become a Baptist church in 1964.

A Post Office was established November 1, 1889.

Lumbering, farming, and limited fishing are the main industries.

OVENS, The, Lunenburg County

This small settlement is located on Ovens Point on the south side of Lunenburg Bay. The name was given because of the caves worn into the seaside cliffs by the water which resembles a number of old style brick ovens standing in a row. The name may also have been influenced by an early name, Owen's Head. Another earlier name was Drum Head. In 1763 Drum Head was

set apart as a commons area. South Division E as the peninsula was called, was settled about this time.

A discovery of gold in 1861 precipitated a minor gold rush.

Patrick Walsh was a teacher here in 1845. A Postal way office was opened in 1861. In 1935 the Ovens Park was opened and somewhat later a chapel with trees and sky for a roof and split logs for seats was constructed.

Tourism and fishing are of interest.

OVERTON, Yarmouth County

This community is on the west side of Yarmouth harbour at the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name Malegeak, "fretful water" included this area. The present name has its origin in the fact that the village is across (or over) the harbour from Yarmouth town, hence Overtown, or Overton. The Rose family was settled here by 1797.

Joseph Raymond taught school in this area in 1846. A new school-house was built near Yarmouth Bar early in 1910.

A Baptist church was dedicated in February 1878.

A Post Office was established in September, 1881.

Many of the people work in Yarmouth and the tourist industry is important.

Population in 1956 was 237.

OWLS HEAD HARBOUR, Halifax County

A settlement located on Owls Head Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia about thirty-eight miles south-east of Dartmouth. The Indian name for Owls Head was Pujooopskook, "cormorant rock." "Owls Head" is said to have originated from the figure of an owl implanted upon a rock in the harbour. An early name was Kepple [Keppel] Harbour, named for Admiral Augustus Keppel (1725-1786) of the British Navy. On September 16, 1784, 17 lots of land were granted to thirty proprietors. Ten people were living here in 1817.

St. Matthew's Anglican Church was built about 1893 being consecrated on December 1, 1905. The United Church was originally erected as a community hall about 1900.

The new Harbourside school was opened in June, 1962.

Fishing and boat building are carried on.

The population in 1956 was 78.

OXFORD, Cumberland County

A town at the junction of Black River and the River Philip. It was named after the English University or from the place where oxen used to ford the river. In the early part of the nineteenth century Oxford was known as Slab-town because of the abundance of sawmills and slabwood in the area. One of the early settlers was Richard Thompson who bought 1500 acres of land

from William Allan where the town now stands and built the first saw mill there. Other early settlers were Joshua Reid then John Tait and Dalton Dixon.

A Methodist Church was dedicated in 1855. It was followed by a Baptist meeting house in 1871 and a Presbyterian church in 1887. A new-school house was erected in 1875. The town was incorporated in 1904.

Oxford was a flourishing manufacturing town for several decades after the Intercolonial Railway was opened in 1876. In 1867 the Oxford Woolen Mills were established. The Oxford Furniture Company, Limited was started in 1873 and the Oxford Foundry and Machine Company was built in 1883. The Woolen Mills stopped production in 1953 and were liquidated in 1961. The Oxford Desk Company was liquidated in 1965. Its plant was taken over by Stanfields Limited with the intentions of establishing a knitting mill.

The population in 1961 was 1,471.

OXFORD JUNCTION, Cumberland County

See OXFORD

PARADISE, Annapolis County

It is near the confluence of the Paradise and Annapolis rivers, near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This name is derived from the original French name of Paradis Terrestre, "Earthly Paradise," which dates from as early as 1684. English settlement began in the 1760's. David Hooper was an early land holder prior to 1779.

A Baptist church was built sometime between 1810 and 1827. It was destroyed about 1872, and a new church was built in 1876, and opened on September 16, 1877.

A school-house was built at Evergreen, or West Paradise, about 1860. A grammar school was erected about 1880.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1856 under the name of Paradise Lane. This became a Post Office in March 1873, and the name was changed to Paradise in November, 1901.

"Pansy Patch," the estate of the millionaire-preacher Dr. William I. Morse, developed by him in the early 20th century, was given to the government in October, 1963.

Fruit growing is the major industry.

Population in 1956 was: Paradise 354, Paradise West 162.

PARADISE WEST, Annapolis County

See PARADISE

PARKDALE, Lunenburg County

It is between Sherbrooke and Whetstone lakes and about nine miles north-east of New Germany.

An early name was Foster settlement, so named because of early settlers. Another early name was Falkland, but this was probably used more in reference to the school section. In 1902 the name was changed to Parkdale, an aesthetic and partly descriptive name.

The Foster family, original settlers from Aylesford, settled here prior to 1848, when David and Edward Kaulbach moved from Bridgewater to begin homesteading.

Emmanuel United Baptist Church was built in 1886-87.

Mr. Hanes was one of the earliest schoolteachers. A school-house was built on Steeple hill about 1860. Another school was built sometime after 1879.

Lumbering and milling are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 81.

PARKER COVE, Annapolis County

It is located on Parker Cove on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This settlement was named for the Parker family which settled on this part of the North Mountain in the early 1800's.

Parkers Cove consolidated school was opened in 1957.

A Postal Way Office was established July 1, 1871 with John Halliday as Postmaster.

Shipbuilding and the scallops industry provide the main source of income.

Population in 1956 was 225.

PARRSBORO, Cumberland County

A town on Minas Basin, at the mouth of a valley bisecting the Cobequid Hills. The Indian name was "Awokun," a portage, a short-cut. Parrsboro was named after John Parr, who was Governor of Nova Scotia from 1782 to 1791. Among the grantees were Avery, Bacon and Lockhart, 1776, on condition that they run a ferry from Partridge Island to Windsor for fifteen years, capable of carrying passengers and cattle. Parrsboro was incorporated as a town in 1884.

The first church was St. George's Anglican Church, 1786. A Methodist Church was opened in 1859. A post office established in 1813 and a school was built in 1817.

Parrsboro is noted for its blueberry industry.

The population in 1961 was 1834.

PARRSBORO SHORE, Cumberland County

A settlement west of Parrsboro. Among the grantees were Captain John Vought, Captain Christopher Vought, Captain Thomas Yelverton and Lieutenant Francis Fraser, 1784.

The population in 1956 was 61.

PEAS BROOK, Guysborough County

This rural area is located about half way between Crow Harbour and Halfway Cove, on the south side of Chedabucto Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It is supposed to have received this name because of the plentiful growth of wild peas found near the brook. The last was part of the Guysborough township grant given to Nathan Hubbill and seventy-eight other refugees of the American Revolutionary War.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 95.

PEGGY'S COVE, Halifax County

This settlement is about twenty-seven miles from Halifax on the eastern side of the mouth of St. Margarets Bay. It was called Eastern Point harbour or Peggs Harbour in 1766. It may have been named after the wife of William Rodgers (Rogers), who came from Ireland about 1770, eventually settled at "Margets Bay" for six years before moving to Pictou County and receiving a grant on Caribou Island. William and George Troop, William Isenhauer, and John Kyzer petitioned for licence to occupy land at Peggy's Cove in 1809. They had been prosecuting the fishing industry here for five years previously. In 1811 a

grant of land was issued to these five men and to George Isenhauer. By 1827, seven families were living here.

St. John's Anglican Church was opened on September 10, 1848 and consecrated in July 1850. In 1859 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel reported a new church completed at Peggy's Cove to replace the old one. The new St. John's Church was completed in 1885. A Methodist church framework was raised on August 23, 1849. First service was held in the chapel on July 7, 1850.

Michael Francis was schoolmaster here in 1845-46. A school-house was "nearly completed" in December 1839. By December 1841, "a chapel-school-house had been built." This is probably the building which became St. John's Anglican church.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1852.

A lighthouse was completed in 1868. A new lighthouse was built about 1914.

Fishing and tourism are the main industries.

The population in 1956 was 60.

PEMBERTON'S, Hants County

This settlement is located two miles south-east of Windsor in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after early settlers and was an offshoot of the Windsor settlement, probably beginning in the late 18th century.

Many of the people are employed in Windsor, but farming is the area's basic industry.

PEMBROKE, Hants County

This settlement is located on Rainy Cove, west of Walton on the Minas Basin shore of Nova Scotia. An Indian name for Rainy Cove was Kwanaskwe-gachech, "Driftwood." An early name was Mutton Cove. The name Pembroke probably commemorated the 10th Earl of Pembroke.

On April 1, 1785 a grant of 3000 acres was made to Winckworth Tonge and his children. Settlement in this area was largely carried out by Loyalists from the Thirteen Colonies in the 1780's and 90's.

A Methodist church was begun in June, 1858 and was still under construction in November, 1864.

A new school-house was built here in 1886.

Farming, fishing and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 130.

PEMBROKE, Colchester County

See GLENBERVIE

PEMBROKE SHORE, Yarmouth County

It is approximately one mile south of Cranberry Point on the Atlantic Ocean at the southern end of Nova Scotia. The

Indians probably called this area Kespoogwit, "lands end." The English name comes from a town in Wales. Settlers from Yarmouth and Chebogue spread into this area. About 1793 Levi Scovil arrived from Horton, Kings County.

The Methodist church was opened in 1884. A Baptist church was also built in the late 19th century.

W. C. Williams taught school here in 1832. A new schoolhouse was built at Pembroke in 1889.

Industries include fishing and some lumbering.

Population in 1956 was 198.

PENNANT, Halifax County

This place is located at the head of Pennant Harbour and about twelve miles south of Halifax. The Indian name for Pennant Point was Skabank, "where they eat raw (food)." The early white settlers probably named it "Penant" after a village in Wales.

William Embley received a 250-acre grant on August 10, 1811, and Lawrence Keating received a grant of 430 acres on the east side of "Pendant Harbour" on July 9, 1814.

Matilda Twohig was the school teacher in 1859 in an 18' x 16' frame school-house. A new school was built about 1866, burned in 1900, and rebuilt in 1901.

Fishing is the main industry.

The population in 1956 was 52.

PENTZ, Lunenburg County

It is about two miles upstream from the mouth of the LaHave River on the south side of the river, and about eight miles south-east of Bridgewater. This settlement was named after an early German settler.

Joseph Pernette, William Johnstone and Matthew Pennell received grants of land here in 1768 and 1769.

A school was built some time between 1864 and 1872. Another new school was built in 1901. A new elementary school was built in 1964.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 52.

PEREAU, Kings County

The rural area located north of Canning and west of Kingsport on the west side of Minas Basin in central Nova Scotia. The Indian names for Pereau were: "Upkowegun," meaning a "spruce bark covered wigwam." and "Wojechk," meaning "a white signal seen from afar," referring to a waterfall that could be seen at a distance. "Pereau" is probably an Acadian name. In 1759 and 1761 this land was granted to the proprietors of Cornwallis township. On April 6, 1803, David Lyons purchased land in the whitewater area near the Pereau River from Thomas M. Beckwith.

A Baptist Meeting house was erected about 1858. It burned down and a new church was erected in 1898.

Luke Pineo was schoolmaster at "Pero" in 1829. An Upper Pereau school-house was burned in 1874. It was replaced by a new school in 1893. A new school was opened at Pereau Mountains in 1891. A new school was built in "White Waters" section, Lower Pereau in 1878.

A postal way office was opened in Pereau in 1856 and at Lower Pereau in 1865. J. S. Newcomb was postmaster in the way office that was established April 1, 1873, at Upper Pereau.

Fishing, farming and lumbering are the main industries. Population in 1956 was 184.

PEROTT SETTLEMENT, Annapolis County

It is approximately one mile east of Crotched Lake near the western shore of Nova Scotia. This settlement was named for James Perott, a Loyalist and an officer in the British army. It was granted to soldiers in 1821 and probably settled soon after. James Copeland was one of the first settlers.

St. Mark's Anglican Church was consecrated in 1842 or 1843. A Presbyterian church was begun in May 1899, opened and dedicated November 26, 1899.

One of the earliest school teachers was Mr. Osburn, an Englishman. A school-house was constructed about 1848, and in 1871 a new school was built to replace the old one.

Lumbering is the main industry.

PETERS BROOK, Victoria County

The settlement of Peters Brook is located north east of Baddeck. The community is named after settlers. Among the grantees were Roderick Ross, 1844 and John McLeod, 1886. A school-house was built there in 1869.

PETIT-de-GRAT ISLAND, Richmond County

It is situated on the island of the same name near Isle Madame about four miles from Arichat. The name is said to be of Basque origin, "grat" meaning a fishing station. Fishermen were using this site in the 1720's and there were settlers and non-resident fishermen here in 1752. Grantees here included William Hare, 1862, Simon Donovan, Jr., 1865, and Joseph Martell, 1879. There was a school here in 1849. A Postal way office was established in 1866. St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was built here in 1904. Petit-de-Grat was a prosperous fishing community in the early 1900's with several fish plants and a lobster factory. A large fish processing plant operates here. In 1881 the population was 1,922. In 1911, 803 and in 1956 it was 798.

PETIT-ETANG, Inverness County

It is about two miles north-east of Cheticamp. The name is French for little pond. Settlers in the area included Pierre Bois

and Peter Aucoin who were there about 1782. In 1790 Pierre Etang had eight houses. An early name for Petit-Etang appears to have been Eastern Harbour where a way office was established in 1862.

The first school at Cheticamp was perhaps at Petit-Etang, it was built at Pitch Park.

In 1946-47 a department school was constructed at Petit-Etang followed in 1951 by another three department school. In 1956 a consolidated school was built at Cheticamp.

The population in 1956 was 512.

PETITE RIVIERE, Lunenburg County

It is about eight miles south of the LaHave River and on the west side of Green Bay.

This is a French name meaning "little river" and the place was so named by Champlain. The Indian name was Simkook.

In the 1630's Razilly placed a few settlers here but by 1745 there were only two settlers. Benjamin Harrington and James Parks were among the earliest English settlers. Parks came in 1769.

A Methodist Church was given by Richard Taylor to that denomination in 1817. The present Wesley United Church was built in 1866. St. Michael's Anglican Church was built about 1853 and completed in 1855. It was taken down and a new church was opened on September 29, 1886 and consecrated on February 27, 1889.

A school was established April 8, 1820 with George Beaty as school master. A new school was built in 1910.

Postal way offices were opened at Petite Riviere in 1852 and at Petite Riviere Bridge in 1863. Petite Riviere Bridge Federal Post Office was completed on August 11, 1965.

A bridge was built prior to 1818.

There is some farming but fishing is the main industry. Petite Riviere is also a summer resort.

Population in 1956 was: Petite Riviere Bridge 272.

PETITE RIVIERE BRIDGE, Lunenburg County

See PETITE RIVIERE

PETPESWICK HARBOUR, Halifax County

Petpeswick Harbour is located about six miles south of the Musquodoboit Harbour and two miles north of Petpeswick Inlet on the eastern side, and West Petpeswick is located near Round Lake, on the western side of Petpeswick Inlet. The Indian name was Koolpijwik, "the river eddies in rapids." Eventually, the first syllable was left off and the name "Port Piswick" gradually evolved to "Petpeswick." In 1919 both forms were in use. The land at the site of Petpeswick Harbour was part of an 8000 acre grant made to George Bayer and seven others on Oc-

tober 12, 1771. At West Petpeswick the land was part of a 1000 acre grant made to George and John Bayer on May 18, 1791. In 1827 there were 17 families living at this harbour.

Holy Trinity Anglican Church was consecrated on August 17, 1906.

A school-house was built at "Pitpizwick East" in 1876.

Gold was discovered at West Petpeswick in 1887 and a wharf was built in 1890.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

The population in 1956 was: East Petpeswick 154; West Petpeswick 71.

PETTIGREW SETTLEMENT, Cumberland County

It is situated near Fullerton Lake, south-west of Springhill. Among the grantees were John Allan, 1783, John Allison, 1797 and James Fullerton, 1815.

PETITPAS ISLAND, Antigonish County

An Island in Tracadie Harbour, named for the Petitpas family.

PHILIPS HARBOUR, Guysborough County

This rural area is located about halfway between Crow Harbour and Half Island Cove on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It may have been named after an early settler and was also called "Phillip Cove." The land was part of a grant made to Nicol Bower in 1769. Ruins of several houses and stores were found by early British settlers which supposedly belonged to French inhabitants.

A Baptist Church stood here in the early 1870's. A school-house was built in 1946 and was put into use for the 1946-47 school term.

Fishing is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 134.

PHINNEY COVE, Annapolis County

On Phinney Cove on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This rural area was named for Isaac Phinney and settled in the early 1800's. School classes were taught here as early as 1866, and a school-house was built in 1894. A school-house was built on Phinney Mountain in 1866.

A Post Office was established in August, 1904.

Fishing and farming are the primary occupations.

Population in 1956 was 79.

PICTOU, Pictou County

This town is located on the north-west side of Pictou Harbour. Its name is derived from the Micmac "Piktook" meaning

an explosion of gas. La riviere de Pictou was applied to this harbour by Nicolas Denys who explored it in the 1660's.

In 1765 a block of land on the west side of West River, its eastern boundary running through the present village of Halliburton was granted to a company whose members mostly resided in Philadelphia. This company chartered the brig *Betsy* which left Philadelphia in May, 1767, bound for the Philadelphia Grant with Captain Hull, Dr. John Harris, Robert Patterson, James McCabe, John Rogers, Henry Cumminger and one other family. They arrived on June 10, 1767, and began settling along the west river. In July, 1773, the *Hector* left Loch Broom, Scotland, with one hundred and seventy-nine passengers from that place and ten from Greenock. It arrived at Pictou on September 15, 1773, and the people came ashore to found the town on land granted to Alexander McNutt in 1765. The McNutt Grant had been escheated in 1770 and in August, 1783, part of it was regranted to forty-four people, mostly *Hector* passengers. Pictou town was laid out in 1788 and the first house was built about 1790.

Five thousand acres of the escheated McNutt Grant, including Pictou townsite was granted to Lieutenant Richard Williams of the 80th Regiment, in 1775. He allegedly traded it for a horse with Walter Patterson who laid out a town he called Coleraine. In September, 1787, John Patterson acquired part of the tract, divided the land into building lots and named it New Paisley, probably after his home town. Various names were applied to the township. In January, 1770, there were one hundred and twenty people in Donegall or Pictou township. In November, 1775, there were fifty-three families in the district of Pictou. In February, 1783, seventy men were able to bear arms at Pictou or Tinmouth (Taignmouth).

The population of the town swelled by the Loyalist immigration in 1784 and by February, 1830, there were about 1500 residents. Pictou was incorporated as a town in 1873. In November, 1881, fire destroyed St. Lawrence Hotel, the Masonic Hall and other buildings with $34,000.00 loss. In November, 1890, fire destroyed the jail and twenty business establishments, A $30,000.00 fire destroyed Revere Hotel on February 18, 1905. In 1946, a $1,000,000.00 blaze destroyed the docking facilities. On July 6, 1959, a $4,000,000 fire destroyed the docks again as well as part of Ferguson Industries Ltd., and the Federal Hydrographic Survey buildings. Fire partially destroyed business blocks with $250,000.00 loss on August 19, 1960, and with $500,000.00 loss on December 4, 1960.

St. James Anglican Church was begun in 1825, the exterior completed by 1827, consecrated August 16, 1829. The new St. James Church was begun in 1879, opened June 15, 1881 and consecrated May 31, 1888. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church was laid June 15, 1865, and it was consecrated in August, 1866. An off-shoot of Presbyterianism called the Morrisonian Church or the Evangelical Union of Scotland opened a Church building on

January 4, 1857. About 1868 this was acquired by the Methodist and used by them until 1925, after which it was used by the United Church of Canada until 1937. The United Church purchased the old John Knox Free Church and dedicated it on August 1, 1937. The new Pictou United Church was opened and dedicated on June 28, 1964 and the old Knox Church was torn down in 1966. The frame of a Presbyterian Church was erected in 1804. It was replaced by the new First Church in 1848. A wooden Church was erected for St. Andrew's Kirk about 1823. The new St. Andrew's Kirk was opened January 10, 1869. The new Pictou United Church was opened and dedicated on June 28, 1964, and the old Knox Church was torn down in 1966. The frame of a Presbyterian Church was erected in 1804. It was replaced by the new First Church in 1848. A wooden Church was erected for St. Andrew's Kirk about 1823. The new St. Andrew's Kirk was opened January 10, 1869. This church burned down November 7, 1893, and was rebuilt soon after. John Knox Free Church was opened in May, 1848. In 1918, Knox and First Presbyterian merged to form First Presbyterian Church.

A school was opened by Peter Grant about 1793. Other schools were kept by Messrs. Glennie, Graham and Logie. A grammar school was established by Rev. Thomas McCulloch, July, 1811. A school-house was built by June, 1818, in which Patrick Connelly taught the first six months of the year. Pictou Infant school was established about 1842. A new school-house was completed in December, 1866. A south Pictou school was built about 1872. High Street school burned down in January, 1883, and was replaced by a new building by November. A $65,000.00 school was constructed in 1930, opened in October. A new school erected at Victory Heights in 1942 was opened in February, 1943. McDonald School built for Stella Maris Parish was opened in November, 1955.

The original Pictou Academy building was completed in 1818. A Divinity Hall was opened in one of the rooms in the summer of 1820. The school closed in August, 1844, but re-opened in 1846. The building was demolished in 1932. A new Academy building was begun on May 24, 1880 and opened on January 9, 1881, but it burned down October 26, 1895. The new Academy was completed by December, 26, 1896, but it too burned down on June 3, 1938. A new building was erected in 1940.

A post office was established about 1813. A post office building was erected in 1895. The corner-stone of the new Pictou Federal building was laid August 30, 1955.

Pictou Marine Hospital was under construction in 1883. The Pictou Cottage Hospital was formally opened December 6, 1906. Sutherland Memorial Hospital was opened June 27, 1928. A nurses residence was built in 1944. The new Sutherland-Harris Memorial Hospital was opened June 1, 1966.

A jail was erected about 1792 and in 1813 a court-house was built. A new court-house was built in 1856. A new Customs House was nearing completion in April, 1876.

A new Masonic Hall was completed in 1886 to replace the one begun in August, 1867, and destroyed by fire in 1881. The construction of a Convent for the Catholic parish was begun in 1876. Norway House built prior to 1819 by Edward Mortimer and purchased in November, 1880, by Sir Donald Smith, Lord Strathcona, was sold to the Grand Lodge of Oddfellows in 1923. A chapel for the Christian and Missionary Alliance Church was opened in the renovated Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company building in September, 1959.

A lighthouse was built at Cole Point in 1834. A lighthouse burned down on May 27, 1903. A battery for defence was erected on Battery Hill about 1811-1812. A drill hall for the Pictou volunteers was completed by December, 1862.

Newspapers published in Pictou were, *The Colonial Patriot* by William Milne, begun December 7, 1827; *The Pictou Observer* edited by Rev. J. K. McKenzie and published by W. Gossip, May 11, 1831; *The Juvenile Entertainer*, by William Milne, August 6, 1832; *The Pictou Bee* by J. Dawson, May 27, 1835; *The Mechanic and Farmer* by J. Stiles, May 23, 1838; *The Presbyterian Banner* by Stiles and Fraser, May 28, 1838; *The Eastern Chronicle*, a merge of the last two papers under Geldart and Patterson in 1843 which moved to New Glasgow in 1866. *The Missionary Register*, a monthly edited by E. M. McDonald in 1850; *The Christian Instructor* begun in 1855 by Rev. George Patterson, which two amalgamated in 1856; *The Christian Record* begun in 1843 with Rev. Hugh Dunbar as editor. *The Colonial Standard* by S. H. Holmes, November 2, 1858; *The Colonial Prenological Journal* by A. B. Parker, editor, May 1860; *The Pictou News* published by W. Harris and edited by C. D. McDonald in September, 1882. *The Pictou Advocate* begun in December, 1893, with J. D. McDonald as editor and still being published in 1966 and the *Pictou Canadian* under R. S. Hamilton in 1900. Two magazines, "The Little Visitor and The Times Magazine" were begun in 1843 and 1856 respectively.

The Pictou Railway between Pictou, Westville and Stellarton was begun in June, 1886, opened November 28, 1887. The "Short Line" was under construction between Oxford Junction and Pictou in 1888 and was opened in 1890. A new Intercolonial Railway Station and roundhouse was built in 1905-1906.

A public subscription library was established in 1822 and lasted for about thirty years. A new Y.M.C.A. building was under construction in 1879. The ground floor was used as a Post Office, probably until 1895.

In 1775 travel between Pictou and P.E.I. was by birch bark canoe. A regular packet was running by 1825 and in 1830 the steam boat *Richard Smith* was put on this route. By December, 1888 the *Stanley* was running regularly between Pictou and P.E.I. A ferry service was begun between Pictou and Pictou Landing by John Foster, Jr. in 1806.

In the beginning Pictou's industries were lumbering, fishing and shipbuilding. In 1962, Pictou was a ship building refit

and repair centre, a concentration and collection point for lobsters from Northumberland Strait and salmon from Belle Isle Strait, and lumber was a major export. Hamilton's Bakery was begun by George Hamilton as a bakeshop in 1840. It was purchased by Westons Ltd. in 1955. Pictou Iron Foundry went into operation in 1856. A coal-oil manufacturory was built in 1860. Robert Campbell operated a tannery here in the 1860's and 1870's. In 1871 the Pictou Boot and Shoe Company was incorporated. The Pictou Gas Works were in operation in the 1870's. In 1906 Allan A. Ferguson purchased a foundry and developed the Pictou Foundry and Machine Company. On December 28, 1950, this Company was incorporated as Ferguson Industries Ltd., steel ships being their most important product since 1942. Maritime Packers established in 1910 by Samuel Broidy at River John was purchased by National Sea Products Ltd., in 1965. Pictou Cutlery Ltd., begun in March, 1948, in a purchased navy barracks, was incorporated in July, 1949. Other industries established before 1962 were: Atlantic Milling Co. Ltd., Fred Magee Ltd., Canners, and Stright and MacKay, boat builders.

Population in 1961 was 4,534.

PICTOU ISLAND, Pictou County

This settlement is scattered over the island from which it takes its name and which is located in the Northumberland Strait about eight to ten miles off shore. The names date back at least to the 1760's when it was applied to the Island by Frederick DesBarres. Indian names were "Akoogomich" and "Gunsunkook." It was granted to Sir Alexander Inglis Cochrane in 1809. In 1814 he sent William Cumming as his agent to settle the island and Cumming was accompanied by families named Boyd, Hagan, and Morris from Ireland. In 1819, John and Donald McDonald and Charles Campbell moved there. In 1820 Kenneth McKenzie purchased Cumming's property. Strife broke out bebetween Irish and Holland Scots and the Irish departed. On November 1, 1833, W. A. Hartshorne purchased the Island from Sir Alexander for £750. By 1887 there were twenty-seven farms on the island, farming and lobstering being the main industries.

A Presbyterian Church was begun in 1909 and completed and free of debt by September, 1911.

A school-house was built here by 1879. In 1958 a one-room school was built.

A post office was established in September, 1881. In 1854 a lighthouse was completed on the south east point.

Population in 1956 was 150.

PICTOU LANDING, Pictou County

This settlement is on the opposite side of Pictou Harbour from Pictou town. It was probably so named because it was the landing place for ferries crossing the harbour from Pictou. The land was included in a grant made in 1765 to John Fisher, hence

an early name was Fishers Grant. By 1785 "Walmsley" town had been laid out here by members of the disbanded 82nd Regiment from the American War but it never became more than a plan. Settlement probably began soon after the *Hector* arrived in 1773. About December, 1783, Lieut. Col. Robertson of the 82nd Regiment sent disbanded troops to the possession of Fishers Grant, "on which people had already been settled for many years." A stone house, built by Captain Donald McDonald in 1835 was still standing in the 1950's. Bethel's Presbyterian Church was opened and dedicated February 23, 1873. Bethesda Kirk was opened March 19, 1882.

Hugh Dunbar was schoolmaster at Fishers Grant for a term beginning November 1, 1822. A new school-house was completed and opened in 1875 at Fishers Grant North. Pictou Landing school was torn down in 1962 having been replaced by a new school in 1961.

A postal way office was established in 1867.

A clubhouse for the Royal William Yacht Club was completed in 1961.

A railway line was completed from New Glasgow in October, 1866, and operated until coal shipments to the loading pier ceased a few years ago.

About the beginning of the 20th century this became a resort area with summer cottages and other instruments of leisure.

Population in 1956 was 367.

PIEDMONT, Pictou County

This rural area is located about four miles south of Merigomish Harbour. It was settled about 1810-1816 by James Haggart of Kenmore, Scotland, and others from Blair Athole, Scotland. Later the name was given by Rev. Dugald McKeichan from its situation at the foot of a range of hills.

A Methodist Church was dedicated on December 29, 1884. A postal way office was established in 1861. A school-house was built before 1885.

By October 15, 1879, the Eastern Extension Railway was completed from New Glasgow to within one mile of Antigonish. A station was built here in September, 1880. Cummings Furniture factory was built between 1868 and 1883.

Population in 1956 was 56.

PINE GROVE, Lunenburg County

This settlement is situated about midway between Blysteiner Lake and the La Have River and about three miles north of Bridgewater.

H. Creaser and J. Deal were settlers here in the 1880's.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

PINEHURST, Lunenburg County

This community is located on the La Have River approximately one mile north of Wentzell Lake and about ten miles north-west of Bridgewater. It was probably so named because of an abundance of Pine trees growing in the area. In the 1880's it was known as Riverdale. John Mossman, Henry Lohnes, Christopher Lohnes and Ludowick Himmelman received a seventeen hundred acre grant of land here on March 21, 1811.

In January, 1956, the La Have River flooded into this settlement and the people had to be evacuated. The frame of a Presbyterian church was erected at Riversdale in July, 1877. It was formally opened in January, 1878.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 147.

PINETREE, Pictou County

This settlement is located on Pinetree Brook near the head of Merigomish Harbour. The place received its name before 1809 probably because of a prominent pine tree which was used as a landmark.

Daniel Fraser received a grant here in 1809. He was a Halifax merchant and had made some improvements on the land before the grant was made. He had purchased it from William Fraser who held it under a license of occupation from Governor Wentworth. The adjacent lot to the north was obtained prior to 1806 by George Roy, a native of Scotland and resident of Nova Scotia since 1783. William McKay, William Fraser alias Miller, and James Fraser had settled near Pine Tree Gut by William Fraser sometime between 1798 and 1808 when he received a license of occupation for the land. In 1838, William Fraser purchased a lot of land and began construction of a saw and grist mill in 1839. The mill was carried away by a freshet in August, 1840, and in February, 1841, he asked the Provincial Legislature for help to rebuild.

About 1820 a school was established under Patrick Finney.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 125.

PINEVALE, Antigonish County

This locality is south of Antigonish. A descriptive term, formerly called "Pinedale," the school section was known as "Pitcher's Farm" but was closed in 1931. A new school was built in 1950. Rev. Dougald Gillis, D.D., for many years professor at St. Francis Xavier University was born at Pinevale.

Among the early grantees were Donald McDonald, Alexander McLean, John McDonald, Neil Cameron, Donald Cameron, Donald Gillis, Hugh Gillis and Hugh Cameron.

The population in 1956 was 51.

PINKIETOWN, Antigonish County

This locality is Southwest of Antigonish on the Ohio River.

Donald McDonald, an emigrant from Moidart, Scotland, took up 400 acres of land in the Ohio district later known as Pinkietown, which was granted to him in 1828.

Other early settlers in the district were Angus McLean, also from Moidart, Alexander McDonald, "soldier," Donald McPherson, Donald McInnes, who had fought with the British during the American Revolution, Angus McInnis, and John MacDonald who had received a ticket of location in 1821 and was living there in 1828.

The district was known as Ohio but in the 1890's it was called "Pinkietown" because two young maidens living there who were a generation or two ahead of their time used rouge. Another explanation is that they introduced the little shoulder shawls called "pinks."

At first the school section was divided between Beaver Meadow and Cross Roads, Ohio, although a new school house was built there in 1865 of 1866. The name became unpopular with many inhabitants and the school section was called St. Joseph's.

PINKNEY POINT, Yarmouth County

It is on a point of land which forms the west side of Little River Harbour near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The indians probably called it Ulsebookt, "little harbour." The English name came from an early family of settlers there.

This point was the homestead of John Pinkney in 1777. Later other Chebogue families moved to join him.

A Roman Catholic church was opened here in November, 1886. A new school-house was completed in 1923.

The major industry is fishing.

Population in 1956 was 233.

PIPERS COVE, Cape Breton County

It is about a mile east of Barra Strait on the north side of the Bras d'Or Lake. It was so named before 1825 after Norman McNeil, piper to the Laird of Barra, Scotland, who came to Pictou in 1802, then moved to Pipers Cove in 1803. He received a warrant of survey about 1808, and a grant in 1831. Other pioneers were Hector and Roderick McNeil. With the advice of Norman McNeil, Thomas Brighton, a native of Norwich, England, purchased the improvements of John McDonald in 1812 and established himself here. McDonald then moved to Big Beach. Another lot of land was leased to Donald McNeil in 1815.

A new school-house recently built, was burned down in 1867.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 68.

PIPER GLEN, Inverness County

It is about two miles north-east of Lake Ainslie and two miles south-east of Upper Margaree. The place gets its name from the fact that Neil Jamison, son of Lauchlin Jamison was a piper of local fame.

Early settlers here included Rory McLennan, a native of Eigg, Scotland, Hugh Stewart from Moidart, Scotland, in 1843, and Kenneth MacKenzie, whose father Hector McKenzie was a native of Gairloch, Scotland. Lauchlin Jamison from the Island of Canna also settled here.

PIRATE HARBOUR, Guysborough County

This is the name of a cove with some settlement located around it, on the west side of the strait of Canso, on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The name was given because of legends that the cove was used by Captain Kidd, Paul Jones, and others of that type for refit, wintering or hiding. It was generally used more in reference to the cove than to the settlement. The Indian name was Tesogwode, "place where goods were sorted."

John Wilson and John Peeples received a thousand acre grant here in 1785. In 1805 the Wilson half of the grant was escheated and regranted to John Peeples. The next lot south was granted to Captain Austin, Royal Navy, escheated in 1818, and regranted to Bryant Rogers in 1820.

A school-house was built in 1867. A postal way office was established in 1859.

Fishing is the basic industry.

PISCATIQUIE ISLAND, Guysborough County

Piscatiqui and George Islands are separated only at high tide form the north side of Canso Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. On Thomas Durell's 1732 survey the islands are called Little Canso Island and Great Canso Island, and a fort is shown on the latter (George Island). *The Atlantic Neptune*, published in 1781, has "Binney Island" for Piscatiqui and Canso Island for George. In the 1760's and 1770's there was some settlement on both islands. Piscatiqui or Piscataqua is probably an Anglicized Indian name. George Island was named in honour of one of the monarchs. One of the grants of land, made to Captain Patrick Heron, dates from 1738. In April, 1822, John Lanigan of Ireland and George Norris of Halifax, both residents of Canso since June, 1821, petitioned for land on these islands. The grant was made in 1824.

Fishing is the main industry.

PITCHER FARM, Antigonish County

Locality south of Antigonish.

Named after Moses Pitcher who had received a grant of five hundred acres there in 1811.

See also PINEVALE

PLAINFIELD, Pictou County

This rural area is situated near the headwaters of the east branch of the River John. The name is descriptive and was given before 1859.

James McCara purchased 900 acres from Robert Pagan, just west of here and settled on it about 1796. Charles Sutherland came here from Scotland in 1811 and in 1830 the family of Alexander Sutherland moved here from Earltown.

Postal way offices were established from 1859 to 1860 and in 1865.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 111.

PLASTER, Victoria County

Plaster is located north of St. Anns Bay. Among the grantees where John McDonald, 1858, John McIvor, Sr. 1859 and Murdoch McIvor, 1871.

PLASTER COVE, Antigonish County

A cove near Antigonish Harbour, named because of the plaster or gypsum found nearby. In the early 19th century vessels came here to load plaster.

PLASTER COVE, Victoria County

The settlement of Plaster Cove is located north of Iona. Among the grantees here were Hector McNeil, 1872, John S. McNeil, 1890 and James D. McNeil, 1904.

PLAISTER MINES, Victoria County

This locality is on the north side of the southern end of the Great Bras d'Or Strait. The name is descriptive. Among the grantees were Angus Matheson, 1856, Margaret McKenzie, 1861, and John A. McKenzie, 1888. There were gypsum mines in the vicinity in 1904.

PLATEAU, Inverness County

It is about two and a half miles south of Cheticamp. The name is descriptive.

The earliest settlers to occupy this area were Pierre Bois, Peter Aucoin and others who were in the area about 1782 and who obtained grants of land in 1790.

In the period 1897-1899 efforts were made to organize a company to mine gold in the adjacent mountain. In 1926 another effort was made but it was unsuccessful.

Schools were built at Plateau between 1864 and 1867 and in 1874, and one underwent alterations in 1950. In 1956 a con-

solidated school was built at Cheticamp for pupils of the area.
A post office is situated here, established in 1905.
There was a Presbyterian Church here in 1870's.
In 1956 the population was 476.

PLEASANT BAY, Inverness County

This community is about twenty-five miles north-east of Cheticamp. It was earlier called "Limbo Cove." The present name was adopted in the 1870's. It is descriptive. Indians first settled the area nearby called "Pollet's Cove," "Pollet's Camp" and "Injun Road." The first white man arrived in 1819, Neil McQuilcan arrived sometime during the summer of 1820. He landed on the south side of Pond River. He cut down some trees, built a log hut and cultivated potatoes. He soon moved to Margaree. In his wake came Norman McPherson who occupied the abandoned hut before finally moving on to Cheticamp. McPherson, five years later returned with Robert McLeod, his brother-in-law, the latter settling on the opposite side of Pond River. The location where he settled came to be known as Robert's Bank and the 1125 foot elevation nearby Robert's Mountain. Following on these settlers came Donald McIntosh from the Isle of Skye, another brother-in-law of McPherson. He occupied land at the foot of Maple Hill. In the end McPherson and McIntosh moved to Cape North. It was not until about 1828 that the first permanent settlers of Pleasant Bay arrived; John McLean and his brother-in-law, Donald McIntosh; both settled on the south side of the Pond River, but McLean acquired extensive holdings extending to the head of the Pond River, including the marshes which he utilized to some advantage in cultivating hay.

In 1887 John Forrest and Company of Antigonish established a lobster cannery at the mouth of a brook on the lot of John McIntosh. Shortly thereafter a general store was opened.

On October 15, 1932, the Pleasant Bay to Cape North Section of the Cabot Trail was opened, but even by that time there was no road in existence to nearby Big Intervale. Up to the time of completion of these roads the settlement was snowbound throughout the winter and access to and from could only be had by snowshoe.

The religious life of the area was looked after during the 1830's by two early settlers James Kingsley and John McLean. The settlers of the area in the early period were all Presbyterians. Mrs. Andrew Hingley was the first Sunday school teacher here. The Gaelic portion of the population had their religious leadership from James McIntosh. The first resident clergyman was Rev. Donald Sutherland of Earltown. The first Church was built in 1877. A serious fire in 1947 destroyed the Church and its records along with sixteen homes. Accordingly St. Andrew's United Church, as it then was, was rebuilt.

The first school teacher at Pleasant Bay was John McKay of Margaree who taught in a log school-house. He was followed

by Evan McIntosh. In 1945 construction was commenced on a two-department school which was completed in 1947.

The population of Pleasant Bay in 1956 was 157.

PLEASANT HARBOUR, Halifax County

A settlement at the head of Shoal Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia approximately sixteen miles south-west of Sheet Harbour. The Indian name for the Tangier-Shoal Bay area was Wospegeak, "the sunshine is reflected from water." The name was officially changed in 1886 from "Shoal Bay" to "Pleasant Harbour," a more desirable and descriptive name. Simeon, Newcombe and Joseph Glawson were early settlers while Patrick Lynch received a 500 acre grant at "Shoal Bay, alias Saunders Harbour" on October 8, 1812. The population of Shoal Bay in November, 1817 was 18.

A Presbyterian church was completed externally by March 1902, being dedicated on August 10, 1902.

New school-houses were built in 1875, 1906, and 1943-44.

Fishing, lumbering, and limited farming are the basic industries.

The population in 1956 was 198.

PLEASANT HILLS, Colchester County

This settlement is located about half-way between Economy Lake and the north side of Cobequid Bay in central Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive, and dates at least to 1828.

Daniel McLaughlin of Economy petitioned for land on which to settle in 1819 and received a grant here in the same year. John Fulton got a neighbouring grant in 1820. In 1828, lots of land were granted to James Watson Crowe, a native of Londonderry township, Alexander Chisholm, Robert Young, a native of Ireland who emigrated in 1819, and John Crawford. Further grants were made here in 1829 to John and Robert McLaughlin of Economy, and Edward Faulkner. In 1828 there was settlement of nearly the same extent on the Second Division lots as on the shore lots of Economy. The east branch of Economy River also ran through considerable settlement.

A. Lynds was the schoolmaster here in 1840.

In 1848 a fire broke out here and spread to Economy, destroying the forest on Economy Point and several buildings on the west side of the river.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

PLEASANT POINT, Halifax County

This rural area is located on the east side of the mouth of Musquodoboit Harbour, approximately twenty-five miles south east of Dartmouth. This name is descriptive. It was once known as Kent's Island after William Kent who received a grant at the Oyster Ponds, and who was an early settler on the island.

The United Baptist Church was dedicated in 1905.

A Postal Way Office was established at "Kent's Island" on November 1, 1870 with John Nauffts as postmaster.

Fishing is the main industry.

The population in 1956 was 51.

PLEASANT POINT, Shelburne County

This community is located on the west side of Ragged Islands Harbour on the south shore of Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive. In the 1870's it was known as Cumming's Point, from W. J. Cumming who lived there and owned a wharf and store at the end of the point. The place was settled primarily by Morash and Hayden families who were probably descendants of the Loyalists who settled in Allendale.

Fishing is the main industry.

PLEASANT RIVER, Queens County

It is about midway between Colp Lake and the boundary between Queens and Lunenburg Counties in the district of North Queens. The River was called Shubenacadie by the Indians. The present name is descriptive. Zenas Waterman settled here in October, 1802. Soon afterwards Mr. Dodge came from Annapolis County to settle.

On August 4, 1856, the Congregational Church was opened for worship. A Baptist meeting-house was opened in 1875.

Augustus Whitman taught school here in 1828, and a school-house was built prior to 1855.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1852.

This is gold mining territory, and this industry helped to expand settlement in the 1880's and 90's. Besides lumbering there is some farming. In the early days Richard Carder built boats here and floated them down to the sea.

The population in 1956 was 97.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Antigonish County

This settlement is north west of Antigonish. Situated at the foot of Brown's Mountain and Eigg Mountain where the soil was fertile enough to support a population. The land was covered with fine timber which was cut and sold by the early settlers, tradition relating that John Smith sold a pine tree eighty-eight feet long as a spar for £18 a large sum in those days. Most of the forest trees were blown down in the big storm of October, 1839.

At first it was part of the locality called "Rear Malignant Brook," but the name was changed to Pleasant Valley in 1862. It was called "Glenuig" or "Glen Uig" after the glen hills and hamlet in Moidart, Scotland.

Among the early grantees were John McEachern, David McQueen, Ronald McGilvray, James Hendrikson, Robert N. Henry and Lawrence Doyle.

The first settlers in Pleasant Valley were Donald MacGillivray, Allan Gillis (son of John Gillis of Arisaig), John Smith and Allan McDonald, Double Hill. Others who came in the 1840's were Ronald Smith, John, Allan and Lauchy MacEachern from Arisaig, Scotland, Allan McPherson and Angus McDonald (son of Donald McDonald, Arisaig).

Originally part of the North Grant School Section, the first school building stood on a site approximately one half mile west of the cross roads (or Mountain Road) to Arisaig.

The population in 1956 was 125.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Colchester County

This community is located about a mile north east of Shortts Lake in central Nova Scotia. Its name is descriptive. John and Jesse Gourley, William Falkner, and John Oughterson received grants of land south of the Truro Township line, around Shortts Lake in 1812. John McKilligan came here from Scotland about 1810 and obtained an order of survey for 250 acres, on the west side of the lake, on which he settled. About 1819, Jonathan Archibald of Truro purchased and settled upon a piece of land "ten miles from the village of Truro in a place that was then only beginning to settle." He completed the saw mill on the premises, added a grist mill, and was erecting a shilling mill in July, 1821. The land, however, was unfit for farming, and he desired a grant of land at Greenfield.

Robert Johnson was schoolmaster here in 1846. A new school-house was opened at West Pleasant Valley in 1876.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries. Maritime Cement, in 70% production by August, 1965, was officially opened September 29, 1965.

Population in 1956 was: Lower Pleasant Valley, 53; Upper Pleasant Valley, 88.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Halifax County

This settlement is located approximately twenty-six miles east of Truro overlooking Mill Lake. The name is descriptive of its surroundings. Reverend John Laidlaw, who lived at Musquodoboit River since 1814, and Mrs. Elizabeth Irvine of Halifax petitioned for land on which to settle in March, 1815, receiving an 800 acre grant on February 15, 1816. Other grantees were Moses Redmond with 300 acres on November 8, 1827, and Alexander Murray and Thomas Richards with 100 acres on July 10, 1829.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

The population in 1956 was 58.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Pictou County

This settlement is located about five miles south-west of the town of Westville and about three miles west of the Middle River, in north central Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive.

Thomas McKenzie, a blacksmith from Gairloch, Ross-shire, Scotland, 1805 and Alexander McDonald were both settled here by 1814. Walter Ross was settled in this area by 1815. John McKenzie along with Walter Ross and Thomas McKenzie received a grant of land here in 1815.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 54.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Yarmouth County

It is south-east of the town of Yarmouth and approximately three miles north of Hooper Lake near the southern end of Nova Scotia. The Indians may have called it Welskoodaguk, "a picturesque valley." The English name is descriptive. This area was settled by Yarmouth and Tusket people in the 1830's. There was a sawmill here in 1842. In 1846 Thomas Hilton taught school in this district, and in 1887 a new school was built to replace one that had burned down. A Baptist chapel was built in the area in 1861.

Lumbering is the chief industry, with some trucking and gardening also carried on.

Population in 1956 was 106.

PLEASANT VIEW, Cumberland County

A settlement on the west branch of Wallace River. Originally called Henderson Settlement, the name was changed by Provincial Statute in 1874. Among the grantees were James Lightbody, 1829, and Ellen McKeand, 1832. A way office was established there in 1873.

PLEASANTVILLE, Lunenburg County

It is on the La Have River and about five miles south-east of Bridgewater. The name is descriptive. The land was granted to Joseph Pernette on June 20, 1965. John Meisinger was an early settler.

The United Baptist Church was opened on December 15, 1872.

A new school was built in 1882.

Fishing and limited agriculture are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 236.

PLYMOUTH, Pictou County

This rural area is located about a mile south of Stellarton near the East River. It may have been named after Plymouth, England. An early name was Irishtown until 1873 when Irishtown and Churchtown became Plymouth.

Colin McKenzie emigrated from Scotland in 1773 and received a 350 acre grant on East River Pictou in 1783. William McLeod also received a grant here in 1783 and both were settled by 1789. John McKenzie obtained a grant in 1789.

A Presbyterian Church was built in 1803.

In July, 1913, the school here was abandoned being no longer fit for use.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was Plymouth 291, Plymouth Park, 157.

PLYMOUTH, Yarmouth County

It is on the west side of the Tusket river approximately three miles from the main highway #3, near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name for the Tusket river "Neketaouksit," meaning "the great tidal river," included this area. The present name was probably given by the Loyalists who came here from Shelburne in 1785 to settle.

A Methodist church was opened here in June, 1892. A new school-house was opened about 1885-86.

Industries include fresh and salt-water fishing and some lumbering.

Population in 1956 was 192.

PLYMPTON, Digby County

It is on the east side of St. Marys Bay, near Gilbert Cove and about eleven miles south-west of the town of Digby.

An early name was Everette Settlement, after Jeremiah S. Everette, an early settler. Plympton is a name which was probably suggested by Judge Alfred Savary, about 1864, in memory of an ancestral home in Massachusetts.

Francois Thibaults settled here prior to 1817. Loyalists and their descendants also homesteaded here.

A Baptist mission house was built here about 1861 and a church was dedicated March 25, 1888. A Union Church, used mostly by the Methodists, was built, 1869-1878, and dedicated on July 28, 1878. L'Eglise de Ste. Croix was built in the middle or late 19th century and burned in 1938. The cornerstone of the new church was laid in May, 1939.

A school-house was built about 1842. Mr. Everette opened a post office here in July, 1855.

Plympton Federal Post Office building was completed on August 17, 1965.

Fishing, farming, lumbering, and shipping have been carried on here.

Population in 1956 was: Plympton 318, Plympton Station 175.

PLYMPTON STATION, Digby County

See PLYMPTON

POCKWOCK, Halifax County

A settlement located south of Pockwock Lake approximately fourteen miles north-west of Halifax. Its name is an Anglicized

version of Pogwek, or Pokwek, the Indian name given to the lake which means "the smoky, or dry, lake." The Pockwock grant was given on October 20, 1834 to thirty negroes, with 600 acres laid out in four sections with several small lots to a section.

About 1817 a number of veterans from the Napoleonic Wars were settled on the old Halifax to Annapolis road, about a mile west of present Pockwock. A grant was issued to Sergeant John Mara and thirteen others in 1822. There was a mill for manufacturing barrels operated by Jonathan and Norman Hayes in 1880. They named the place after the Duke of Wellington under whom many of them had served. In 1824 the settlement was still in existence, but it was abandoned soon after.

POINT ACONI, Cape Breton County

This community is located about a mile north of the mouth of Little Bras d'Or. It was so named from its sharp, needle-like promotory. The word must have come from the Greek "A-con" (a dart). The point was known as Point de la Brasador in 1716, Point Debery in 1733, Point de Verderone in 1744, and Point Kunet in 1781.

The land on the point was divided into nine lots, and these were granted, from North to South, to Hugh E. Ross in 1872, George Stubbert in 1898, John Stubbert in 1839, George Melvin in 1839, the General Mining Association in 1834, Richard Smith, manager of the G.M.A. in 1833, James Bonner in 1843; James Forrest in 1845, and Matthew Stubbert in 1862.

In 1858 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel proposed to erect a Church-school-house since they expected considerable mining to be carried on, but no building of that type stood here in 1875. A new school-house was erected in the summer of 1931 to replace a building which burned down in the summer of 1930.

The Point Aconi Coal Company was incorporated in 1872, and coal mining was carried on into the early 20th century.

Fishing is a basic industry.

In 1956 the population was 103.

POINT CROSS, Inverness County

It is about four miles south of Cheticamp.

Grantees included Philip, John and Charles Robin in 1790 and Simeon Aucoin and Hubert Aucoin who had land surveyed for them in 1811 and 1813 respectively.

The name Point Cross or Pointe a la Croix was bestowed after a cross was erected by the first settlers here. The Jersey merchants had been established on Cheticamp Island since 1770.

The pioneers who settled at Point Cross came between 1770 and 1790, mostly in the 1780's.

A postal station was established here in 1891.

A Presbyterian Church was situated here in the 1860's.

The population in 1956 was 251.

POINT EDWARD, Cape Breton County

This community is located on the west arm of Sydney Harbour, near Watson Creek, in eastern Cape Breton Island. It was probably named in honour of Prince Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent, and father of Queen Victoria.

Martin Power obtained a grant of land here in 1790. Joseph Rudderham, an Englishman, settled here about 1797. Charles Grant received a license of occupation for land in 1795 and settled on it soon after. His son, Alexander, got a grant of the land in 1836. Robert McKay obtained a grant here in 1794. On the arrival of the ship *Blenheim* in the harbour in November, 1784 with provisions for the settlers, a tract of land called Point Edward was taken over for a storage depot. A store-house, lime kiln, and other buildings were erected. At that time there was considerable cleared land. In 1787 the land and buildings were unlawfully taken over by Henry Adams. He received a grant in 1789 at Point Edward settlement and died soon after 1808. His widow married William Sullivan who obtained a grant of a neighbouring lot about 1818. This lot had been occupied by William Watson, a Loyalist from New York, for seven years in the 1780's and 90's. Sullivan bought it when Watson moved to Baddeck River.

St. John the Evangelist Anglican Church was consecrated on February 9, 1914. John W. Kiveney taught here in 1846-47.

Fishing is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 274.

POINT MICHAUD, Richmond County

It is located about thirteen miles south-east of St. Peters. Perhaps named after an early French settler, Point Michaud was also for a time called Cape Hinchinbroke or Cape Henlopen. Denys calls the islands near here Isles Michou and Pichon calls them the Islands of Michault. Grantees included Peter Mauberquet, 1866, and Michael Maddox, 1867. A new school-house was completed here in 1890. There was a lobster factory here in 1904 although the population was only 60.

POIRIERVILLE, Richmond County

It is on Isle Madame about nine miles north-east of Arichat. Poirierville was apparently named after pioneers. It was also known as Lower D'Escousse in the early 1900's. Grantees included Ann Poirier who received a crown lease in 1815, A. Pettipas, 1820 and John Janvrin, 1835. The population in 1956 was 116.

POLSON LAKE, Antigonish County

See COPPER LAKE

POLSONS BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook which flows west into South River, also called McPhee's Brook and also a settlement south east of Antigonish, between Loch Katrine and Upper Springfield. Probably named after William Polson who received a grant of three hundred acres in 1828.

POMQUET, Antigonish County

A settlement east of Antigonish.

An Indian name with several spellings "Popumkek," "Pogumkek," "Pomquette" and several translations, "sand beach, a good place for landing," "a sand beach with bushes growing on it," "raining along."

In 1761 five Acadian families from the port of St. Malo in France entered the harbour of Pomquet and landed on the island adjoining the beach. Their names were Vincent, Bourque, Broissard, Lamarre and Daigle. Other early families at Pomquet were LaMost or LaMotte, Duon, or Duot, Melanson and Dorion or Dorian. In 1789 the following men had been living there for sixteen years and asked for larger land grants, Joseph Dorian, (Dorion) with his wife and nine children, Simon Vinsan (Vincent) with his wife and nine children, Joseph Broisard with his wife and four children, Pierre Duon with his wife and five children and Louis Larnard and his wife.

The Acadians were joined by immigrants from Quebec and from France. Charles Brusar, Jean and Jean Marie Brosard and John Brusard and Francis Rosia, natives of France, emigrated from there about 1794 and were living at Pomquet in 1819.

The inhabitants supported themselves by fishing and farming. By 1827 James Taylor of Pomquet had erected a shelling mill and kiln for oats and barley. Lumber, shingles and staves for barrels were sold at Halifax and Arichat and in Newfoundland for the fisheries in the early 19th century.

One of the pioneer Roman Catholic priests in the district was Father Francois Lejamtel second resident clergyman of Arichat from 1792 to 1819 and missionary to the Indians. In 1803 Father Amable Richard settled at Tracadie as pastor of Havre Boucher, Tracadie and Pomquet. During the incumbency of Rev. Charles P. Martell who became pastor at Tracadie in 1860 Presbyteries were built at Tracadie, Havre Boucher and Pomquet and construction was begun on the first part of the Pomquet church. In 1866 Pomquet was separated from the original parish and joined with Heatherton under the care of Father William Chisholm who preached fluently in French, English and Gaelic. After November, 1875, Pomquet was a separate parish of Holy Cross.

Before the end of 1816 Father Antoine Manseau had established a school at Pomquet but it is not known how long it lasted.

A school was established on the 17th of February, 1830,

with Moses Broissard as the master and in 1848 Melanie Morrell was teaching thirty-one pupils at Pomquet and Isidore Delory was teaching twenty-four.

In 1956 the population at Lower Pomquet was 238.

POMQUET BANKS, Antigonish County

Sandbanks in Georges Bay.

POMQUET CHAPEL, Antigonish County

So named because the old chapel was located there. It was established as a postal way office in 1864. In 1898 it was a fishing and farming settlement with three stores, a sawmill and a church and a population of 150.

POMQUET CREEK, Antigonish County

Flows north-west to Antigonish Harbour.

POMQUET FORKS, Antigonish County

This settlement is east of Antigonish and at the forks of the road from Pomquet leading to Antigonish and Tracadie and over to St. Andrews and in another direction up the Black River.

The first school in the district was in a log house on the west side of Pomquet River where Joseph Grant was the teacher. In 1848 Donald Chisholm was teaching thirty-four pupils in the school at Pomquet Forks.

A postal way office was established in 1855 and Mrs. M. Chisholm was in charge in 1868.

POMQUET HARBOUR, Antigonish County

A harbour on Georges Bay.
See also POMQUET and SUMMERSIDE

POMQUET ISLAND, Antigonish County

This is an island on Georges Bay. Part of the Island was granted to John Hosterman who also had a grant of 800 acres on the mainland opposite. Colonel Timothy Hierlihy had a licence to occupy part of the island to carry on fisheries operations.

There is a lighthouse, which was first established in 1868.

POMQUET LAKE, Antigonish County

A lake east of Antigonish.

POMQUET POINT, Antigonish County

A point on the south shore of Georges Bay at the entrance to Pomquet harbour also called McKenna Point. Peter DeYoung and others had a license to occupy it for the fishery.

POMQUET RIVER, Antigonish County

Flows north into Pomquet Harbour.

POMQUET ROAD, Antigonish County

An anchorage for ships in Georges Bay.

POMQUET STATION, Antigonish County

A settlement east of Antigonish on the Canadian National Railway line which led to its development. The population in 1956 was 147.

PONDS, Pictou County

This rural area is located about four miles west of the Antigonish-Pictou County line on the north shore of Nova Scotia. The name was prompted by one of the area's natural features. John Smith settled here about 1791. He and Samuel Main a resident by 1809, received grants of land in 1815. John Paton also was an early settler.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 122.

PONDVILLE, Richmond County

It is about three miles north-east of Arichat on Isle Madame. Grantees included Andrew LeMarchant and Lawrence Kavanagh, both of whom received crown leases in 1811. The population in 1956 was 117.

POPES HARBOUR, Halifax County

This place is about two miles east of Tangier. Indian names for the area were: Kwemoodech, "little loon place," Kwemoodeech, "a small harbour," and Sigunokigunok. "Popes Harbour" was probably named after early settlers. An early name, in use before 1827, was "Deane Harbour." The land was included in a 2000 acre grant made to Lieutenant Samuel Harris on October 28, 1773. On March 20, 1786 a warrant of survey for 250 acres at "Popes Head Harbour" was issued for Patrick Weirgon.

All Saints Anglican Church was erected and in use 1840, but it was not yet fully completed in December, 1844. It was consecrated November 3, 1852. The United Church building was built in 1895 by the Presbyterians. A hall for all denominations was built at the head of the harbour in 1862.

James Conaughton was schoolmaster here in 1840. New school-houses were erected about 1866 and 1885. A new school was built in 1937-38.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1860.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

The population in 1956 was 158.

POPLAR GROVE, Hants County

This rural area is located approximately two miles east of the mouth of the St. Croix River in central Nova Scotia. It was probably so named because of a grove of poplar trees prominent in the neighbourhood. The site was part of Newport township which was erected in 1761. Settlement probably began soon after.

A church was erected by the Methodists just prior to March, 1794, and was used by them until it was purchased by the Baptists on August 12, 1863. It then became Newport West Baptist church. It was closed about 1872 and had only occasional use by the Presbyterians until it was purchased by the Anglicans in April, 1924 and became the church of St. John the Baptist.

A school was built in 1867.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 92.

POPLAR HILL, Pictou County

This rural area is located about five miles south of the mouth of Toney River near the north shore of Nova Scotia. This name is descriptive. Because of its location near the head of the Caribou River the early settlers called it "Cariboo River Settlement."

Daniel Munro of Inverness-shire, John Brown of Edinburgh and James Blake from Aberdeenshire, emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1817 and settled here during the year. Robert Patterson received a grant here in 1817 in lieu of lands lost to George McConnell because of the escheat of the Philadelphia grant. By 1822 Ezra Reid, Andre Olsen, Daniel Miner, James Reid, and Thomas Robertson were settled here. Ezra Reid died before 1824 and his wife Sarah obtained a grant of the land in 1824. In the same year grants were made to Jonathan Hartley, a native of Cumberland, England, who emigrated in June, 1822, and to William Hendry who came from Ayrshire, New Brunswick, in 1820. The other part of Henry's lot was located to Mr. Irvine in 1822.

A new school-house was completed in 1903.

A postal way office was established at Popular Hill on July 1, 1873, with George Morrison as postmaster.

Farming is the basic industry.

PORTAGE EAST BAY, Cape Breton County

This community is located near the head of East Bay. It was so named because there was a portage between the Sydney River and East Bay which passed nearby.

The land here was granted in 1827 to Peter Grinton, a native of Scotland who had lived in Cape Breton four years be-

fore petitioning for the land in March, 1821. Other grants were made in 1837 to Donald and Angus McInnes.

Farming is a basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 262.

PORTAPIQUE, Colchester County

This rural area is located near the mouth of the Portapique River on the north side of the Cobequid Bay in central Nova Scotia. It was named from the French "Porc-epic," porcupine. A 1756 English map uses "Vil Porcupine" and "Cape Porcupine," translating the French names.

Vil Portaupique was the Acadian village which probably began not long after 1700. When Abijah Willard stopped there on August 10, 1755, it was an area on the marsh. Before the end of that year, the land was vacant, and it remained so until some of the Londonderry Township grantees arrived in the late 1760's and early 1770's.

A new meeting-house was completed about 1842. In March, 1882, the old Union meeting-house had been sold and a new Presbyterian church had been contracted for. This church was opened November 12, 1882. The new United church was opened and dedicated on August 18, 1929, and the old Presbyterian church was eventually boarded up and abandoned. A Baptist church was built in 1883. On May 9, 1883, a building at Portapique Mountain used for a school, temperance hall, and Baptist meeting-house was destroyed by fire. Charles Weaver began teaching at Portapique about October, 1812, and by January 1813 a good school-house had been built. The frame of a new school was erected in 1850, and the building was scheduled for total completion by November 1, 1852. Another new school was built in 1870.

A Postal Way Office was established about 1842. The Portapique Mountain Way Office under R. M. Davison was established November 1, 1867. In June, 1885 a Post Office was established at Portapique River with Oswald Preeper as postmaster.

The main industries are farming and lumbering.

Population in 1956 was 42.

PORT BAN, Inverness County

It is about five miles south-west of the town of Inverness. The name is a combination of English and Gaelic meaning "white port."

Early settlers included Murdoch McLean who arrived from Scotland in 1816 and who received a warrant of survey in 1817 and Ann McIntyre widow of John McIntyre who received a warrant of survey in 1817.

PORT BEVIS, Victoria County

This is a settlement north east of Baddeck. It was originally and is sometimes still called "Big Harbour." The name

"Port Bevis" was given in honour of an American who was identified with the company which mined plaster rock here. Among the grantees were Angus McMillan and John McLeod, 1859 and Norman McLeod, 1874.

PORT BICKERTON, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the harbour of that name on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably named after Admiral Sir Richard Hussey Bickerton (1759-1832). In 1818 there were two families settled here. Permanent settlement began about 1855.

A school-house was built in 1874. In 1903-1904 a new school was erected.

Fishing is the main industry. In 1877 there was a lobster processing factory here owned by American interests, Bickerton Co-Op Ltd., was begun about 1941 as Bickerton Fisheries Ltd. It was incorporated as Bickerton Co-Op Ltd. in 1948.

Population in 1956 was: Bickerton West 192, Port Bickerton, 183.

PORT CALEDONIA, Cape Breton County

This community is located on the south side of Glace Bay. Its name is derived from Scotland. A grant of land was made to Patrick Phalen in 1862 at Port Caledonia. The earliest grant, on the south side of the sand bar, was made to Peter Hall Clarke in 1835. In the 1860's and 1870's much of the remaining land was granted to members of the Boutilier family and to John Phalen.

A Presbyterian church was moved from Dominion No. 6 to Port Caledonia after the Clyde Mine began operations, but it was moved back to Dominion No. 6 in 1906.

A school-house, built late in the 19th century was in a dilapidated condition in 1900. A new, one-room school-house was built to replace it in 1907.

Operations at the Clyde Colliery, between Glace Bay and Schooner Pond, were begun in 1863. This mine was handicapped by an inadequate shipping place until late in the summer of 1872 a half-mile of railway was built between the Clyde Mine and Port Caledonia. In that year 41 men and boys worked at the Clyde or Ontario Mine and 3,135 tons of coal were mined. Production fluctuated from year to year, rising to 24,541 tons in 1882, and the mine continued to operate until the 1890's.

In 1956 the population was 131.

PORT CLYDE, Shelburne County

This community is located near the mouth of the Clyde River on the south shore of Nova Scotia. It was so named because it is the Atlantic port of the river, and the nearest to the ocean of the river settlements.

The land was part of the Barrington township grant. One of the proprietors, Elkanah Smith and his son Joseph settled

here about 1767. By 1800 they had sold out to Lyles and Greenwoods who were small farmers and shipbuilders.

A Methodist Church was dedicated on January 20, 1878. A Baptist Church was built in 1892. John McIver was the schoolmaster in 1828. A school-house was built at West Port Clyde prior to 1851, and by 1865 a school was built at Port Clyde. In 1887 another school-house was built which burned down in 1950, and in 1951 a new elementary school was built to replace it. Lyle's Bridge Postal Way Office was established in 1859, and in 1894 an office was established at West Clyde.

The Halifax and South Western Railway was built through here in 1906.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries. R. D. Stoddard, wholesalers, began business in 1919.

Population in 1956 was 121.

PORT DUFFERIN, Halifax County

This settlement is located eight miles east of Sheet Harbour. It was known as Salmon River until the name was changed, by act of the Legislature in 1899, to Port Dufferin in honour of the Marquis of Dufferin who was Governor General of Canada from 1872-1878. The Indian name may have been Pulamooa seboo, "salmon river." Settlement probably began in the early 19th century. There were nine families living here in 1827, and the chief landholders were John Whitman, John Harding, sr., and Jacob Barkhouse.

St. James' Anglican Church was begun by July 1843, being consecrated on August 11, 1852. The church was razed about 1890, and a new church was erected soon afterwards. This church was consecrated on November 25, 1894. A Presbyterian church which was under construction in July, 1903 was opened on March 20, 1904.

Mr. Stewart was the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel schoolmaster here in 1843, and a school-house was built about 1866. A new school was built in 1887. A new 2-room school was opened in 1940. Three Harbours Consolidated School was built in 1965-66.

A Postal Way Office was opened at Salmon River in 1855. A Temperance Hall was built in 1871.

In 1883 a lobster factory was in operation here, owned by Henry Balcom. A new 150 foot Government owned wharf was completed in November, 1898. Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

The population in 1956 was 232.

PORTERS LAKE, Halifax County

A settlement on the west side of Porter's Lake about fourteen miles north-east of Dartmouth, which the Indians called Amagunchech, "the little breezy place." Porter's Lake was given for William Porter, who, along with John Black, Joshua Watson,

Patrick Clinton, Simeon Anderson, and Thomas Bates, received a 1650 acre grant on December 13, 1784. William Porter had served as Deputy Commissary General of Musters to the foreign Troops employed with H. M. Armies in North America during the American Rebellion, and he built a sawmill at the head of the lake before 1790. A petition of the inhabitants and proprietors of land in and about the vicinity of Porters Lake, dated February, 1828, describes the settlement as "a short time since an unbroken forest." The same petition stated that the people had "raised the frame of a meeting-house in the most central part of the settlement which is now called and known by the name of "Mary Ville." The frame of this church was erected and partly boarded in by 1825. In 1839, £5 was subscribed for enlarging the Anglican church at Porters Lake. St. Mark's Anglican Church was consecrated on December 2, 1913. A Presbyterian church was being built in 1867.

A school was established about 1827 and a school-house was built about 1838. A new school was constructed about 1857. A new three-room school was completed in 1953, and a consolidated district high school was built about 1957.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1855.

Gold was discovered at Thompson's Hill at East Porters Lake in 1897. Formerly farming, lumbering and sawmilling were basic industries, but now a number of residents are employed in the metropolitan Halifax-Dartmouth area.

The population in 1956 was 316.

PORT FELIX, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the eastern side of Tor Bay, on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. "Wolunkak" was the Indian name, meaning "scooped out place." The place received the name Molasses Harbour when a cask of molasses washed ashore about the time the first settlers arrived. In 1869 the name Port Felix was given in honor of Rev. Felix Von Blerk, the Parish Priest. There were seven French Acadian families here about 1808-1811. Most of the land was granted in 1851 and 1852 to: Frederick and Matthew David, Edward, Alexander and Dominick Boudrot at Port Felix and to: Thomas Richard, Joseph Fougere, Joseph David, Jr. and Simon Pelraine at Port Felix East. The names of Matthew and Joseph David as well as members of the Boudrot, Richard, and Pelraine families are included in the 1817 census for Torby (Tor Bay).

A Roman Catholic Church was constructed before 1877. A postal way office was established at Molasses Harbour in 1854.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was: Port Felix East, 165, Port Felix West, 91.

PORT FELIX EAST, Guysborough County

See PORT FELIX

PORT FELIX, WEST, Guysborough County

See PORT FELIX

PORT GEORGE, Annapolis County

It is approximately two miles north east of Cottage Cove on the Fundy shore of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name was Goolwagopskooch, "haunt of the hooded seal." The English name was given for King George III. The settlement was founded by members of the Gates family prior to 1812.

A Methodist meeting-house, under construction for about 6 years, was opened September 17, 1871.

A school was built in 1871, and it became a community center in 1964. A new lighthouse was put in operation April 1, 1889. A Postal Way Office was established in 1856.

At one time Port George had a shipyard and carried on a good volume of trade with Boston and St. John. More recently its industries have been fishing, some lumbering, and agriculture.

Population in 1956 was 84.

PORT GREVILLE, Cumberland County

A settlement located near the mouth of the Greville River on Greville Bay. Formerly known as Ratchford River, the name was changed to Port Greville by Provincial Statute in 1865. The Community takes its present name from Greville Bay probably after Robert Greville, the second Lord Brooke, 1794-1866. The Community was founded by six or seven retired officers of the British army, around 1778, with some American Loyalists. One of the first settlers was John Parsons who settled at Ratchford Harbour in 1801, and was granted land there in 1819.

The population in 1956 was 151.

PORT HAWKESBURY, Inverness County

This town is on the eastern side of the Strait of Canso and about a mile south-east of Cape Breton terminus of the Canso Causeway. Known earlier as Ship Harbour the name of this community was changed to Port Hawkesbury in 1860. Although it has been stated that Port Hawkesbury was so named in honour of Admiral Edward Hawke, it is more likely that it was called after Charles Jenkinson, Baron Hawkesbury and first Earl of Liverpool, who held a number of public offices, including president of the Committee for Trade and Plantations. Actually he was created Baron Hawkesbury and appointed president of that committee in 1786. The town plot of Hawkesbury was laid out on the north side of Ship Harbour late in the eighteenth century. Lieutenant-Governor Macarmick referred to Hawkesbury in 1790.

As early as 1833, Ship Harbour (Port Hawkesbury) was a terminus of a Strait of Canso ferry service, of boat or scow, receiving a Provincial grant, and running under regulations of

the General Sessions for the North-Western District of the County of Cape Breton. In the 1860's a steam ferry was provided. The coming of railways to the area created new needs for ferry services. By the end of the 1880's the Eastern Extension Railway was running from New Glasgow to the Strait of Canso, and on November 4, 1880, the Halifax and Cape Breton Railway had begun running the *S. S. Norwegian* irregularly between Wylde's wharf and Grant's Wharf, Port Hawkesbury. Subsequently, the Government of Canada purchased the Eastern Extension Railway and the Strait of Canso ferry steamer. In 1891 through railway communication was established between Sydney and Halifax. In 1893 a new ferry steamer of steel, with two barges for carrying passenger and freight cars, was provided at the Strait of Canso. Eventually in 1955 the Canso Causeway - the Road to the Isles Causeway - was completed, for vehicular and railway traffic, from Auld's Cove to Port Hastings, and the ferry service was discontinued.

The construction of a large pulp mill at nearby Point Tupper in 1960 caused a boom at Port Hawkesbury. A large shopping centre was built. A housing development took place. Business increased, other new buildings were created. Moreover, the causeway helped create advantages for a large harbour in the area.

There was a way office at Ship Harbour in 1829 and a post office was established there in 1859. In 1861 Peter Paint was the postmaster at Port Hawkesbury.

In 1826 the Grand Jury recommended that a school district be established in the area, and by 1847 James Newton and John MacKay were teaching 68 children in Ship Harbour.

Rev. Hibbert Binney, an Anglican clergyman, visited the community in 1820. Andrew Le Brocq built a Methodist Church here in 1828 and Rev. James Hennigar was in charge of this mission in 1829. In 1848 the Congregationalists began to use this building. In 1855 the Methodists resumed services in this Church, which continued in use till 1883 when a new building was dedicated. Prior to 1911 Presbyterians at Port Hawkesbury went to Port Hastings to worship. In 1911, however, a Presbyterian Church was built here. Zion-Robertson United Church was formed by the amalgamation of Zion Methodist and Robertson Presbyterian Churches in 1925. The first Roman Catholic Church was built in 1865 and another one, St. Joseph's, was built in 1890.

The town was incorporated in 1889 and the Town Hall was built in 1891.

The Newspapers published here included *News of the Week*, 1873-, *the Eastern Beacon*, ?-1889, *the Eastern Journal*, 1889-1911, *Bulletin*, 1911.1926, *the Inverness News*, 1905-1918?; *the Inverness County Bulletin and Port Hood Greetings*, 1926-1929? the *Victoria-Inverness Bulletin*, 1908-1954.

The population of Port Hawkesbury in 1961 was 1,346.

PORT HEBERT, Shelburne County

This community is on the border of Shelburne and Queens counties on the south shore of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name was Apsiboogwechk. The French called it "Port a l'Ours" or "Port Aux Ours," evidently because bears were common in the area. The English translation, "Bear Harbour" or more rarely "Port Bear" also comes in to complicate the origin of the name. DesBarres in 1780 called it Port Mansfield. Later documents have Port Hebert, and the local spelling is Port L'Hebert.

About 1767 Paul D'Entremont returned from Salem, Mass., and settled in Port Hebert for a time before he moved on to Pubnico. In the eighteenth century New England fishermen occasionally had fishing rooms here. In 1785 the Loyalists came, and grants were made to approximately 38 families around Port Hebert Harbour.

In 1846 a school was kept for eight students by Elizabeth Stubbs, and in 1883 a small school-house was built. A new school-house was built at Big Port L'Hebert about 1899. It burned down in 1914 and was replaced by another new building in 1915. A new school-house was built at Little Port L'Hebert in 1904.

In 1864 Thomas Richardson kept the Postal Way Office at Big Port Le Bear.

Fishing and lumbering, with agriculture on a small scale are still the mainstays of a small economy.

PORT HILLFORD, Guysborough County

This rural area is located at the head of Indian Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name was Utkogumoogwode, "where the tomcods resort in the fall." The early name, "Indian Harbour" was probably given because the place was a favourite resort of the Indians who reputedly had a number of large settlements in the area. The name "Port Hilford," may have been given for three of the characteristics of the area; that it was a minor seaport, there were hills here, and there was a ford over a small stream which flowed from Indian Harbour Lake into Indian Harbour.

The Rude family settled here in 1810 and there were thirty persons here in 1818. Two hundred acres of land were surveyed for Asa Rude on land originally granted to Alexander McNutt on the east side of the harbour.

An Anglican church was erected in 1855. A Baptist church was begun in 1845, completed in 1853.

A school was established in June, 1834, with John Coombe as schoolmaster. A school-house was built about 1836. Another school-house was erected in 1865. A new school was completed at Port Hillford in 1888.

A postal way office was established at Indian Harbour in 1849.

Fishing is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 59.

PORT HOOD, Inverness County

This community is twenty-eight miles north of Port Hastings and nine miles south of Mabou. The Micmac name was "Ragweamkek" meaning "sand bar." Later it was called Justeau Corps meaning jacket. Samuel Holland used the name Port Barrington. It was given its present name in honour of Samuel Hood, who received the title Viscount Hood in 1796.

An early settler was John Smith who arrived in 1789. Other early settlers at Port Hood were: Dennis Murphy, first Crown Surveyor of Inverness County, arriving 1802 from Ireland; John Lewis Tremain, School Commissioner and early postmaster at Port Hood arriving 1830 and James Macdonnell who gave his name to Macdonnell House at Port Hood.

In 1854 a square built light-house was built at the southern end of the harbour with its light fifty-five feet above the sea.

There was a public wharf at Port Hood in 1862. In 1865 the Cape Breton Mining Company commenced to mine coal here, but operations were suspended in 1867. The opening of a coal mine by the Port Hood coal company and the coming of the railway caused a building boom in 1901. By the 1950's the mines were running heavily into debt. Subsequently the mines were taken over by three independent coal operators who formed the Chestico Coal Mines Corporation, Limited.

In 1826 the Grand Jury recommended that a school be established. Hugh McPhee and Robert Bull taught school here in 1834. William Ayre joined them in 1835 teaching at the combined common and grammar school at Port Hood. A new school was built in 1883 at a cost of $800.00.

The first Roman Catholic Church was a chapel erected in 1812. St. Cuthbert's Church was built in 1824.

There were about eight or nine Presbyterian families here in 1798. Rev. James McGregor visited Port Hood in 1818. In 1821 Rev. William Millar was called to preach to the United Congregation of Port Hood and Mabou. The two congregations remained together until 1909.

A way office was opened in 1829 and a post office was established in 1841.

The Newspapers published in the town have been: *The Referee* in the 1880's, the *Port Hood Greetings*, 1901-1926 (weekly) and *Inverness County Bulletin* and *Port Hood Greetings*, 1926.

In 1956 the population of Port Hood was 412.

PORT HOWE, Cumberland County

A settlement located on the west side of the River Philip near its mouth. The name was changed from Toney Bay to Port Howe by Provincial Statute in 1883, in honour of Admiral Lord Howe. Grantees were Jonathan Crane, 1805, and Hezekiah Seaman, 1810. Seaman purchased land from some Indians called Tony in 1804.

PORT JOLI, Queens County

It is at the head of a bay of the same name near the south-eastern end of Queens County.

The Indian name was Emsik or Emsuk, "blown along by the wind." The later name was given by DeMonts in 1604 and means Pretty Port. The Portuguese may have named it Baya Formose, and another 16th century Spanish name was probably Le Beau Baia which is similar in meaning to Port Joli. Another French name was Port Noir, or "black port," probably because it was named Black Port by one of Sir William Alexander's men in 1623. Another early name was Stormont River.

New England fishermen and sea traders settled here in the early 1760's. Loyalists also swelled the settlement about 1785.

Abigail Falt taught school here in 1830, and about 1868 a school-house was built. In 1856 a Way Office was established.

The major industry is the fisheries, with some lumbering and farming also done.

The population in 1956 was 87.

PORT LA TOUR, Shelburne County

This community is located on the west side of Port La Tour Harbour, on the south shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after Charles de St. Etienne Sieur de la Tour, the French adventurer who established his fort here in the early 17th century.

La Tour probably moved from Port Royal about 1626 and built his fort, naming it Fort Sainte Louis in honour of the French King. A few years later his father Claude, attempted to persuade Charles to transfer his allegiance to the King of England, without success, whereupon Claude took up residence in a small house built near the fort. In 1635 both La Tours were cultivating gardens near the fort. Later in that year, Charles La Tour left to occupy his fort on the Saint John River. Fort Saint-Louis was probably left in the care of Claude, who may have ended his days there. The ruins of the fort were still visible in 1828. English settlement began soon after 1760 when Barrington township proprietors took up the land.

A Union meeting-house was used by the Methodists until their new Union Hall at Lower Port La Tour was opened about 1855. In the 1860's another chapel was built at Upper Port La Tour, then known as Green Hill, to serve the Negro congregation. An Anglican Church was built in 1854. In 1872 a Baptist meeting-house was dedicated. Salem Chapel was built by Free Will Baptists about 1840.

Thomas M. Taylor was the schoolmaster here in 1831. Port La Tour consolidated school was completed in 1956.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1855 with Nancy Snow as keeper.

Fishing is the major industry.

Population in 1956 was: Port La Tour, 162; Upper Port La Tour, 192.

PORT LORNE, Annapolis County

On Port Lorne Harbour on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

In 1838 it was called Marshall Cove (also Martial Cove) after settlers. Later the name was changed to Port Williams, and on February 3, 1879 to Port Lorne after the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada 1878-1883.

The 1838 settlement was described as "new, but rapidly increasing." Marshalls were early settlers.

A Baptist church was completed and opened in January, 1856. A Postal Way Office was established at "Marshalls Cove" in 1855. A school was built in 1868 at "Port Williams." A light-house was established here in 1859.

Fishing, lumbering, and agriculture on a limited scale are the main occupations.

Population in 1956 was 222.

PORT MAITLAND, Yarmouth County

It is just south of the Yarmouth-Digby county line on the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name for Beaver River, Elsetkook, "flowing along by high rocks," included this area. It was once part of Beaver River, later it became known as Green Cove, a descriptive name. It was named Port Maitland in honour of Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1828-34.

Joseph Sallows, one of the pioneers, came in the early part of the 19th century.

The United Baptists met in a union church until about 1859 when a church was built. This was destroyed by fire on February 20, 1879 and a new vestry was opened in 1884. On March 11, 1892 this building was destroyed by lightning. The cornerstone for the new church was laid on September 13, 1892. A Wesleyan church was erected in 1895 and dedicated August 29, 1897. A Reformed Baptist church was built about 1890.

The school-house was destroyed by fire in the 1850's. Soon afterwards, another was built which was used until about 1902. A third school-house was erected about 1868, and in the late 1870's another school building was erected. In 1881 a new school at Maitland was reported. Maitland Consolidated school was opened in September, 1958.

A Way Office was set up in 1851 with Squire Steele as postmaster. In 1911 the Post Office was kept in a local store. Port Maitland Federal Post Office was completed on July 14, 1964.

In 1840 fire engines were imported from Boston, in 1886 Maitland Telephone Company was incorporated, in 1884 and in 1897 a lighthouse was built at the south wharf, and in 1920 the Port Maitland library was dissolved. During a storm in 1945 the light-house was washed away.

In 1905 Thomas Curry published the *Bluenose* newspaper. In 1920 the town was threatened by a serious forest fire.

Fishing has always been the major industry with some lumbering and farming also carried on.

Population in 1956 was 510.

PORT MALCOLM, Richmond County

It is on the Inhabitants Bay about two miles north-east of the Strait of Canso. Port Malcolm was formerly called Caribou Cove because it was a great resort for caribou. The name was changed by Provincial Statute in 1886. Several Malcolm families settled there. Among the grantees were Clement Hubert, 1820, and James Proctor, 1838. A postal way office was established here in 1861. A school-house was completed in 1896. In the 1870's some coal was mined at Port Malcolm. Population in 1956 was 67.

PORT MEDWAY, Queens County

It is situated on Medway Harbour at the north-eastern end of Queens County.

The Indian name was Ulgedook, referring to fungus or mushrooms which were probably abundant there at the time. Another name was Alacah "river with many branches."

Once known as Port Maltois, it is now Port Medway, which may be a variation of the earlier name or of Port Medway, a name derived from the fact that the settlement was approximately midway between Bridgewater and Liverpool. The area was settled by New England fishermen and sea traders about 1760.

A Free Will Baptist church was built just prior to 1829. It was sold to the Methodists in 1862. A Baptist meeting-house at Port Medway, in a state of near completion in September, 1854, was opened on August 19, 1855. A Free Will Baptist church at East Port Medway burned down in February, 1878. The Anglican Church of the Holy Redeemer was purchased in 1857, and was destroyed by fire on April 9, 1868. A new church was consecrated in 1872.

A school-house was built here prior to 1829, and before 1840 there were two school-houses, one in each of two sections in the village. In 1868 a new building replaced the upper school-house, which then became a temperance hall, and in 1872 a second new school was completed. It was destroyed by fire in November, 1914, and a new school was begun in 1915. About 1954 a two-room school was built. Port Medway had a Way Office in 1841 which became a post office in 1854. The Cohoon house, at the corner of Medway Harbour and Ragged Harbour roads, was built shortly after 1765 and was still standing in 1956.

This harbour is a centre of the lumbering industry, and logs may be floated down the Medway River and milled here. Fishing is another major industry. At one time a ship-building

business was also significant. A light-house went into operation on November 1, 1851.

The population in 1956 was: East Port Medway 71, Medway 58.

PORT MORIEN, Cape Breton County

This community is about nine miles from Glace Bay and twenty miles from Sydney, lying in the eastermost basin of the Sydney coal field. The Micmac name for this place was "Mooloktooch" or "Noolektooch," meaning "place jammed with ice or bivouacking place." Its current name "Morien" is an old one, probably of Portuguese origin and perhaps a corruption of the Portuguese form of "St. Martin." On French maps and documents from about 1700 it appears as "Baye de Mordienne." Later it appears as "Morienne." After the end of the Seven Years' War it was known as "Cow Bay," so named at least as early as 1768, and consequently the story that it was named after a cow belonging to John Meloney, an early settler of Sydney, is incorrect. When Samuel Holland made his survey and description of Cape Breton Island, 1767-1768, he gave the name "Granby Bay" to "Morien Bay," but the place was known as "Cow Bay" until 1895, when, by provincial statute, in an effort to restore its older name, it became "Port Morien."

This place was the site of the first regular coal mining operations in America, established by the French in 1720, for the purpose of supplying Louisbourg. Several workable seams of coal are found here. About 1750 several French families settled at Baye de Mordienne, and in 1752 its population numbered seven families, comprising 66 persons. In 1766 it was reported that the only mine then open in Cape Breton Island was the Block House mine on the north side of Morien Bay. At the close of the American Revolutionary War a few Loyalists settled here. In 1788 there were reported to be 3 men, 2 women and 5 children at this place. In 1838 it had a population of 187, and by the end of 1860 it had a population of 713.

During the second half of the 19th century "Cow Bay" was an important mining settlement and shipping port. The Block House mine was leased to Marshall Bourinot in 1859 and the Gowrie Mines were leased to Archibald and Company in 1861, and mining was carried on by these and other companies in ensuing years. However, no coal has been mined in this area since early in the 20th century. It was known to the French also as a good place for raising cattle and fishing cod. It is now important for fishing lobsters, cod, haddock, halibut and swordfish; farming is of less significance. There is a breakwater here for the protection of fishing boats. Earlier there were coal wharves and shipping piers. When Holland made his survey in the 1760's there was a coal wharf here. In 1862 Archibald and Company built a breakwater with aid from the Provincial Government. In 1874 the Dominion Government acquired this breakwater and

since that time there has been a public breakwater here. A second one, for additional protection, was constructed in the 1960's. A Marconi station, built near Morien to replace the one at Table Head, was begun in 1904 and opened for commercial wireless on October 17, 1907.

Postal services were begun at Cow Bay with a Way Office in 1853 and a Post Office in 1866. A new Post Office was completed on July 28, 1965.

In 1826 the Grand Jury recommended that Cow Bay be a school section and by 1847 George Richardson was conducting a school there. In 1862 there was a two-room school at Gowrie Mines. This building burned down in March, 1880. By 1867 there was a school at Southern Head; it was destroyed by fire in 1890, and a new one built in 1891 also burned down and was replaced in 1892; by 1870 there was one at Holmville, and by 1872 there was a school at Block House Mines. In 1890-91 Auburn schoolhouse was built at the Sand Bar, and in 1893 a school was opened at Back Pit. A new South Head school was built in 1920-21, but it was destroyed by a forest fire in 1935. Gowrie School of four and later of five departments, which was built early in the 20th century, was replaced by a new school which was opened on June 1, 1950.

A Presbyterian Church was built in the centre of Black Brook Cemetery in 1857. Another Presbyterian Church was built at Cow Bay in 1866-1867. A fine, new Presbyterian Church - St. John's Presbyterian Church - was dedicated on February 16, 1902, and in 1925 it became St. John's United Church.

On July 26, 1846, the first Anglican Church between Sydney and Louisbourg was opened on the south side of Cow Bay. It was consecrated as Christ Church in 1856, and it is still used. The present St. Paul's Anglican Church at Port Morien was consecrated on August 17, 1922. A Baptist Church, whose exterior was completed in September 1858, was finished inside in 1869 or 1870. A new Wesleyan Church at Block House Mines was blown down on October 17, 1868. A Roman Catholic Chapel was built before 1875.

Flint Island lighthouse was established in 1856 and a light was placed on the public wharf at Port Morien in 1915.

In 1956 the population of Port Morien was 889.

PORT MOUTON, Queens County

It is at the head of a large bay of the same name on the south shore of Nova Scotia. The name given by the Indians was Wologumk, "a deep gully or hole in the river." De Monts named it Port Mouton when a sheep jumped overboard and was drowned during the voyage of 1604. The Anglicized version was Port Mutton. It is pronounced locally as if it were Port Matoon. Settlers sent out by Sir William Alexander in 1623 renamed it St. Luke's Bay. It may have been called Lebanon by Alexander McNutt. DesBarres called it Gambier Harbour.

It was granted to Sieur Perroscran des Sables d'Olonne in 1703. Fishermen from New England came here about 1760. In 1784, Guysborough township, named after Sir Guy Carleton, was laid out between Liverpool and Port Mouton for disbanded soldiers. In the second year of settlement the town was destroyed by fire and the people moved to Cape Canso.

A Methodist church was built here about 1817. A new church replacing it was opened May 19, 1895. There was a new meeting house here in 1838 which was open to Baptist missionaries.

A school-house was built and Roswell Brown was the schoolmaster in November, 1821. In 1896 this building was condemned, and new school-houses were built at North Port Mouton in 1897 and at Central Port Mouton in 1899. A new school was begun at South West Port Mouton in 1946. Port Mouton consolidated school was built in 1960.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1855, and a federal Post Office was constructed in 1967.

The chief industry has been fishing. There is also some farming.

Population in 1956 was: Central Port Mouton 189, Port Mouton 242, South West Port Mouton 281.

PORTOBELLO, Halifax County

This community is located at the south end of Lake William on the Dartmouth-Waverley highway approximately seven miles north of Dartmouth.

It is a descriptive name from the Spanish meaning "beautiful door" or "beautiful entrance," and was on the Shubenacadie Canal route. A popular inn named "Portobello House" was built here about 1837 by James Marshall, to serve the travelling public when the stage-coach route from Halifax to Truro ran via the Dartmouth ferry and along the Waverley lakes. Hiram Hyde changed his horses at this posting house. It was deprived of the patronage of stage-coach passengers after the railway was opened to Truro in 1858, and was burned in December 1881. The land in the vicinity was part of a grant made to Charles Reeves, John Wisdom and John Westray in August 1811.

Lumbering and tourism are the basic industries, while some inhabitants commute to work in the metropolitan area of Halifax - Dartmouth.

The population in 1956 was 146.

PORT PHILIP, Cumberland County

A community on the east side of the River Philip near the mouth of the river. Formerly known as "mouth of River Philip," the name was changed by Provincial Statute in 1867. According to tradition an Indian threw a bottle into the river and as it filled with water he heard the sound "flip, flip." To him it sounded like Philip so he called it the River Philip. It is

also said that Philip was the name of an early physician. But perhaps the name comes from a skilful Indian moose hunter. Among the grantees were Jacamiah and Stephen Seaman, 1797, and Thomas Dickens, 1812. The Seamans purchased land from the Indians.

PORT RICHMOND, Richmond County

A settlement on Inhabitants Bay between the Strait of Canso and Inhabitants Harbour. Port Richmond was named after the Duke of Richmond. Formerly called Little River, it was given the name Port Richmond in 1864. Grantees included John Murray, 1859, and John McLeod, 1882. A school-house was destroyed by fire in 1888.

PORT ROYAL, Annapolis County

This settlement is on the Annapolis Basin, at the North Eastern end opposite Goat Island, near the western shore of Nova Scotia. This was included in the area named Port Royal by Champlain in 1604. Later it was known as Island Section, and Lower Granville. In 1949 the name was officially changed to Port Royal.

In 1605 Del Monts moved his colony from St. Croix Island to Port Royal, where he built the Habitation. This wooden building was destroyed by Argall in 1613. Scottish settlers sent by Sir William Alexander under command of his son in 1629 built a fort a short distance away. The Scottish settlers were removed in 1632 when the French reoccupied the place. Subsequently English settlers began to come about 1765.

The Union church was finished in 1893, dedicated in 1894. The Habitation was rebuilt in 1938 and 1939. It was officially opened July 4, 1941.

Agriculture and tourism are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 109.

PORT ROYAL, Richmond County

It is about four miles north-west of Arichat on Isle Madame. The old name Big Brook or Grand Ruisseau was discontinued and the present one adopted by provincial statute in 1867. Grantees included John Forgere, 1790, and Pepin Richard, 1806. There was a school-house here in 1857. Population in 1956 was 189.

PORTREE, Inverness County

Named after a sea-port in the Isle of Skye this Community is situated along the North-East Margaree River and about six miles east of East Margaree. It was for a time called "Kingsburg."

Early settlers in the area included John Crowdis, whose father Mark, was a native of Yorkshire, England. Patrick Coady,

a native of Ireland, who married Mary, daughter of Hezekiah Ingraham, lived for a time at Egypt in the Margaree Valley, and then moved to Portree and Murdock MacLeod provided a raft as a means of fording the river. The farms of these pioneer families were on either side of the river as follows: east side, John Crowdis, Neil Ross, William Argyle's heirs, Hugh Ross, Murdoch MacLeod, Alexander MacKenzie, and Rev. J. Marple; west side, Murdoch Ross, Ebenezer Leadbetter, Murdoch Ross, Jr., Evan Ross and Patrick Coady. This property totalled about two thousand acres.

A footbridge for a period spanned the North-East Margaree River at this point but it was replaced in 1918 by the Portree Bridge.

George W. Coady was an early postmaster.

A school was situated at Portree for some period diagonally across the road from the home of Andrew A. Levis and served the west side of the river. This school was destroyed by fire and one was built near Portree bridge on the east side of the river for students from both sides. The North Margaree Consolidated School at Margaree Centre East since 1957 accommodates students from this locality.

PORT SALTER, Cumberland County

A settlement at the mouth of the Ramshead River, west of Parrsboro, the name was changed from Ramshead River by Provincial Statute in 1882.

PORT SAXON, Shelburne County

It is on a narrow belt of land between Greenwood Lake and Negro Harbour on the south shore of Nova Scotia.

It was at one time an ancient Micmac resort, and for that reason was known as Indian Brook. Saxon is a Scottish name, possibly taken from Saxonia, the area around the Firth of Forth in Scotland.

Captain William Greenwood of Virginia, after a short stay at the Millstream in Barrington in 1761, took up permanent residence here. About the same time Solomon Smith, Sr. and his sons, Theodore and Elisha moved here.

A Methodist meeting-house was built about 1789. The church which became Wesley United was built in 1864. James S. Smith taught here in 1832, and in 1884 a new school-house was built.

The people have lived by the bounty of the sea, with coastal trade and some lumbering in the early days.

During the Revolutionary War privateers carried off William Greenwood's boat and cargo of fish. He followed them and recovered his property. In 1911 a forest fire swept down the east side of the river to Port Saxon causing some damage.

Population in 1956 was 56.

PORT SHOREHAM, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the north side of Moose Bay, the head of Chedabucto Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name was probably Assugadich, "clam ground." The early English name was Clam Harbour, but this was changed to Port Shoreham by Act of Legislature in 1901. This name means "a village beside the shore" and may have been given in imitation of the original name for Chester township, "Shoreham." The area was part of Manchester township which was settled by Loyalists about 1786.

William Pritsch was schoolmaster at Ragged Head in 1831, and Moses McLean taught at Clam Harbour in 1832. In 1907 a new school-house was erected to replace one which had burned down and which had probably been erected in 1867.

The basic industries are farming and fishing.

Population in 1956 was 76.

PORTUGUESE COVE, Halifax County

A settlement on Portuguese Cove about eight miles south of Halifax Harbour. It may have been named because of the wreck of a Portuguese vessel nearby or because it was frequented by Portuguese fishermen. Five hundred acres here were granted to Samuel Purcell at "Portugal Cove" on October 10, 1770. By 1827 there were 20 families here, and John Wild was given a license to occupy a fish lot in 1786.

St. David's Anglican Church was begun about 1944, and consecrated on November 1, 1953. St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church was opened in September, 1935.

A school-house was built about 1866. A new school was built in 1941.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1858.

Camperdown signal station, named in honor of Admiral Duncan's victory over the Dutch in October, 1797, remained in use from about 1800 to 1925. During the second World War a modern signal station was built nearby with radio, barracks, stores, etc.

Fishing was the main industry. Summer cottages were built in the twentieth century, and now some residents work in the Halifax- Dartmouth metropolitan area.

The population in 1956 was 193.

PORT WADE, Annapolis County

It is located on the north side of the Annapolis River. The early French name was Pree Bourgeois. It was also known as West Ferry until about 1905 when it was named for Mr. F. B. Wade a member of Parliament for Annapolis County. The area was settled in the latter part of the 18th century by Loyalists.

The Baptist church was built about 1840 at "Mariners Section." In 1824 Mr. Walters taught a school near the Methodist chapel.

Granville and Victoria Beach Railway was completed through here about 1905.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 213.

PORT WALLACE, Halifax County

See DARTMOUTH, Halifax County

PORT WILLIAMS, Kings County

This large village is located about three miles upstream from the mouth of the Cornwallis River in central Nova Scotia. The Cornwallis River was called by the Indians, "Chijekwtook or Chijiktoogwechk," "narrow and deep river." An early name for this village site was Terry's Creek. "Port Williams" was chosen in August, 1856, in honour of Sir William Fenwick Williams, the hero of Kars. Settlement was begun by New England Planters soon after 1760. People named Terry and Lockwood were among the first residents.

A Baptist meeting house was begun about 1857, and either this Church or a new one was opened in 1877. Possibly the church took a number of years to complete.

A four room school was built here in 1938.

A postal way office was opened in 1858. Port Williams Station Post Office was established on September 1, 1870, with Enoch A. Forsyth as Postmaster. A new Post Office building was opened in August, 1965.

A new community hall, containing a library and fire station was opened in January, 1958.

Bridges were constructed over the Cornwallis River about 1780 and in 1835. In August, 1856, a new toll bridge was opened.

Stores and garages are the main commercial enterprises. In 1936 there was a new fertilizer plant here. An apple processing plant was built in 1942.

Population in 1956 was 805.

POULAMON, Richmond County

It is situated on the north side of Isle Madame about seven miles from Arichat. The word is Micmac in origin meaning "Tom cod." Grantees included Placide Boudrot, 1860, Simon Boudrot, 1861, and Robert Fougere, 1879. There was a school here in 1867. The population in 1956 was 220.

PRESQU'ILE, Inverness County

It is about four and a half miles north of Cheticamp.

Settlers included Blaized or Lazare Poirier and Stephen H. Head who received grants of land in 1863. Euzele White obtained land in 1902. Other grantees included Fidele LeBlanc, Benjamin Poirier, Martin Muse, Melang Desveaux and Theophile Maillet.

The name Presqu'ile is French for "almost an island," and is an appropriate topographic description of the locality.

A school-house was located here in the 1870's.

PRESTON, Halifax County

A community situated approximately eight miles north-east of Dartmouth, probably named after Preston in Lancashire, England, which also had a parish church of St. John's, or perhaps after Captain Preston of the Boston Massacre. The township of Preston was granted in 1784 to Theophilus Chamberlain and others, mostly Loyalists and disbanded soldiers. Among those who actually settled in the township were Stayner, Greenwood, King, Allan, Smith, Russell, and Wisdom.

In 1796 about 500 maroons, descendants of Spanish slaves, were expelled from Jamaica to Nova Scotia and were settled at Preston on lands which were purchased for them. The maroons were under the supervision of Alexander Ochterloney and Colonel William D. Quarrell, who enlarged a summer cottage of Francis Green to a twenty-room mansion called "Maroon Hall" just east of Lake Loon. This building was also used as a school, a club, and as a centre of entertainment. Becoming extremely discontented in Nova Scotia because of the unaccustomed cold winters, in 1800 the maroons emigrated to Sierra Leone.

During the War of 1812 a number of American slaves were brought from the Chesapeake Bay area to Halifax on British warships. Nine hundred and twenty-four of these "Refugee negroes" were settled at Preston in 1816 on the former maroon lands, and on property purchased or escheated for them. In 1841 the coloured people at Preston petitioned for a clear title to their land.

A Baptist church was organized at East Preston in 1844 and at North Preston [St. Thomas at New Road] in 1856. In December 1856 a Baptist meeting-house was burned, but the congregation cut and hauled timber for a new chapel.

Edward Potts was schoolmaster in 1815. In 1827, £50 was granted for a teachers' residence and a school-house for negroes. A school was built at North Preston in 1897.

The Nova Scotia Home for Coloured Children was incorporated in 1915, and officially opened at Preston on June 6, 1921 to care for orphans and children from broken homes. It was integrated in 1967.

The "Stay Inn", operated by William Dear and his family, was popular with sportsmen from about 1840 to 1860.

A Centennial Centre was opened at East Preston in May 1967.

The population in 1956 was 386.

PRESTON ROAD

See DARTMOUTH

PRESTON ROAD, Halifax County

See WESTPHAL

PRIESTVILLE, Pictou County

This community is located within the south east boundary of New Glasgow. It may have been so named because of a priest who lived here. Settlement in this area probably began as a result of the establishment of Standard Clay Products Ltd. in the early twentieth century.

On May 12, 1913, the Priestville school section was created and a school was built that year to serve an increasing number of people attracted by the clay works. A new 2-room school was built in 1944.

The main industries nearby are: Standard Clay Products Ltd., L. E. Shaw Ltd., Tidewater Construction Ltd., and Eastern Woodworks Ltd.,

Population in 1956 was 319.

PRIME BROOK, Cape Breton County

This community is near the southern city limits of Sydney, on the road between Sydney and Marion Bridge. The brook from which the place gets its name may have been so named because it was the first one to be crossed on the road from Sydney up the river.

The land was originally part of the Sydney West Common which was laid out soon after the founding of the city and officially established in 1847. In the late 1800's there was scattered settlement in the area, but the village actually took shape during and after the second World War. Nearer Sydney is the site of the Sydney Indian Reservation which was established early in the 19th century, and which contained a church and a school in 1956.

Most of the inhabitants work in Sydney.

In 1956 the population of Prime Brook was 478.

PRINCE ALBERT, Annapolis County

It is located on the north mountain approximately four miles south west of the Annapolis-Kings county line, on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This rural area was probably named for Queen Victoria's Prince Consort. W. H. Thorn was an early settler in the early 19th century.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

PRINCEDALE, Annapolis County

It is approximately one mile west of Grand Lake near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

An early name was Fraser Town from a prominent family of early settlers. The later name was probably given for the

Prince family which lived in the county in 1764. A variation on this name is Princeville.

Clements township was formed in 1784, and this area was settled soon after by disbanded German troops from the American Revolutionary War.

A school-house was completed in 1874. In November, 1964 the owner planned to convert it to a museum.

Lumbering and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 129.

PRINCEPORT, Colchester County

This rural area is located about four miles upstream, on the east bank of the Shubenacadie River, in central Nova Scotia. It seems to have taken its name from the visit of the Prince of Wales - later King Edward VII - to Truro in 1860. William Nesbit was the township proprietor who drew his 500 acre lot in this area. Matthew Creelman was one of the first settlers soon after 1791 on part of this lot which had been purchased by his father Samuel.

A new Presbyterian church was dedicated at Princeport on November 21, 1915.

A school-house was built in 1874. A Postal Way Office was established on July 1, 1866 with S. Creelman as office keeper.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 81.

PRINCES LODGE, Halifax County

A suburb on Bedford Basin, approximately five miles north-west of Halifax City, where His Royal Highness Prince Edward, (Duke of Kent, and the father of Her Majesty Queen Victoria) built a mansion known as "Prince's Lodge" while he commanded the British Army at Halifax from 1794 to 1800. A little town grew here to house those employed on the estate. The 500 acre property belonged to the Governor of Nova Scotia, Sir John Wentworth, who had called his country retreat "Friar Laurence's Cell." When Prince Edward returned to England, the Wentworths resumed occupation of Prince's Lodge, but after Sir John's death it was allowed to decay. In 1870 the property was sold at auction for building lots, but few houses were constructed until after World War I, a development which accelerated after World War II. In the nineteenth century the estate was a popular picnic ground for those travelling by boat from Halifax, the most notable visitor being His Royal Highness Prince Edward (later King Edward VII) in 1860. The only structure on the estate surviving from Prince Edward's day is the circular music-room or rotunda of 1796 which was taken over in 1959 by the Government of Nova Scotia as a provincial historic building.

The majority of the residents are employed in the metropolitan Halifax-Dartmouth area.

The population in 1956 was 346.

PROBERT, Colchester County

This settlement is located on the west side of the Folly River, about eight miles north of Cobequid Bay, in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named Probert after a Mr. Probert who lived here in the 1870's. Settlement evidently began here in the early 19th century.

The Intercolonial Railway was constructed through here in 1871 and 1872.

A Presbyterian church was built before 1875.

Farming and lumbering are the basic occupations.

The population of West Folly Mountain in 1956 was 94.

PROSPECT, Halifax County

This community is located on the west side of Prospect Bay and about twenty miles south-west of Halifax. The Indian name was Nospadakun "an herb mixed with tobacco." The name, evidently of Micmac origin, appeared as Passepec as early as 1672, as Paspek in 1693, as Paspee in 1699, as Prospec in 1744 and as Prospect by 1754. In April, 1754 a new settlement was intended at Prospect. By 1827 there were 44 families at Upper Prospect, 18 families at Lower Prospect, and 12 families at Prospect Road.

Our Lady of Mount Carmel Roman Catholic Church was built in 1794. A new church was completed in 1852, and was destroyed by fire on October 17, 1921. A third church was constructed immediately afterwards. The Sisters of Charity began their work here in 1876, using the 1794 chapel as their school-house. In August 1876 a bazaar and picnic was held in aid of the new convent and schools then being constructed at Prospect. St. Timothy's Anglican Church on Prospect Road was built in 1962. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church was built at Lower Prospect about 1840.

A school-house at Upper Prospect was "new" in October, 1859. A new 2-room school was built in 1932.

A Postal Way Office was established at Lower Prospect on February 1, 1870, with Samuel Blackburn as Postmaster.

Fishing is the basic industry.

The population in 1956 was: Prospect 122, Lower Prospect 73, Prospect Road 59.

PROSPECT, Kings County

This rural area is located three miles south of Cambridge and about two miles north-west of Tupper Lake in central Nova Scotia. It was so named because of its scenic location on the South Mountain. Settlement in this area probably began in the

early 19th century with people who were interested in exploiting the lumbering and milling industries.

A school-house was erected about 1870.

Lumbering and milling have been the basic industries. Population in 1956 was 70.

PUBNICO, Yarmouth County

This extended community is divided socially and geographically into two parts; East Pubnico, located on the east side of Pubnico Harbour, and comprised, from south to north, of: Lower East Pubnico, Centre East Pubnico, Middle East Pubnico, East Pubnico, Pubnico Head, and West Pubnico, located on the west side of the Harbour and comprised from south to north, of: Lower West Pubnico, Middle West Pubnico, West Pubnico, and Upper West Pubnico. The name, Pubnico, evolved through many variations from the Indian word Pogomkook, meaning "land from which the trees have been removed to fit it for cultivation." The general name, Cap de Sable, also included the Pubnico area.

In 1651 Phillippe Mius D'Entremont received a grant of land from Charles La Tour and arrived to settle on it. By 1671 three families, including six adults and eight children were settled at Pobomkom. In 1748, fifteen Acadian families were living at Cap de Sable, twelve leagues (30 miles) from Tebok (Chebogue). In 1758 the Acadians were deported but many of them returned late in the 1760's. Late in 1761 it was reported by Lieutenant-Governor Belcher that twenty families had moved into the Pubnico and Yarmouth area and that more were coming in the Spring. Some English people settled in East Pubnico beside French neighbours. At Middle East and East Pubnico the grantees names were: Benjamin Selley, Philip Brown, Walter Larkin, Angel Amiro, Charles and Ezra Belliveau, and Thomas Owen. The whole of West Pubnico as well as Centre East and Lower East Pubnico was granted in 1784 to Benoni D'Entremont and other Acadian French who returned from New England.. At Pubnico Head settlement had begun by 1814.

At West Pubnico a Roman Catholic chapel was consecrated in 1816. In 1840-41 it was replaced by a larger building, and in 1891 St. Peters church was built. Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic church at Centre East Pubnico was built in 1879. The Free Baptist church at East Pubnico was opened and dedicated on November 20, 1879. The United Baptist church was opened on December 17, 1899. At Pubnico Head a church for the use of all evangelical denominations was opened on January 28, 1866.

Joseph Whipple was teaching at East Pubnico in 1828. About 1874 a school-house was built at West Pubnico. Two new schools at Upper and Lower East Pubnico were in operation in 1890. Two new school-houses were built at Upper and Lower West Pubnico in 1912-1913. West Pubnico Consolidated school was opened in May 1962, and in 1963, Middle East Pubnico Consolidated school was built.

A Postal Way Office was opened at Pubnico Head in 1850

and at East Pubnico in 1860. On December 1, 1873 Way Offices were established at Lower East Pubnico with William Killam as keeper, and at Lower West Pubnico with Mark D'Entremont as keeper. West Pubnico Federal Post Office building was completed on May 6, 1965.

The Coast Railway was opened between Yarmouth and Pubnico Head on July 26, 1897.

Fishing is the most important industry. A herring reduction plant was built at Lower East Pubnico by British Columbia Packers Limited in 1965. At West Pubnico, co-operative farming is carried on as well as a bus body manufactory.

Population in 1956 was: Lower East Pubnico, 107; Centre East Pubnico, 122; Middle East Pubnico, 144; East Pubnico, 189; Pubnico Head, 116; Upper West, 265; West Pubnico, 220; Middle West Pubnico, 412; and Lower West Pubnico, 573.

PUBNICO HEAD, Yarmouth County

See PUBNICO

PUGWASH, Cumberland County

A village located at the mouth of the Pugwash River. Pugwash is probably derived from an Indian word, "Pagwechk" or "Pagwesk" meaning shallow water or shoal. At one time Pugwash was called Waterford. Among the early grantees were Jonathan Crane and Abraham Seaman, 1805, and James Black, 1813. The first post office was opened there in 1821. An Anglican Church was completed in 1830 and a school was established in 1821. A Baptist meeting house and temperance hall was erected in 1841 and a new Wesleyan Church was opened in 1850.

A tannery was built in 1854. A brickyard was established about 1899. Shipping limestone was an important industry at one time as was shipbuilding. A salt mine went into operation in 1957.

Pugwash was the birthplace of Cyrus Eaton, the Cleveland, Ohio, Industrialist who has sponsored conferences in the village in attempts to further international understanding. The village had a population of 519 in 1956.

PUGWASH JUNCTION, Cumberland County

See PUGWASH.

PUGWASH RIVER, Cumberland County

See PUGWASH

PUGWASH RIVER EAST, Cumberland County

See PUGWASH

PURCELL COVE, Halifax County

A village on the west side of the mouth of the North West Arm of Halifax Harbour, it was named for Samuel Purcell, an early pioneer. The Purcell family lived here in the early 19th century, and Samuel Purcell purchased property there in 1828 for the Purcell family. An early name was Mackerel Cove.

St. Philip's Anglican Church corner-stone was laid on October 26, 1951, and the church was dedicated on September 17, 1952.

A new school was constructed in 1943-44, called Dalhousie School.

In 1853 Joseph Purcell started a ferry between Purcell Cove and Point Pleasant Park in Halifax City using both row and sail boats, and the family were operating the service more than a century later.

Fine granite and ironstone were brought from quarries above Purcell Cove for military fortifications in the Halifax area, and stone from these quarries has been used in buildings of Dalhousie University.

Fishing and quarrying were the main occupations for many years, but a number of residents are now employed in metropolitan Halifax.

The population in 1956 was 562.

PURLBROOK, Antigonish County

A settlement south-west of Antigonish named after a small brook which flowed with a murmuring sound.

In 1898 it was a farming settlement of about sixty people with a cheese factory located there.

QUARRY POINT, Antigonish County

A point on the south shore of Georges Bay between Bayfield and Tracadie, a descriptive term.

QUARRY ST. ANNS, Victoria County

This settlement is situated west of St. Anns Harbour. Among the grantees were Andrew MacIntosh, 1841, John McLean, 1872, Charles W. K. MacCurdy, 1878. In the 1890's an American Company mined plaster and tripolite deposits here.

QUEENSLAND, Halifax County

A community located about two miles east of Hubbards Cove on the south shore of Nova Scotia, probably named in honour of Queen Victoria. John F. Slawenwight obtained a 100 acre grant here in April, 1814. Further grants of 250 acres and 60 acres were made to Jacob Harnish in partnership with John Dorey, and John Prigley respectively.

St. Mark's United Church was dedicated in June, 1892 as a Methodist church.

Extensive beaches in scenic surroundings have made the area a resort in summer.

The population in 1956 was 338.

QUEENSPORT, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on Crow Harbour on the south side of Chedabucto Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name was Wedonik, "having a mouth." The early English name was Crow Harbour, but this was changed by act of the Legislature in 1898 to Queensport in honor of the diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Settlement was begun here by fishermen prior to 1811. As early as April, 1792, there were buildings on the Stirling grant.

The S. P. G. Report for 1792 refers to a chapel of ease lately erected by the inhabitants of one of the (Guysborough parish) districts, called Union Chapel, which may have been here. A Methodist Church was purchased by the Anglican congregation in the 1920's. Christ Church Anglican was built about 1942. A Baptist Church was opened April 9, 1876, but it was blown down in a storm and a new church was erected soon after. St. Vincent De Paul Roman Catholic Church was begun in 1897, completed in 1901.

John Diggoon was schoolmaster here in 1834. A new school-house was erected in 1876. Another new school was built in 1905.

A postal way office was established in 1855.

Fishing is the main industry. Queensport is noted for its mackerel and herring fisheries.

Population in 1956 was 102.

QUEENSVILLE, Inverness County

It is six miles north of Port Hawkesbury. It was probably named in honor of Queen Victoria.

Grantees in the Queensville area included Donald McDonald and John McMaster. McDonald obtained a warrant in 1825 after petitioning in the same year for land formerly claimed by his brother, Father Alexander McDonald, who had died ten years previously. He received a grant a year later. McMaster obtained a warrant in 1819 and a grant in 1835.

QUINAN, Yarmouth County

It is on the Tusket river, approximately ten miles from Tusket, near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The Micmacs called it Nictahk, "forks of a river." It was at one time known as Tusket Forks. On May 15, 1885 the name was changed to Quinan in honor of Reverend John L. Quinan, a Roman Catholic parish priest who served here about 1860-1868. Jean Baptiste Muise was an early settler in the early 18th century.

The Roman Catholic church of St. Agnes was consecrated February 2, 1859. A new church to replace it was completed in 1883.

Two new schools were built in Quinan in 1888. A new Consolidated school was opened May 2, 1962.

Major industries have been lumbering, farming on a small scale, and tourism.

Population in 1956 was: Quinan 98, East Quinan 173, South Quinan 90.

QUODDY, Halifax County

See NEWDY QUODDY

RANKINVILLE, Inverness County

It is on the south side of the Mabou River about one mile south-west of Hillsborough and two miles south-east of Mabou. It is named after settlers.

Grantees in the area included Dougald McCormick and Edward King who applied for land in 1820 and received grants in 1832, and James Fanning and Hector McNeill who received grants in 1838.

There was a school here in the 1870's.

RAWDON, Hants County

A district including Centre Rawdon, Rawdon Gold Mines, and Upper Rawdon, is located along the upper courses of the Herbert and Meander rivers in central Nova Scotia. It takes its name from Rawdon township which was set up in 1784 and named in honour of Lord Rawdon, a British military officer during the American Revolutionary War. John Bond was one of the principal early settlers when he arrived on the land in 1788, cleared fifty acres, and erected two consecutive grist mills. The original settlers were mostly veterans of the American War of Independence.

St. Paul's Anglican church was built at the lower cross-roads about 1794 and was consecrated on November 1, 1826. It was taken down on June 19, 1845, the frame of a new church was raised on July 29, 1845, and the new church was consecrated on June 13, 1847. A new Baptist chapel at South Rawdon was opened in August, 1841. A Baptist church was opened at Centre Rawdon on December 25, 1865. A Methodist church was built at Upper Rawdon about 1835. In 1869 a new church was built on the same site. A Methodist church was under construction at Lower Rawdon in October, 1864. A place of worship was acquired by the Church of Christ Disciples at Upper Rawdon about 1869. In March, 1899, they also acquired a church building at South Rawdon. The Anglican church organization purchased the Upper Rawdon church about 1960.

A school-house was built in the middle district before November, 1812. Dubois Smith was hired to teach in the south district in November, 1814. A school was built in East Rawdon by 1829. A new school was built there in 1866. In 1868 a new school was built at Rawdon church. It burned in February, 1878. A new school built in 1880 was destroyed by fire in 1881. Another school was burned in 1890. The new 10-room Rawdon district school was built in 1962.

Postal Way Offices were established at Rawdon in 1832, Upper Rawdon in 1848, and at South Rawdon in 1855.

Gold was mined at Rawdon Gold Mines in the late 19th century. A public hall-meeting house was built in 1886. In June, 1888, the entire settlement of East Rawdon Gold Mines, consisting of thirty buildings, was destroyed by fire. Mining operations ceased in 1898.

In July 1965 the South Rawdon community museum, located in a temperance hall which was built in 1867, was opened to the public.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries throughout the district.

Population in 1956 was: Centre Rawdon, 113; Rawdon Gold Mines, 110; South Rawdon, 164, and Upper Rawdon, 231.

RAWDON GOLD MINES, Hants County

See RAWDON

REAR BADDECK BAY, Victoria County

Rear Baddeck Bay is north-east of Baddeck. Among the grantees were Neil Morrison, 1868, Alexander McKay, 1869, and Murdock Morrison in 1875. A school-house was erected here in 1873.

REAR BIG HILL, Victoria County

The settlement of Rear Big Hill is located north-east of Baddeck.

REAR BIG POND, Cape Breton County

See BIG POND

REAR BLACK RIVER, Richmond County

It is near the head of West Bay, Bras d'Or Lake and nearly three miles from the boundary between Richmond and Inverness Counties. This community's name was changed to Brookdale in 1907 by Provincial Statute. Grantees here included John McDonald, 1834, and Angus Morrison, 1837. A postal way office was established here in 1866.

REAR BOISDALE, Cape Breton County

It is located about midway between Boisdale and East Bay.

It was so named because it was inland from Boisdale on the St. Andrew's Channel. It was probably settled in the early 19th century by McIntyres, McLeans, and Campbells.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 58.

REAR DUNVEGAN, Inverness County

It is about nine miles north-east of the town of Inverness and about five miles west of Margaree Forks.

Early settlers included William Hindle, a native of England who came to Cape Breton in 1813, had land surveyed for him in 1817 and granted in 1819, Donald McDougall who had land

granted to him in 1820 and Donald McLellan who had 200 acres here surveyed for him in 1827 and granted in 1837.

See DUNVEGAN

REAR FORKS, Victoria County

The settlement of Rear Big Hill is located north of Baddeck. Among the grantees were John Campbell, 1859, Archibald Campbell, 1861, and Norman McLeod, 1867.

REAR GEORGEVILLE, Antigonish County

A locality north of Antigonish.

The land is further from the sea in the Cape George district so it was first known as the "Back Settlement of Cape George" and then "Rear Georgeville."

Among the first settlers at the "rear of the Cape" were Donald McDonald of the Island of Eigg who had been living at East River, Pictou County and his widowed sister, Mrs. John Ban McDougall. They were joined by Dougall MacDougall who had served in a Highland regiment during the American Revolution and by the three MacIsaac Brothers in 1808 and by John Og MacDougall of Morar, Scotland in 1810 and by the MacLeans from Knoydart, Scotland in 1812.

A new school-house was built about 1865. In 1915 the school district was consolidated with Georgeville.

REAR JUDIQUE CHAPEL, Inverness County

It is about two miles to the rear of Judique. An early grantee here was Alexander Chisholm, 1843.

REAR JUDIQUE SOUTH, Inverness County

It is about three miles to the rear of Judique South. Grantees in this area included James McDonald, 1834, John McDonald, 1836 and Allan McInnes, 1838.

REAR SPRINGFIELD, Antigonish County

See SPRINGFIELD

RED ISLANDS, Richmond County

This community is between Hay Cove and Johnstown on the eastern shore of Bras d'Or Lake about seventeen miles northeast of St. Peters. This place received its name from the Islands near by. The soil and rock is of a reddish color and the sun at certain times of day gives them a beautiful red appearance. The Indian name of this place was Gwesaosek. Grantees included Donald Johnston and Mary McKenzie, 1834. Peter Campbell taught school here in 1845. A postal way office was established at Red Islands in 1857. The population in 1881 was 822 and in 1911 it was 760.

RED POINT, Victoria County

The settlement of Red Point is on Boularderie Island. Alexander McDougald, 1859, and Malcolm McAulay, 1882 were among the grantees.

RED RIVER, Inverness County

It is about two miles north of Pleasant Bay. The name is descriptive.

Settlers included Edward Timmons who received a grant of land in 1856, Andrew Moore in 1858 and Charles McLean in 1859, Alexander Kerr in 1861, Samuel Hingley in 1862, Charles Campbell in 1871 and Peter McIntosh in 1873.

A grist mill and school were located here in the 1870's.

In 1956 the population of Red River was 81.

RENFREW, Hants County

This settlement is located about five miles north-west of Shubenacadie Lake in central Nova Scotia. It may have been named after Renfrew town and county in Scotland.

Some of the grantees were: Isaac Whitar, October 2, 1833; Alexander Thompson, 1858; Edward Wright and John Smith, 1868; and James Thompson sr., 1889. By 1864 Renfrew was a gold mining town of about 200 population.

A school-house was built in 1868.

In more recent times, farming and lumbering have become the basic industries.

RESERVE MINES, Cape Breton County

It is located between Glace Bay and Sydney, and about three miles south of Indian Bay. The name originated when the General Mining Association, who were then working in Pictou County, Sydney Mines, and Lingan, held this coal area in reserve for future operations.

Part of the site of the settlement was granted to John Handley who lived on the site of the town of Dominion for many years prior to 1828. Three other lots were granted to Alexander Munro in 1844. Patrick Lonergan in 1865, and the Lorway Coal Mining Company in 1872.

Gordon Memorial Presbyterian (later United) Church was built in 1884 and opened in February, 1885. The church hall burned down on April 1, 1934, and a new hall was opened on June 9, 1938. St. John the Evangelist Anglican Church was consecrated on September 20, 1890.

New school-houses were completed at both Reserve and Lorway Mines in 1872. St. Joseph's school was built in 1928. A new, six-room school-house was ready for use in September, 1946.

A Postal Way Office was established on March 1, 1873, with John McDonald as keeper.

About 1872 mining was begun here. In 1893 the pit was taken over by Dominion Coal Company and renamed Dominion Number 5. Dominion Number 10 was sunk nearby in 1906. The Sydney and Louisbourg Railway was built through Reserve in 1872 and extended in 1874 to Louisbourg. About 1872 a narrow gauge railway was built to connect the Reserve, Lorway, Emery, and Schooner Pond mines.

In 1956 the population was 2789.

REYNARDTON, Yarmouth County

A community at the head of Lake Vaughan on the Tusket river near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

In 1828 Job Reynard received a grant of land on the Tusket river in this area. The name comes from him. Variations are: Rainerton, Raynard's Falls, and Reynard Bridge.

Acadian families from Tusket fled here for refuge and established a compact village after the deportation order in 1755.

A Post Office was established in December, 1876, with D. Andrews as postmaster.

Thomas Hilton taught school in this area in 1846. A Methodist hall was built here in the mid-19th century.

Alewives are caught in this river, and some lumbering is done. Some of the men work as guides for hunting and fishing parties at times.

Population of Reynardton in 1956 was 74.

REYNOLDS, Halifax County

This settlement is located on the Musquodoboit river about twenty-three miles south-east of Truro. It was part of the Fisher's Grant of October 6, 1786 and was probably named for Thomas Reynolds, one of the proprietors of Fisher's grant. Settlement probably began in the area about 1785 when a group from Truro discovered the upper river, decided to stay, and applied for a grant.

Farming is the basic industry.

REYNOLDSCROFT, Shelburne County

It is on the west side of the west branch of Negro Harbour.

At one time known as Upper Port LaTour, this location acquired its present name from a family by the name of Reynolds who settled here. Knowles Reynolds was living in the Cape Negro area in 1828.

Farming and fishing are the main industries.

RHODENA, Inverness County

It is about nine miles north of Port Hastings. It is a farming area.

RHODES CORNER, Lunenburg County

It is about halfway between Lunenburg and Bridgewater.

An early name which is still sometimes used was Centre given because of its location. Its current name was probably the name of an early settler. Settlement began here prior to 1761. Rev. Robert Vincent received a 500 acre grant in 1765.

St. Luke's Lutheran Church was dedicated in 1879.

A school was built in 1901. On December 2, 1958 the new consolidated high and grammar school was opened.

Farming and fishing are the main industries. Gold was discovered in July 1900.

Population in 1956 was: Centre 202, Rhodes Corner, 157.

RICHFIELD, Digby County

It is located where the Carleton River crosses the Yarmouth-Digby County line.

The rural area got this name probably because the early settlers considered the soil to be particularly rich for growing hay, etc.

J. Harding and D. Hamilton were here about mid-19th century.

Lumbering and farming are the main industries.

RICHMOND, Yarmouth County

It is approximately two miles west of Lake George near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

This area was settled in the early 19th century, probably by people from the Port Maitland area.

Major industries are lumbering and guide work for hunting parties.

The population in 1956 was 87.

RIGHTS RIVER, Antigonish County

A river which flows east into Antigonish harbour.

Formerly Wright's River after John Wright who purchased a lot from John Brierly in 1797 and who traded with the Indians. One of the twin boys of Mr. and Mrs. Wright fell into the river and was drowned and the other fretted so much that the family moved.

RIVER BENNET, Victoria County

The settlement of River Bennet, west of St. Anns Bay, was formerly known as Eel Cove, until the name was changed in 1930. Among the grantees were Thomas Curtis, 1834, and Angus Smith, 1863.

RIVERDALE, Digby County

This community is about six miles south-east of Weymouth and just west of Provost Lake.

The name is derived from the location of the settlement approximately two miles south of the Sissiboo River, making it a "dale" near the river. It was called Wagoner Settlement, after pioneers who had a sawmill there, until February 1871 when the name was changed. The Wagoners came in the early 19th century.

A Baptist Church was opened on October 6, 1878. There was a new Baptist meeting-house in "Wagner Settlement" in October, 1869.

John H. Sabine opened a post office here in 1885. A school-house was built in 1918.

Milling, lumbering, and limited farming have been the major industries.

Population in 1956 was 69.

RIVER BOURGEOIS, Richmond County

It is near St. Peters Bay about three and a half miles south-west of St. Peters. The Indian name for this place was "Nabigwonchek," meaning a brig or ship, the whole meaning a "brig or ship's place." Grantees included Peter Landris who received a crown lease in 1805 and William Sutherland who received a crown lease in 1806. The firm of Messrs. Thoune, Moullin and Company of Guernsey maintained a fishing establishment here early in the 19th century. A postal way office was established here about 1838. There was a school in this district as early as 1846. A Roman Catholic mission that existed here in 1921 was served by a priest from Arichat. The population in 1881 was 1100, in 1911, 1119 and in 1956, 352.

RIVER DENYS, Inverness County

This settlement is situated on the west side of the Bras d'Or Lake, near the mouth of the River Denys from which it takes its name. Some say that the name was derived from the name of Nicolas Denys, the 17th century French explorer. Although it is true that Denys named a Cape Breton "river" after himself, the river so named was the present day Sydney Harbour. Others assert that it was named after a local Indian chief called Denys who made his headquarters at the mouth of the River Denys at the time of the arrival of the early Scottish settlers.

It is said by some that the entire River Denys area was uninhabited by white men as late as 1818. J. L. McDougall asserts however that the first settler, Alex. McGregor arrived in 1810 followed by Samuel McLean, Lauchlan McNeil and Peter McIntyre, in 1817. He states also that the area was visited frequently by Pictou lumbermen even before 1810. Other early settlers mentioned by McDougall were John and Kenneth McKenzie and Archibald McIntyre. Some early grantees in the area were Lauchlan McNeil, 1834, John McKenzie, 1834, Peter McIntyre, 1836 and Kenneth McKenzie, 1836. Robert Dallas is listed as

schoolmaster at River Denys in 1835. A new school-house was erected here between 1864 and 1867.

River Denys was an excellent source of timber, especially during its early history. As noted above, Pictou lumbermen visited the area before 1810. Haliburton, 1829, notes that the area is rich in timber and famous for its shipbuilding. In 1898 River Denys contained three stores, one tannery and a grist mill. It had a postal way office between 1855 and 1867. The Best Wall Gypsum Company was established here in 1960.

The population in 1898 was 100.

RIVER DENYS BASIN, Inverness County

A community on the south shore of River Denys Basin, about eight miles east-north-east of River Denys. Grantees in this area included Duncan McKinnon, 1837, Lauchlin Campbell, 1838, Allan Morrison, 1838 and James Campbell, 1842.

RIVER DENYS CENTRE, Inverness County

This settlement is near the mouth of the River Denys about three miles north-west of the community of River Denys. Grantees in this area included Malcolm Campbell, 1836, Malcolm Jackson, 1836 and Malcolm McLeod, 1841. In 1898 River Denys Centre contained two saw mills and a church.

Its population then was 295.

RIVER DENYS ROAD, Inverness County

It is seven miles west-north-west of the settlement of River Denys. Among the grantees in this area were Colin Chisholm, 1836, Alexander Cameron, 1837 and Hugh McMasters, 1837. Church's map of about 1875, shows a post office, a school, and a Roman Catholic chapel situated here. A new school-house was constructed in 1868. In 1898 River Denys Road contained a store; its population then was about 80. In 1902, the school-house was in poor condition.

RIVER DENYS STATION, Inverness County

It is on the west side of the Bras d'Or Lake near the mouth of the River Denys about a mile and a half west of the community of River Denys. An early grantee here was Peter or John McIntyre, 1836. In 1898 a Roman Catholic Church was built to serve the eight Roman Catholic families living there. At that time River Denys Station had a population of 130. It contained in addition to the railway station for which it was named and the post office, an express and telegraph office.

RIVER HÉBERT, Cumberland County

A village on the River Hébert, the community is named after Louis Hébert, a French settler who accompanied De Monts

in 1604 to Annapolis then Port Royal. He sailed into Cumberland Basin and into the river which now bears his name. The first grantee was Michael Francklin, 1765.

A Baptist meeting house was built in 1850. The community had a school by 1867. The village was first noted for lumbering, then for coal mining. The population was 1549 in 1956.

RIVER HÉBERT EAST, Cumberland County

See RIVER HÉBERT

RIVER HÉBERT WEST, Cumberland County

See RIVER HÉBERT

RIVER JOHN, Pictou County

This community is located on the River John at the head of John Bay. The Indian name was Kajeboogwek, "flowing through desert or solitary place." An early name was Deception River. River John is probably derived from Riviere Jaune. Frederick DesBarres who explored the area in the 1760's and published his maps in the 1770's, used the names "River John" and "Cape John."

The place may have been settled by George and John Patriquin as early as 1785. George Langile settled here about 1791 and about 1800 George Jeanperin moved here from St. Margarets Bay and bought a farm. In 1806 there were at least twelve settlers here and in 1809 fourteen settlers petitioned for clear title to their land when the old Philadelphia Grant was escheated.

A Methodist Church was built in 1824. On April 24, 1872, the new Methodist Church near the heart of the village was dedicated. In 1845 a new Presbyterian meeting house was completed enough for use. It replaced a building which had become decayed and which was sold at public auction. Bellevue Presbyterian Church was sold at public auction in 1870 and a new Presbyterian Church was opened July 10, 1870. St. John the Baptist Anglican Church begun before 1842 was consecrated in 1849. The first Baptist meeting house in the county was opened June 24, 1866 about two miles up the river on the east side. The new St. John the Baptist Church was consecrated December 29, 1881.

A school-house was built by 1818. James Hogg and Edward Lynch were teachers here in that year. A new school had been recently built in 1866. A new four-room school was opened in January, 1906.

A postal way office was established in 1838 and a post office was set up in 1853. In 1945 a new I.O.O.F. hall was built to replace one destroyed by fire.

Newspapers published here were *The Pioneer* begun September 14, 1878, by J. D. Gould and *The Temperance Herald* a weekly manuscript paper begun early in 1864.

In July, 1849, a forest fire did considerable damage to the community and environs. In 1888, the short line railway was constructed through the area south of the village.

The shipbuilding industry began in 1825 and was a major endeavor for seventy years. In 1842, however, an economic decline was being felt. More recently fishing has become a staple industry. Maritime Packers Ltd., was established as a cannery in 1910 by Samuel Broidy. It became part of The National Sea Products Ltd., in 1965.

Population in 1956 was 526.

RIVER PHILIP, Cumberland County

A settlement located on the River Philip south of Oxford. The Indians named this place, "Kesooskiboogwek", meaning "flowing through hemlocks." It is also said that the name Philip is after a popular old doctor named Philip who lived and practised there. However, an Indian called Philip Pedoristack is said to have killed five hundred moose there in one season with the result that the river has been called from his Christian name ever since.

Among the first settlers were the Oxleys, Donkins, Blacks, Schurmans, and Ripleys. The first school was established in 1816. Sittings of the Supreme Court were held at River Philip from 1816 to 1830, after which they have been held at Amherst. A Baptist meeting house was erected in 1839 and a Methodist Church in 1851. The village has had, at various times, a tannery, a wood-working factory, a carding factory and a stone quarry. The population in 1956 was 57.

RIVER PHILIP CENTRE, Cumberland County

See RIVER PHILIP

RIVER PHILIP STATION, Cumberland County

See RIVER PHILIP

RIVERPORT, Lunenburg County

This place is on the east side of the mouth of the LaHave River on the south shore of Nova Scotia.

The original name was Ritceys Cove named for Capt. Johan Philip Henrici the founder, whose name became transposed to Ritcey. In 1904 the name of the place was officially changed to Riverport a descriptive name because of its location and function. It was founded about 1754.

A Methodist Church was built in the early 19th century. The second church was dedicated on December 29, 1867. The third Church was dedicated on November 14, 1897. After 1925 this Church became known as Trinity United.

A school was built in 1865. In 1886 a new school was erected. A third school was built in 1905. Riverport Consolidated Elementary school was under construction in June, 1967.

Riverport Seafoods Ltd., operated by H. B. Nickerson & Sons, Ltd., of North Sydney, purchased some of the assets of Ritcey Fisheries Ltd., including the salt fish processing plant at Knaut Point about 1964. Their new plant was opened in December 1965.

Fishing and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 375.

RIVER RYAN, Cape Breton County

This settlement is located just north of the head of Lingan Basin near the east coast of Cape Breton Island. It was named after the Ryan family who were residents, and because of the nearness of the Northwest Brook, which flows to the south into Lingan Basin. Lawrence Morrisie settled here and built a house about 1821. Three years later he left and the land was occupied by Thomas Nearing. In November, 1824 Matthew Roach applied for a license of occupation for the lot. Another lot at the cross-roads was occupied by John Hall for about eighteen years until he went to Newfoundland in May, 1825, leasing the property to John Burke. John Young obtained a grant of land, then sold it to a Mr. Hilliard who occupied John Hall's house by October, 1827. John and Mary Ryan obtained grants of land in the area in 1881.

A six-room school was constructed in 1951.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 708.

RIVERSDALE, Colchester County

This community is located on the Black River in central Nova Scotia. Its name was prompted by the prominent natural features. In 1850 the place was considered to be part of Greenfield. In January, 1867 the name of the place was changed from Georgetown to Riversdale. The earliest grants were composed of four adjacent lots given in 1813 to Donald and Alexander McKenzie, and Kenneth and Murdock Munro. The Murdock Innes grant was made in 1817, and the village site was granted to George Duncan in 1850.

A school-house was built in 1874.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1867. The Pictou Branch Railway was completed between Truro and Riversdale by December 31, 1866. A station was erected by July, 1867.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 53.

RIVERSIDE, Guysborough County.

This rural area is located on the north side of Milford Haven on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive and was given by the Loyalist settlers who came here from New England in 1784. The land was part of a 30,000 acre

grant made to Captain Richard Brownrigg and many others in 1785, most of them members of the disbanded 71st Regiment.

A new school-house was built in 1876 to replace one destroyed by fire three years before.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population of North Riverside in 1956 was 60.

RIVERSIDE, Hants County

See RIVERSIDE CORNER

RIVERSIDE, Inverness County

This settlement is about three miles north-north-west of Cleveland. The name is descriptive. John Proctor received a crown lease in 1803, as did Alexander Grant in 1805 and William Sutherland in 1806.

RIVERSIDE BEACH, Cumberland County

A settlement on Minas Basin, east of Parrsboro. An early settler, John Fraser, received a grant of land in 1801.

RIVERSIDE CORNER, Hants County

This rural area is located on the Kennetcook River about two miles south of Shields Lake in central Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive since there is a junction of roads beside the river here.

Hector McLean was one of the first settlers, having improved the land before he was given a grant of 2000 acres on August 28, 1810.

A school-house was built at Riverside in 1872.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was: Riverside 67; Riverside Corner 53.

RIVER TILLARD, Richmond County

This community is about two miles west of St. Peters. It appears in Sieur de la Roque's census of 1752 and in *Genuine Letters and Memoirs Relating to Cape Breton and Saint John*, 1760. Grantees included John Power and Edward Bulger, 1857. The population in 1956 was 75.

RIVERTON, Pictou County

This rural area is located on the west side of East River between Stellarton and Eureka. It was probably so named because of its proximity to the river. In April, 1877, the name was changed from "Fish Pools" to "Riverton" by the residents.

Alexander McKay reputedly settled here in 1784. Alexander Fraser was a settler at Fish Pools, McLellans Brook in 1806.

A school was established by William Fraser in 1820 and the County Home and Asylum was established here about 1885.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 270.

RIVERVIEW, Cumberland County

A settlement on River Philip, North-East of Oxford. Among the first grantees were William Vance, 1814, and John Morrison, 1818.

RIVERVILLE, Inverness County

This community is about five miles north-east of Mabou.

Early settlers included Alexander Beaton, a native of Scotland, who was granted land in 1824.

Thomas Perry who had come to Nova Scotia from the United States after the American Revolutionary War and who also obtained land here in 1824, and Donald McLellan who received a grant of land in 1866.

This area appears to have been named at one time Glen Dhu or Black Glen or Alexander. Beaton Brook and Broad Cove River are near here. Church's map of the 1870's shows a post office run by a man named Beaton and there was a forge here.

RIVULET, Inverness County

It is about six miles north-north-east of East Margaree. The name is descriptive.

Early settlers were descendants of Hezekiah Ingraham, a Loyalist from Saybrook, Connecticut, who arrived at Margaree Harbour in 1790 after a period in Halifax and Guysborough. Descendants of John MacDonald, Sr. who came from Skye, Scotland, to Cape Breton Island in 1827, also settled in this area.

ROACHVALE, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the Salmon River west of the head of Chedabucto Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. About 1876 the inhabitants agreed to call the place "Rochevale" in honor of Rev. Peter De la Roche, the first rector of Christ Church, Guysborough. The Post Office Department misspelled the name "Roachvale." James Imlay came to this part of the province in 1787 and in 1788 obtained an order for survey of 150 acres of land. Shortly after, he purchased a farm and had a survey of 300 acres made at what is now West Roachvale.

A United Baptist Church was built in 1891, dedicated December 6, 1891.

A new school-house was built in 1929.

Farming is the basic industry.

ROBERTA, Richmond County

It is situated about seven miles north of St. Peters on the south shore of Bras d'Or Lake. The former name, Cross Roads, St. George Channel was changed to the present name by Provincial Statute in 1906. Among the grantees were Margaret, Christy and Jane MacInnes, 1858.

ROBERTS ISLAND, Yarmouth County

It is located west of the mouth of the Argyle (Abuptic) river near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

This island was long called Non-Parison Island. During the deportation Major Jedidiah Prebble put several Acadians onto the island for safekeeping until he could return for them. They escaped over the tidal flats and were "not present" when Prebble returned. The place takes its name from New England settlers named Roberts who came here in the 1770's. On September 6, 1773 grants of land on the island were made out to Edmund and Joseph Crawley.

Israel Doane taught in a log school-house about 1792. A new school-house was built in 1835 and another in 1858. Jonathan Roberts kept a way office in 1865. This became Glenwood Way Office on May 1, 1874, and on April 1, 1876 it was made an official Post Office. Theodore Kenny kept a Post Office at the lower end of the island in 1900.

In early days there were two shipyards on the island. Fishing and some lumbering are the main industries.

Early in the 20th century the island was joined to the mainland by a causeway.

ROBICHEAU, Digby County

It is approximately two miles south of Salmon River Lake.

Pierre and Edmund Robichaud (Robicheau) were among the original grantees of the township of Clare. One of their descendants gave this village its name. When the Western Counties (later Dominion Atlantic) Railway was built during the 1880's and 90's this settlement sprang up as a distribution point for the coast settlements.

Lumbering, trucking and farming are the main industries.

ROBINSONS CORNER, Lunenburg County

This community is located approximately one mile north of Chester. It was probably named after residents named Robinson, and it is on the corner or junction of the Chester-Windsor Highway.

Philip Knaut and Timothy Houghton had built a mill and made other improvements by the time they received a seven hundred acre grant on December 3, 1778.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 72.

ROCKDALE, Richmond County

It is about five miles south-east of St. Peters. The name is descriptive. Grantees in this area included John Martell, 1816, and Simon Pottie, 1869. A school-house was built here in 1890. The population in 1956 was 346.

ROCK ELM, Cape Breton County

This community is located near the mouth of the Salmon River, on the west side of the Mira River. The name was prompted by prominent natural features. The land in the area was granted in two large tracts to Alexander and William Haire in 1804, and settlement was probably begun by Scots in the 1820's and 1830's.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 56.

ROCKINGHAM, Halifax County

This suburb is located on the west side of Bedford Basin approximately four miles north-west of Halifax. It was probably so named by Governor John Wentworth in honour of his patron, Lord Rockingham. The name "Four Mile House district" was used until about 1886, when "Rockingham" came into more popular use. It received its name from the Rockingham Club which was established at Princes Lodge by Governor Sir John Wentworth, and named in compliment to the head of the Wentworth family - Marquis of Rockingham, Prime Minister of Great Britain in 1782. The Rockingham Inn, which was opened soon after 1800, was probably one of the first buildings in the area. Four Mile House was probably built soon afterwards.

Clayton Park housing development was begun in 1962, and by May, 1963, 132 homes were completed or in process of construction.

The 10-room Duc D'Anville School was opened on December 2, 1964. The 16-room Clayton Park District Junior High School was begun in April, 1965, and completed by January 17, 1966.

Our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church was built prior to 1947, enlarged in 1954. The new Roman Catholic church was completed and dedicated in May, 1966. A hall was completed by the Presbyterians in 1877. It was sold to the school section in 1891 and a church was built in 1886-1898, dedicated on July 10, 1898. The new Rockingham United Church was begun in April, 1962, and was dedicated on February 10, 1963.

A school-house was bought from the Presbyterians in 1891. A new 3-room school was built about 1949, and several others have been constructed since.

The Mount St. Vincent College property was acquired in 1872, and a school building was erected by the following summer. In May 1925, a college charter was granted. A chapel was

built about 1906. The college building burned on January 31st, 1951. The sod was turned for a new main building on May 13, 1949, and was nearly completed at the time of the fire.

The Rockingham *Sentinel* began publication about January, 1888. The *Suburban News* began on January 31, 1903.

The Intercolonial Railway was constructed through this section about 1855-56. A new railway station, replacing the old one which was torn down, was built in 1963.

There is a shopping plaza and it is a commercial centre for the district as well as a residential area for those working in the metropolitan Halifax and Dartmouth district.

The population in 1956 was 1,451.

ROCKLAND, Shelburne County

It is on the east side of Ragged Island Harbour on the south coast of Nova Scotia.

The Indians called the area Medaseaskwek, "the water flows turbulently." The modern English name is descriptive.

In the 1760's and 70's Cape Cod fishermen settled around the bay, and shortly after 1784 Reverend John Gray took up residence at Rockland.

A Baptist meeting-house was built on the east side of Ragged Islands Bay in 1860.

This is primarily a fishing area, although some lumbering is carried on and some of the people work in Lockeport.

Population in 1956 was 62.

ROCKLIN, Pictou County

This settlement is located on the upper Middle River in north central Nova Scotia. A "lyn" is a waterfall so that name was probably inspired by a prominent rocky waterfall. William and Duncan Balfour settled here soon after 1801. Robert and John McLeod were settled here by June, 1809.

A postal way office was established in July, 1870 with Robert Fraser as postmaster.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 80.

ROCKLY, Cumberland County

A settlement on the east side of River Philip, about four miles South West of Pugwash. Rockly derived its name from local quarries first operated by Amos "King" Seaman of Minudie. Among grantees were Stephen Ryder and Hezekiah and Stephen Seamen, 1810. The present industries are farming, fishing and lumbering.

The population in 1956 was 56.

ROCKVILLE, Yarmouth County

It is approximately a mile from Kelly Cove, near Cheboque Point on the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name for Cheboque, Utkubok, "a spring of water" included this area. This was formerly Lower Chebogue until the citizens chose the newer, descriptive name of Rockville. An early name was Rocky Nook. James Robbins settled here in 1762.

The Baptist church which was built at Chebogue Point in 1843 was moved to Rockville, renovated and rededicated on May 6, 1888. A school-house was built here about 1840.

Industries include fishing, some lumbering and some farming.

Population in 1956 was 158.

ROCKY BAY, Richmond County

It is on Isle Madame, about five miles north-east of Arichat. The name is descriptive. Donald Campbell settled here in 1818. Peter Pettipas received a crown lease here in 1806. As early as 1845 there was a school of twenty-eight pupils taught by Thomas Wilson. The population in 1956 was 113.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, Pictou County

This rural area is located about two miles east of Eden Lake in the South-East corner of Pictou County in north central Nova Scotia. It may have been so named in imitation of the Rocky Mountains of Western Canada and because there were rocky hills in the area. William McDonald may have been settled here as early as 1803. James Robertson received a grant here in 1819. In August, 1884, a writer described the place as "a settlement called Rocky Mountain. Within the last six years hundreds of acres have been chopped and cultivated. About a dozen new houses have been built, roads have been improved and mills set a-going."

A new school was built in 1904.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries. Rocky Mountain Union Agricultural Society was formed in February, 1886.

ROCKY RIDGE, Inverness County

It is about two and a half miles north-east of Port Hood. William Watts, a native of Dorsetshire, England, who had come to Cape Breton in 1785 with his parents petitioned for land at Rocky Ridge in 1806 and received a grant there in 1822. Other grantees included John Larraby in 1809, Willard Crowell from Massachusetts, who had come to Nova Scotia in 1795, in 1819; James Doyle in 1830 and John Campbell in 1842. Peter Smyth was granted thirty acres of land in 1854.

A school was located here in the 1870's.

RODNEY, Cumberland County

A community south of Springhill. It was named after Admiral Lord Rodney. Among the grantees were James Harris

and Levi Wells, 1810 and Enoch Forsyth and Charles DeWolfe, 1814.

The population in 1956 was 157.

ROGERS, Pictou County

This settlement is located about five miles south-east of the mouth of River John on the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after the Rogers family whose land was surveyed but not yet improved in 1822. They received a grant in February, 1824. Donald Cameron, Sr., and Jr., and Roderick Johnson received grants of land here in 1828.

Farming is the basic industry.

ROGERTON, Guysborough County

This settlement is located between Susie Lake and Salmon River Lake in eastern Nova Scotia. It was named after the Rogers family who lived here in the mid-19th century. The grantees in the area were: Alexander Morris and Samuel Sellon in 1811 and Winthrop Cook and John Cook, Jr. in 1819. Sellon was an under-foreman of shipwrights in the Halifax Naval Yard and asked for land in 1810. The Cooks were settled on their land by 1818 and asked for a grant in that year.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

ROMAN VALLEY, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the Guysborough river, west of the head of Milford Haven in eastern Nova Scotia. This name was probably given by the early Irish settlers. The land was granted to John and Thomas Rogers, John Devereaux and Patrick Doucie, all of Ireland, who intended to settle thereon as soon as the grant was made in 1829. By 1857 the area was quite extensively settled.

Michael Roache was schoolmaster in 1835.

A postal way office was established in July, 1872, with Patrick Rogers as postmaster.

Farming is the main industry.

ROSE, Cumberland County

A community south-east of Oxford. Among the grantees were Shubad Lewis, Daniel Dickerson, James Miller and Stephen Purdy, who received land there in 1785 as part of Westchester Grant to Loyalists.

ROSE BAY, Lunenburg County

It is at the head of Rose Bay and about six miles south of the town of Lunenburg.

This name is either a corruption of "Ross Bay" or it may have been prompted by an abundance of the rose plant. An early

name was Cross Roads, Lower LaHave. Settlement began prior to 1761 by German people from Lunenburg and by New England fishermen. One of the earliest settlers was Meyer.

A Presbyterian and Lutheran Union Church was built in 1843. The Presbyterians opened their own church on October 12, 1890, and the Lutherans bought the Union Church. Their St. Matthew's Church was built in 1897.

There was a teacher here in the 1790's. In 1838 a school was set up with John Maher as teacher. A postal way office was established in 1863. Rose Bay Federal Post Office was completed on June 24, 1965.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was Rose Bay, 208; Lower Rose Bay, 77.

ROSEBURN, Inverness County

It is about six miles north-west of Whycocomagh.

Grantees included Donald McInnes, 1857, John McLellan, 1863, Alexander Campbell, 1869, Archibald McPherson, 1871, Mary McPherson, 1899 and Archibald Nicholson, 1901.

The place was earlier called "Bridge End" but the name was changed to "Roseburn" by Act of Parliament in 1887.

A school was located close to the locality in the 1870's. Consolidation of schools for Roseburn, New Canada and Albert occurred in 1907.

ROSEDALE, Inverness County

This community is about eight miles north-west of Whycocomagh.

Grantees included Archibald and John McDonald, 1837, Donald and Neil McKay, 1867, William Frizzle, 1879, William McKeen, 1887, and Allan McLean, 1949. The previous name of this locality was "New Canada."

In 1847 Daniel Anderson taught school at New Canada.

A school was built there in 1869. New Canada was included in the school consolidation of 1907 which joined it with Roseburn and Albert.

ROSEWAY, Shelburne County

It is on the west side of Shelburne Harbour near the mouth, approximately eight miles from Birchtown, and on the south shore of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name for Shelburne Harbour, Weseamk, meaning "flowing down over sand" included Roseway. Another name, Chebooktook, "the great harbour," also would apply.

The present name is derived from Port Razoir, which was in use earlier because the shape of the harbour was like that of a razor.

Before 1699 there was a small French settlement at Port Razoir, later fishermen from Barrington seeking the Shel-

burne fish market arrived. In 1785, the land was granted to Eleazar Doane and 15 others.

A Methodist church was begun in 1877 and opened in the spring of 1883. It was burned during a forest fire in the summer of 1911, and in February, 1913 the church which became United Memorial church was opened.

In 1840 Robert Thomson taught a school in the Round Bay-Roseway area, and soon afterwards a school was built. This was condemned in 1889 and replaced with a new building in 1891. This school-house was burned in the forest fire of 1902 and a new school-house was built in 1903-1904. This building was also destroyed by forest fires in August, 1911, and had to be replaced with a new building. In 1861 Elijah Hagar kept a Postal Way Office in the settlement.

Since the 1760's this has been a fishing village, and agriculture is also of some importance.

Population in 1956 was 54.

ROSLIN, Cumberland County

A community near River Philip North-East of Oxford. It was named after a village near Edinburgh. One of the first settlers was William Hunter, who was living there by 1801 and was granted land in 1812. A way office was established there in 1864 and there was a school by 1867.

ROSS FERRY, Victoria County

Ross Ferry a settlement located on Boularderie Island, was probably named after settlers. Among the grantees were John Ross, 1828, James Campbell and John Matheson, 1860.

ROSSFIELD, Pictou County

This community is located on the upper west branch of Barneys River about two miles west of Forbes Lake in north-central Nova Scotia. It was named after the Ross family that probably originated in this part of the country with Hugh Ross who arrived in 1822 and settled in this area soon after. Two years after he had settled, built his house and barn and began to improve the land, he died. His heirs, Isabel, Donald Christian, Alexander and Joseph Ross, and John and Catherine Gordon received a 100 acre grant in 1828. John Gordon had emigrated from North Britain in 1817. William McKenzie and Robert Stewart also received lots here in 1828. McKenzie evidently sold his lot to Thomas Ross by 1879. By December, 1822 "the new settlers on the west branch of Barneys River" had called their settlement "Gordon Bush" possibly after John Gordon. Alexander Sutherland settled in this area about 1821. He began to put up a grist mill in 1831 and had it mostly finished by February,

1833, at which time he reported in a petition that there were about thirty new settlers on the West Branch.

A new school was built at Rossfield in 1895.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

ROSSVILLE, Inverness County

It is on the east side of the North-East Margaree River across the river from Cranton Section.

This settlement was first known as Ross Settlement and later as Rossville. It was also for a time called North-East Margaree until the latter name was used to designate a community nearby.

The first settlement in the North-East Margaree District was probably at Rossville. James Ross was shown the locality by an Indian guide. His father was a British soldier and his mother was the former Rebecca Cross of Ireland. He spent the winter of 1801-1802 with the local Indians. Within the next two years he was joined by his three brothers who along with James occupied twenty-two hundred acres extending from Big Brook to Methodist Hill. Patents were obtained for this land later. William Ross had a tract from the present Big Brook to the Murphy-Miller line. James Ross held the area north of William to the Baddeck Road. David Ross held the area north of William. Edmund Ross held the area further north. S. Maloney acquired land on Methodist Hill and Styles Jacob Ingraham got land in the same locality. Isaac Murray was an early merchant here.

The first post master here was John Ross. Subsequently Mrs. Armenia Ross became post mistress and on her retirement the office was moved to J. Mariner Smith's store. The post office was known officially as North-East Margaree.

Among early school teachers at Ross Section were William Banjamin Etter, Marie McArthur, Hector McLean, Ann Ross and Marie MacArthur. The second school-house to stand on the same site is now owned by a community group. The area of Big Brook nearly came under the control of the Rossville School Section shortly after 1918. By 1957 consolidation had occurred and pupils of this area commenced to attend the Margaree Consolidated School at Margaree Centre.

There are two churches in the settlement, Methodist and Roman Catholic. It was Edmund Ross who was instrumental in introducing Methodism to the area. The first minister to be settled in the area was inducted into the charge in 1850. Early ministers were Rev. W. S. Lane and Rev. W. A. Outerbridge. The first Methodist Church was built of logs but in 1870 a framed church was built in the centre of the present Methodist Cemetery lot. In 1901 the third church was built in the same location. This building was sold at the time of Church Union in 1925 to the United Church congregation at Middle River.

The first Roman Catholic Church in the area was built in 1842. In 1871 this Church was replaced by a new one on the same site. The first and, up to 1967, the only resident priest

of St. Patrick's parish, North-East Margaree was Rev. Eugene O'Riley who arrived in 1858 and died in 1859.

The 1956 population of Ross Section was 106.

ROSSWAY, Digby County

This community is located on the western side of the head of St. Marys Bay. This name was probably given in honor of John Ross, an early settler. Oliver Robichaud settled here soon after 1764. After 1784 the Loyalist immigrants swelled the population.

All Saint's Anglican Church was begun in 1845, and the exterior was completed in 1846. The Baptist Church was dedicated about 1886.

A school to be used by Rossway and Waterford was built at Waterford in the 1820's. A school was built at lower Rossway in 1852. A new school was built in 1881.

David Cowan kept the post office here in Jan., 1869.

Fishing is the major industry.

Population in 1956 was 214.

ROULSTON CORNER, Hants County

This rural area is located on one of the upper branches of the Nine Mile River in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after a settler, R. Roulston, who lived here in 1871.

Some of this land was granted with the Nine Mile River lots in March 1816. William, James, Evan and Donald McPhee were granted 1450 acres in this area on February 6, 1822.

Farming is the basic industry.

ROUND BAY, Shelburne County

It is approximately five miles north of Cape Negro Island on the south shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name for Shelburne Harbour, Chebookstook, "the great harbour," would have included this area. The later name is derived from the shape of the bay.

Some fishermen from Barrington settled here in the 1760's. In 1784 a road was constructed around the harbour from Shelburne which facilitated Loyalist settlement.

Robert Thomson taught school here in 1840.

Fishing has been a primary industry, and Irish Moss from which gelatin is refined is also gathered for market.

ROUND HILL, Annapolis County

It is located on the south side of the Annapolis River. The Indian name was Lablalot, the name of an old resident. The French called it Pre Ronde, "Round Meadow" because it jutted into a horseshoe bend in the Annapolis River. Another early name was Rosette, a nickname given to Jacques Leger, a pre-deportation Acadian settler. This name still survives in the

Anglican parish name, Round Hill, which is an adaptation of the French, Pre Ronde was given to the new location the settlement took on the hill away from the river when the main highway was built through.

English settlers arrived about 1760. Phineas Lovett was an early settler. The house he built about 1764 was still standing in 1964.

St. Paul's Anglican chapel of rest was built in 1841, consecrated August 14, 1844. The Baptist church was probably built in the early 19th century. There was a school-house here in 1866. A new school was erected in 1875. A Postal Way Office was established in 1855.

Farming and dairying are the major industries.

Population in 1956 was 309.

ROUND ISLAND, Cape Breton Island

This settlement is located on the north side of Mira Bay, between Mira Gut and Homeville. The name was prompted a prominent natural feature, and was given before 1874.

Grantees included Samuel Brookman in 1865, Neil Campbell in 1869, Hector and Samuel McLean in 1874, and Archibald McDonald in 1879.

A new school-house was built in 1908.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

ROXBURY, Annapolis County.

It is located on an East branch of the Paradise River. An early name was Durland's Settlement, after Thomas Durland, an early settler.

A school-house was built at "Durlings Lake," probably the present nearby Paradise Lake, in 1868.

Lumbering is the chief occupation.

ROXVILLE, Digby County

It is approximately two miles north of the head of St. Marys Bay.

This name may be a corruption of Rossville since several families by that name lived here, the name being changed because of the similarity to nearby Rossway. The name may also be a shortened form of Rocksville, so named for an outstanding rock formation. The settlement is an offshoot of the Digby Loyalist settlement and was probably begun in the early 19th century.

Farming is the chief industry.

RUSSIA, Kings County

This settlement is located on the south side of the mouth of Minas Channel in west-central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after the country Russia. Saw mills were built on the creeks running through the settlement to provide the main source of income. Fishing is a more recent industry.

ST. ALPHONSE, Digby County

It is on the eastern side of the mouth of St. Marys Bay and between Meteghan and Cape St. Mary. This name was taken from the Catholic church and parish which was named after St. Alphonse, or Alphonso Marie dei Ligouri, son of a Neapolitan noble, who abandoned a legal career to become a Roman Catholic bishop. This area was settled by people of Acadian descent in the early 19th century.

St. Alphonse Roman Catholic Church was built in 1921. A 4-room school-house was built in 1960.

Fishing is the major industry.

Population in 1956 was 264.

ST. ANDREWS, Antigonish County

This settlement is south east of Antigonish.

Named for the patron saint of Scotland. Formerly it included a large district on the South River, Manchester Road and surrounding Heatherton and Pomquet. A number of the early settlers had emigrated from Scotland on the ship *Nora* in 1801. The section became the heart of the Highland country and was built around the new Guysborough road. St. Andrews township was established by 1826 and 1,501 people were living there in 1827.

There was a school there in 1827 and by 1848 a new elementary school had been erected where Miss Margaret Chisholm was teaching eighteen children. A modern consolidated school and rural high school is now located in the village.

Father William Fraser (later Bishop) when sent as a priest to St. Andrew's learned that there was no school in the county by which young men desirous of studying for the priesthood and for professional life could receive their preparatory education. Thus he founded St. Andrew's Grammar School in an old log house.

A postal way office was established at St. Andrews in 1842 but in 1864 this became a post office. John McMillan was postmaster in 1868.

The first resident pastor in St. Andrews was Rev. William B. MacLeod from 1827 to 1830. Rev. William Fraser later Bishop of the Diocese cared for it for several years. Another future Bishop who served as pastor was the Rev. Colin F. MacKinnon. The population of St. Andrews in 1956 was 122.

ST. ANDREW'S CHANNEL, Cape Breton County

This settlement is located on the south side of East Bay, and about a mile north of Big Pond. In the early 19th century East Bay was known as St. Andrew's Channel, after the Scottish patron saint. By 1857 the channel had been renamed and a body of water to the north took that name. The settlement, however, retained the original name, St. Andrew's Channel.

Archibald Gillis was one of the earliest to get a grant of land in 1823. Darby McDonald was a resident by 1842.

Farming is the basic industry.

STE. ANNE DU RUISSEAU, Yarmouth County

This community is approximately two miles south-east of the Tusket river at the south end of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name was Wipkoogmajokun, "place for eels." Eel Brook is a rough translation of the Indian name. Ste. Anne du Ruisseau was the name of the Roman Catholic parish set up there and this name came into use for the community in the 1950's.

Seven Acadians settled here in 1767.

Eel Brook convent was opened July 1, 1882. St. Anne's Roman Catholic church was built in 1784. In March, 1900 it burned down and was shortly rebuilt. In 1883, the old schoolhouse was sold and another erected. A new school, run by the Sisters of Charity, was established in November, 1895. An elementary and regional high school was opened on December 18, 1959.

A Postal Way Office was opened in 1857.

Fishing and farming are the chief industries.

The population in 1956 was 202.

ST. ANNS, Victoria County

The settlement of St. Anns is located by St. Anns Harbour. The Indian name was "Mchagadichk". Capt. Daniel of Dieppe, a member of the Company of New France is supposed to have first given it the name of "St. Ann." In 1713 St. Ovide changed the name of St. Anns to Port Dauphin, but the name given it by Daniel when he built a fort there in 1629 survived.

Two people received permission to occupy seven hundred and fifty acres here between May 27, 1795 and June 29, 1798. The first English settlers however, were from Pictou in 1820. They were the Rev. Norman McLeod and his followers known as Normanites. They were originally from Sutherlandshire, Scotland. Rev. Norman McLeod not only established the first Presbyterian congregation in Cape Breton here but he erected a school in 1829. St. Anns is the site of the only Gaelic college outside of the British Isles founded in 1938 by Rev. Angus W. R. MacKenzie who saw a need for such a cultural centre in Canada.

ST. BENONI, Digby County

This community is approximately one mile upstream from the mouth of the Meteghan River on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

It was probably named after Benjamin, son of Jacob, who had been called Benoni by his mother Rachael. This settle-

ment was an offshoot of the Meteghan colony which was settled by Acadians in the 1780's and 90's.

Fishing and farming are the major industries.

Population in 1956 was 102.

ST. BERNARD, Digby County

It is on Belliveau Cove on the western shore of Nova Scotia. It was settled by Acadians in the late 18th century.

This rural area received its name from the Roman Catholic church and parish established there in the early 19th century.

St. Bernard's Roman Catholic church was built in 1855. A new stone church was begun in 1910 and completed in 1942, and the old church was demolished in 1960. A new school was built in 1915. St. Bernard Consolidated school was built in 1962.

A Flag station was opened on the Western Counties Railway in December, 1890.

Fishing is the major industry.

Population in 1956 was 290.

ST. COLUMBA, Victoria County

St. Columba is a small settlement north of the Bras d'Or Lake. It was once known as Grand Narrows Rear. Among the grantees were Donald McNeil, 1851 and Alexander McDonald, 1881.

ST. CROIX, Hants County

This rural area is located where Highway #1 crosses the St. Croix river in central Nova Scotia. St. Croix is a French name, given by the Acadian settlers.

A Presbyterian church was opened and dedicated in the autumn of 1864. In August, 1904 this church was closed for repairs and services were held in the Methodist church. In December, 1925, the pews from the "former Methodist church" were sold.

A school was established in 1817. In 1832-33 a school-house was built. Early in 1838 trustees of Middle District St. Croix contracted for a new school-house. New schools were erected in 1870 and 1899.

A mill was built on the river in the early part of the 19th century for Sergeant George H. Monk. In 1874 Charles E. Stanfield came from Prince Edward Island and purchased a carding mill which had been built about 1850 by David Scott. Besides milling, agriculture is a basic industry. A power generating station of the Minas Basin Pulp and Power Company is located here.

Population in 1956 was 255.

ST. CROIX COVE, Annapolis County

This rural area is located on the east side of St. Croix Bay on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This rural area was named for Captain St. Croix, who settled on a farm he called Mount Pleasant as early as 1772.

A Baptist Meeting-House was opened December 19, 1855.

M.C. Foster Memorial Consolidated Elementary school was opened in November 1962.

Fishing and agriculture are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 70.

ST. ESPRIT, Richmond County

It is about a mile from Kempt Point and about six miles east-north-east of the Grand River. On November 21, 1719, Governor St. Ovide referred to the new settlement as Saint Esprit. A French order Saint Esprit was founded by Henry III in the 16th century. 'Esprit' is French from the Latin 'spiritus' meaning spirit. The French also knew this place as a 'rode foreine', which signifies that trading vessels could have access to it only at particular times of the year. An Indian name for this place was "Asukadich," meaning the place of clams. There were twenty-six people here in 1716 and 546 in 1737. Two early Scottish settlers at St. Esprit were James Fraser and George McKay, both of whom settled in 1817. There was a school here in 1832.

ST. FRANCIS HARBOUR, Guysborough County

This rural area is located at the mouth of Goose Harbour River, on the north shore of Chedabucto Bay, on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The original name was Goose Harbour until it was changed by act of the Legislature in 1871 to St. Francis Harbour. The area was settled early in the 19th century by families named Hadley, Carr, Grady and Grant.

A Roman Catholic Chapel was built prior to 1877.

Edward Weeks was schoolmaster here in 1833. A new school-house was built in 1928.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 170.

ST. GEORGES CHANNEL, Richmond County

It is on the south-eastern shore of West Bay, Bras d'Or Lake, about a mile from St. Peters. The name is probably derived from St. George's Channel between England and Ireland. St. Georges Channel was once known as "Soldier's Gulf." Early settlers included Alex Cameron 1813 and Hugh and Jason Calder in 1817. Other grantees in the area were Sevaney McIntosh, John McInnis and John McLeod all of whom received grants in 1833. There was a school here as early as 1845, and a postal way office was established in the same year.

ST. JOSEPH, Antigonish County

This locality is situated south-west of Antigonish, named after the Saint. It was at first part of the Ohio district. In 1795 Alexander Fraser moved from Pictou to a clearing near Gaspereaux Lake and became the first permanent settler in what is now the parish of St. Joseph's.

The frame church built at St. Joseph was burned in 1926 but was rebuilt in brick.

St. Joseph or Ohio had been one of the first school districts in the county operating under the name of Pinkietown. A school was conducted in the new section of St. Joseph's in 1878. In 1951 the sections of Cross Roads, Ohio, James River, Ashdale, Beaver Meadow and Stewart's Mills united to form St. Joseph High School District.

Among the notable men born in the district were Monsigneur Ronald MacGillivray, Very Rev. Daniel Chisholm and Rev. John Archie Chisholm.

ST. JOSEPH, Digby County

It is approximately three miles west of Spectacle Lakes.

This rural area was probably named from the Roman Catholic parish established here. The settlement was an offshoot of the Concessions settlement which began in the late 18th century.

A school-house was built here in 1876.

Agriculture is the major industry.

Population in 1956 was 83.

ST.-JOSEPH-DU-MOINE, Inverness County

It is about six and a half miles north of Margaree Harbour.

Early settlers here included Cyprian Cormier who petitioned for land opposite Francis Cormier. Charles Chiasson petitioned in 1814 for land north of Cyprian Cormier and south of that of Polycarpe Chiasson. The grants were made in 1832.

The name of St.-Joseph-du-Moine arose with the separation of this part of Cheticamp parish in 1879 from the main body. The patron saint of the parish was designated as St. Joseph. Friar's Head was the name used to refer to the area. In 1935 the Caisse Populaire was organized here. In 1935 the Consumers Co-Operative was started. The Caisse Scolaire was organized here in 1948. The first priest of the parish was Father Guillaume LeBlanc, previously of Arichat. La Societe l'Assomption was organized here in 1905.

The population in 1956 was 385.

ST. JOSEPH'S LAKE, Antigonish County

A lake southwest of Antigonish.

ST. MARGARET VILLAGE, Victoria County

The settlement of St. Margaret Village is located west of Aspy Bay. Among the grantees were Ann Whitby, 1858 and George McNeil, 1872. The Roman Catholic Church built in 1853 was the first church of that denomination built in the community.

The population in 1956 was 124.

ST. MARTIN, Digby County

It is approximately three miles east of Comeau Cove on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

The township of Clare, from which part of the name was derived, was laid out in 1768. The settlement was probably an offshoot of Meteghan soon after 1770.

A school-house was built in 1875.

Lumbering and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 91.

ST. MARYS, Richmond County

It is situated at the western end of Isle Madame. Grantees in this area included Prosper Boudrot, 1807, Felix Gerrior, 1860, and William Drinkwater, 1866.

ST. MARY'S RIVER, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the east side of the St. Mary's River about five miles from the mouth of the river on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It takes the name of the river on which it is located and which was named Riviere Sainte Marie by La Giraudiere when he came here prior to 1658. Champlain called the river Isle Verte because of the green island at its mouth.

John, Samuel and David McKeen moved here from Truro in 1802 and were among the first persons to begin the settlement. Other early settlers were William and Robert Taylor. In 1818 the township of St. Mary's was formed with two hundred and forty-nine families resident in the area.

St. John's Anglican Church was built in 1846 and consecrated August 15, 1855. In April, 1853, a meeting house was being completed for the first Baptist congregation of St. Mary's and a meeting house was being framed for the second church.

In April 22, trustees were chosen for an English school at the "Mouth of the River" St. Mary's. A school-house was built at St. Mary's River in 1867. A new school was completed at St. Marys in 1887.

A post office was established in 1820 with Hugh McDonald as postmaster. A postal way office was in operation at St. Mary's Bay Sherbrooke from 1836 to 1848.

Fishing is the basic industry.

ST. NINIAN, Inverness County

It is about three miles east of Little Judique. Grantees included Allan McInnes and Allan MacIsaac who received grants in 1838, Angus McDougall who received a grant in 1836 and John McIsaac who received a grant in 1842.

ST. PATRICKS CHANNEL, Victoria County

St. Patricks Channel is a settlement south-west of Baddeck. One of the first settlers was James Chisholm who settled here in 1815. The first school was established by 1834. There was a carding mill here in 1898.

ST. PAUL, Pictou County

This rural area is located on the upper East River. It was named after the Presbyterian Church of St. Paul which was built in 1815. James Fraser of the disbanded 84th regiment settled a little below St. Paul's Church about 1784 or 1785. Angus McQuarrie who possibly settled here about 1791 received a grant of land in 1828. Two other lots here were granted to Duncan Cameron in 1814 and to Donald Cameron in 1828.

St. Paul's Church was replaced by a new structure in 1854.

A postal way office was established November 1, 1867, with William Thompson as postmaster.

Farming is the basic industry.

A settlement called Elmsville existed on the south side of the East River opposite St. Paul in the latter part of the 19th century. A new school was completed and opened at "Elmsdale East River" in 1871. A new school was erected "Elmsville" in 1883. A postal way office was established July 1, 1865, with Duncan McDonald as Postmaster.

ST. PETERS, Richmond County

This village is situated on the narrow strip of land between St. Peters Inlet and St. Peters Bay. Its name is of Portuguese origin, and it appeared as San Pedro on sixteenth-century maps. The Micmac name of the place was Baslova-akade, which is very similar to that of the Micmac name for Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island, which is Buslooakade, meaning to travel by water or the landing place. As it was the resting place and portage for the natives in their travels from the lakes to the ocean, it may be the same word or a variation of it.

Nicolas Denys established a fishing and trading post here in 1650. Soldiers sent by Mme d'Aulnay captured this post in the fall of 1651 and took Denys as a prisoner to Quebec. He soon obtained his release and he then returned to Saint-Pierre. In 1653 Emmanuel Le Borgne, a La Rochelle merchant, who claimed d'Aulnay's rights until his claim against the estate was satisifed, captured Denys at Saint-Pierre, seized his goods, and took him

prisoner to Port Royal. After his release, Denys went to France and subsequently he again re-established his post at Saint-Pierre. Eventually, during the winter of 1668-69, his house and his establishment at Saint-Pierre were completely destroyed by fire.

In 1713 the French named the place Port Toulouse in honour of Comte de Toulouse, the illegitimate son of Louis XIV and Madame de Montespan. Thereafter it was settled by men who engaged in fishing and in supplying Louisbourg with wood. During the first siege of Louisbourg, Port Toulouse was plundered, and by the end of the Seven Years' War it was without settlers.

Subsequently Loyalists and others settled at St. Peters. Lieutenant-Colonel William Macarmick, who became Lieutenant-Governor of Cape Breton in 1787, took an interest in a scheme for fortifying the whole island. He proposed that Mount Grenville should be the chief post of defence. Accordingly Fort Dorchester, comprising a square redoubt with fifteen embrasures, a guardhouse and a magazine was built under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel George Moore in 1793-94. Lack of funds caused Macarmick to withdraw Moore in June, 1794, and after Macarmick left Cape Breton in 1797 interest in Mount Grenville waned.

St. Peters Canal, begun in 1854, was completed and opened to public traffic on August 13, 1869.

Dougald Smith and Alexander Currie taught school in St. Peters in 1845. A Postal Way Office was established here about 1838 and a Post Office was opened in 1844. A Presbyterian Church, built in 1873, was blown down by the gale on August 24, 1873. It was subsequently rebuilt and used until replaced in 1888. St. Peters Roman Catholic Church was opened in 1892.

A newspaper - *The Bras d'Or Gazette* was started here in 1896.

The population in 1881 was 1,299; in 1956 it was 682.

ST. PETERS JUNCTION, Richmond County

See ST. PETERS.

ST. ROSE, Inverness County

This community is about halfway between Broad Cove and Margaree Harbour near the western shore of the county. Known earlier as Broad Cove Ponds the name St. Rose was authorized by statute in 1891.

Among the earliest settlers here were Alexander McNeil who came from Scotland about 1805 and obtained a grant of land in 1813. John McDonald who came from Scotland to Nova Scotia in 1797 obtained land here by lease in 1807. Hugh McKinnon who arrived from Scotland about 1812 and received a warrant for land in 1813, and Neil McKinnon who was there at least as early as 1818. John Campbell received a warrant for land in 1828. Other early grantees included Donald Wilkins, 1836,

Charles McKinnon, 1837 (his land being surveyed in 1827), Dougald McPherson, 1872 and Alexander McLeod, 1887.

In 1840 Broad Cove combined Mathematical, Common and Grammar school was active in the area with William Ayre as teacher and Neil McLellan, Donald Sutherland and Angus McIsaac as trustees. There was a school here in the 1870's. Another school was constructed here in 1937.

In 1956 the population of St. Rose was 67.

SABLE RIVER, Shelburne County

This community is situated along the highway where it crosses the Sable River on the South Shore of Nova Scotia. West Middle Sable and East Sable River are located on the West and East side of the river respectively, near the mouth of the river.

Indian names were Neseamk, meaning "riley water" or "flowing down over sand," and Pijeboogwek, meaning "long flowing river," a derivation of Pijebook, "a long bay" which is descriptive. The French called it "Riviere de Sablon" from which the English form Sable River, or "Sandy River," is derived.

Except for occasional visitors from the Cape Cod and Marblehead fishing fleets, little or no settlement was made until the time of the Loyalist migration. In 1785 John Pride and 114 others received a grant of 17,150 acres on the river.

The first Baptist Church in the area was built in 1840, and the new church was consecrated in November 5, 1905. A Methodist church at Lower Sable River was begun about 1840 and was not yet completed inside by April, 1865. It was dedicated on March 10, 1867.

In 1846, Hannah Pierce taught a class of 30 pupils. In 1876 school-houses were built in both East and West Sable. A new school-house was completed at Sable River in 1902. In 1925 a new school-house was built in East Sable.

Near the mouth of the river fishing is carried on, but further up the river are the forests which are used as sources of pulp and hardwood for fuel.

Population in 1956 was: Sable River, 154, West Sable, 106.

SACKVILLE, Halifax County

This community is located on the Sackville River north of Bedford Basin. The settlement took its name from Fort Sackville, a military fortification which was begun at the head of the Basin by Captain John Goreham in September 1749 for the protection of Halifax. This fort was probably named in honour of Viscount Sackville. The Indian name was Aloosoolawakade, "place of measles," so named because an epidemic of measles carried off large numbers of people. In December 1792, Fort Sackville was advertised for sale. Included were two houses with barns

and stables. Sackville parish and township were established in 1804.

St. John's Anglican Church was built about 1790-95. It burned down on November 9, 1828. A new church was consecrated on November 28, 1830. St. John Vianney Roman Catholic Church was consecrated on May 18, 1964. In 1832 the Baptists built a new meeting-house in the upper district of Sackville. They were already using a meeting-house in the lower district. A Presbyterian church was built in 1890 and 1891.

A school-house had been "provided" in the township by 1818. Between 1833 and 1852 five school-houses were built. A new school was built shortly before 1898. A 2-room school was built in Middle Sackville in 1948. At Lower Sackville, Sackville Heights Elementary School was built in 1963-64, and Sackville Heights Junior High School was built in 1964-65.

A Postal Way Office was in operation here from 1848 to 1858.

The railway from Halifax to Windsor was completed as far as Sackville Station about 1856.

Sackville Downs Raceway was officially opened on August 22, 1955.

The population in 1956 was: Lower Sackville 98; Middle Sackville 716; Upper Sackville 180.

SALEM, Cumberland County

It is South-East of Amherst. Once referred to as "Sugarwoods Hill" because of a forest of rock maples in the area, the community has also been known as River Philip Road. The name was changed to Salem in 1852. A Baptist Chapel was opened in 1853.

The population in 1956 was 52.

SALEM ROAD, Cape Breton County

It is located just north of Lake Uist and about five miles east of Irish Cove. Salem means "peace," and the name is descriptive.

It was given before 1931. The pioneers were members of the Boyd, Morrison, McDonald, and McGuish families. Land was granted to Donald McDonald in 1883.

A Presbyterian Church and a school-house were built before 1875.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

SALMON RIVER, Digby County

It is about halfway between Cape St. Mary and the boundary between Digby and Yarmouth Counties.

The Indian name was Pulamooa seboo, which means "Salmon River." An abundance of salmon probably prompted this name. Acadians settled in this area in the 1780's. Freed slaves,

brought with the Loyalists in 1783-85 also settled along the river in Yarmouth County. The name of their settlement was changed from Salmon River Settlement to Riverdale in 1874.

St. Vincent de Paul Roman Catholic church was built about 1850. A second church was built in 1896-1902 and destroyed by fire in 1911. It was immediately rebuilt, using the same walls, but was demolished in 1945 to make room for a new building which was dedicated in 1946.

A school-house was built on the Salmon River to Springfield road about 1840.

A Postal Way Office was established here in 1864. A new school-house was built about 1872. Another school-house was built in 1903. Salmon River Consolidated school was built in 1960.

Besides fresh and salt water fishing, there is some farming.

Population in 1956 was 351.

SALMON RIVER, Colchester County

This community is located in the Salmon River Valley, east of Truro, in central Nova Scotia, and derives its name from its location. The name may have been a literal translation of the Indian word, Pulamooa seboo, "salmon river." Settlement probably began soon after 1761 when Charles Cox settled on his intervale lot on the south side of the river. Adam Dickie and John Caldwell were his neighbours. Samuel Whidden settled on the Salmon River Intervale soon after 1774.

In 1827 a school was opened, "for the first time since the formation of the settlement." A new modern school was erected in 1898 to replace a building lost by fire. The two-room Maple Leaf School was opened December 6, 1949. A new five-room school was opened in September, 1954.

Coal was mined here about 1838 by John Archibald. In 1858 the seam was reopened. In 1866 the Pictou Branch Railway was completed through here. The Producers Milk Products Ltd. Cheese Plant was opened November 9, 1966. Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 952.

SALMON RIVER BRIDGE, Halifax County

This community is located near the head of Jeddore Harbour about twenty-eight miles east of Dartmouth. It was so named for the fact that it is the location of the bridge over an arm of Jeddore Harbour known as Salmon River or Head of Jeddore. The arm probably received this name because it was a route for salmon migrating upstream to spawn. The area was settled by Loyalists and veterans of the American Revolutionary War. 1000 acres was surveyed for Hugh Dunnegan and three others in February 1786, and in March 1786, 950 acres was surveyed for Corporal Joseph Langly and two others.

The first bridge was opened on February 4, 1853. It was

washed out on August 22, 1883, and a new bridge was built soon after.

Gold was discovered by an Indian, Peter Paul, in August 1880, then about six weeks later a Bonanza lead was discovered.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

The population in 1956 was 64.

SALMON RIVER LAKE, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the north east side of a lake of the same name in eastern Nova Scotia. The river, lake and settlement were probably so named because salmon frequented the river as a spawning ground. Irish families from Newfoundland formed settlements here about 1815. Robert Kenny took up residence in the vicinity of Salmon River Lakes in 1817. In 1857 the chief residents at "Salmon River" were John and George Shea and John McDonald.

St. Thomas Roman Catholic Church was built about 1865.

Bridget Gallagher was schoolmistress here in 1831.

A postal way office was established at Salmon River, Lake Settlement, in 1858.

Lumbering and limited farming are the basic industries.

SALMON RIVER ROAD, Cape Breton County

This settlement is located along the lower Salmon River, on the west side of the Mira River. The name is descriptive.

In August, 1806, forty-three men applied for a tract of land on which to settle at Malavat Cook or Salmon River. William Harrington was granted land here in 1871.

A school-house built before 1875 was replaced by a new building in 1926.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

SALT SPRINGS, Antigonish County

This settlement is south-west of Antigonish.

A descriptive name from saline springs, it was part of the grant to Lieutenant Colonel Timothy Hierlihy and eighty-eight others in 1784. Among the early settlers were Cameron, Chisholm and Somers.

Angus McDonald was the schoolmaster in 1829 teaching children with surnames of Chisholm, MacDonald, MacLellan, Smith, Somers or Summers. In 1905 the section was consolidated with West River.

About 1827 William Pushee erected a grist mill and in 1829 completed a kiln for drying oats. By 1898 it was a farming settlement with 2 brick yards and a population of 80.

The population in 1956 was 57.

SALT SPRINGS, Pictou County

This rural area is located on the upper West River near the foot of Mount Thom. Saline springs bubbling up from the

foot of Mount Thom inspired the name. In 1813 and 1823, attempts were made to recover some of this salt. The lower part of Eight Mile Brook was settled by William McKay, Archibald Gray and Dalgleish, a member of a highland regiment, and Donald McGillivray a dragoon, about 1785. William McKenzie had erected a house on what became known as the Salt Springs Lot by March, 1803.

St. Luke's Presbyterian Church was built sometime after organization in 1822. In 1845 the Free Church group seceded and built Ebenezer Church in 1846. This was abandoned in 1908 when the two groups reunited. St. Luke's United Church was opened and dedicated September 29, 1929.

Six Mile Brook school burned down during the winter of 1904-1905 and a new school was built to replace it. In 1909 a new school was built at Salt Springs to replace the old octagonal school-house.

A postal way office was established at Six Mile Brook in 1864. Twelve Mile House was built in 1838 and was renamed Prince of Wales Hotel after 1860 when the Prince briefly visited. It was closed to the public about 1900.

Edward Lippincott and James Farnham built and put into operation a clothing or fulling mill in the summer of 1825. It was probably located near the confluence of Six and Eight Mile Brooks. In 1832 Robert Cameron put into operation a new carding machine at Salt Springs. A petition composed by Duncan Campbell of Upper Settlement, West River, in September, 1844 stated that the petitioner was living in a remote and poor settlement containing a great number of inhabitants, the most of whom were poor and new settlers. In 1879 John Miller had a woolen factory on the site of Lippincott's fulling mill.

In 1956 the population of Salt Springs was 75.

SALT SPRINGS STATION, Cumberland County

It is North-East of Springhill. The name is derived from the salt springs which existed there. Among grantees were Abraham Rushton and Noah Webb, 1812.

The population was 74 in 1956.

SAMBRO, Halifax County

A community located near the head of Sambro harbour approximately seventeen miles south-east of Halifax. The Indian name for Sambro Cape was Mesebakum, or Mesebakunuk, "the constant mocker." "Sambro" is possibly an Anglicized version of "Cesambre," a name given by French fishermen after an island off St. Malo. Champlain used the spelling "Sesmbre." In 1698 an English ship had been trading with the savages at Cap Sombre. There were 26 people living on Sambro Island in 1752 carrying on the fishery. The mainland was settled about 1780 by fishermen. In 1794 a small group moved here from Barrington, landed at Coot Cove and built houses.

A Methodist chapel was built about 1830. A new church was built during the summer of 1856, opened in November, 1856, and torn down in 1964. The newly completed St. James United Church was dedicated on November 29, 1964.

A school-house was built about 1866. A new 2-room school was opened in September, 1949.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1860.

A Temperance Hall was erected in 1866.

The second lighthouse in Nova Scotia was erected on Sambro Island in the latter part of 1759. Joseph Rous was appointed lighthouse keeper in 1759, and Matthew Pennell in 1772.

Some fishing and boat-building is carried on but many inhabitants commute to employment in the metropolitan Halifax-Dartmouth area.

The population in 1956 was 400.

SAMPSON COVE, Richmond County

It is a settlement on Petit de Grat Island. It was named after settlers. William Sampson, 1898, was a grantee here. The population in 1956 was 158.

SAMSONVILLE, Richmond County

It is about two miles north-north-east of St. Peters on St. Peters Inlet. Grantees included Lawrence Kavanagh who received a crown lease in 1815, John Dempster, 1818, and Edward Kavanagh, 1818. In 1956 the population was 233.

SAND POINT, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on Red Head on the north side of the mouth of Chedabucto Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name may have been Amaltunik, "the sandy point." Sand Point is descriptive. The land was granted to Loyalists and disbanded soldiers in 1785, but later partly escheated. Settlement probably began before 1800.

A small chapel, used by the Roman Catholics was built about 1815.

Redmond Keating was schoolmaster here in 1831. In 1867 two new school-houses were built in section 39C and 39D. The latter was burned down in 1878. A new school-house was erected in 1925.

A postal way office was established in 1852. In 1851 the Eddy Point Lighthouse was constructed.

Fishing and limited farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 57.

SANDFORD, Yarmouth County

It is approximately one mile south-west of Chegoggin Lake near the southern end of Nova Scotia. The Indians probably called it Kespoogwit, "Land's end." Perhaps Sandford got its

name from the fact that there was a sandy ford over a stream nearby. Job Pease, one of the grantees and settlers of Yarmouth was related to the Sandford family by marriage.

This offshoot of the Chegoggin settlement began in the 1770's.

A Postal Way Office was established at "Sandbeach" on November 1, 1871 with W. R. Pinkney as postmaster.

W. C. Williams kept a school near here at Cranberry Head in 1832.

A Baptist church was built here in 1836. Construction of a new school-house was begun in July, 1948 to replace a building destroyed by fire.

Industries include some lumbering and fishing.

The population in 1956 was 278.

SAND RIVER, Cumberland County

It is situated at the mouth of the Sand River on Chignecto Bay. The Indian name was "Agoomakunuk" meaning "Where they catch herring." The present name is descriptive of the location. Grantees included James S. Morse, 1838, and Daniel Leitch, 1849.

SANDY COVE, Digby County

It is situated on the western side of Digby Neck.

The Indians probably called it Noogoomkegawaachk, "a small sandy cove." The English name is descriptive. There is some evidence that the place was called Prince William until the early 1850's. The present name was in use by 1857.

Thomas Hamilton and John Dickson settled here about May, 1778. The Anglican Church of the Nativity was consecrated at Prince William in January, 1845. A new Baptist Church was opened at Prince William, Digby Neck, on July 22, 1849. A Methodist Church was built in 1856-57 at Sandy Cove.

A school-house was built here prior to 1800 with William Gay as teacher. A school-house was opened in January, 1860. A new consolidated school was built in 1957.

Sandy Cove Way Office was opened in November 1854 with Angus M. Gidney as postmaster. This became a Post Office in October 1857. A library was opened in 1942.

Fishing is the major industry.

Population in 1956 was 178.

SANDY POINT, Shelburne County

It is approximately five miles south of the town of Shelburne on the east side of Shelburne harbour on the south coast of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name was Amaltunik, "the sandy point." The fine sand beach there gave it its present name of Sandy Point.

In 1765 Alexander McNutt promoted a settlement at Port Roseway. He settled on an island in the harbour and two or three families began a settlement a short distance away on the mainland, probably at Sandy Point. Loyalists came to this area in 1783.

In 1827 Daniel Dull taught school here. A school-house was built sometime before 1873. About 1882 a school-house was built at Lower Sandy Point. A 6-room school was built in 1958 and expanded to 10 rooms in 1965.

The Anglican Church of Saint Peters by the Sea, constructed here in 1884-85 was consecrated March 8, 1889, and in 1865 a Postal Way Office was established with John Purney as postmaster. On December 14, 1873, a Baptist meeting-house was opened.

Industries include fishing, some farming and some lumbering. Many of the people of the village work in Shelburne.

Population in 1956 was: Upper Sandy Point, 217; Lower Sandy Point, 199, Sandy Point, 208.

SAULNIERVILLE, Digby County

This community is situated on the eastern side of St. Marys Bay, north of Meteghan. It received its name from early settlers named Saulnier.

Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church was built between 1880 and 1882 and enlarged 1908 to 1921.

The 8-room Saulnierville Consolidated school was built in 1949.

Mary Boudreau opened a Post Office here in February, 1861. A new Saulnierville Post Office was completed on November 5, 1965.

Comeau Sea Foods Limited scallop packing plant was opened in December, 1960.

Fishing, farming, and lumbering are the major industries.

Population in 1956 was: Saulnierville, 388, Saulnierville Station, 282, Lower Saulnierville, 198.

SAULNIERVILLE STATION, Digby County

See SAULNIERVILLE

SCARSDALE, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located about eight miles north-east of New Germany. It may have been named for Scarsdale near New York City. Edwin James received a grant of land here in 1838. Other grantees were: John Jodry and John Spidle, both in 1847.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

SCATARIE ISLAND, Cape Breton County

This island is located between Mira Bay and Main-à-Dieu Bay on the east coast of Cape Breton Island. The name appears

as Scatori on a map of 1656 and is probably of Portuguese origin, perhaps being a transformation of the Portuguese name St. Catherine. Settlement was begun soon after 1713, and by 1752, 106 people lived there.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Catherine was built before 1734.

In 1828 there were no permanent inhabitants, but fishermen used the island as a base of operations during certain seasons. A lighthouse was built on the north-eastern point in 1839, but in May, 1841 the Brig *Breeze*, and in December, 1841, the Brig *Secret*, were both wrecked on the island. The lighthouse, on the west side, first lighted in 1871, was replaced by a new light about 1936. In 1869, six families besides the Superintendent lived on the island. They had no school-house and asked for assistance to build one. In 1940 a new school was built to replace a building which had become too dilapidated for use. In 1942, twelve families were living there, had their own church, and had formed a Co-operative Society.

Fishing is the main industry.

SCHOOL BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook which flows north into Northumberland Strait. A descriptive term.

SCOTCH HILL, Inverness County

It is about two and a half miles south-south-east of Margaree Harbour.

Early settlers here included Murdoch MacNeil, the first of that name here from Barra, Scotland, who purchased a farm. James McDonnell from Morar, Scotland, settled first at Broad Cove in 1826 and a few years later he went to Scotch Hill where he set up a mercantile business. Other early settlers in the area included Hezekiah Ingraham, Simon LeBlanc and George White. Hezekiah Ingraham, son of Timothy, had come to Nova Scotia from Hartford, Conn. in 1783, having been born in Saybrook (1753). He resided for a period in Halifax and from there he went to Guysborough and finally to Margaree Harbour where he was buried on his farm. The census return of 1818 suggests he might have been at Margaree Harbour as early as 1790 and his first license to occupy land there is dated June 10, 1793. He was prominent in the early history of the community being a Justice of the Peace.

SCOTCH HILL, Pictou County

This community is spread out along the eastern end of the road leading from West River to River John, near the north shore of Nova Scotia. The place was also known as Scots Hill and was probably so named because a number of the first settlers were Scottish. Angus Campbell, William Fraser, Hector Mc-

Quarrie and Duncan Cameron were inhabitants in 1798. Charles McDonald and Lauchlan McQuarry were here in 1806. By 1828, 315 people lived in the area.

A school was established November 1, 1815, under Alpin McDougald and a school-house was built by February, 1818. A new school-house was completed for the 1875-6 winter term.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 101.

SCOTCH LAKE, Cape Breton County

This community is on the west side of a lake of the same name, near the north end of St. Andrew's Channel. This lake, so named because of the Scottish people who settled nearby, prompted the naming of the settlement.

William Fyff, a Scot, settled here late in 1822 or early in 1823 with the intention of building a grist mill on George River. In 1824, William Shaughnessy, an Irishman, claimed the same land and began to build a fulling mill on the stream. He got a grant in 1831 and probably also built a grist mill. Fyff moved to Boulardarie Island, leaving his improvements to Shaughnessy. Neighbouring lots were granted to Peter Moore in 1834, and to John Rorke Dowling, a resident, in 1847.

A school-house was built here before 1875.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 169.

SCOTCHTOWN, Cape Breton County

This is a suburb of the town of New Waterford which is located about a mile east of Waterford lake, between the mouth of Sydney Harbour and Indian Bay. It was so named because its population was predominantly Scottish.

Some of the land was granted to Patrick Ratchford in 1842 and to Patrick Ryan in 1844 and 1862, but population was sparse until the early 20th century.

A new Presbyterian mission Church was opened at Scotchtown on November 29, 1914. In 1932 a hall was purchased and renovated for school purposes. A new school-house was constructed in 1945-46 and opened for use in September, 1946.

Most of the male residents are miners in the neighbouring coalfields.

In 1956 the population was 1,506.

SCOTCH VILLAGE, Hants County

This settlement is situated at the head of tide on the Kennetcook River in the central section of Nova Scotia. It derives its name from a Scotsman named John Smith who was one of the early settlers.

Shubael Dimock, of Manchester, Connecticut, arrived in Newport in the 1760's, but later moved to Scotch Village with his son Daniel.

A Baptist meeting-house, built in the early 19th century, was destroyed by fire in May, 1871. A new church was dedicated August 29, 1875. A Union church, erected by the Church of Christ Disciples about 1860 and used by them until 1917, first began to be used by the Anglican congregation in 1927.

John White was one of the earliest schoolmasters in July 29, 1816. A new school was built in 1891. In 1938 a hall was renovated for use as a school building.

A Way Office was established in 1857.

Farming and lumbering constitute the main industries. Population in 1956 was 269.

SCOTS BAY, Kings County

This settlement is located on the east side of Scots Bay in central Nova Scotia. The early version of the name was Scotch Bay, a name given for a ship load of Scottish immigrants who were driven ashore here in a storm, stayed for a winter and departed. Three or four families settled here about 1764 among whom were people named Andrews and Loomer.

James Christy was schoolmaster here in 1838. A schoolhouse was sold at auction in 1865. By 1869 there were two new schools in the settlement. In 1914 North and South Scots Bay built a two-room consolidated school.

A postal way office was established in 1855.

Lumbering, fishing, shipbuilding, (until 1918) and milling have been important industries. The first mill was built about 1783.

Population in 1956 was: Scots Bay 185, Scots Bay Road, 162.

SCOTSBURN, Pictou County

This community is located about three miles west of Durham, Nova Scotia. The original name for the area was Rogers Hill after John Rogers whose farm lot was here in the late 1700's. In 1867 the name was changed to Scotsburn by act of the Legislature. The name was proposed by Hugh Ross whose birth place in Ross-shire, Scotland, was named Scotsburn, meaning "Brook of the Scots." Settlement reputedly began in 1800 with Alexander Murray from Sutherlandshire, Scotland. By 1806 sixteen settlers had cleared land on Rogers Hill or Rogers Mountain. John McLean settled on Rogers Hill soon after 1803.

St. John's Presbyterian Church was built about 1835, used until July 15, 1907, and taken down in 1919. Bethel Free Church was built in 1862, first used in January, 1863, and completed in 1869. The United Church was dedicated November 14, 1926.

A school was established at "Rogers Village" on November 1, 1817, with Dennis Murphy as schoolmaster. John Gordon arrived in 1810 and built a log house which served for a dwelling, a school and a church. Schools may have been built at Cross Roads, Rogers Hill and at Elmfield as early as 1820. A new

school was built at Rogers Hill in 1849. Another new school was built about 1866. This building burned down on December 16, 1915, and a new school was erected to replace it in 1916-17. A school-house at Rogers Hill Center burned down in May, 1929. It was replaced in 1930 by a new building.

A postal way office was established in 1847. This closed in 1913 because of the existence of a Post Office at Scotsburn Station which opened in 1889 when the Short Line Railway was put through the valley. A new Federal Post Office building was completed on June 18, 1965.

A quarry was in operation near Saw Mill Brook from about 1825 to 1873. Scotsburn Creamery Ltd., was incorporated in 1900.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 266.

SCOTSVILLE, Inverness County

It is located at the north-east tip of Lake Ainslie. Hugh Campbell, a native of the Isle of Muck, Scotland, who arrived at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in 1820 came to Judique in 1821 and procured property at Scotsville in the same year. He owned the first grist mill at Lake Ainslie. Hugh Campbell also erected a carding mill and a sawmill besides operating a farm. He built the first Presbyterian Church at East Lake Ainslie. Another settler, Donald McKinnon also from the Isle of Muck, landed at Pictou in 1820 and settled here about 1821. Other grants were received by John McGregor in 1856 and Charles McMillan, 1862, Lachlin McKay, 1870 and John Charles Campbell, 1871.

The original name of Scotsville was "Outlet of Lake Ainslie" or "Outlet" being the site of the mouth of the South-West branch of the Margaree River. The present name, adopted in 1883, indicates that Scots settled the place. In 1854, D. McLean taught five pupils and a Mr. Ayre taught nine at Lake Ainslie North-East.

In the 1870's the community had a grist mill, two stores, and a school.

The Scotsville Presbyterian pastorate is an outlying charge of Strathlorne.

The 1956 population of Scotsville was 214.

SEABRIGHT, Halifax County

This community is located on the west side of St. Margaret's Bay about sixteen miles west of Halifax City. At first it was part of French Village then known as "Hubley's Settlement" until this was changed by act of Legislature in 1901 to "Hubley." In 1902 the act was amended and the name was changed to "Seabright" to prevent confusion with another vil-

lage nearby called "Hubley." "Seabright" is a descriptive name taken from a popular hotel there. The Hubley family were early settlers, probably coming here from Lunenburg under the encouragement of Governor Parr about 1783. The land had been granted to Joseph Meade and others on September 12, 1759, and was escheated on March 1, 1785.

A Baptist Congregation was organized in 1827, and a meeting-house was built about 1834. It was replaced by a new church building which was begun in 1885, and opened in 1890.

Formerly fishing and limited farming and lumbering were the important industries, but after 1900 it became a summer resort. Many residents are now employed in the Halifax area.

The population in 1956 was 145.

SEABROOK, Digby County

It is approximately two miles west of Digby near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This rural area probably got its name because of its location on a small stream, which flows into St. Marys Bay. It was an offshoot of the Digby settlement and probably was begun in the late 18th century.

Farming is a major industry.

Population in 1956 was 56.

SEAFOAM, Pictou County

This rural area is located east of Cape John on the Northumberland shore of Nova Scotia. Its name was prompted by one of the area's natural features, especially during a storm. About 1811 Donald McKenzie came from Scotland and purchased the improvements made by Norman McLeod at Cape John (now Seafoam). A few years later the residents in the area were John McIvor, Allan McLeod, Donald McCully and Donald Gillis.

Seafoam school burned down in November, 1926, whereupon a hall was moved to the school site as a replacement.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 84.

SEAFORTH, Halifax County

This community is located between the mouth of Chezzetcook Inlet and Porter Lake. It was originally a part of Three Fathom Harbour but later a beach formed two distinct harbours. About 1870, Reverend Mr. Gordon named the village "Seaforth" because it reminded him of Seaforth, England. This land was a part of the second division of the township of Lawrencetown which was laid out in December, 1779. Captain Taggart received Lot 13, and Captain Spike Lot 14.

St. James' Anglican Church was opened on November 10, 1912, and consecrated on August 1, 1917. It replaced an old church which was probably built about mid-19th century.

In March, 1828 a log school-house had been nearly half raised at South Side of Lake Porter and East Side of Lawrencetown. A school was built about 1871, enlarged in 1885, and closed in 1960. In 1961, it was purchased by the newly formed Seaforth Community Group and it became a community hall.

Fishing is the chief industry.

The population in 1956 was 132.

SEAL COVE, Guysborough County

This settlement is located about a mile east of the mouth of Country Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably so named because seals were plentiful in the harbour. The Crooke family were early settlers, probably in the early decades of the 19th century.

Fishing is the basic industry.

SEAL HARBOUR, Guysborough County

This settlement is scattered along the east side of Isaacs Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably so named because seals were plentiful in the area. Gold was discovered in the Lower district about 1867-68 and in the Upper district in 1892, and this brought settlers into the two areas.

A school-house was built in 1874. New schools were also built in 1921 and 1930. The most active gold mining years in the lower district were 1904-1907, and mining was still being carried on in 1941. In the upper district, considerable mining was done as late as 1908. In 1939-1942 the mines were reopened. Fishing and lumbering are the basic industries in the mid-20th century.

Population in 1956 was 78.

SEAL ISLAND, Yarmouth County

It is located about 15 miles from Woods Harbour, in the Atlantic ocean off the southern tip of Nova Scotia.

Champlain names the Tusket Islands, "Isle aux Loups Martins," or Seal Islands. The name eventually came to be applied to one island.

Although the island is in Yarmouth county, it is a colony of Clark's Harbour, Cape Sable Island. Fishermen occasionally visited the island and about 1823 Captain Richard Hichens, Edmond Crowell, and John Nickerson settled on it.

A lighthouse was built in 1830-31, sheep were imported to provide a ready source of meat and hides for shipwrecked sailors, and a considerable fishing and boat-building industry grew. Shortly after the beginning of the 20th century a small church was built through the efforts of Caroline Crowell. In 1955 hurricane Edna swept past doing considerable damage to the light and to the fishing facilities.

SEAVIEW, Richmond County

This community is about four miles west of St. Peters. Formerly known as Sporting Mountain, Seaview received its present name by Provincial Statute in 1890. Grantees here included Peter Landris who received a crown lease in 1805 and Marcel Degan, Johnny Landris and Simon Fougere in 1806. The population in 1956 was 64.

SECOND PENINSULA, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located on the second peninsula north of Lunenburg town on the south shore of Nova Scotia, and derives its name from its location.

Settlement was begun between 1753 and 1761 by people from Bridgewater.

George Hains was schoolmaster here in 1828. In 1915 an old school probably built in the early 19th century was replaced by a new building.

Fishing and farming are the main occupations.

Population in 1956 was 80.

SEFFERNVILLE, Lunenburg County

It is about five and a half miles south-south-east of New Ross on the Chester Basin-Kentville highway.

This rural area was named after William Sefferns, a native of Hungary and a veteran of both the Napoleonic and the American War of 1812, who was one of the first settlers about 1816. An early name was Dutch Settlement.

A school was built in 1949. A Post Office was established in September, 1892 with James Sefferns as Postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

SELFRIDGE CORNERS, Kings County

This settlement is located about five miles east of Kings-Annapolis County line and six miles south of the Bay of Fundy shore in west-central Nova Scotia. It was probably named for early settlers. The land was part of a five thousand acre grant made to James Morden on September 10th, 1783.

Farming is the basic industry.

SELMAH, Hants County

This rural area is located about two miles west of the mouth of the Shubenacadie river in the central part of Nova Scotia.

On February 19, 1766 Honourable Malachy Salter and Montague Wilmot Salter received a 2000 acre grant here. Somewhat later the grant was purchased by Colonel John Small who established an estate which he called Selmah. A variation of the name, Selmah, was also used for some time. In 1810 grants of

land were given to James McDonald and others, some of whom had been living there since 1786. These grants were in the rear of the Small grant. Caleb, Richard, and Nathan Smith settled in Selmah about 1805. One of the Smith homes, with the date 1825 over the door was still standing in 1927. William Smith was an early landowner, having purchased part of the Small grant.

A Methodist church was built in Selmah in 1824-1831. A new church which became a part of the United Church of Canada, was built 1875-76, dedicated June 3, 1876. A Presbyterian church was built at Lower Selmah in the summer of 1865. A congregational church, built at Selmah in 1880, and opened on September 12, was acquired by the United Church of West Gore in 1932, taken down, moved to West Gore, and rebuilt.

A school-house was "provided for" and Edward Cole was the schoolmaster in March, 1818. A school under construction at Upper Selmah in 1865 was burned before it could be completed. A new school was opened in February 1868.

A Way Office was established in 1859.

Fishing, lumbering and farming constitute the main general industries.

Population in 1956 was: Lower Selmah 81, Selmah 143.

SEMMIDINGER HILL, Halifax County

A locality approximately twelve miles south of Halifax, named for Frederick Semmendiger, a native of Germany who resided in Halifax after 1812 and in 1823 petitioned for a grant in the vicinity of Sambro and Ketch Harbour near the land of his father-in-law, Christian Werner. The inhabitants of Ketch Harbour petitioned the government in protest because they were accustomed to use the wood there to make the flakes they needed to dry their fish.

SHAD BAY, Halifax County

This place located at the head of Shad Bay about twelve miles south-west of Halifax probably named after the type of fish which were plentiful at the time of early settlement. Daniel, George, and Peter Marlow received a 1000 acre grant here on February 4, 1764. Sometime before 1843 this grant was divided into four parts with three parts coming into the possession of members of the Redmond family.

St. Joseph's mission church, built about 1931, was moved in July, 1959.

A school-house was opened at "Shag Bay" in 1875. A 2-room school was opened at Shad Bay in 1948. The new 10-room Atlantic Memorial Consolidated School was opened on December 8, 1959.

Fishing and tourism are carried on, but some residents are employed in the metropolitan Halifax-Dartmouth area.

The population in 1956 was 147.

SHAG HARBOUR, Shelburne County

This community is north-west of Cape Sable Island.

Champlain's map of 1612 shows a trading post near Cape Sable referred to as "Vieux Logis" or "old house" and known to the Indians as "Pipegueniche," located at the mouth of Shag Harbour brook. When the lots were laid out in 1785, the point on the west of Shag Harbour Brook was referred to as the place where the old house stood. "Shag" is the French name for cormorant birds.

In 1785 sons of Joshua Nickerson founded the new settlement along with Anson Kendrick and his son David and Zarah Smith.

A log school-house stood on the western side of the hill and was succeeded by two frame structures before a more permanent building was erected in 1877. In 1846 Mary Ann Stephenson conducted a school for 24 pupils in the area. Shag Harbour Elementary school was completed in 1955, replacing a two-room school which was destroyed by fire in March, 1954.

In 1855 a Postal Way Office under the care of S. W. Nickerson was opened.

The government wharf is the centre of industry where fish and lobsters are landed, packed, and shipped to markets. Buoys, lobster pots, nets, and other gear can be seen in almost every yard. Greenwood's boat shop has come down from earliest days into the 20th century. A valuable addition to the harbour was the lighthouse on Bon Portage Island which was lighted in 1874.

Population in 1956 was: Shag Harbour 220, Lower Shag Harbour 126.

SHEET HARBOUR, Halifax County

This community is seventy miles east of Dartmouth. The Indian name was Weijooik, "flowing wildly" or "running crazily." The Harbour was called Port North as late as 1807. By 1818 the name "Sheet Harbour" had come into use, given because of a large white cliff at the harbour entrance which appeared like a sheet spread out to dry. The settlement was called Campbelltown for a time, probably in honour of Lord William Campbell who was Captain General and Governor-in-Chief, 1766-1773. "Manchester" was also applied to the settlement. Most of the land was granted in 1773 and 1784, but settlement was begun about 1784 by veterans and refugees of the American Revolutionary War. By 1818 the population was 156.

A church was erected soon after the founding of the settlement. By 1815 this building was already decaying and the people began to build a new one. Work on it ceased, however, when the owner of the land threatened to burn the structure. A new church was built here by 1837. The corner-stone of the Anglican Church of St. Michael and All Angels was laid on May 21, 1950, and the church was at that time opened for services. St. Peter's

Roman Catholic Church was erected at Quillans Point in 1856. Another church was built in the community about 1860. The new St. Peter's Church was built about 1905, and the old church was torn down. A new Methodist church was opened and dedicated on November 7, 1880. A Presbyterian meeting-house was erected about 1833-34 on Church Point. The new St. James' Presbyterian-later United-Church was erected in 1871-72. The new United Church Hall and Community Centre was under construction in May, 1955.

William Sutherland was appointed Society for the Propagation of the Gospel schoolmaster at Campbell Town, Sheet Harbout in 1789. Thomas Deller was schoolmaster at West River in 1839. New schools were built at Sheet Harbour and East River in 1867. A school was built at Sheet Harbour West sometime between 1872 and 1879. A new school was built at East River in 1897. New schools were built at Sheet Harbour Passage in 1901; West River, to replace one burned in 1903; East River, to replace one burned in 1916; West River in 1932; and at East River-West River area, to serve the two places, an 8-room school was opened in September, 1943. A new 2-room elementary school was built at East River in 1954-55, and a new High School for the Sheet Harbour area was built in 1957. Duncan McMillan High School was built in 1963-64.

A Freemasons Hall was built at Church Point about 1869. It was sold to the Presbyterian congregation and became a Sunday School Hall in 1903 when the new Freemasons Hall was built. An Orangemans Hall was under construction in November, 1873.

Eastern Shore Memorial Red Cross Hospital was begun in 1947, and opened on May 24, 1949.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1852. A Post Office was opened in May, 1873, with William Hall as Postmaster. Sheet Harbour Federal Building was completed on July 28, 1966.

A new bridge over the East River was opened on January 15, 1889. The new East River bridge was opened for traffic in December, 1957.

Linhaven Hotel was at West River before 1870. It was also known as "Farnells," "Conrod House," and "MacDonald House."

Lumbering and pulp milling have been the chief industries. Sheet Harbour Lumber Company was begun by Nathaniel Curry and Nelson A. Rhodes in 1896. They acquired the West River Mill, built about 1880, from Havelock Hart in 1902. The mill on the East River was built in 1924-25. The business was acquired by the Hearst interests of New York about 1950.

The population in 1956 was: East River Sheet Harbour 93; Sheet Harbour 1,073, Sheet Harbour Passage 124.

SHEET HARBOUR ROAD, Halifax County

This settlement is located about twenty-five miles southeast of Truro, being so named because it is situated on the road from Upper Musquodoboit to Sheet Harbour, or "the Sheet Har-

bour Road." Reverend John Laidlaw was the original grantee of the land in 1816.

A new school-house was built between 1872 and 1879. Another one was built in 1909.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

SHEFFIELD MILLS, Kings County

This rural area is located on the Upper Habitant Creek in central Nova Scotia. It was named for the Sheffield family who were early settlers. Mason and Frank A. Sheffield acquired land here on what was the site of Stephen Chase and Company Mills, or Mills Montique, probably in the late 18th century.

John Mills was schoolmaster here in 1829.

A postal way office was established in 1855.

Farming and milling have been the basic industries. In May, 1959, a cold storage plant owned by Archibald Farms Ltd., burned down. The M. W. Graves Ltd., fruit processing plant was probably built in the early 20th century.

Population in 1956 was 244.

SHELBURNE, Shelburne County

This town is situated on the eastern side of Shelburne Harbour, on the south shore of Nova Scotia.

The Indian names were Logumkeegun, or Sogumkeagum, "a canal cut through a sand bank." French settlers had begun to arrive in the area in the late 17th century so that in 1693, two families were living at "Port Razoir," a name given by the French because of the shape of the harbour which reminded them of a partly folded straight razor. The two families were Claude Bertrand and Francis Nouranjeau each with a wife and four children. In November, 1705, the French Governor at Port Royal reported that a small corsair from Boston had burnt the habitations and taken the inhabitants who had started to establish themselves at Port Razoir and La Heve. Another raid occurred early in October, 1708. This French name was changed by the English to "Port Roseway." On October 15, 1765, Alexander McNutt obtained a grant of roughly 100,000 acres here which he intended to settle with people from New England. He called it "New Jerusalem," but his effirts at settling the land were only partially successful, and in December, 1768, the grant was sold to Henry Ferguson, a Halifax merchant. In the Autumn of 1782, an association was formed in New York for the purpose of establishing a settlement of Loyalists at Port Roseway. On April 12, 1783, Benjamin Marston and Charles Morris were sent to lay out the new town. On May 5, 1783, about three thousand people arrived in thirty ships to begin the permanent settlement of the town of Shelburne, so named by Governor Parr on July 22, 1783 in honour of the Earl of Shelburne, who was Prime Minister, 1782-83. For the next few years the town grew to a population of about 16,000 and became one of the largest communities

in North America. In 1785, however, people began to move away, and when the Government rations were stopped in 1787, the place was quickly depopulated. It existed as a large fishing and trading village until 1907 when it was incorporated as a town with John Hood as the first Mayor.

The Anglican Christ Church begun in 1783 was consecrated in 1790. St. John's Kirk was built in 1803-04 and was used until it was sold and moved to make way for the new Trinity United Presbyterian Church which was opened in February, 1891. A Methodist Church was begun in 1804. It was replaced by a new building erected in 1874-76 on the same site. A Nazrey church was opened on July 30, 1871 by the British Methodist Episcopal denomination. A new Baptist Church was dedicated on June 21, 1874. St. Thomas Roman Catholic Church was built in 1887 and enlarged in 1957. The Salvation Army citadel was built in 1908. The Pentecostal assembly erected a place of worship in 1964-65.

Twelve schools had been established in Shelburne by 1791. A Grammar school and a school for colored children had been established by 1825. A new school-house was erected about 1824. In 1903 the old Shelburne Academy was moved across the street, and the construction of a new Academy was begun. It was completed in 1904. Shelburne Regional High School was opened on December 18, 1951. The new Elementary School was opened in October, 1957.

A Post Office was kept as early as December, 1783 by James Dole. A Post Office Building was built in 1908. The Shelburne Federal Building was completed on October 21, 1964.

A lighthouse was built in 1787 and lighted in 1792. Roseway Hospital, built for the Royal Canadian Navy during World War II, was purchased from War Assets Corporation by the Provincial Department of Public Health and opened on April 30, 1946 for the purpose of providing increased facilities for the care of Tuberculosis patients and general hospital facilities for the area.

The Halifax and South Western Railway - now Canadian National Railway - was built through here in 1905 and 1906. The railway station was built about the same time. A court-house was built about 1856. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Television Channel 8 transmitter was erected in 1960.

Newspapers which have been published in Shelburne are: The *Royal American Gazette* begun in New York in 1777 and pu-'ished in Shelburne by James Robertson from 1783 to about 1786; The *Port Roseway Gazeteer and Shelburne Advertiser*, owned and edited by James Robertson, jr. in 1784 and 1785; The *Nova Scotia Packet and General Advertiser*, begun by James Humphreys in May, 1785 and running until 1796; the *Shelburne Budget*, published about 1892 to 1907; the *Gazette*, published by John Hood about 1905, which merged with the *Coast Guard* in December 1912; and the *Coast Guard*, which began in Yarmouth in 1896 and was still being published in 1967.

The two largest single industries are the fisheries and

Shelburne Woodworkers, Ltd., manufacturers and retailers of wood products. Ross-Thomson House, the main tourist attraction, dates back to 1783.

The population in 1961 was 2,408.

SHENACADIE, Cape Breton County

This settlement is located on the south side of the south end of St. Andrew's Channel. The name evolved from the Indian name, Soonakade, "the cranberry patch." Neil and John McNeil and Donald McPhie were early settlers who came here before 1812. Michael McDonald had land laid out for him in 1823, from which he cut the frame for a grist mill. In January, 1824 he asked for a grant of another lot which contained timber he needed to complete the mill.

A new school-house was built in 1874. It was replaced by a building constructed in 1917-18.

A Postal Way Office was established on January 1, 1874, with Steven McInnis as office keeper.

Farming, fishing, and lumbering are the main occupations.

SHERBROOKE, Guysborough County

This village is located on the St. Mary's River about ten miles upstream from the mouth of the river on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was named in honor of Sir John Cope Sherbrooke.

A fortification named Fort Sainte Marie was established by La Giraudiere in the 1650's. It was captured by the English in 1669. James Fisher and his three sons, John, William and David were among the first English settlers. James came to Nova Scotia from New Hampshire in 1761, lived at Truro, spent eight years at Musquodoboit, and moved to St. Mary's River in 1805. By 1818 there were two saw mills, a grist mill and about twenty houses in the village.

A Presbyterian meeting house was built about 1832. St. James' Presbyterian Church was built about 1885. St. James' Anglican Church built in 1850, consecrated August 15, 1855. St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church built in Goldenville in 1871 was moved to Sherbrooke in 1907. St. John's United Church built about 1927 was dedicated November 13, 1927.

William Bent was schoolmaster here in 1815. A school-house was built soon after 1817. New school-houses were built about 1850 and about 1867. St. Mary's Rural High School was opened November 14, 1953.

A post office was established about 1820. The new post office building was probably erected in the early 20th century. St. Mary's Memorial hospital was opened September 28, 1949.

A new court-house was built in 1858. A jail was completed about 1827.

A bridge over the St. Mary's River was opened in 1870. A ferry service was in operation over the West Branch of St.

Mary's River until a wooden bridge was built in 1873. This was replaced by an iron bridge in 1883.

Lumbering is the main industry. Scotia Lumber Company was begun by C. W. Anderson in 1906. The Marine Motel was put into operation in 1959. Population in 1956 was 324.

SHEROSE ISLAND, Shelburne County

This island is located on the west side of Barrington Bay on the south shore of Nova Scotia. It was evidently named after an early settler. Two of the early settlers were Archelaus Smith and Thomas Crowell, junior, about 1761. There was a dwelling house on what was called Shoroes Island in 1768.

There was a school-house located "back of Shoroes Island" in 1819, and in 1840 Abigail Smith taught school there.

Fishing has been the basic industry, and several fish processing establishments were built at the wharf during the late 19th and 20th centuries.

SHERWOOD, Lunenburg County

This settlement lies about one mile north-west of the Windsor-Chester road about twelve miles from Chester and twenty-four miles from Windsor.

This was originally part of the Sherbrooke grant which was given to Captain William Ross and the group of disbanded soldiers who came with him. Captain John Evans chose the name Sherwood, probably in honor of Sherwood in his native England, and built Sherwood Lodge. Settlement began by these soldiers in the summer of 1816, but in the next ten years many moved away and the land was nearly abandoned. About November, 1826, David Levy moved here from Chester and in consequence, the place became also known as Levy Settlement. James Levy moved here in 1861 and built a house just before his marriage on July 13, 1861. This was the oldest house standing in 1955. A building which was used as a school and a Baptist Meeting House was opened on July 29, 1877. A school-house was built in 1871. In 1931 a school-house was built in a section called Wesiners' which was established a few years before and which was renamed Sherwood section No. 6 in 1932. A Post Office was kept by Edward Levy 1921-1933 when it was moved to Canaan. Later a rural route was established. There are a few small farms but lumbering is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 50.

SHINIMICAS BRIDGE, Cumberland County

A community on the Shinimicas River. Shinimicas (or Shinimecas) is said to be an Indian name meaning "Shining River." One of the early settlers was John Smith who was there in 1810. There used to be a flour mill, a saw mill, and a carding

mill at Shinimicas Bridge. The flour mill was still standing in 1948, but none of the enterprises were still operating.

The population in 1956 was 76.

SHIP HARBOUR, Halifax County

The three communities that share this name are located about forty-two miles east of Dartmouth. The Indian name was Tedumunaboogwek, " a water-worn rock," or Tedumuneboogwek, "blunt harbour." The name "Ship Harbour" originated with a white cliff at the entrance to the harbour which when seen from a distance, resembled a ship under full sail. An early name was Knowles Harbour.

Settlement was begun here by Loyalists from South Carolina area in 1783. In June, 1835 the settlement was "in an increasing state."

St. Stephen's church was completed in 1853 and consecrated on August 21, 1834. The frame of a new church was erected on July 9, 1853, and the first service was held in the building on December 25, 1855. A Roman Catholic chapel was built about 1840-1850; it burned down on February 5, 1871, and was rebuilt on the west side of the harbour soon afterwards. A Methodist chapel was under construction in October 1865. A new Presbyterian church was opened on February 26, 1905.

A school was established on February 1, 1816. Schoolhouses were built at Ship Harbour in 1860 and in 1889. About 1869 a school was built at South Ship Harbour. A new school was built at East Ship Harbour in 1903. In 1948, North Ship Harbour built a 1-room school, and in 1953-54 a new 2-room school was built at East Ship Harbour.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1856. The Post Office at Lower Ship Harbour was reopened in 1890.

A large community hall was built in August, 1894. A new light tower was erected in August, 1895.

Farming and lumbering are the chief industries.

The population in 1956 was: East Ship Harbour 217; Head of Ship Harbour 216; Lower Ship Harbour 87.

SHORT BEACH, Yarmouth County

It is south of Allen Lake on the Atlantic coast at the southern end of Nova Scotia. The Indian name Kespoogwit, "land's end" was probably applied to this area.

It commenced as an offshoot of the Chegoggin settlement which began in the 1770's.

The Free Baptists had a meeting-house here in 1879. In 1856 a Postal Way Office was opened.

The fishing industry is carried on here.

The population in 1956 was 54.

SHUBENACADIE, Hants County

This large village is located on the Shubenacadie River about four miles south of the confluence of the Shubenacadie

and Stewiacke rivers in central Nova Scotia. This name is derived from the Indian name, Segubunakade, "place where ground nuts, or Indian potatoes, grow."

One of the earliest grants was to James and Gustavus Ducarete on June 8, 1763. Andrew Belcher received a 1000 acre grant June 23, 1786. James and Thomas Parker received a grant on December 15, 1810. In 1748 there were fourteen French Acadian families in two villages, one on each side of the river near the junction of the Stewiacke River. There was an Indian reserve of 1100 acres nearby in 1814. That year 100 acres more were added to it.

A Roman Catholic church was probably built here by Abbe LeLoutre about 1740. In 1838, 20 pounds was granted to Goreham and Lewis Paul and other Micmac Indians to enable them to procure material for building a chapel. In 1948 a new church was begun on the Reserve to replace the old structure. The church which became the United Church of Canada was opened about 1869. St. James' Anglican Church was begun in September 1891 and opened in May, 1892. A new United Church was dedicated in December 1959.

A school-house was erected prior to 1819, when James Harper was teacher. Another small school was erected about 1830. A new school was completed in 1872. On the Colchester side, the second school was built in 1826. An Indian residential school was opened in January, 1929. The 14-room Shubenacadie district school was built in 1962.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1836, and a Post Office in 1843. The Post Office building was burned in January 1931, and a new building was built in the same year.

The railway between Halifax and Truro was completed through Shubenacadie in 1858. A new railway station was completed early in 1875. The Shubenacadie Wild Life Park has been open to the public since July 1, 1954. Shubenacadie Orange Hall was dedicated on September 9, 1893. A Temperance Hall was dedicated on September 20, 1892.

Agriculture in various forms, especially potato growing and dairying is the basic industry. Nova Scotia Sand and Gravel started operations in this area in 1954.

Population in 1956 was 812.

SHULIE, Cumberland County

A community at the mouth of the Shulie River on Chignecto Bay. The name is sometimes spelled "Shulee" or "Shoulie." The name may be derived from the French word, "Soulier" meaning "a shoe." Among the grantees were Joseph Read and Job Seaman, 1846, and James Patterson, 1854.

SIGHT POINT, Inverness County

It is about six miles south-west of the town of Inverness

and about seven miles north-east of Mabou Inlet. The name is descriptive.

Early settlers here included Alexander MacDonald and Allan MacDonald, natives of Scotland, who applied for land here in 1816. John MacDonald who was recommended for a grant in 1817 and Hugh McLean who had land surveyed for him here in 1829.

Angus McIsaac and Donald McKinnon taught school here in 1834. A school was constructed here in 1920.

SIGOGNE, Digby County

This community is approximately three miles south of Salmon River Lake near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This rural area was named after Abbe J. M. Sigogne, who went to south western Nova Scotia in 1799. The area was founded in 1859 by Joseph Babin. It expanded as a railroad town when the Western Counties (later Dominion Atlantic) Railroad was constructed, and served as a station and distribution point for the coastal villages.

Lumbering, trucking, and farming are the main industries.

SILVER MINE, Cape Breton County

It is located near Salmon River Road, and about six miles west of Grand Mira North. It was probably so named about the time that silver was found here late in 1881.

Norman McDonald got a grant of land here in 1860. About 1875 there were only three families in this area, named McDonald, Morrison, and McKinnon.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

SILVER SPRINGS, Inverness County

This community is about two and a half miles south-east of the East Margaree. The name is descriptive.

Ann, Mary and Patrick Ryan received a grant of land here in 1885.

SIMPSON CORNER, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located about four miles west of New Germany. It was probably named after early settlers. In the 1880's it was known as Ohio, but the name was changed to avoid confusion with places of the same name in Yarmouth and Shelburne Counties.

William Ross and John Bremmer obtained grants of land here in July, 1846.

A church was built here in 1889. Before that the people worshipped in the village school-house.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 226.

SIX MILE ROAD, Cumberland County

It is South-East of Pugwash. Among the grantees were Robert Scott, 1822, Robert Mitchell, 1828, and Daniel McFarlane, 1840. A way office was established there in 1859 and a school by 1867.

SKIR DHU, Victoria County

The settlement of Skir Dhu is located between Briton Cove and Wreck Cove. Skir Dhu was a Gaelic word meaning "black rock." Among the grantees were Roderick McDonald, 1851, Neil McDonald, 1871, and George McLean, 1879.

The population in 1956 was 51.

SKYE GLEN, Inverness County

This community is about three and a half miles west-south-west of South Lake Ainslie. It is called after Skye in Scotland.

Settlers included John Miller and James Smith who had land surveyed for them in 1829. Other settlers in the area arriving in 1830 were Murdoch Gillis, John Beaton, Alexander Beaton, John McKinnon, Myles McKinnon and John Nicholson.

There was a mill here in the 1870's.

A school was located here in the 1870's. One was also constructed here in 1911. Neil McLeod taught school here in 1849.

SKYE GLEN EAST, Inverness County

It is about five miles west of the southern extremity of Head Lake, Lake Ainslie.

Grantees included James Smith who had land surveyed for him in 1829 and John and Donald Beaton whose grants were in 1863.

SKYE MOUNTAIN, Inverness County

It is about six miles west of Whycocomagh. Its name is Scottish in origin. A school-house was built here between 1864 and 1867 but the community was without a school in 1918.

SMELT BROOK, Victoria County

The community of Smelt Brook lies on the south side of Aspy Bay. Among the grantees were James Challoner, 1873 and George and James Wilkie, 1880.

The population in 1958 was 125.

SMITHFIELD, Guysborough County

This rural area is located about four miles north west of the forks of the St. Mary's river in eastern Nova Scotia. It was named after the Smith family who settled in the area. Some of

the grantees were: Thomas Glencross in 1812. John Tremain in 1814, Hugh Ross, Donald McLeod, and David Glencross in 1828 and John Mitchell and William Smith in 1829.

A school-house was built before 1870. A postal way office was established in June, 1873, with J. W. Archibald as postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

SMITHFIELD, Colchester County

This place is about a mile south of Dick Pike Lake, near Middle Stewiacke, in central Nova Scotia. Orginally known as Whidden Settlement, it was probably called "Smithfield" after James Smith, an early grantee. Settlement was begun here in the 1820's and 1830's by David Whidden, Samuel Pryke and Richard Pryke. David Whidden came about 1825.

William Murray was the teacher here in 1847, and a school was built before 1874. About 1890 the post office, called "Lilyvale" was kept by Lewis Fisher.

In 1900 there were about seventeen people in the settlement, and in 1934 the last person moved out, leaving a deserted village.

SMITHS COVE, Digby County

This community is about a mile south-south-west of the mouth of the Bear River.

The Indian name was Segeeguneegunk, "a place of canvas tents," probably dating from the days when the first settlers lived here in canvas tents. At one time the place was known as Lower Clements but the name was changed to Smith's Cove about 1880, in honour of Jeremiah Smith, one of the first settlers, who arrived with the Loyalists about 1785.

Joseph Potter, a soldier and one of the first British settlers in this area, came about 1763. In 1784-85 Loyalists, coming to the new township of Clements, swelled the size of the settlement.

A Baptist Church was built about 1838 and was used by both Baptists and Methodists until it became a temperance hall. A new church was dedicated June 13, 1886. Smith's Cove Second Adventist Church was erected about 1875. St. Matthew's Anglican Church was built prior to 1854 and was moved by scow to Deep Brook in 1881. St. Anne's Anglican Church was begun in 1949, completed in 1957, and consecrated October 19, 1959. The Birch Chapel of St. Anne's at Log Cabin Colony was built about 1919.

A school-house was built about 1816. A two department school, built about 1877 was burned on February 12, 1899, and a new school was built in 1900. A consolidated elementary school, serving Lansdowne, Morganville, Joggin Bridge, and Bear River Road, besides Smiths Cove, was built in the summer of 1959.

Edward W. Potter kept a Postal Way Office here from

July 1, 1856. A new Smiths Cove Post Office was completed on May 11, 1964.

Harbour View Hotel was opened about 1900.

Fishing, shipping, and some farming is carried on.

Population in 1956 was 312.

SMITH'S COVE, Halifax County

A settlement located approximately sixteen miles north-east of Sheet Harbour on the east side of Necum Teuch harbour, on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after the Smith family who were among the first settlers in the Necum Teuch area as early as 1803.

St. John's Anglican Church was consecrated on October 20, 1895.

A school-house was built about 1875, but burned in February, 1886. A new school was ready for use by January, 1887.

Fishing is carried on.

SMITH SETTLEMENT, Halifax County

This place is located on the north-east side of Musquodoboit Harbour, approximately twenty-two miles south-east of Dartmouth. It was probably named after early settlers, one of whom, John Smith, received a grant of 100 acres of land near here in 1854. Daniel Blue, John Noonan, and John Williams had received a total grant of 627 acres in October, 1788, while Thomas Crow obtained a 500 acre grant in 1814. He had come from Louisburg to be the first British settler at Musquodoboit Harbour about 1778.

The population in 1956 was 75.

SOAPSTONE MINE, Inverness County

It is about four miles west of Whycocomagh. The name is descriptive. Duncan Robertson was a grantee in 1870.

SOBER ISLAND, Halifax County

This island is located on the east side of the entrance to Sheet Harbour. Its name was probably given in pre-prohibition days. Other names for the Island were Sheet Harbour Island, and White Island, from an early settler. In 1816, Henry Moser, senior, Henry Moser, junior, John Moser, and John Allen were given a licence to each occupy one-quarter of the island. At that time, it was described as being only fit for the occupation of fishermen. In 1888, grants were given to Henry Balcom and John Verge of 50 acres and 30 acres respectively. In 1902, further grants were made to Andrew Markie and Hedley Munroe of 60 acres and 65 acres respectively. Still other grants were made in 1919 to Martin Harnish and Howard Verge of 7 acres and 3 acres respectively.

A school-house was "provided" sometime between 1872 and 1879. In 1933 a new school was opened to replace the old building. In 1948 a new one-room school was opened, and the old building was described as being "100 years old."

St. Margaret's Anglican Church was consecrated on September 16, 1903.

Fishing is the basic industry. In 1883 a lobster factory was in operation here, owned by C. P. Matlacks of Portland, Maine.

The population in 1956 was 138.

SOLDIERS COVE, Richmond County

It is located on the south shore of the Bras d'Or Lake about 9 miles north-east of St. Peters. It was once called "Laugh at the Yankees" a derisive appellation given by Peninsular War veterans who later fought in the War of 1812 and then settled here. Soldiers Cove is a name in honour of those settlers. On Samuel Holland's plan of the Island of Cape Breton (1767) the name applied to the place is Moore Cove. Grantees here included John Sutherland, 1820, Donald Campbell, 1837, and Alexander Gillis, 1837. There was a school here as early as 1845. The population in 1956 was 51.

SOMERSET, Kings County

This rural area is located about seven miles south of the mouth of the Minas Channel in west-central Nova Scotia. It was probably named in honor of Rev. William Sommerville, a Congregational minister, who made his headquarters here about 1840. Due to the modesty of the minister, however, the name Sommerville was altered to Somerset, the name of a place in England. Matthew Fisher reputedly was an early settler, probably sometime during the first two decades of the 19th century.

Rev. Sommerville and the Reformed congregation of West Cornwallis erected a church building in 1842-43. The Pleasant Valley Baptist meeting house was built about 1828 and was used until a new Baptist Church was built in Berwick in 1857-58.

A school was built sometime early in the 19th century. The new Somerset District Elementary School was built in 1963.

A postal way office was established in 1863.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 144.

SONORA, Guysborough County

This settlement is situated on the eastern side of St. Mary's Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably named after one of the Mexican states noted for gold production. In August, 1811, the village site and adjacent land was granted to James Martin, Elisha Pride, Aeceus Pride, and Robert Dixon. Elisha Pride had settled and made improvements on his

land previous to his obtaining the grant. An Indian burial ground was also located in the area.

A Baptist Church and a school-house were built before 1870. The Anglican Church of St. Mary's was consecrated September 22, 1932. In June, 1869, a postal way office was established with John Hewitt as postmaster.

Fishing and limited farming are the basic industries. Population in 1956 was 152.

SOUTH ALTON, Kings County

See ALTON

SOUTH BAR OF SYDNEY RIVER, Cape Breton County

This community is located on the east side of Sydney Harbour. The name was prompted by the sand bar which stretches out into the harbour from this point on the shore. An early name, given before 1798, was Cornishtown, possibly because miners from Cornwall, England, settled there. The 2000 acre Cornishtown grant was made to Benjamin Lovell, Henry White, John Storey, and Thomas Pitts in 1788. It was conveyed to Governor Macarmick and sold by him to James Remon in 1794. Remon built a house, several large stores, and a wharf, and carried on the largest fishing establishment in that part of the Island. James McKay, who bought part of the grant from Richard Gibbons of Sydney, settled there about 1816. Land to the south of the Cornishtown Grant was granted to George Lambert in 1804, James W. Fraser in 1857, W. J. Fraser in 1868, and Margaret and Neil McIntosh in 1895.

A new three-room elementary school-house was built in 1948-49. Another new school-house was built about 1958.

A Postal Way Office was established on August 1, 1871 with James Fraser as keeper.

Fishing and farming are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 855.

SOUTH BELLEVILLE, Yarmouth County

See BELLEVILLE

SOUTH BRANCH, Colchester County

This settlement is located on the South Stewiacke River in central Nova Scotia. The river was once called the South Branch of the Stewiacke River, and from this the settlement got its name. In 1786, large blocks of land were granted to John Hanglen and John Archibald. A mill was built here by James Dickie and William Putnam sometime between 1781 and 1793. Much of the remaining land in the area was granted in 1813 to: John Archibald, John Archibald 4th, Samuel Davis and James Nelson.

A Presbyterian church was opened at South Branch on April 4, 1875.

Alex. Alexander was the schoolmaster here in 1828. A new school-house was built in 1891. A Postal Way Office was established in 1855.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 152.

SOUTH BROOK, Cumberland County

A community South-West of Springhill. It received its name from its position. Among the grantees were Joseph Brown and Alex. Hannah, 1828.

SOUTH BROOKFIELD, Queens County

It is situated about four miles east of Caledonia in the northern part of the county. The Indian name was Bankwenopskw, "we hunt him amongst rocks." The English name is descriptive of a place where a brook ran through a field. In 1798 William Burk opened up North Queens with his pioneer settlement on the Medway River above Ponhook Lake. In 1801 Thomas Christopher pioneered settlement at South Brookfield.

North Brookfield Baptist Church was built soon after 1830. South Brookfield Union Church was built about 1872, and opened on October 6.

D. Freeman taught school here in 1833. A school was built at South Brookfield about 1853. Brookfield Academy was completed in December, 1862. In 1900 a school was completed at North Brookfield. In 1932 a two-room school-house was built at South Brookfield.

In 1840 a Postal Way Office was established. A new Post Office was opened in August, 1904. South Brookfield Federal Post Office was completed on May 28, 1965.

In the 1860's Brookfield had its shoemakers, blacksmith shops, dry goods stores, cording, sawing, shingle and grist mills, its farming and its fruit growing. Some of these are still active.

The population in 1956 was: Brookfield Mines 53, North Brookfield 201, South Brookfield 266.

SOUTH COVE, Victoria County

South Cove is situated south-west of Baddeck on the south side of St. Patricks Channel. Its name is derived from its location. Among the grantees were John McIvor, 1835, Donald McDonald, 1851 and Angus McIvor, 1852.

SOUTH GUT ST. ANNS, Victoria County

The settlement of South Gut St. Anns is located south of St. Ann's Harbour. One of the first settlers was the Rev. Norman McLeod, 1820. The community was the site of the first Presbyterian Church in Cape Breton, built in 1821 or 1822 at

Black Cove. In 1846 this was replaced by a church which could seat 1000 people and was used until 1893 when it was taken down and the present Church built in a more convenient location.

SOUTHAMPTON, Cumberland County

A community on the Maccan River South-West of Springhill. It was once part of Maccan, but was named Southampton in honour of the English seaport City of the same name in 1872. Among the grantees were John Atkinson, Francis Boss, Thomas Coates and William Pipes, all in 1785. Industries included a wooden mill and a carriage factory in operation in 1904.

The population in 1956 was 169.

SOUTHAMPTON STATION, Cumberland County

See SOUTHAMPTON

SOUTH HARBOUR, Victoria County

This settlement is south of Aspy Bay. Among the grantees were Thomas Dixon, 1881, Caleb Daisley, 1881 and Robert Dixon, 1902. A new school was erected in 1883.

The population in 1956 was 226.

SOUTH HAVEN, Victoria County

South Haven is a small settlement at the head of St. Anns Harbour. One of the first settlers was Donald McLeod, who arrived here in 1820 and was granted land in 1828.

SOUTH HIGHLANDS, Inverness County

This place is six miles north of Margaree Harbour.

Grantees included Allan McLean, 1838, Allan Fraser and James McKay, 1840, Hector McLean, 1871, John McQuarrie, 1872, and Alexander Fraser, 1872.

A school was established here in 1894.

SOUTH INGONISH HARBOUR, Victoria County

See INGONISH CENTRE.

SOUTH LAKE, Antigonish County

A lake north of Antigonish, so called because of its position in reference to North Lake, a short distance away. A former name was George's Lake as it is situated on Cape George.

SOUTH LAKE AINSLIE, Inverness County

It is at the southern end of Head Lake at the southern end of Lake Ainslie. In 1820 James Crowdy, who had been Secretary and Registrar of Cape Breton Island from 1814 to 1820,

petitioned for and was granted five hundred acres of land at the south end of Lake Ainslie.

Other grantees included Alexander McSween, 1858, Hector McKinnon, 1872 and Allan McKinnon, 1872, Rory McDonald and Angus McSwain, 1874.

In 1833 Thomas Burk was the school teacher for Lake Ainslie.

A store and forge were located here in the 1870's.

SOUTH MAITLAND, Hants County

See MAITLAND

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Guysborough County

See MANCHESTER

SOUTH MERLAND, Guysborough County

This is the southern part of an area which straddles the Antigonish-Guysborough county line west of Tracadie River in eastern Nova Scotia. In 1868, by act of the Legislature, the name of "Back Settlement Tracadie," Antigonish County was changed to "Merland." It is said this name was given in honor of Reverend James Merle. Merle is the Scottish name for a black bird. Most of the land was granted to John Chappell, a Halifax Shipwright in 1818 and to Philip Dumphy in 1862.

SOUTH OHIO, Yarmouth County

See OHIO

SOUTH PUGWASH, Cumberland County

See PUGWASH

SOUTH QUINAN, Yarmouth County

See QUINAN

SOUTH RANGE, Digby County

It is east of Porter Lake and about ten miles south of the town of Digby. The name was given because of the location of the area on the southern part of a range of low hills running parallel to St. Marys Bay. William Zeigler moved here from Marshalltown about 1827.

The Church of Christ house of worship was probably built about 1891. An Episcopal church was consecrated about 1845, and a Baptist chapel was constructed sometime between 1865 and 1900.

School-houses were built in 1866 and 1893.

Isaac J. White opened a post office on August 1, 1873.

Lumbering and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 109.

SOUTH RAWDON, Hants County

See RAWDON

SOUTH RIGHTS RIVER, Antigonish County

A river flows S.E. into Rights River.
See RIGHTS RIVER.

SOUTH RIVER, Antigonish County

The South River of Antigonish which flows north into Antigonish harbour.
See SOUTH RIVER STATION

SOUTH RIVER LAKE, Antigonish County

A lake south of Antigonish from which the South River of Antigonish flows out on its way to Antigonish Harbour, and also a settlement with a post office. It was also called the Head of South River Lake and the School Section 42, now Upper South River, was named South River Lake. The community site was granted to John and James Archibald of Truro in 1815.

William Sinclair was schoolmaster of a school begun in November, 1847. A year later John Forbes was teaching fourteen children there named Cameron, Forbes and Hattie. Hugh McNeil was the way office keeper there in 1868.

SOUTH RIVER STATION, Antigonish County

A settlement east of Antigonish with a railway station on the Canadian National line. It developed after the building of the Eastern extension R. R. line which reached Mulgrave by 1880. It serves the fertile farming district of South River.

The population in 1956 of South River Station was 58, of South River Road 234 and of Upper South River 106.
See LOWER SOUTH RIVER

SOUTH RIVER VILLAGE, Antigonish County

See SOUTH RIVER STATION

SOUTH SALT SPRINGS, Antigonish County

A locality south of Antigonish named because of its position. Among early grantees were John Irish, John and Michael Cunningham and Walter Glasgow. Also called Lower Salt Springs.
See also SALT SPRINGS

SOUTH SIDE, Shelburne County

This community is located on the south side of Cape Sable Island on the south shore of Nova Scotia. Its name is derived from its location, and as early as 1784 this area was referred to as the South Side.

Daniel Vinson, a Barrington township proprietor, who came from New England, received several lots on the island as his share of the township in 1769, 1770, and 1771. By 1784 he had built his house at South Side.

A school-house was built about 1875. A new school-house which was completed in 1904, was destroyed by fire about 1947 and a new school was built in 1949.

A church was built in the late 19th century.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 335.

SOUTHSIDE ANTIGONISH HARBOUR, Antigonish County

A settlement North East of Antigonish. A geographic descriptive term because of its location, also called Antigonish Harbour South. It developed inside the entrance to Antigonish Harbour and provided a safe haven for fishermen.

By 1898 it was a farming settlement with a population of 60 and a postal way office.

The population in 1956 was 55.

SOUTH SIDE OF BADDECK RIVER, Victoria County

This settlement is located along the Baddeck River, north of Baddeck. Among the first settlers was Mark Crowdis who settled there sometime before he was granted land in 1807.

SOUTH SIDE OF BOULARDERIE, Victoria County

The settlement of South Side Boularderie is located on Boularderie Island. Among the grantees were Ann Ingouville, 1829, and Sarah McIntyre, 1872.

There was a school established in the district by 1867.

The population in 1956 was 66.

SOUTH TATAMAGOUCHE, Colchester County

This settlement is located about five miles south of Tatamagouche near the north shore of Nova Scotia. It is one of two settlements which grew up near the DesBarres estate which retained the old name given to the entire area by the Indians. Land here was granted to: George Gooden and Thomas McFadden in 1813; John W. Harris in 1816; John Dunn in 1833; and James G. Brown in 1847. McFadden was settled here by May, 1812.

A school-house and a Presbyterian church were built in the southern part of the settlement before 1875.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

SOUTH UNIACKE, Hants County

See UNIACKE

SOUTHVALE, Colchester County

This settlement is located about two miles south of the point where the South Branch flows into the Stewiacke River in central Nova Scotia. The name was prompted by the location in the south meadow of the South Branch Stewiacke River. In the early 19th century it was called Goshen, a name given by Robert Morrison facetiously, it being a somewhat rocky district. A grist mill was erected here in 1790 by William Putnam. In 1815 he and William Putnam Smith obtained grants of land in the area. Robert Taylor and John Blair were in possession of land at the time that William Grant obtained a large tract in 1792. Moses Wright settled here about 1826.

L. Wilson was the teacher at Goshen in 1831. The Southvale school was destroyed by fire in 1892, and a new school was built in 1893.

A Postal Way Office was established at Goshen on August 1, 1873 with William Fraser as office keeper.

Farming is the main industry.

SOUTH VICTORIA, Cumberland County

See VICTORIA

SOUTHVILLE, Digby County

This community is approximately one mile south east of Danvers Lake and about ten miles south-east of Weymouth.

This name was probably given because the settlement is located south of Weymouth, one of the principal villages south of the Sissiboo River. Early names were: Duck Pond and New Salem.

The settlement was founded in 1827 by Gilbert Cossett.

A school-house was built here about 1840. William H. Sabine opened a post office here in 1885. St. Theresa's Roman Catholic Church was built about 1935-38.

The industries are farming and lumbering. A steam sawmill was built here by Mr. Campbell in 1887-88.

Population in 1956 was 96.

SOUTH WALLACE, Cumberland County

A community near Dewar River, South-East of Pugwash. South Wallace was called Millville until 1889 when the name was changed. About 1904 it was also known as Stake Road. Among the grantees were David Bastien and John Fuller, 1810, and John and Allan McKenzie, 1828.

SOUTH WEST EGYPT, Inverness County

It is about two and a half miles east of the north-easterly part of Lake Ainslie.

Early settlers included the McLellan family from New Brunswick of whom Farquhar, a native of Morar, Scotland, was

the progenitor. He arrived in 1838 with his cousin Alexander McLellan. Among other settlers were Hugh Stewart who came from Moidart, Scotland, in 1843, George, John, Donald, Mary and Catherine McLeod, who came from Eigg, Scotland, in the same year and Donald, Hugh, John, Malcolm, Mary and Ann McLeod, who came from Arisaig, Scotland in 1843.

SOUTH WEST MABOU, Inverness County

It is about five miles south-west of Mabou. Early settlers here were Samuel Campbell and sons, Donald, John and Malcolm, all of Tulloch, Lochaber, Scotland who arrived in 1803; John Cameron, son of Angus Dhu, from Lochaber, Scotland and Hugh Gillis of Morar, Scotland and Pictou, N.S. in 1805; Alexander and Donald Beaton from Lochaber in 1817 and John MacPherson (Army Tailor) came here from Kingussie, Badenoch, Scotland, in 1831.

In 1833 and 1834 John McInnis taught school at South-West Mabou. Schools were constructed as follows: Upper South-West Mabou, 1923 and West Mabou Harbour, 1929.

SOUTH WEST MARGAREE, Inverness County

It is about five miles south-south-west of Margaree Forks. An early settler was Archibald Cameron from Antigonish in 1815. He was a native of Barra, Scotland and was followed by Donald McVarish and Allan McDonald who arrived in 1815 or 1816. Other early settlers at S.W. Margaree were, John Collins of Tipperary, Ireland in 1816 and John, Angus and Allan McLellan from Morar, Scotland about 1819; Ronald McDonnell, James and Alexander Gillis from Morar, Scotland in 1826.

Early municipal councillors in the settlement were Dougall McFarlane, James McFarlane and Angus Collins. About 1830 the first footbridge was built across the south-west branch of the Margaree River. A general purpose bridge was built shortly thereafter on the site of the present one.

The first grist mill in the area was built by John and Angus McFarlane of Upper Margaree in 1833. The first sawmill was established by John Gillis in 1859.

Among the early school teachers were James Cameron in 1834 and John McLellan in 1836. A new school at South-West Margaree consisting of two departments was ready in 1952.

The first Roman Catholic priest stationed at South-West Margaree was Father John Chisholm in 1824-1825. St. Andrew's Church was built in 1832 and another church was built in 1871. There were one hundred and twenty families in the parish of South-West Margaree in 1896.

The population in 1956 was 255.

SOUTH WEST PORT MOUTON, Queens County

See PORT MOUTON

SOUTHWEST RIDGE, Inverness County

It is about three miles due south of Mabou. Early settlers here included Alexander MacKillop from Lochaber, Scotland, 1805, John Power who sought land on the south-west Mabou in 1821 and obtained a grant in 1822, and Alexander McInnes from Scotland, who settled here in 1822. Other grantees included John Cameron and Christiana McPherson, Angus Beaton, Alex. Cameron in 1861 and Angus Campbell who arrived in 1838, in 1867.

An early name for this locality was Mabou Ridge.

Schools in the locality were built as follows, one between 1864 and 1867 and others in 1878 and in 1941.

The population of Mabou Ridge (South West Ridge) in 1956 was 83.

SPANISH SHIP BAY, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the north side of Liscomb Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It may have been so named because a Spanish ship went aground there or a nearby headland looks like a Spanish galleon. By February, 1818, Charles Pye was settled on the east side of Spanish Ship Head and had built a house. In October, 1814, two hundred and fifty acres of land were surveyed for Peter McConnel on the east side of the bay. He had made some improvements on the land by 1818.

A school was built in 1901-1902.

Fishing and limited farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 112.

SPA SPRINGS, Annapolis County

On the north mountain approximately five miles west of the Annapolis-Kings county line near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This settlement was at one time included in the area called Salem. Spa Springs was the name given because a company, formed for the purpose of exploiting the mineral springs, set up a resort called Wilmot Spa Springs.

The springs began to attract health seekers about 1817. A Halifax company quickly bought the land and erected a hotel which operated until about 1901, when it closed, and the springs were more or less neglected. In 1909 the bottling factory burned down.

School-houses were built at Salem in 1870, and 1895. A Postal Way Office was established July 1, 1870 with Egbert G. Woodbury as postmaster.

Lumbering and agriculture are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 73.

SPENCERS ISLAND, Cumberland County

A community on Minas Channel west of Parrsboro, the Indian name for the island was "Wochuk" meaning a small kettle or pot. The name "Spencer" is in honour of Lord Spencer. Spencers Island is on Nathaniel Blackmore's chart of 1714-15. Robert Spicer settled here about 1778. A school was established by 1848. The first church building was a meeting house erected in 1882, and used jointly by several denominations. The famous mystery ship *Mary Celeste* originally named the *Amazon*, was built there in 1861 and the largest ship built in Cumberland County, the *Glooscap*, 1734 tons, was built there in 1891.

In 1956 the population was 119.

SPIDELL HILL, Colchester County

This settlement is located on the headwaters of the Waugh River in north-central Nova Scotia. Possibly it was named after an early settler. In 1816, land here was granted to John, Susanna, and Hugh Moore, and David Lee, an Irishman. Donald Bailie, a native of Scotland who came to Nova Scotia in 1821, obtained a grant in 1828, and Alexander Sutherland received a grant in 1834. In the 1870's the Sutherlands were the most prominent family in the area.

Farming is the main industry.

SPORTING MOUNTAIN, Richmond County

This community is about six miles west of St. Peters. The name of part of the district was changed to Seaview by Provincial Statute in 1890. Grantees included Abraham, Fabian and Peter Fougere, 1861, and Mary McInnes, 1866. There was a school here in 1845.

SPRINGDALE, Digby County

It is situated between Salmon River and the boundary between Digby and Yarmouth counties, and approximately two miles from Black Point.

This name probably evolved from an earlier name, Springfield. Another early name was Sunrise, so called because it was further east than Cedar Lake and so got the sunrise first. Josiah Porter founded the settlement in 1827.

Lumbering, milling, and agriculture are the main industries.

SPRINGFIELD, Annapolis County

It is between Springfield Lake and Lake Pleasant, near the Annapolis-Lunenburg County line in the south central part of Nova Scotia.

This name was probably given because of the springs located nearby. An early name was Grinton Settlement, for John

Grinton, one of the first settlers in 1819. The name was changed about 1850. Arod McNayr was another pioneer.

The Baptist church was begun in 1864, opened October 3, 1866. A log school was built about 1830. A new frame building was constructed about 1871-74 and moved to North Springfield in 1912. A school was built in South Springfield in 1911. The consolidated school was built in 1947. A Postal Way Office was established in 1861.

In 1889 the railway was opened between Bridgewater and Middleton, and a station was built at Springfield. Lakeside House Hotel existed between 1889 and 1938.

Industries are lumbering, farming, dairying, and fruit raising.

Population in 1956 was 269.

SPRINGFIELD, Antigonish County

This locality is south-east of Antigonish. A descriptive name, there being several places of this name in Great Britain. It is situated along the South River between Marydale, Upper South River and the Guysborough County line and was settled largely by Irish settlers who migrated here by way of Guysborough County. In 1867 it had a population of 150 and living there were families named Bray, Brennan, Cameron, Cumming, Druchan, Floyd, Grace, McAuley, McDougall, McFarlane, McGregor, McIsaac, McNaughton, McPherson, Polson, Power and Scully. John McPherson was the teacher. It was a farming district with a sawmill at Upper Springfield in 1898.

The school section No. 51, Rear Springfield was established on May 20, 1890, to care for the population settled on the lots to the "Rear" of Springfield towards Caledonia Mills. In 1957 it joined the St. Andrew's Consolidated School district, and in 1959 Springfield school section No. 60 joined St. Andrew's. The Rev. Mother General of the Order of St. Martha, Sister Ignatius (Floyd) was born at Springfield and attended the school there.

In 1956 the population of Springfield was 70.

SPRINGHAVEN, Yarmouth County

A community approximately eight miles from Tusket on the east side of the Tusket river near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The name Springhaven was probably proposed by someone after reading Blackmore's novel of that name which was published in 1887.

The Tusket river area was settled by Loyalists from Shelburne after 1785.

Industries include fresh-water fishing and lumbering.

Population in 1956 was 206.

SPRINGHILL, Cumberland County

A town located South-East of Amherst. The name derives from the fact that the hill on which the town is located once contained numerous springs. The earliest settlers coming in the 1820's were families named Hunter, Gilroy, Anderson, Boss, and Mills. The first school-house was built in 1853 at Miller Corner, a mile from the present site of the Town. A Methodist Church was built in 1863. In 1875 a Presbyterian Church was built, followed by Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches in 1878.

Lodovick Hunter discovered coal here in 1834. In 1849 the General Mining Association secured a grant of one hundred and sixty acres in Springhill but it was not until 1873 that mines were formally opened on a large scale. In the same year the coal company began railway lines to Parrsboro and Springhill Junction to facilitate the movement of coal. In 1884 the mines and railway were purchased by Montreal interests and operated under the name of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company. Although there had been only five houses in Springhill by 1871, the community grew so rapidly after large scale coal mining began that it was incorporated as a town in 1889. In 1891 the town suffered its first disaster, when a mine explosion killed one hundred and twenty-five men. In 1958, a mining accident left seventy-four men dead and Dosco closed its coal mines in Springhill, putting most of the town's labor force out of work. In 1959 a new coal company was organized, to employ fifty or sixty men. By 1964, however, the employment situation was stabilized. The new coal mine employed about one hundred men. Also, around 1960 a woodworking plant and the Surette Battery Company were established. There is now a minimum security penal institution in operation and the federal government is building a new multi-million dollar prison. One weekly newspaper is published, the *Springhill Record*. The population declined from 7,348 in 1956 to 6,000 in 1964.

SPRINGHILL JUNCTION, Cumberland County

See SPRINGHILL

SPRINGVILLE, Pictou County

This village is located on the East Branch, East River, about one mile south-east of Mill Stream. James Fraser, elder son of John Fraser, who was among the first settlers, gave the name of Springville to the area from the many sparkling streams in the vicinity. John Fraser who was called Iain Ruardh or Red John, settled about 1828 on the place afterwards known as Holmes Farm. Here the Hon. Simon Holmes, once Premier of the Province, was born and bred.

A log church was built at Grant Lake in the early 1790's. About 1853 a Presbyterian Church was built at Springville

There was a school here years before one that was completed and opened in 1871. A postal way office was established at Springville in 1837.

A new bridge over the East River was opened December 26, 1879.

A railway line was built between Eureka and Springville in 1890 by the New Glasgow Coal, Iron and Railway Company, for the purpose of transporting iron ore being mined here. In 1893, limestone for the smelters at Ferrona was being quarried here at the McLean quarry. When the Ferrona furnaces went out of blast in 1904, farming and milling became the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 150.

SPRY BAY, Halifax County

This community is about eight miles south-west of Sheet Harbour. The Indian name was Sebimkooaak, "a bog extending across." The name "Spry Bay" was probably derived from an early settler. An early name was Taylors Bay. "Winchelsea Harbour" also appears on some old maps. The land was part of a 2000 acre grant made to Samuel Harris on October 8, 1773. In 1818 the north side of the channel was settled by Dutch families whose farms were in "excellent order" and this settlement was called "Dutch Town."

An Anglican church was opened for worship in 1868. St. Andrew's Anglican Church, Spry Harbour, was consecrated on February 16, 1899. St. James United Church was built in 1872 and dedicated on January 24, 1874.

A school was built in 1851, burned in 1860, and replaced in 1864 at Spry Harbour. A school was built at Spry Bay in 1867. The school at Henley section, Spry Bay, was burned in 1900. A new Consolidated High School to serve the Spry Bay-East Ship Harbour area was opened in September, 1954.

A Postal Way Office was established at Spry Bay in 1860.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

The population in 1956 was: Spry Bay 124; Spry Harbour 147.

SPRYFIELD, Halifax County

Situated about four miles south of Halifax City, this community was incorporated as a service commission under the municipality in 1949. Named for Captain William Spry, who served as one of the engineer lieutenants at the siege of Louisbourg in 1758 and who was the Commanding Royal Engineer at Halifax from 1775 to 1783. On December 16, 1769 the Council of Nova Scotia granted a memorial for William Spry asking for a 1000 acre grant of land in the rear of and adjoining 500 acres he had lately purchased at "the North West Arm" and to which he has been to some expense in making a road." Tradition relates that he used soldiers from the Halifax garrison

to clear part of his land which soon became "Spry's field." When Spry was returning to England in 1783 he advertised for sale "Spryfield Farm" of 1500 acres, (of which 100 acres was cleared), with a dwelling house, barns, garden, fruit trees, cattle and poultry. The property was then leased for seven years to Jacob Bower for £100 per annum. This Spry estate has become Central Spryfield.

However, the first grantee in the Spryfield area was Henry Lieblin, a baker in Halifax, who had received 500 acres in 1767, and who described his property as "Lieblin's Manor," and who had built on it a bake house and brew house. By 1827 there were 67 people living in Spryfield belonging to the following families - Brunt, Connors, Findlay, Henneberry, Kidston, Moor, Norris, Sutherland and Warner. They were all occupied in agriculture, and farming continued to be the main occupation because the district was close to the Halifax market in the days when land travel was by horse or oxen.

A building to be used for church and school purposes was erected by the Anglicans in 1853. It was enlarged in 1913 and given the name of Emmanuel Church. A parish hall was built in 1924. On April 13, 1930 the enlarged church building was consecrated. The foundation stone of a new church was laid in 1946, and the consecration took place on September 30, 1951. The Calvary United Baptist Church was ready for use early in 1963. St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church was founded in 1948 and its first pastor was the Rt. Rev. J. Leo Day under whose leadership a church, rectory and school were built. Sod turning ceremonies for the new St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church took place on November 8, 1964, and the church was blessed on July 5, 1966. The Lutheran Church of the Reformation was dedicated on May 2, 1965. The corner-stone of St. Paul's United Church was laid on May 24, 1958, being dedicated on September 21, 1958.

Elizabeth Sutherland was one of the first teachers in a frame school-house in 1859. A new school-house was built about 1894. A new eight-room school was built about 1945, and in 1949, two four-room schools. A new six-room school was built about 1952, and a new elementary school constructed about 1954-55. The new nine-room Elizabeth Sutherland Memorial School was opened in September, 1958, and the twelve-room Holly Drive Elementary School was opened on March 5, 1962. Pine Grove Junior High School was built in 1960-61, while Harbourview School and B. C. Silver High School were both constructed in 1961-62.

A new fire station was built about 1951. A telephone exchange for the area was installed in 1959-60. The Board of Trade was presented with an official charter in 1960.

The *Spryfield Mirror* was begun on April 16, 1959 by Murray E. Wentzell. This is now the *Suburban Mirror*.

Spryfield is one of the communities which, in the years since the Second World War, has felt the impact of metropolitan growth, for being located on the outskirts of Halifax City it has experienced rapid development. In 1964 there were eighty

businesses serving an estimated population of twenty-thousand customers in the district. In 1963 Butler Brothers opened a shopping centre with five tenants. Many residents are employed in the metropolitan Halifax-Dartmouth area.

The population in 1956 was Spryfield 1,899; South Spryfield 270.

STANBURN, Lunenburg County

This place is about six miles north of New Germany. It may have been named after a village in England.

Some of the grantees were: Samuel Moore, 100 acres in 1857; John Tretheway, 100 acres in 1865; Robert Lindsay, 111 acres in 1867.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 86.

STANLEY, Hants County

This settlement is located on the Kennetcook River approximately four miles south of Anthony Lake in Central Nova Scotia. In 1872 it was named for Lord Stanley, Governor-General 1889-1893. Before this it was part of the general area of Douglas.

The grantees were: John Smith, 1000 acres, March 30, 1760; John Anthony, 1000 acres, August 1, 1767; and James Campbell, 1000 acres, June 1, 1772.

St. Stephen's Anglican church which was built prior to 1871, was consecrated on June 15, 1873.

In 1943 Newport and Douglas (Stanley) moved their former school and a community hall to a new location and refurbished both for school purposes. On February 2, 1948, fire destroyed the primary school at Stanley. A new building was built immediately.

A Postal Way Office was kept at Douglas 1842-1855 then moved to Gore.

R.C.A.F. Stanley, an Elementary Flying Training School, was established in March 1941, closed in January 1944, and then reopened as a base for forestry patrol about 1955.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 158.

STAPLES BROOK, Colchester County

This community is located north of Belmont on the Chiganois River in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after the Staples family who were early settlers. In March 1820, John Staples, an Onslow farmer petitioned for land "in the rear of Londonderry." Reputedly it was he who began the settlement at what became Staples Brook.

A school-house was built at Upper Belmont in 1882. Hugh McCully was the postmaster here in 1914.

Lumbering is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 78.

STARRS POINT, Kings County

This rural area is located about halfway between the mouth of the Canard River and the mouth of the Cornwallis River in central Nova Scotia. It was named for the Starr family who were early settlers. A nearby point was called by the Indians, "Nesogwitk," eel point or "Nesoogwitk" "extending out between two rivers." Major Samuel Starr was one of the leaders of the planters who came from Norwich, Conn. He took up one thousand acres of land in Cornwallis township and built his house on Budrot's Point about 1760-65, naming it "Edgemere." Acacia Grove the house built by the Hon. Charles Ramage Prescott about 1799 was restored by Miss Mary Allison Prescott in 1930-34.

Farming is the basic industry in the area. The tourist industry also adds income.

Population in 1956 was 171.

STEAM MILL VILLAGE, Kings County

This rural area is located about three miles north of Kentville in central Nova Scotia. It was named for steam mills operating there in the 19th century. Settlement probably began in this area soon after Cornwallis township was established in 1761.

In 1959 the Baptist organization had a field church here.

A postal way office was established in 1860.

Farming and milling have been the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 370.

STEELE LAKE, Cape Breton County

It is located about two miles west of the upper end of East Bay. It was probably named after an early settler. A grant of land was made here in 1892 to Alex. and Stephen McPhee, but about 1875 there was scattered settlement.

In June 1893 a Post Office was established with Paul McKinnon as Postmaster. It was still in existence in 1914 and John Gillis was the Postmaster.

STEEP CREEK, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the west side of the Strait of Canso on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. Its name is descriptive, probably because a small stream in the area flows down a sharp incline to the strait. Edward McGuire received a grant of land here in 1817. By that time he had already purchased the neighbouring lot to the south. Another grantee was Richard Carter in 1822.

Gregory Duggan was schoolmaster here in 1831. A schoolhouse was built in 1867. A postal way office was established in 1855.

Steep Creek was the location of one of the ferrys across the Strait of Canso in the early 19th century. Fishing and limited farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 103.

STELLARTON, Pictou County

This town is situated on the East River near the head of tide. The original name was Albion Mines, the name given by the General Mining Association to their collieries by 1827. At a public meeting held on February 1, 1870, the place was renamed "Stellarton" after a high-oil content coal called Stella coal which was found in particular abundance here.

In February, 1775, a patch of land was granted to Donald Cameron, a veteran of the capture of Quebec. Settlement was begun here prior to 1789 by Donald McKay senior. Coal was discovered in 1798, and by 1807, John McKay was doing some surface mining. In 1825 the Nova Scotia reserved mines were leased to the Duke of York who gave the lease to Rundell Bridge and Rundell, Jewellers, in payment of debts. They gave it to the General Mining Association whose stock they owned and in 1827 the Association purchased Dr. McGregor's farm, began setting up equipment, built the Mount Rundell Mansion for their agent and began raising coal in September. In 1828 about 170 people lived at Albion Mines. On October 22, 1889, the town of Stellarton was incorporated.

Anglican Christ Church was built in 1851 and consecrated on September 21, 1852. Sharon Presbyterian Church was completed in September and opened October, 1864. The new Sharon Church was opened on August 17, 1890. It burned in 1924 and the new Sharon-St. John United Church was dedicated on February 21, 1926. St. John's Presbyterian Church was dedicated in 1863. A Methodist Church was completed and consecrated early in 1864. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was built in the 1840's and was renamed St. Bridget Church in 1862. First Presbyterian Church was erected on Foord Street in 1926.

In 1875, two rooms in the upper flat of a large building had been finished with school opened in one of the rooms. Central School was built in 1899, and in 1914 the four-room brick school was constructed. The four-room Park Street School was completed in 1920. Pictou County Vocational High School was completed and opened in September, 1963. The new 21-room G. R. Saunders Elementary school was completed early in 1966.

A new Temperance Hall was opened early in September, 1860. A way office was established at Albion Mines in 1841 and a Post Office was set up in 1852.

The Trades and Labour Journal moved its place of publication here from Springhill about May, 1882. In 1898 it became

a semi-weekly, the *Maritime Mining Record. The Worker's Weekly* was published about 1919 to 1928 by Muir and Bell. *The Stellarton Star* was begun by N. Cameron in 1911. It ended its existence in January, 1912.

One of the earliest railways in North America was constructed by the General Mining Association between Albion Mines and the coal loading ground below New Glasgow, 1836 to 1839. The line went into operation late in September, 1839. The Intercolonial Railway was completed early in 1867 and a station was built by March, 1875. A new railway station was built in 1887. Construction of a new Railway Station was begun in September, 1904. The same year the Egerton Tramway Co. Ltd., completed their tram line connecting Westville, Stellarton, New Glasgow and Trenton.

At Albion Mines, the General Mining Association began mining ore in 1828 and in 1829 a blast furnace was erected for making pig iron. Its ruins were still standing in 1855. Two blast furnaces were erected about 1893 but iron production was exhausted by the early 20th century. In 1872, the General Mining Association sold its rights to the Halifax Coal Company. Six lives were lost in a mining accident on October 12, 1880. On November 12, 1880, an explosion in the Foord Pit killed 50. The Allan shaft was begun in 1904. It killed four men by after-damp in 1924. Explosions occurred in 1929 and 1932. In April, 1935, seven men died and in April, 1950, seven were burned. The mine caught fire in 1951 and was permanently closed. Its buildings were torn down in 1961. The Albion Colliery was closed down in 1955 and in 1957 the McGregor shaft which killed 19 men in a January, 1952, explosion was closed.

More recent industrial enterprises include: Pictou County Dairy Ltd., which was formed in 1913, D. Porter & Son, Ltd., who purchased the MacArthur Woodworking Plant soon after 1911 and were incorporated in May, 1960; Wear Well Garments Ltd., which grew out of Stella Bedding Co. Ltd., a firm founded by Richard Chisholm about 1950 and burned out in October, 1959, Donato, Faini & Figli (Canada) Ltd., an Italian Textile firm whose plant opened March 24, 1959, Scotian Fiberglass Products Ltd., and Clairtone of Canada, Ltd., whose plant was officially opened June 21, 1966.

Population in 1961 was 5,327.

STERLING BROOK, Hants County

This settlement is located on Sterling Brook on the Cobequid shore of Nova Scotia. The land was part of a grant made to Malachi and Montague Salter on February 19, 1766. It was probably settled by tenants. It may have been named after an early settler.

A Post Office was opened in March, 1901 with Mrs. D. L. Faulkner as postmistress.

Farming is the main industry.

STEVENS, Colchester County

This place is located at the south end of Folly Lake, at the head of Folly River, in central Nova Scotia. It was named after Robert Stevens who was living here in the early 1870's. He and his wife obtained four grants of land in this area; two of them in 1886 and two in 1897.

Lumbering is the main industry.

STEWARTDALE, Inverness County

It is about four miles south-west of South Lake Ainslie. The name was changed in 1884 from Indian Rear to Stewartdale in honour of settlers.

An early settler here was Allan MacDonald who came from South Uist, Scotland, in 1882. His grandson, Donald MacDonald, taught school here at an early age and later he served as Justice of the Peace of Inverness County and was elected to the municipal council for the district of Whycocomagh. Other grantees were Angus MacDonald who received a grant in 1859, Archibald MacDonald, 1861, John Beaton, 1863, John McKinnon, 1864, Norman MacDonald, 1871, Jane MacDonald, 1872, and Alexis MacDonald, 1909.

STEWART LAKE, Antigonish County

A lake south west of Antigonish.

Perhaps named after Alexander Stewart who had three hundred acres nearby.

STEWART'S MILLS, Antigonish County

When the first settlers came to the Ohio River about 1800 they slept near the place later called Stewart's Mill. Charles Stewart was the miller there in 1868.

The school section extended southward from the boundaries of Cross Roads, Ohio, to the St. Mary's line but it was eventually consolidated with Cross Roads, Ohio. Dr. George Murphy (1875-1958), Minister of Public Health for Nova Scotia from 1930 to 1933 was a native of this section and attended school there. Later many Irish settled the district.

See also Donny Brook and Ireland.

STEWIACKE, Colchester County

This town is located about two miles east of the confluence of the Stewiacke and Shubenacadie Rivers in central Nova Scotia. The name evolved from the Indian word, Esiktaweak, "It oozed slowly out from still water."

The town site was originally part of two lots granted to Francis and Henry Ellis in 1765. Henry Ellis obtained a licence of alienation for the eastern lot in 1766, and James Pollock came into possession of the western lot. William, Robert, and John

Pollock, James and David Dickie, Thomas and John Ellis, and Joseph and John Boggs settled on the "Shubenacadie and Wilmot (Stewiacke) River" in 1770 under leases from Lord Egmont. In 1812, 2000 acres of land on the south side of the junction of the rivers was granted to Thomas Ellis, senior and junior, George, John, and James Ellis, and John Turner. This land had recently been escheated and was near 500 acres which had been in their possession for twelve years. In this intervale land, the settlement of Lower Stewiacke began. After the Intercolonial railway was built on higher land further east, the centre of population shifted to the area around the station, and the town that grew up there was incorporated in 1906.

The cornerstone of Holy Trinity Anglican church was laid in 1909, and the building was consecrated on May 13, 1928. It replaced the old Holy Trinity church at Fort Ellis which was completed and consecrated in 1849. A Baptist meeting-house was opened in Lower Stewiacke in 1812. In April, 1874, it was sold to Prince Arthur Lodge of British Templars, and a new church was dedicated at East Stewiacke on April 30, 1876. The Baptist church in Stewiacke was dedicated in August, 1924. A log church was built by the Presbyterians of Lower Stewiacke about 1796-97. A second church was built in 1807, and the third church was built in 1845. St. Andrew's United church was built in 1876, opened on February 11, 1877. The United Pentecostal church was built sometime after 1952.

James Harper was schoolmaster at Lower Stewiacke in 1816-1817. A school-house was built before 1840. A new school was built about 1884, but it was destroyed by fire on March 13, 1947, and replaced by a new building completed before Easter, 1948.

A Postal Way Office was established at Lower Stewiacke about 1836 which became a Post Office in 1852. In July, 1913, the name of the "Lower Stewiacke" Post Office was changed to "Stewiacke." About the same year, a rural route was established to Stewiacke East, Lanesville, and Wittenburg. The erection of the Post Office building was begun May 11, 1938.

A Temperance Hall was built in 1877. The Union Hall was built in 1904. On November 11, 1952 the Legion Hall was opened, and St. Andrew's Church hall was dedicated on November 14, 1965. The Town Hall was erected in 1939. The first railway station was built in 1858. In 1927 it was replaced by a new building.

On May 2, 1921, ten buildings were destroyed by fire in the main section of town. Six families were left homeless after an October 30, 1923 Main Street fire. On July 29, 1939 fire destroyed a blacksmith shop, the Town Hall and the C. G. Leck store. A wooden bridge was built over the river about 1841. The iron highway bridge, built in 1893, was replaced by a new bridge in 1957. The town was incorporated on August 30, 1906 by an Order-in-Council, and Alfred Dickie was the first Mayor.

Lumbering has always been a major industry. The Dickie lumber mill was built in 1879 and burned down three times between 1896 and 1899. The Dickie Lumber Company building, erected about 1880, and containing the Chippawa Hall on the second floor, burned down in 1921, and the company ceased operations here soon after. J. Lewis and Sons built a shoe peg and shank producing mill which began operating on March 17, 1914. During World War II, weaving was carried on, and in the early 1950's the plant was sold to the Canadian Lumber Company. It was occupied by the Wolf Cap Company for some time, and was purchased by Industrial Estates Limited in August, 1959 for rental to Federal Products Limited of Truro, manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods. The remainder of the industries, mostly secondary and service, include stores, restaurants, garages, and the Crows Nest roadside cabins.

Population in 1961 was 1,042.

STEWIACKE CROSS ROADS, Colchester County

This rural area is located about two miles east of Upper Stewiacke, on the Stewiacke River, in central Nova Scotia. The cross-roads referred to in the place-name is that of the road from the Upper Musquodoboit valley and the roads along both sides of the Stewiacke river which meet here. The land was part of the large tract granted to fifty people in 1783 and settled by some of them within the next few years. Matthew Johnson, who reputedly built the first house in Upper Stewiacke late in 1783, was driven from his home by a flood in 1792 and settled at Cross Roads.

A school-house had been provided in the upper end of Upper Stewiacke settlement by 1814 and Gilbert Rutherford had been teaching since May 4, 1813.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1863.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

The population of Cross Roads in 1956 was 76.

STEWIACKE EAST, Colchester County

This rural area is located on the lower Stewiacke River in central Nova Scotia, and is so called because it is the eastern part of the main population area in the Lower Stewiacke valley. In the 1870's it was called "Lower Stewiacke," and in 1901, "Lower East Stewiacke" was in use.

Arthur Goold of Halifax was one of the earliest grantees here in 1765, but he probably never improved the grant. Anthony Marshall received a grant in 1767 and was probably one of the earliest settlers. Captain George Von Put also received a grant here in 1785.

A Baptist meeting-house was opened on April 30, 1876 at "Lower Stewiacke." Sharon Presbyterian church built at "Lower East Stewiacke" was opened February 10, 1901. A school-house was built before 1876. A new school-house was erected

about 1904. The new East Stewiacke Elementary School was opened October 5, 1965.

The Port Office, called "Landor" was discontinued about 1913 and a rural route was established between Stewiacke, East Stewiacke, Lanesville, and Wittenburg. In January, 1891 a Post Office was established in this area at a place called "Wards Crossing," with D. McKay as Postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 144.

STILLWATER, Guysboro County

This rural area is located on the St. Mary's River about three miles north of Sherbrooke Lakes, near the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name may have been Petawagumegek, "running through barrens." Stillwater is a descriptive name given to this part of the river before 1831 because it was less turbid than other parts of the river. The area was settled about 1810 by the McLean family from West River, Pictou County.

William McLane [McLean] was schoolmaster here in 1846. A new school was erected in 1866.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 52.

STILLWATER STATION, Hants County

It is located near the head of Five Mile Lake in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named because there was a body of still water nearby. The land around the station was granted to Samuel Cottnam on August 27, 1764, escheated, and regranted to Reverend George Gillmore on March 2, 1786. This place became a station on the railroad about 1858.

A school was built in 1870, but in 1898 the school inspector reported that there was no fit school-house in the settlement.

The place is primarily important as a depot and shipping centre for the surrounding communities.

STIRLING, Richmond County

It is about four miles west of Framboise near the eastern end of the county. It was named after the Earl of Stirling or by the early Scottish settlers in honour of the royal burgh, the capital of Stirlingshire, Scotland. Stirling was settled in 1830. Grantees in the area included Roderick McLeod, 1867, Christy McLean, 1889. A school-house was erected here in 1899. Some hard-rock mining was done here until 1956. In 1965 it was announced that a $135,000 drilling and prospecting project was planned for the old mining area. The population in 1956 was 200.

STODDARTVILLE, Annapolis County

It is approximately four miles north of Springfield.

It was named for Sergeant Robert Stoddart, one of the

group of disbanded soldiers who were settled along the Dalhousie military road in 1817. By 1941 the settlement was practically deserted.

STONEHOUSE, Cumberland County

It is situated on the Northumberland Strait, east of Pugwash. Stonehouse is probably named after a town in Devonshire, England. The area was included in the Remsheg Grant of 1784, made to about thirty-four officers and men of the Royal Fencible American Regiment.

STONEHURST WEST, Lunenburg County

This place is about four miles east of the town of Lunenburg.

An early name was Black Rocks. The later name, like the earlier, was given because of the rugged, rocky topography of this part of the coast.

The families of Tanner and Allen were among the earliest settlers. In 1816 Valentine Selig, Jacob Allen and others had houses here.

A Post Office was opened on May 1, 1912, with Alfred Tanner as postmaster.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 194.

STORMONT, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the east side of Country Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after Lord Stormont who was Secretary of State, 1779-1782 and later Lord President of the Council in the United Kingdom. In December, 1783, members of the disbanded North Carolina Regiment arrived. They laid out the town which they named Stormont in June, 1784. In 1792 thirty families resided here and Matthew Gregg had been recommended for S. P. G. schoolmaster. An intense storm destroyed most of the old town in 1811 and by 1818 only two or three settlers remained. In 1839 Stormont Township was separated from St. Mary's township and erected as a separate unit. An Anglican Church was built by Mrs. Goudge of Halifax, probably in the 1830's. A new school-house was opened in December, 1942.

Lumbering is the basic industry.

STRATHLORNE, Inverness County

It is about two and a half miles south-south-east of Broad Cove Banks and about two miles west of Loch Ban, once known as Broad Cove Intervale, its name was changed, in honor of the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada (1878-1883), to Strathlorne in 1879. "Strath" is a Gaelic word meaning "a broad valley."

Early settlers were immigrants from Scotland. These included Charles and John McLean, whose father Roderick had settled at Broad Cove in 1810, Donald McIsaac, who arrived in Cape Breton Island in 1810, had a warrant for land in 1820 and received a grant in 1834, Archibald Kennedy, Catherine and John McIsaac, who obtained grants in 1834, Alexander Kennedy and Ronald Kennedy, who obtained grants in 1836, John McLellan, Sr., John McLellan, Jr., John McLellan, the third, and Donald McLellan, who had land assigned to them by tickets of location in 1822, and Alexander and Angus McIsaac.

Strathlorne Station is about a mile to the south-east of Strathlorne and is on the C.N.R. line.

In 1849 Broad Cove Intervale had a teacher named Daniel Anderson with 38 pupils. In the 1870's the place had a church, two schools, two forges, a mill and seven shops.

Rev. Aeneas McLean, a Presbyterian from North Uist was in this area acting as a probationer and missionary in 1831-32. Rev. John Gunn, a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, arrived here in 1840. A Presbyterian Church was built in 1831. A second one was built in 1856. A third was constructed in 1895.

A way office was established at Broad Cove Intervale in 1841. It afterwards became a post office. Strathlorne had a population of 75 in 1956.

STRATHLORNE STATION, Inverness County

See STRATHLORNE

STREETS RIDGE, Cumberland County

A community south of Pugwash and east of Oxford. It was probably named after settlers. Among the grantees were Arthur Fillmore and Thomas Roblee, 1847, and George Colter, 1857. A school was established by 1867. A way office was established there in that year.

STRONACH MOUNTAIN, Annapolis County

On the North Mountain near the Annapolis-Kings county line, near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This settlement was named for George Stronach, an early settler from Glasgow, Scotland, who came to this country about 1760, worked for Brigadier General Ruggles for some time, was paid off in land located here, and settled down.

Evergreen Baptist meeting-house was opened August 5, 1855.

A Postal Way Office was opened on July 1, 1871 with George Stronach as Postmaster.

Agriculture is the major industry.

SUGAR CAMP, Inverness County

It is about seven miles north of Port Hawkesbury and about four miles north-west of McIntyre Lake. It is said that

among the first settlers was John McDonald of Sugar Refinery, Greenock, Scotland who came to Cape Breton Island in 1821. The name of his former home may help account for the name Sugar Camp. John MacLean was another early settler. Church's map shows J. McLean and H. McLean living here.

SUGAR LOAF, Victoria County

Sugar Loaf is west of Aspy Bay. The Micmac name was "Squa-dichk," meaning "the highest point." Among the grantees were James Wilkie, Jr., 1852, Kenneth McRae, 1874. There was a school in the district in 1867.

The population in 1956 was 58.

SULLIVAN POINT, Cape Breton County

This settlement is situated on the west side of the Little Bras d'Or, about two miles south of the entrance. It was probably named after an early settler. The land was granted in 1794 to Matthew Stubbart and Samuel Hamilton.

Farming and fishing are the basic industries.

SUMMERSIDE, Antigonish County

A settlement east of Antigonish.

Known as the east side of Pomquet until the name was changed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia in 1867.

There was an Indian reservation near Summerside and under the direction of Father Vincent de Paul Merle the Micmacs built a chapel at Summerside prior to 1838. This church was probably the precursor of the present St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church which was built in 1867 and is a mission of Heatherton.

The population in 1956 was 163.

SUMMERVILLE, Antigonish County

See DUNMAGLASS

SUMMERVILLE, Hants County

This settlement is located on the east side of the Avon River about three miles upstream from the mouth of the river in the central section of Nova Scotia. A small creek in this area was called by the Indians, Achegechk. Summerville is a shortened form of Summer Village and an aesthetic name. An early name was Black Rock because of a prominent black rock off the shore.

The land was granted to Captain John Grant of the Black Watch Regiment on August 27, 1783 for the purpose of providing land for his disbanded American Revolutionary War veterans. Benjamin Bradshaw, who settled in New Brunswick in 1760 or 61, later settled here and was one of the earliest settlers in the area.

The United Baptist church was built in 1860-63. A Methodist church was built sometime between 1871 and 1890.

A school was built at West Summerville near Kempt Shore early in the 19th century. A new school was begun about 1864, opened in 1872. A new school was built in 1899. Dr. Arthur Hines District Elementary school was opened on October 11, 1966.

A new community hall was built in 1895, replacing the old school which was used as a hall after the new school was completed in 1872.

Fishing, farming and lumbering comprise the major industries.

Population in 1956 was 224.

SUMMERVILLE, Queens County

It is about 9 miles south-west of Liverpool.

An early name was Flat Rocks, a descriptive name. The later name was given because of the qualities of the place which made it an ideal location for summer homes. In 1787 John Collins was living here.

The Church of Christ Disciples Church was probably built about 1885.

In the mid-19th century vast quantities of sand were taken annually and carried to Halifax and other places. In the 20th century it became a place for summer cottages and cabins, and tourism is the major industry.

The population in 1956 was 99.

SUMMIT, Colchester County

This community is located about two miles south west of Earltown Lake in central Nova Scotia. Its position on the top of one of the mountains in the Cobequid range gives it its name.

Nathaniel Upham and Nathaniel Marsters were the earliest grantees in 1821. Charles D. Lynch and Alexander McKay both received grants of land here in 1892. Charles Lynch was living here in the 1870's.

Farming is the basic industry.

SUNDRIDGE, Pictou County

This settlement is located on the back road between River John and Pictou, about six miles from Pictou town near the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was originally considered to be part of Scotch Hill until sometime between 1878 and 1880 when a Post Office was established here. It was probably named after Sundridge, Kent, England.

Lauchlin McQuarrie and John McMillan received grants of land here in 1815. McQuarrie was settled here before 1806 and McMillan was a resident by 1809.

Farming is the main industry.

SUNNY BRAE, Pictou County

This settlement is located near the headwaters of the East Branch of East River, Pictou. It has been variously known as Pleasant Valley, Frasers Mills and Upper Settlement. This name is said to have been suggested in 1879 by the teacher, W. L. Kennedy. "Brae" is a Scottish term meaning "hillside or slope." Settlement probably began before 1802. By June 1809 a clearing had been made on the site by Robert McIntosh and Hugh Fraser had built a mill, a house and a barn. This first mill burned down and the second was insufficiently constructed so that in December, 1823, Hugh Fraser asked the Provincial Assembly for help in erecting his third flour and oat mill.

Calvin Presbyterian Church was begun in 1854 and completed in the Autumn of 1857. The new United Church was opened and dedicated on October 21, 1951.

A school-house was erected at Upper Settlement East River by January, 1818. Alexander McDonald was schoolmaster in January 1818, and John Smith was the teacher in May. The old school built before 1875 burned down in December, 1910 and a new school was opened in September, 1911.

A postal way office was established at Fraser's Mills in 1848.

Iron ore was discovered near here by Mr. Holmes in 1888 and the New Glasgow Coal, Iron and Railway Company began work in 1889. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company Railway was extended here about 1897. Mining operations in the area ceased about 1901.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 236.

SUNNYVILLE, Guysborough County

This settlement is located just west of the town of Guysborough on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive and was given to the settlement before 1941. The original settlers were negro slaves who came with the Loyalist founders of Guysborough town in 1784. A Baptist Church was probably built in the early 20th century. Sunnyville Bible Centre, operated by the International Christian Mission of Kingston, N.S. was probably built in the early 1960's. In 1941 an old school possibly one hundred years old was torn down and replaced by a new building. Another new school was built about 1963.

Lumbering is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 253; in 1964 it was 329, mostly negroes.

SUNRISE, Victoria County

Sunrise is situated west of Aspy Bay. It received its name because of the exceptional beauty of the sunrises here. Among the grantees were John McGregor, 1855 and Angus McDonald, 1851.

SUNSET CAPE NORTH, Victoria County

Sunset Cape North is to be found west of Aspy Bay. It received its name because of the exceptionally beautiful sunsets there. Among persons granted land there were James Challoner, 1853, Jean Fitzgerald, 1879 and Philip Fitzgerald, 1886.

SURETTE ISLAND, Yarmouth County

It is on the east side of the Tusket river near the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name for the Tusket river, Neketaouksit, "great forked tidal river," probably included this island. The present name comes from early settlers at this place.

A Roman Catholic chapel was consecrated here in 1859.

A new school-house was completed in 1908.

Fishing and boat-building have been the major industries.

Population in 1956 was 229.

SUTHERLAND RIVER, Pictou County

This rural area is located near the mouth of the Sutherland River south of Merigomish Harbour. It was named after John Sutherland who came to Pictou County in 1773 and settled in this area soon after. The land was part of a grant made to Sir John Wentworth in October, 1765.

Union Presbyterian Church was built in 1854 for Kirkers, Antiburghers and Free Church.

A new school-community hall was opened on February 3, 1950. The new East Pictou Rural High School went into service in September, 1952.

A postal way office was established in 1856.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 171.

SWANSBURG, Shelburne County

It is near Ram Island Passage, west of Lockeport, on the south shore of Nova Scotia.

The Indians probably called it Ulsebookt, "little harbour." An earlier English name still used was Little Harbour. The later name comes from William Swanburg who lived at Little Harbour about the end of the nineteenth century.

Early in the 19th century this area was peopled by descendants of the Cape Cod fishermen who came to Lockeport in the 1760's.

In 1828 Sarah Boole taught school and Sunday School at Little Harbour.

In 1840 Alexandrinna Dunbar taught school in the area, and about 1870 a school-house was built. A Methodist church, unfinished for many years, was completed about 1854.

The primary industry is fishing.

Population in 1956 was 82.

SWEETS CORNERS, Hants County

This rural area is located on the west side of the St. Croix River in central Nova Scotia. It was so called because of a grocery store located there owned by Mr. Sweet in 1840. It was part of a grant made to Winckworth, William, and George Tonge and George, Henry, and Joseph Scott on August 29, 1760. Settlement probably began late in that century.

New Westminister United church was begun in 1936 and dedicated April 3, 1938.

Hunter Hall was built prior to July, 1906.

Agriculture in various forms is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 153.

SWEETLAND, Lunenburg County

This place is located near the southern end of Big Mush-a-Mush Lake. It was probably so named because the soil was "sweet" or fertile for agricultural purposes.

A 300 acre lot here was drawn by Conrad Knechel in 1767.

In 1910 a new school was built to replace an old structure.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 58.

SYDNEY, Cape Breton County

Situated on the south arm of Sydney Harbour on the eastern side of Cape Breton Island, the City of Sydney is the County seat of Cape Breton County. It was incorporated as a town in 1886 and as a city in 1904. The Indian name for Sydney Harbour was "Cibou" meaning river or inlet. On Denys' map of 1672, Sydney Harbour appears as "La R. Denys." Before the end of the 17th century it was known as Spanish Bay. In Holland's description of Cape Breton Island it was also called Dartmouth Harbour. It received its present name, Sydney, when the place was founded by Governor DesBarres in 1784-1785, and it was named after Hon. Thomas Townshend, first Viscount Sydney. It was the seat of government when Cape Breton Island was a separate colony from 1784 to 1820.

Its earlier name, Spanish Bay, indicates that it was at one time frequented by Spanish fishermen. In 1752 there were a number of French settlers at Spanish Bay. There were a few visitors to the place in the years following the Seven Years' War, until DesBarres founded Sydney and Loyalists and other settlers arrived in 1784-85 and later years. By 1788 the community comprised about fifty houses. In 1802, two hundred and ninety-nine Scottish immigrants arrived in Sydney from Scotland in a resumption of direct immigration from that country. In 1833 there were about fifty or sixty houses in the town besides such public buildings as the army barracks, the government house, the court-house, the market, the Anglican Church, the Presbyterian Church and a Roman Catholic Chapel. In 1854 owing to the

Crimean War, the last soldiers of the Sydney Garrison were called away and the Victoria Park Barracks were closed.

With the coming of railways Sydney became more important as a shipping port, particularly for coal. The Sydney and Louisbourg railroad was completed in 1877, and through railway communication between Halifax and Sydney was completed in 1891.

A steel plant was established at Sydney in 1901. This resulted in a large increase in population. The steel plant continues to be an important industry.

St. George's Anglican Church had its beginning in 1785. Built at the expense of the Imperial Government, the Church was occupied for services in 1790, although it still had no pulpit, pews or seats. In 1821 arrangements were made to build a tower on the Church. About eighteen years later this tower was removed, the walls were repaired, and a steeple was built. In 1859 the structure was rebuilt in stone and in 1863 a chancel and a vestry room were added. Rev. Benjamin Lovell was the garrison chaplain in 1785. He was succeeded by Rev. Ranna Cossit who was the first Rector of St. George's Church, Sydney, from 1786 to 1805. Subsequently, the congregation of Christ Church was organized in 1901 and St. Alban's Parish was also established with the cornerstone of the church being laid in 1902.

A Roman Catholic Chapel was built between 1802 and 1805, but the town did not have a resident priest until 1823. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Chapel was built in 1826 and it continued to be used until 1874 when the Church of the Sacred Heart was built. The latter church was destroyed by fire and St. Patrick's Church was again used until a new church was built in 1890. From 1912 to 1949 the old St. Patrick's Church was used by the Lebanese community of Sydney. Eventually in 1967 the students and staff of Xavier College undertook its restoration as a centennial project. Holy Redeemer Church was built in 1901 in the Pier District. St. Nicholas Church was constructed in 1911, St. Mary's Church was built in 1913 and St. Theresa's Church was built in 1934.

The first Baptist congregation in Sydney was organized in 1846. Services were held in a small building until 1893 when Pitt Street Baptist Church was erected. Bethany Baptist Church was constructed in 1900-01. These two congregations merged in 1917 and a new church was dedicated in 1919.

An attempt was made to form a Presbyterian congregation in the 1820's and occasionally Presbyterian missionaries visited Sydney in the early days. In 1836, Rev. James Fraser began to serve Eastern Cape Breton from Boularderie. In 1849 Rev. Hugh MacLeod arrived as a missionary of the free church. He was inducted in August, 1850, as minister of a congregation which included Mira, Sydney and adjacent places. In 1852, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was built in Sydney. A second church was built on Pitt Street in 1888 and it was enlarged in 1897, and in 1900 another church was built on Bentinck Street.

Falmouth Street Presbyterian Church was organized in 1875 and the building was erected in the following year. A new Falmouth Street Church was erected in 1905. In 1925, Falmouth Presbyterian Church united with Jubilee Methodist Church to form the First United Church. St. James Presbyterian Church was organized in the Pier District of Sydney in 1900 and the building was erected in the following year. In 1919 St. Mark's Presbyterian Church was absorbed by St. James Presbyterian Church, and in 1925 St. James Presbyterian Church united with Victoria Methodist Church to form Trinity United Church. Brookland Street Presbyterian Church was organized in 1925 and Westminster Presbyterian Church was organized in 1937.

There are two Jewish congregations in Sydney. The Temple Sons of Israel were organized about the end of the 19th century. They acquired a permanent Synagogue in the 1920's. The Hebrew Congregation of Sydney was organized in 1910 and it built a synagogue in 1913.

A school was opened in Sydney by Edward Pate in 1786 and he remained there for two years. In 1796 the sum of £40 was allotted by the British Government to pay a schoolmaster, and William Pooley was the schoolmaster there in 1816. In 1822 a grammar school was opened in Sydney. In 1842 an academy was built, and G. B. Watson was the master of Sydney Academy in 1849. Other schools were opened in 1851, 1865 and 1872. An eight-room building, which became known as the Sydney Academy, was constructed in 1881. The County Academy was built in 1910 and new buildings were constructed at Whitney Pier and Ashby in 1912. The Holy Redeemer School which was destroyed by fire in 1913 was replaced in 1914. A school on Argyle Street was opened in 1919 and another one on Victoria Road was opened in the same year. An eight-room school was opened in Whitney Pier in 1931. Two years later the school at Rockdale was replaced. Two new high schools and an elementary school were built in 1953. The County Academy was replaced in 1959 and the building of a Vocational High School was approved by 1960. St. Francis Xavier Junior College was established in Sydney in 1951. In 1960 there were sixteen elementary schools, four junior high schools, and three senior high schools, with about ten thousand students in Sydney. Sydney also has two business colleges, the Empire Business College and the Cape Breton Business College.

Sydney has had a number of newspapers. These included the *Cape Breton Advocate*, 1840-41; *The Spirit of the Times*, 1841-46; *The Commercial Herald*, 1849; *The Cape Breton News*, 1849-1872; *The Cape Breton Advocate*, 1872-1901; *The Cape Breton Times*, 1872-c.1882; *The Island Reporter*, 1884-1907; *The Semi-Weekly Express*, 1879; *The Morning Sun*, 1892. Sydney's first daily, *The Record*, commenced in 1898. The *Post* began in 1896. The two papers merged merged in 1934 to become *The Post Record* and in 1956 the name was changed to *The Cape Breton Post*. *The Cape Breton Magazine* was published in 1901-02. A monthly,

Cape Breton and Nova Scotia was published in 1902. *Bras d'Or Gazette* was published from 1904-1929. *The Canadian Labour Leader* ran from about 1918 to about 1922 and the *Blue Banner* was published between 1907 and 1911. Several Gaelic publications were also published in Sydney including MacTalla from 1892 to 1904.

A post office was established at Sydney in 1784. As early as 1816 Micmac couriers carried mail from Sydney to Halifax and return. A new federal building was completed in Sydney in 1957.

Sydney has had several court houses, one was built about 1868; another was built in 1901; and it was replaced nearly sixty years later.

The population of Sydney in 1966 was 32,767.

SYDNEY COUNTY

Created in 1784 when provision was made by statute 24, Geo. III, Cap. V, for electing representatives from it to the House of Assembly. Early in 1823 a dividing line between the upper and lower districts of Sydney county was run and chopped out. In 1836 Sydney County was diminished in size when the lower district became Guysborough County. The upper district of what had formerly been the county now became Sydney County by statute, 6 William IV, Cap. LXXIX and it consisted of four townships, Arisaig, Dorchester, St. Andrew's and Tracadie. In 1863 the name of Sydney County was changed to Antigonish County by statute, 26 Victoria, Cap. XXXVII.

Named after Thomas Townshend (1733-1800), first Viscount Sydney, English statesman who was Home Secretary in the British cabinet when the county was named.

See ANTIGONISH

SYDNEY FORKS, Cape Breton County

This community is located about eight miles south-west of Sydney. The name was in use at least as early as 1811. The Indian name was Natwagemk.

Philip Ingouville, a native of Jersey, got a grant of a large tract of land in 1788 which he called "Hampton Court," and on which he began extensive farming, having cleared, stumped, and plowed about 200 acres by October, 1811. Robert R. Shaw came from Ireland in October, 1820, asked for land here in October, 1821, and got a grant in 1832.

A new Methodist Church was dedicated on December 24, 1876, and a Presbyterian Church was opened on February 28, 1897. Duncan McKenzie taught school here in 1845-46, and a school-house was built before 1875. A new two-room school-house was built in 1953-54.

A Postal Way Office was established on January 1, 1874 with Charles Tobin as office keeper.

A vacant Poor Farm burned down on May 20, 1881.

Farming is the basic industry.
In 1956 the population was 405.

SYDNEY MINES, Cape Breton County

Named in honor of Thomas Townshend, first Viscount Sydney, Sydney Mines, which was incorporated as a town in 1889, is on the north side of Sydney Harbour about two miles from its mouth. In earlier days the place was known simply as the Mines owing to the coal mines located there. Nicolas Denys noted the presence of coal there in his *Description and Natural History of the Coasts of North America*, which was published in 1672, and coal was shipped from Spanish Bay (later named Sydney) to Boston 1724 and to Martinique in 1732. During the English occupation of 1745 to 1749, a blockhouse was established at Burnt Head and the English forces drew their supply of coal from the Sydney coal fields.

Following the second capture of Louisbourg in 1758, mining continued in this area, sometimes illegally. In 1766 four Halifax merchants were granted an exclusive right to dig coal anywhere except from such places as His Majesty's troops were digging coal for the use of the garrisons. They opened a mine at Spanish River. In 1777, forty soldiers were employed in digging coal here. During the administration of Governor DesBarres from 1784-1787, the mines were worked for the Government, and a wharf was constructed for the shipment of coal. Between 1788 and 1826 mining rights were leased to various promoters. At the close of 1826, however, the mines came into the possession of the General Mining Association.

The first shaft of the General Mining Association at Sydney Mines was sunk in 1830. A light temporary railway was built from the pit to the old wharf where small coastal vessels were loaded. Larger vessels were loaded by means of lighters. An iron foundry with fitting shops, lathes and equipment for repairing mining machinery was established. Another shaft was sunk in 1834 and a railway three miles in length was completed from the pits to North Sydney, with locomotives being introduced in 1853. In 1854 the Queen Pit went into operation. A fourth shaft, Prince's Pit, was begun in 1868 and completed in 1876.

A significant development took place in 1902-04 after the General Mining Association sold its holdings to the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and blast furnaces were built at Sydney Mines. A period of prosperity followed. In the first nine years of the 20th century twenty miles of new streets were constructed, water and electric lighting systems were erected and railway accommodation was provided. In 1920, however, the blast furnaces at Sydney Mines were shut down.

Church services were held in the area by the Methodists and the Roman Catholics by about 1813. In 1823 the Roman Catholics built a log church here. It was destroyed by fire in 1838 when a new one was built and this one was replaced in 1836

by the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Since then it has been enlarged.

The first Methodist Church here was built between 1837 and 1840. A second one was built in 1881, and a third one in 1906. With the coming of church union of 1925, Carmen Methodist Church, so named in 1883, became Carmen United Church.

There were Presbyterian services in Sydney Mines as early as 1834 and St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was built in 1840. A larger church was built in 1876 and in 1903 it was moved to a new location. In 1907 a new St. Andrew's Church was built.

The first Anglican Church in the area was built in 1849 and twelve years later a Sydney Mines-North Sydney parish was established. The church was enlarged in 1852-56.

The Baptists organized a congregation at the Mines as early as 1837. For a time services were held in the Temperance Hall, but the Clyde Avenue Baptist Church was built in 1902.

The Salvation Army held services in Sydney Mines in 1875 and it built its first citadel on Fraser Avenue in 1907.

The Seventh Day Adventists held services here in 1912. Five years later the parishes of North Sydney and Sydney Mines were united and a church was built at North Sydney.

There was a school at Sydney Mines attended by thirty-six children in 1833. The schools in this community were graded in 1866. One school was enlarged in 1868 and a new one was built in 1874. New schools were ready for occupancy in 1881 and an additional school was built in 1883. Another new school was built in 1903. New elementary schools were opened in 1910 and 1911. Sydney Mines High School was opened in 1924 and an 8-room elementary school begun in 1952 was completed in 1953.

Among the manufacturing enterprises in this town in 1967 were two companies specializing in the making of corrugated steel culverts, as well as the British Canadian Co-operative Society Limited, which operated a dairy and a bakery.

A way office was established at Sydney Mines in 1841 and a Post Office in 1852.

Several newspapers have been published in Sydney Mines. These included, The *Times* and *Cape Breton Spectator* which ran from about 1847-1850, the *Enterprise* which was published from about 1904 to 1907, the *Star*, which was published about 1905 to 1907, the *Globe* from about 1910-1913, and the *News* from about 1914-1921.

The population of Sydney Mines in 1966 was 9,171.

SYDNEY RIVER, Cape Breton County

This community is located on the south side of the Sydney River. The location prompted the naming of the settlement. The name Sydney was given in honour of Thomas Townshend, Lord Sydney, who was Secretary of State for domestic affairs during the Shelburne administration in England.

Much of the land was granted to and settled by Loyalists. Some of the grantees were Samuel Sparrow in 1786, William

Brown and John Storey in 1786. Honourable Thomas Uncle in 1788, Henry White in 1792, and also Honourable Richard Gibbons and William Day who leased land in 1809 and in 1812 respectively.

Sydney River United Protestant Church was begun in June 1952. The church hall was opened in the basement on October 18, 1953, and the church was opened on May 13, 1956. Ellen M. Lewis was the teacher at South Side Sydney River in 1839, and a school-house had been provided by that time. A new school-house was constructed in 1923. The three-room Riverside elementry school was opened on August 31, 1949. The 14-room Sydney River Junior High School was opened on December 7, 1965.

A Post Office was established in June, 1892.

Farming is a basic industry.

In 1956 the population was 1,954.

SYLVAN VALLEY, Antigonish County

A settlement west of Antigonish.

A descriptive term.

SYLVESTER, Pictou County

This rural area is located on the Middle River branch of Pictou Harbour. It was named after an early settler. The village site was part of a 5000 acre grant made to Richard Williams in 1775. Settlement probably began soon after 1773.

A school was built here in 1932.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 107.

TANCOOK ISLAND, Lunenburg County

It is located at the mouth of Mahone Bay. The Micmac name was "Uktankook" meaning facing the open sea. The present name is derived from that name.

Great Tancook, Little Tancook and Star Islands were first granted to Patrick Sutherland then granted again to John H. Fleiger and George Grant in 1792.

The Baptist Church on Big Tancook was finished and dedicated on January 27, 1867. The Pentecostal tabernacle was opened in September, 1934.

A school was established on November 1, 1820 with Thomas Gibson as schoolmaster. A school-house was built sometime between 1864 and 1872 to replace a building erected about 1830.

A postal way office was established in 1867.

Fishing and farming are major industries. Growing cabbages for sauer-kraut was a main source of income in 1946.

Population in 1956 was: Little Tancook Island, 74, Tancook Island, 406.

TANGIER, Halifax County

This settlement is located at the head of Tangier Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia approximately twelve miles south-west of Sheet Harbour. The Indian name was Wospegeak, "the sunshine is reflected from water." The settlement may have been named after the Morrocan seaport of Tangiers, or for a ship named the *Tangier* which was wrecked here. On October 29, 1765, 20,000 acres were granted to Philip, John, and Thomas Newton at the head of "Southampton Harbour." A writ of partition for this land was issued in June, 1785. Settlement probably began in the area about 1790 when George Moxon and James Sullivan came from South Eastern Passage and settled at Tangier Island. There were 25 people here by 1817. Living here in 1827 were the Jennings, Hutt, Mason, Myers, Welsh, Sullivan and Lawlor families.

An Anglican church was completed in 1868.

A Presbyterian church was begun in September, 1893, and opened on May 26, 1895.

A school was built about 1861; another school being finished in 1894. A new school was built in 1943, and in 1954 the six-room Tangier Consolidated District School was completed.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1861, and this became a Post Office in 1864.

Gold was discovered here in 1861 by Peter Mason and led to a gold boom. Mining operations were in full swing by 1863, and continued briskly for thirty years. A lobster processing factory, operated by Burnham and Morrill of Portland, Maine, was built in 1871, but later moved to Guysboro County. A woodworking factory was built in 1877 and operated until the wood supply was exhausted. In 1891 a lumber mill was put into operation by Spencer and McLeod of New Brunswick.

Fishing is the basic industry, and Abriel Fisheries have a fish processing plant.

The population in 1956 was 235.

TANTALLON, Halifax County

A community located on the east side of Head Harbour of St. Margaret's Bay, about fourteen miles west of Halifax City, which may have received its name from a place in Haddingtonshire, Scotland which was the famous stronghold of the Douglas family. 260 acres were surveyed for John Dofiney [Dauphinee] in 1785, while George Whynaught received a grant of 500 acres on May 15, 1818, and on October 8, 1828, James and William Harshman [Hurshman] each received 250 acres. In the early days it was considered to be part of French Village.

St. Luke's United Church was built as a Methodist church and was in use by January 1897. The new St. Luke's United Church was begun in April, 1965 being dedicated about November, 1965. St. Margaret's Anglican Church was opened on December 16, 1902, and consecrated on January 15, 1906. Tantallon Seventh-Day Adventist Church was built in 1888-89, and opened in 1889.

Formerly fishing and limited farming were the basic industries, but a number of summer homes have been constructed in the district and some residents commute to employment in the metropolitan Halifax area.

The population in 1956 was: Tantallon, 270, Upper Tantallon, 247.

TARBET, Victoria County

The settlement of Tarbet is located west of St. Anns Bay. It was probably named after a place in Scotland. Among grantees were Duncan Smith, 1880 and Neil McDonald. There was a school in the district by 1867.

TARBOTVALE, Victoria County

See TARBET

TATAMAGOUCHE, Colchester County

This large village is located on the west side of the mouth of the Waugh River, south of Tatamagouche Bay, in north-central Nova Scotia. The Indians called it Takamegoochk "barred across the entrance with sand," and the name evolved from that. "Tatamagouche" appears on a 1715 map of Prince Edward Island. A 1744 map shows "Patameragouche" on the west side of the harbour and "Tatamegouch" at Brûlé Point or Cape John. The two names are on a 1757 map, with "Tatamagouche" located in the present Point Brulé area.

It is possible that the Acadian French began to settle in the area by 1710. During his campaign in August 1755, Captain

Willard stayed at the home of an old Acadian who had lived there since Annapolis was taken in 1710. On August 16, 1755 Captain Abijah Willard and his men burned the village which consisted of twelve buildings, including a masshouse and several storehouses. In 1765 Joseph Frederick Wallet DesBarres received a grant of 20,000 acres here, and in 1770 he settled eighteen families from Lunenburg on the grant. In 1803 the site of the present village of Tatamagouche was divided into five lots. George Matatal occupied two lots, and George and John Millard and William Hayman occupied one each. These last two were described as "newcomers on wild land" in 1795. Fort Franklin was built on Blockhouse Point in 1768 and abandoned in the same year. It was still in existence in 1803. By 1828, 1400 acres of the grant were possessed by the heirs of Welwood Waugh, 535 acres had been sold to James Langille, 200 acres near the blockhouse farm had been sold to Duncan Dewars, and there were about 200 families on the estate. The blockhouse farm had been sold to Samuel Chambers in January, 1816.

The Willow Church built by Welwood Waugh in 1819, was opened in August, 1820. It was allowed to decay, however, and no longer existed in 1859. The Presbyterian Church was built in the village in 1833. The second Willow Church was built in 1852 and was destroyed by fire in 1935. Sharon Presbyterian (later United) Church was built in 1854. The Atlantic Christian Training Centre, owned and operated by the United Church, was begun in June, 1958, dedicated November 11, 1958. St. Phillips Anglican Church was begun in 1866, completed in March, 1867, and consecrated August 1, 1869. A Methodist church was constructed in 1893. John Currie was the schoolmaster for the term beginning July 27, 1817, and a school-house was built by January, 1818. In 1894, the Tatamagouche school-house was completely reconstructed. A new two-room school was built in 1912. The Tatamagouche Rural High School went into service in September, 1950. A new, four-room elementary school was constructed in 1956.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1838. In 1849 this was listed as French River, Tatamagouche, and in 1852 as French River. It became a Post Office in 1852 on the north side of the river, until 1857 when it was moved to the Way Office on the south side under the name Tatamagouche. The north side office became a Way Office again.

A library was established before 1833. About 1840 a jail was built. In 1883, four of the largest stores were destroyed by fire. Another fire in 1905 destroyed three stores, after which an Oddfellows Hall was built on the site of one of the burned buildings. Lillian Fraser Memorial Hospital was opened February 18, 1947. In January, 1967, the contract was awarded for the new Lillian Fraser Hospital to be completed by November with twenty-five bed capacity.

The Nova Scotia Festival of the Arts was inaugurated in 1956.

The shipbuilding industry was begun in 1824 by Alexan-

der Campbell, but it declined after 1909. Fishing, farming, lumbering, and public service enterprises are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was: Tatamagouche, 529; Tatamagouche West, 54.

TATAMAGOUCHE MOUNTAIN, Colchester County

This settlement is located about six miles south of Tatamagouche, near the north shore of Nova Scotia. The inhabitants evidently decided to name their settlement on the hill after the parent village in Stirling township which carried an Indian name. Grants of land in this area were made to Robert and Mary Cock and Hannah Harris of Truro in 1816, and Lieutenant Henry S. Blankley and James Foreman in 1813.

Baptist and Methodist churches were built here before 1875. A Presbyterian church was opened on December 19, 1886.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1857.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

TATAMAGOUCHE WEST, Colchester County

See TATAMAGOUCHE

TAYLOR CREEK, Antigonish County

A creek which flows north into Pomquet Harbour from Pomquet Lake.

Perhaps it was named after James Taylor who was a miller at Pomquet in 1866.

TAYLOR HEAD, Halifax County

A settlement located between Spry Bay and Mushaboom Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia, approximately eight miles southwest of Sheet Harbour. It was probably named after an early settler. By the early 1870's there were four houses on the point.

TAYLOR ROAD, Antigonish County

A station east of Antigonish where the road crosses the Canadian National Railway on the way to Pomquet.

TELFORD, Pictou County

This rural area is located about three miles south-east of the mouth of Sutherlands River near the north shore of Nova Scotia. It is said to have been named after the early settlers. The land was part of the Wentworth Grant of 1765, but settlement probably began in the area sometime between 1790 and 1820.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 54.

TENNYCAPE, Hants County

This settlement is located about one mile south of Cape Tenny on the Cobequid shore of Nova Scotia. The name is said to be derived from the fact that ten high points of land dominate the area.

The original grantees were: Joseph Northop and Joseph Wilson, 500 acres on April 30, 1768; John McMonagle, 750 acres on April 3, 1811; Robert O'Brian, 300 acres on February 1815; and Thomas Adams, 450 acres on December 7, 1815.

A school was built in 1866. A new school was built at East Tenecape about 1888. The exterior of a Methodist church was completed by June, 1858, and the building was dedicated on the last Sunday in September, 1861.

A Way Office was established in 1865.

Farming and some fishing are carried on as basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 172.

TERRA NOVA, Cape Breton County

It is located about three miles north-east of Lake Uist and about four miles south-south-east of Middle Cape, East Bay. The name means new land and was descriptive when the first settlers arrived. Angus Morrison, who got a grant of land here in 1859 was still living here about 1875, and his nearest neighbour was A. McDonald.

Farming is the basic industry.

TERENCE BAY, Halifax County

This place is about fifteen miles south-south-west of Halifax. It was probably named after an early settler. The name went through several variations such as Terrants Bay, Tern Bay, Turns Bay, Turner Bay, and Turner Bay Rock.

Much of the land on the peninsula was granted in 1852 to John Brophy, James A. Moren, Patrick McGloan, and members of the Schlagenweit family.

St. Paul's Anglican Church was consecrated on August 27, 1944. It replaced an old church which was struck by lightning and burned down on April 1, 1942. On August 10, 1853, a 40' x 28' chapel was built by the Anglican church at "Twins Bay," within 20 miles off Halifax on the South Shore. Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church was begun late in 1922. The uncompleted church was blown down on March 7, 1923. It was rebuilt and completed on November 20, 1924.

James McCurdy was schoolmaster here in 1857. The schoolhouse, in 1859, was described as 20' x 14' frame, and private property. About 1904 a new school was built for the combined section of Terence Bay and Lower Prospect. A new 3-room school was built in 1949, and about 1952 a 4-room school was built and opened by October 16. A 6-room addition was opened on December 7, 1960.

The Community Hall burned down in December 1944, and was rebuilt two years later.

A Postal Way Office was established at "Turns Bay" in 1856.

The Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity arrived in the village in 1938, built a convent in 1939, and began the "Star of the Sea Handicrafts" industry in 1940. In 1941 they established a woodworking industry.

Fishing is the chief industry.

The population in 1956 was 748.

TERRAT ISLAND, Antigonish County

An island in Tracadie Harbour.

TERRE NOIRE, Inverness County

It is about four miles north of Margaree Harbour. The name is descriptive.

Early settlers included Maturin Gallant, a native of Lower Canada who arrived by way of Prince Edward Island and applied for land in 1812. Jacob Gallant and John Chiasson whose lands were surveyed in 1813 and granted in 1832. In 1835 Michael Burns obtained a lot which had been surveyed in 1830.

A forge was here in the 1870's.

The population of Terre Noire was 105 in 1956.

TERRY POINT, Antigonish County

See FERRY POINT.

THE FALLS, Colchester County

This settlement is located about six miles up the Waugh River, near the north shore of Nova Scotia. The place was named in reference to a prominent waterfall in the area. Land here was granted to: Alexander Sutherland, an emigrant from Scotland in 1820, Frederick Heyndman, a native of Nova Scotia, Alexander McDonald, who came from Scotland in 1822, and William Sutherland, who also came from Scotland in 1822. These grants were all made in 1828.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian church was erected in 1872. A school-house was built here about 1894.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries. A hydro-electric generating plant was first put into operation on July 9, 1928.

Population in 1956 was 94.

THE HAWK, Shelburne County

This large community is located on Hawk Point, at the south end of Cape Sable Island, on the south shore of Nova Scotia. It reputedly was named for a ship that was wrecked

there and which lay on the beach for many years during the early settlement. The name. Hawk inlet, was in use as early as 1819, when Archie Newell purchased the rights to use the marshes between Hawk inlet and the old sheep yard. Collins Newell evidently was another early settler in this area as early as 1829. Henry Newell had built a house on Hawk Point by January, 1839.

A school-house was built in 1875. New school buildings were completed in 1890 and in 1951. An Independent Baptist church was built in the early 20th century.

The Cape Light was built in 1861.

Fishing and fish processing are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 243.

THE ISLAND, Pictou County

This rural area is located on East Branch, East River, between Ferrona, Millstream and Grant's Lake. The name is derived from the fact that it was the eastern shore of an inland island formed by the two branches of the east River, a lake and brooks. Settlement was begun in this area before 1789 by Alexander McLean and John Cameron.

A school was built in 1873. The first teacher was Roderick Fraser.

The railway was built through here in 1890 by the New Glasgow Coal, Iron and Railway Company.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 78.

THE LODGE, Lunenburg County

It is about six miles south of Hubbards on the western side of St. Margarets Bay.

The Verge family were early settlers. George and Charles Verge owned land here prior to 1832.

The name is related to the main industry. Located here is a small indentation in the otherwise straight coastline where the fishing boats may "lodge" or stay briefly while unloading their catch. The lot of land running back from this "lodge" is reserved for this purpose.

THE LOOKOFF, Kings County

This spot is on the highest point of land in the Pereau-Blomindon area about one and one-half miles north-west of the Pereau River in central Nova Scotia. Its name was derived from the fact that the elevation makes it a place from where great distances can be seen in clear weather.

In the late 19th century there were two houses in the immediate areas owned by E. Newcomb and P. Lynch.

Farming is the main industry.

THE POINTS WEST BAY, Richmond County

It is near the north-eastern part of West Bay. The name is descriptive. Grantees included James Pringle, 1851, and Alexander McLeod, 1857. The first Presbyterian Church was built here between 1834 and 1838 during the ministry of the Rev. John Stewart. There was a school here in 1867. In 1904 The Points West Bay contained a saw mill, a grist mill and a carding mill.

THIBEAUVILLE, Richmond County

It is about six miles west of St. Peters. This place received its present name on August 1, 1907. It was first settled by Jacob Thibeau about 1836.

THOMASVILLE, Shelburne County

This community is located on the west side of Negro Harbour on the south shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably named for Elam and David Thomas who moved here about 1783. Prince Nickerson, a Barrington Township proprietor, was also settled near a place called Clam Creek by 1785. Nickersons and Thomases were the prominent families in the 1870's.

Elizabeth Cox taught school at Clam Creek in 1832.

Fishing, shipbuilding, and farming have been the basic industries.

THOMSON STATION, Cumberland County

It is on the Pugwash River, South-East of Oxford. It was called after a local mill-owner. At one time the community was apparently called Tillott's Creek. Among grantees were Thomas Thompson, 1870, William J. Hamilton, 1873, and W. J. Fales, 1874. A Union Church was built in 1897, the same year a new school was erected. A woodworking factory established in 1890 ceased to operate after 1900. Lumber and silica were shipped from there.

The population in 1956 was 90.

THORBURN, Pictou County

This community is located about four miles south-west of Merigomish Harbour. A mine was opened here in 1872 by the Vale Coal Iron and Manufacturing Company of Montreal on land explored by four members of the McBean family. Houses for workmen and offices were built and equipment installed. In 1886 the name was changed by act of Legislature from Vale Colliery to "Thorburn" from "Thor," the Scandinavian God of Thunder and "Burn" a Scottish name for brook or small river.

In 1873 a six mile railway was built to connect with the Intercolonial Railway at New Glasgow and a shipping wharf was prepared at Pictou Landing. In 1874 the colliery actually got into production and shipped 38,000 tons of coal.

On May 3, 1883, an accident at the colliery killed five and injured four. On February 11, 1884, thirteen men were accidentally killed. Thirteen were killed in the February 10, 1885, explosion in the old pit. In 1962 the only major coal operation was being carried on at the McBean Colliery, owned and operated by Acadian Coal Co. Ltd., in continuous operation since 1946.

A Presbyterian Church was opened on December 17, 1876. St. Anne's Church, replacing a small church erected by Dr. McGregor, was begun in 1891 and completed in 1892. St. Anne's Memorial Hall was built about 1947; it was destroyed by fire on February 3, 1961.

A new school was built about 1882. Another new school was under construction in 1952.

A way office was established at Vale Colliery on November 1, 1873, with Francis Lane as postmaster. A new Federal Post Office was completed June 9, 1965. A Miners Union Society Hall was completed in December, 1883.

Population in 1956 was 837.

THORNE COVE, Annapolis County

On the north side of the Annapolis basin near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

An early name was Mosketo Cove. Later it was named for the Thorne family which settled here, probably in the late 18th century.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

THREE BROOKS, Pictou County

This rural area is located on the west side of Caribou Harbour. The place name was prompted by a prominent natural feature. Lots of land were granted to Mrs. Jane Cochrane of Halifax in 1809, the trustees of Philip Marchinton in 1811, and Thomas Mooring, Laughlin Campbell and Thomas Harris in 1815.

A new school was built in 1885. Another new school was built in 1952.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 146.

THREE FATHOM HARBOUR, Halifax County

This place is located at the head of Three Fathom Harbour and about ten miles east-south-east of Dartmouth. It was probably so named for the harbour which at the time had a maximum depth of three fathoms or eighteen feet. The Indian name was Amagunchech, "a little breezy place." Most of the village is on land which was part of Lot 13 in the township of Lawrencetown, second division, granted in 1779. Mr. Taggart was the lot owner. It is said one of the first houses was erected by James Graham of Ireland in 1792. By 1827 there were twelve families living here.

An Anglican church was begun by 1836, completed by June, 1839, and consecrated August 16, 1840.

Maria Devilleray was teaching in a "comfortable school house" in 1846. A school was built about 1873.

A Post Office was established on January 1, 1905.

The Railway was built through here about 1914.

Fishing is the main industry.

THREE MILE PLAINS, Hants County

This settlement is located about three miles south of the mouth of the St. Croix river in central Nova Scotia. It was so named because of its location about three miles from Windsor and because of its topography which gives it an appearance of open plains. The name was changed to Mapleton in 1901 but the old name remains.

On September 1, 1759, Joshua Mauger and several other Halifax gentlemen and businessmen received a 2500 acre grant which included this area. Settlement was probably begun by tenants in the early 19th century.

An African Baptist church was organized in 1812. The church was built about 1843. St. Thomas Anglican church was consecrated on November 13, 1892.

In March, 1860, the inhabitants petitioned for a new schoolhouse since the school, built before 1843 had lost its value due to railroad construction in the area. A new school was built in 1894. Other new schools were built in 1923 and 1950. The new district consolidated school was built in 1962-63, opened November 18, 1963.

A Postal Way Office was opened in 1865.

Three Mile Plains Community Hall was built in 1887.

Farming is the basic industry. Many of the inhabitants are employed in Windsor.

Population in 1956 was 1,414.

TICKLE CANSO, Guysborough County

The rural area is located about two miles west of the Town of Canso on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The name comes from the body of water between Durell Island and the mainland on which the village is located; a small strait known as a Tickle. Early variations were "Little" and "Tittle." The Indian name was Kamsokooch, "little place opposite cliffs."

Settlement began about 1814. In January, 1824, it had "only of late become of consequence owing to increased population."

A Baptist Meeting House, newly completed, was blown down during the great storm of August, 1873.

In 1913 a new school was built at Hazel Hill for the use of the children at the Tickle. A fifty year old school burned

down on February 6, 1944, and was replaced by a new building the following year.

Fishing and limited farming are the basic industries. Population in 1956 was 153.

TIDDVILLE, Digby County

It is located on the western side of St. Marys Bay on the western shore of Nova Scotia. This village was named after Samuel Tidd, a Loyalist; who came in the late 18th century.

A Baptist church was built here about 1876, and a school-house was built in 1805. A new school-house was built at Tiddville in 1895.

Fishing is the major industry.

Population in 1956 was 75.

TIDNISH, Cumberland County

It is located on Northumberland Strait, north-east of Amherst. "Tidnish" is probably of the same origin as "Tignish" in Micmac "Mtagunechk" meaning a paddle. Among the grantees were Peter McElman and Benjamin Goodins, 1816, and Martin Bent, 1818. The first school was established there by 1829. Tidnish was to have been the eastern terminus of the ill-fated Chignecto marine railway the construction of which began in the 1890's, but it was never completed.

The population in 1956 was 169.

TIDNISH BRIDGE, Cumberland County

See TIDNISH

TIMBERLEA, Halifax County

A community located at the south-west end of Fraser Lake, approximately three miles west of Halifax. It is a descriptive term for "Timberlea" meaning a grassy field in timberland. The name was given before 1922, when it was still the centre of a considerable lumbering and sawmilling district. First called Nine Mile River, in 1900 it had been named Bowser Station after Angus Bowser who kept a hotel and was postmaster. He received grants of land in 1903 and 1916. The earliest grantee was George Boutilier with two lots of land granted in 1821. Cyrus Boutilier received a 50 acre grant on July 3, 1841, and later operated sawmills here. The mill site was purchased from the estate of Cyrus Boutilier by George Fraser, who produced wooden boxes there, and whose sons Robert, Charles and Aubry Fraser were still operating a sawmill in the 1950's. In April, 1822, John, Peter, John, and Jacob Butilier [Boutilier], who already owned farms at St. Margarets Bay, petitioned for a 650 acre grant, to which they had already cut a road, on Nine Mile River.

The congregation of St. Andrew's Anglican Church worshipped in a hall which was built about 1925. The new St. Andrew's Church was begun in 1952, opened and dedicated on June 1, 1956. Trinity United Church was first dedicated at Greenhead on May 5, 1948. When the population there decreased, the church was moved to Timberlea to serve Lakeside and Greenhead as well, and dedicated on November 29, 1953.

A new 3-room school was opened in 1944. Glengarry School was built in 1962-63.

There are local commercial enterprises such as motels, stores, restaurants, and service stations, but the majority of the residents commute to work in the metropolitan area of Halifax-Dartmouth.

The population in 1956 was 965.

TIVERTON, Digby County

It is on the western side of Petite Passage between Long Island and Digby Neck. This settlement is named after Tiverton, England, which was the birthplace of Thomas Mildon, a well known teacher in Digby County (1812-1906). It was known as Petite Passage until the new name was made official in 1867. Robert Outhouse and John McKay were the founders in 1785.

The Church of Christ Disciples erected a church in 1859. A Baptist church was built 1865-67.

A school-house was built about 1840. A new school was built in 1908.

John A. Smith opened a post office in 1862. Tiverton Federal Post Office was completed on August 9, 1965.

A severe storm destroyed a large section of waterfront facilities on February 17, 1930.

Fishing and shipping are the major industries.

Population in 1956 was 346.

TOMKINVILLE, Guysborough County

This settlement is located about three miles west of the head of Chedabucto Bay on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It may have been named after Rev. Dr. J. J. Tompkins, a Roman Catholic priest and educator who was stationed at Canso in the late 1920's, was active in social reform and adult education and died in May, 1953. The settlement probably began in the mid 19th century.

Lumbering is the basic industry.

TONEY RIVER, Pictou County

This settlement is located at the mouth of a small river of the same name. Toney Mills is situated about two miles up the river on the north shore of Nova Scotia. The river and consequently the settlement are said to have been named after a Captain Toney, a Frenchman, who adopted the Micmac mode of

living and came to be regarded by them as a chief. The Micmac name was "Booktowoogen," the place for fire, i.e., flint.

James Milnes, an Englishman, applied for licence to occupy several thousand acres about 1803. By December, 1808, he had erected saw mills, houses and had hired mechanics from England. He received a grant of the land in 1810 and began shipping timber back to England. About 1803 George MacIvor and Allan Munroe settled on the back shore between Toney River and Cape John and Norman McLeod settled at Toney River. Alexander McRae erected a grist mill and an oat kiln in 1855-56.

St. David's Presbyterian Church was built about 1834, burned down in 1852. A new church was begun in 1853, and was completed in 1854.

A school-house was opened at Upper Toney River on May 1, 1876. A new school was completed in 1887.

A postal way office was established in 1860 at Toney River. At Toney Mills a post office was established in March, 1892, with William Fraser as postmaster.

Fishing and farming and some lumbering were carried on as industries.

Population in 1956 was 192.

TORBAY, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on Webber Cove on the west side of Tor Bay, on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name for Torbay was Taboosimkak, "having two branches," or Tabooesimkek, "two in company picking berries." "Tor" is a Scottish word for rock or pinnacle. The bay was probably named after Tor Bay on the south east coast of England. This may have been the Savalette Harbour which Champlain named after a Basque ship master he found fishing here. In 1699 Villebon referred to the bay as Torbé.

William and Richard Gammon were among the earliest settlers, having had land laid out to them in 1803. By November, 1816, they had three houses and three barns on the land and about thirty acres cleared.

A new school-house was built in 1866. The Anglican Church of the Good Shepherd was consecrated August 3, 1905. A new Methodist Church was dedicated in March, 1923.

A postal way office was in operation from 1864 to 1866. By 1877 a Post Office had been set up.

A submarine telegraph cable was laid from Tor Bay to Rye Beach, New Hampshire in 1874, and in September, 1875, the cable to Europe was opened for service. The terminus was at Faraday Station, so named after the cable ship. Later the cable was relanded at Halifax, the station moved in 1887 and the Faraday station was abandoned.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 83.

TORBROOK, Annapolis County

It is between the Nictaux River and the Annapolis-Kings County line.

This location was at one time included in the general designation "Nictaux." The latter name is probably old English, meaning "brook coming out of a hill." The name was given at a meeting of the inhabitants on June 11, 1856. Settlement began in the early 19th century.

A Presbyterian church at Torbrook Mines was dedicated November 13, 1910. A new Methodist church at Torbrook was dedicated January 17, 1900. Later the congregation purchased the small Presbyterian church on Nictaux Mountain and moved it near their church, for church and community purposes.

A new school was built at Torbrook West in 1895. The five room Torbrook Mines consolidated elementary school was built in 1961.

Iron was discovered about mid 19th century and was mined for about 15 years. In 1890 the mines were reopened and were producing up to 130 tons of ore a day by 1894. The enterprise did not last long into the 20th century. More recent industries are farming and lumbering.

A Postal Way Office was established on July 1, 1873 with John H. Banks as postmaster.

Population in 1956 was: Torbrook 81, Torbrook East 64, Torbrook Mines 125, Torbrook West 84.

TORBROOK EAST, Annapolis County

See TORBROOK

TORBROOK MINES, Annapolis County

See TORBROOK

TORBROOK WEST, Annapolis County

See TORBROOK

TOWN POINT, Antigonish County

A point on the west shore of Antigonish Harbour where Colonel Timothy Hierlihy and his soldiers and their families settled in 1784. There the settlers laid out a town which they named Dorchester in honour of Sir Guy Carleton, Baron Dorchester, but the town failed to develop because the settlers gradually moved to more fertile lands at the head of the tide, which became known as Antigonish.

Town point is part of the school district of Harbour Centre.

TRACADIE, Antigonish County

A settlement east of Antigonish.

According to Dr. Silas Rand, the Micmac name was "Tulugadik" or "Tulukaddy" or "Telegadik" meaning "the settlement," "place of residence" or "camping ground" and these became Anglicized to Tracadie.

About 1774 a group of Acadians settled in the Tracadie district. Tradition relates that Pierre Benoit and Charles Delore were the first permanent settlers at Tracadie. Benoit, who built a log house on the eastern point of the harbour called "La Point du Cimetiere," had acted as a pilot for Governor Edward Cornwallis in 1749 when he was cruising along the coast looking for Chebucto (now Halifax) Harbour.

John Joseph Gerrior (Beaullieu) led a successful attack against the captain and crew of the ship bearing the Acadians into exile. The Acadians sailed the captured vessel to St. John River where they escaped into the forest. Eventually he settled with his family at Tracadie.

Rev. D. J. Rankin in his *History of the County of Antigonish*, Nova Scotia, stated that the names of the first settlers in Tracadie were Bariault, Begin, Benoit, Coté, Deloré, Deslauriers, Dugas, Fougere, Girouard, Matthley, Pareau and Petipas.

In 1787 men of the following surnames received land grants at Tracadie with Joseph Barris and others, and Peter Bennois and others - Barrio, Bennois, Bonnevie, Deloriez, Forgere, Giroire, Gothro, Mayet, Mills, Petitpas.

In 1790 grants were made to Paul Benois and others of the following surnames - Balong, Bonvie, Brazon, De Coast, De Loriez, Du Hamill, Landrie, Leblanc, Pero, Randagau, Richards, Saculan and Wedge. Some had been born in Quebec, others in France but the majority were Acadians who had returned after the expulsion.

Begin and Coté were from Quebec via Bay Chaleurs, Matthley and Fougere probably from the Jersey Islands, Petipas by way of Merigomish. Charles and John DeLorey were born in Canada, but settled in Tracadie before 1779.

Captain Joseph Gerrior (grandson of John Joseph Gerrior) is reputed to have built the first frame house in Tracadie which was used as the first school house in the community.

Father Manseau established a school in 1816. A public school was being taught in 1828 at Tracadie for twenty-five children by Michael Dunphy. At this period T. C. Haliburton stated that most of the Acadians in the Tracadie district were employed during the summer in the fishery or carrying goods by coasting vessels and in the winter by shipbuilding or making hoops and staves.

It was in the East Tracadie district (later called Barrios Beach) that the first Acadian exiles landed after travelling from St. Pierre and Miquelon to Arichat and thence to Tracadie.

The "Back Settlement of Tracadie" (where the lots were to the rear of the first grants) became the Avonside School section and was made a border section with Guysborough County. Many of the pupils were negroes from the Old Tracadie Road district. It was consolidated with Tracadie in 1959.

After the American Revolution a group of Loyalist negroes consisting of seventy-one men, fifty women and fifty-one children, were settled at Tracadie. There Thomas Brownspriggs and seventy-four others were given a grant of 3,000 acres of land at "Trackady" in 1787. For a time the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Church of England) maintained a negro school at Tracadie. Mr. Thomas Brownspriggs acted as schoolmaster there from about 1788 to 1792.

The Rev. Charles Weeks, Anglican missionary at Guysborough, reported that there were twenty-three negro families at Tracadie in 1808. Mr. Dempsey Jourdan, who was appointed as S. P. G. schoolmaster there in 1818 gave religious instruction to the children and read prayers and printed sermons to the inhabitants on Sundays.

On September 2, 1803, Father Amable Richard, a priest from Orleans was appointed the first pastor of St. Peter's Parish at Tracadie and of the attached missions of Pomquet and Havre Boucher. When Bishop Plessis of Quebec visited Tracadie in August, 1812, there were forty-three heads of families. In May, 1815, Father Antoine Manseau took charge of Tracadie and its two missions, but he returned to Quebec in the summer of 1817. The harvest having been a failure in 1816 and the people of Tracadie were threatened by famine in the spring, and the House of Assembly had to provide seed. The cornerstone of the present St. Peter's Church was laid on June 29, 1861, by Bishop McIntyre of Charlottetown.

The third priest at Tracadie was Father Vincent de Paul, a Frenchman who had come to America to found a Trappist Monastery. Early in 1819 Father Vincent bought a tract of three hundred acres where by June 1821, he had finished a little house to serve as a temporary Monastery for prospective postulants. The first three postulants of Father Vincent's new community of religious women were Anne Coté Marie Landry and Marie-Olive Doiron who were established as Sisters of the Third Order of La Trappe and at first instructed Indian girls. They had many boarders in their Convent Notre Dame de Grace at Tracadie.

The Trappist Monastery of Petit Clairvaux was established in 1825 in what is now the village of Monastery, with a community of two priests and five Brothers from France. In 1876 the Monastery was raised to the dignity of an Abbey by Pius IX and affiliated with La Grande Trappe, France. In 1886, there were in the community at Petit Clairvaux eleven religious, fourteen novices, one oblate and twenty choir brothers. They were excellent farmers and operated grist mills, shingle and board mills which benefited the people in the district.

On October 3, 1892, a fire destroyed the Monastery build-

ings except for the mills, barns and live stock. The new Monastery was not complete when all the buildings were consumed by another fire in 1897. This led to the closing of Petit Clairvaux and the transfer of the Community to Rhode Island.

In 1903 a group of monks from Brittany, fearing that the Trappists might be expelled from France re-established the Monastery at Petit Clairvaux. They were recalled in July, 1919, because so many of the Order had been killed during World War I that their services were urgently needed in France.

Later an Augustine Monastery was organized there which conducted a junior preparatory seminary for candidates at the Mission and retreats for laymen. The Augustinians came from Germany to the old Trappist Monastery in 1938 to escape Nazi persecutions. They rebuilt the Monastery and farmed and lumbered on the eight hundred acre property. In 1947 there were eight Augustinian Fathers and eighteen brothers and candidates under the jurisdiction of Prior R. F. Peter. In 1963 they celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their arrival in Nova Scotia.

There was a way office under the name of "Big Tracadie" from 1834 to 1864 and a post office after 1864. William Gerrior was postmaster in 1871 and in 1914 Angus McMillan was the Post master at Tracadie.

In 1898 it was a farming settlement with four stores and one church and a population of 220.

The present inhabitants carry on mixed farming, lumbering and the lobster fishery.

The population in 1956 was 425.

TRACADIE ROAD, Guysborough County

This community stretches along the main highway between Guysborough and Tracadie north of Milford Haven, in eastern Nova Scotia, and is so named because it is on the road to Tracadie, or the Tracadie Road. From North to South, the lots were granted to Hibbert McPherson, Andrew Hall and James Hall in 1825; to John Phelan, John Reddy, Michael Keddy and Patrick Mahar and Matthew Heaton in 1829 and to Alvarus Atwater, two lots in 1828. The first three were settled on the land by 1824, having had surveys made during the term of Governor Dalhousie. The 1829 grantees settled on their land about the time that warrants of survey were issued in 1820.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

TRAFALGAR, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the West River St. Mary's in the northwest corner of Guysborough County, in eastern Nova Scotia.

Joseph Langley, a native of Virginia, and a veteran of the American Revolutionary War, resident in Nova Scotia since 1783, came here about 1810 and took charge of a house for the accommodation of travellers near the St. Mary's River Bridge.

In February, 1813, he petitioned for a five hundred acre grant including the land on which he was settled. In June, 1813, he was forced to leave and live with relatives elsewhere since floods had destroyed his crops and the winter cold had killed his livestock. John Nelson Dunn arrived about 1855 and built a sawmill. On September 20, 1858 he received a 500 acre grant of land. He evidently dropped his last name and became John Nelson so that when the Earl of Mulgrave, Captain Chearnley, and other officers came from Halifax on a hunting expedition, they named the settlement "Trafalgar" because the chief proprietor of the hotel was a Nelson.

On July 1, 1865, a Postal Way office was established at Trafalgar, Great Eastern Road, with John Nelson as postmaster.

Lumbering is the basic industry in the area.

TREMONT, Kings County

This settlement is located south of Kingston and about five miles north of Cloud Lake and about one mile east of the Kings-Annapolis County line in west-central Nova Scotia. Its name given on October 20, 1856, probably originated in New England. "Tremont," a shortened form of trimountaine (three mountains), being the original name given to Peninsular Boston. A variation Treemont, would lead to the explanation that the name was given because of natural features. An early name for South Tremont was Conquerall.

Tremont was part of a three thousand acre grant made to John Terry on December 22, 1771. South Tremont was granted five members of the Bayard family on February 22, 1803. The occupations of the early settlers were lumbering and milling.

A Baptist Church was built in 1851. It burned in February, 1871, and a new Church was built in 1873. The Baptist congregation held services in the Bethel school-house after a revival in 1828-29. A new school was built in 1868. It replaced a building erected before 1856.

Lumbering and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 205.

TRENTON, Pictou County

This town is located on the east side of the East River on the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A. the name being proposed by Harvey Graham in September, 1882, for the new town being laid out by him at Smelt Brook.

The town site on three lots, granted from north to south to James Spry Heaton in 1786, to James McCabe in 1792 and to Roderick McKay in 1783. On April 12, 1882, the Nova Scotia Steel Company was formed by Nova Scotia Forge Co. and other shareholders. By May 25th, the steel plant was under construction and a railway siding to the works was being laid down. By August 24 building operations were brisk at Smelt Brook.

A number of small houses were in course of erection and land transactions were a daily occurrence. About the middle of September Harvey Graham purchased the land from William Fraser on which he laid out the new town. House lots were auctioned off on October 19 and by November 30 quite a number of houses and one or two stores were in process of erection. Trenton was incorporated as a town in 1911.

The cornerstone of St. Augustine's Anglican Church was laid August 31, 1949. The church was dedicated on August 2, 1950 and consecrated March 29, 1955. The Roman Catholic Church of Christ the King was begun on Forge Street in the summer of 1951 and was opened May 4, 1952. Piedmont Valley Methodist Church was taken down and rebuilt in Trenton. It was dedicated on January 17, 1904. On May 17, 1914, a new Methodist church was dedicated. First Presbyterian Church was dedicated November 9, 1890.

A school-house was built in 1883-84. In 1901 a two-room school was completed. In 1924 another four-room school was built and in August, 1949, a new four-room school was opened. A 10-room elementary school was under construction in January, 1966.

A Temperance Hall was opened on September 7, 1886 and the Town Hall was opened February 17, 1913.

Glass was made at Trenton in late 19th century and early 20th century. The Nova Scotia Glass Company was founded in 1881; it was sold to the Diamond Glass Company in 1890 and the Glass Works were closed in November, 1892. The Lamont Glass Company was founded in 1890 at Trenton. In 1898 its plant was leased to The Diamond Glass Company. A building containing the accumulated stock of the Company was destroyed by fire in 1889 and in 1902 its property was sold. The Humphreys Glass Works were also established at Trenton in 1890. This Company moved to Moncton in 1917 and it ceased to exist after 1920.

The Nova Scotia Forge Company plant was built at Smelt Brook in 1881.

The first castings were made at the N.S. Steel plant on July 25, 1883. The Eastern Car Division's Railway Car Manufacturing Plant was built in 1912. The wheel plant was started in 1914, taken over by Dominion Wheel in 1915, bought by Canada Iron Foundries in 1952 and closed down in March, 1962. Trenton Industries Ltd., was incorporated in 1941. The Steel Plant railway car plant and Trenton Industries became the Trenton complex, controlled by Dosco. Tibbets Paints Limited was organized in 1947. The Nova Scotia Power Commission built a thermol generating plant about 1947 and opened an extension to the plant on May 31, 1960. Other industries are Warren Maritimes Limited, Irving Oil Company, Ltd., and Robert Higgins Company Woodworkers.

Population in 1961 was 3,140.

TROUT BROOK, Cape Breton County

This community is located on the south side of the Mira River, about three miles east of Marion Bridge. It was so named because trout was plentiful there. Here land was granted to Donald Lamond, in 1873, but settlement was begun by McDonalds and Morrisons before that.

A Presbyterian Church was built before 1875. Trout Brook school-house was lost in a forest fire in the summer of 1892. A new building was completed in 1896.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

In 1956 the population was 66.

TROUT RIVER, Inverness County

This community is on the eastern side of Lake Ainslie and two miles south of East Lake Ainslie. The name is descriptive.

Early settlers included Hugh McMillan, a native of Fort William, Scotland, who after migrating to Nova Scotia in 1806 and living for nine years at Antigonish obtained land here about 1821, and six brothers named Malcolm, Duncan, Neil, Donald, Angus and Donald (the turner and miller) McMillan who came from the Isle of Muck in 1822.

A school existed here in the 1870's.

TROY, Inverness County

This settlement is on the coast about four miles north of Port Hastings. It was probably named after the ancient city of Troy in Asia Minor. Sarah McDonald who received land by crown lease in 1811 and other grantees were Robert McIntyre 1817 and Ann Chisholm, 1837.

A school-house was begun here in 1932 and completed a year later.

The population in 1956 was 66.

TRUEMANVILLE, Cumberland County

A locality situated east of Amherst, Truemanville was so named by Provincial Statute in 1876. The first settler was Amos Trueman, who settled there about 1817 and whose family gave their name to the community.

The population in 1956 was 146.

TRURO, Colchester County

This town is located on the Salmon River, east of the head of Cobequid Bay, in central Nova Scotia. It was doubtless called for Truro, Cornwall, England, memorable for the surrender of Lord Hopton's troops to General Fairfax after the battle of Naseby. The French Acadians called the area around the bay, "Cobequid," which originated with the Indian name, "Wagoba-

gitk," meaning "the bay runs far up," or "the end of the waters flow," referring to the Fundy tides.

On March 28, 1689, King Louis XIV gave a concession, or grant, to Mathieu Martin "of the land named Cocobeguy which comprehends all the head of the basin of Minas with two leagues of depth from each coast in the land to begin at the mouth of the Shubenacadie River and traversing west-northwest." In 1701, Governor Brouillan reported that some had started to inhabit the end of the bay and that there were already ten or twelve inhabitants. By 1720 there were about fifty French families at Cobequid, or the Truro-Onslow area. A 1756 map shows the location of Vil Bois Brule (village of the burnt woods) at or near the present location of Truro. In 1755 the Acadians left this area to avoid deportation, and villages were burned. On October 26, 1759 it was proposed that the township of Wolfe should be established adjacent to the township of Onslow. On December 20, 1759, fifty-seven people mostly of Boston, signed a document expressing a desire for rights in the township of Truerow. Towards the end of May, 1761, the transports carrying the people who came with the patronage of Colonel Alexander McNutt arrived in the basin of Minas, and the resettlement of Cobequid-Truro and Onslow-began. The new settlers were mainly Scots-Irish from Ireland, and New Hampshire in New England.

In the Spring of 1768 the frame of a meeting-house was raised. In October, 1773, a meeting was called to appoint a committee to finish the outside of the meeting-house and to lay the first floor. This building was abandoned about 1854 when the new Presbyterian church was built, and in 1857 the frame was used in the construction of a Temperance Hall. This building burned down in June, 1888. The Kirk, or First Presbyterian church was opened on January 8, 1854, and was destroyed by fire on February 13, 1913. St. Paul's Presbyterian church was built in 1861-62. In 1913, the congregation amalgamated with First Presbyterian congregation and built a new church. First United, which was begun in June, 1914, and dedicated March 5 to 12, 1916. The old St. Paul's church was used as a barracks during World War I and was eventually demolished. St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, an offshoot of the overcrowded First Presbyterian, began erecting a church in 1879 and dedicated it on January 4, 1880. The Methodists erected a church in 1844 to 1848 and opened it on September 10, 1848. The new Pleasant Street Methodist church was opened and dedicated on December 24, 1871. It was partially burned in 1894 but was used until the congregation joined with St. Andrew's Presbyterian church in 1925 to form the United church. Soon after this, the church was sold and partly torn down. Brunswick Street Methodist church began in a mission hall built about 1888. In 1898 the building was moved to Brunswick Street and enlarged. A new Brunswick Street United church was begun in June, 1947 and dedicated on March 6, 1949. The new church was dedicated on April 26, 1964. The cornerstone of a new church being erected by the non-con-

curring Presbyterian congregation was laid on June 12, 1928. St. John's Anglican Church was built about 1821 to 1825 and was consecrated in November, 1825. The new St. John's was erected 1873 to 1881, opened on March 15, 1881, and consecrated on March 31, 1887. A Baptist meeting-house was raised on July 8, 1853. It stood until 1952 when it was torn down. A new Baptist church was begun in June, 1869 and opened on May 29, 1870. A new church was constructed in 1959. Zion Colored Baptist church was formed in 1896 and a church was erected soon after. Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic church was opened in November, 1871, and replaced by a new building in 1908. The Christian and Missionary Alliance Chapel was built about 1885. A new chapel was under construction in 1964. A Congregational church was begun in November 1890 and opened in January, 1891, but the congregation had ceased to exist by 1925. Chapels were erected by the Plymouth Brethern about 1947 and by the Peoples Church about 1948. The Church of the Nazerene on Pleasant Street was begun in May, dedicated October 29, 1966.

About 1775 a school was opened near the corner of Walker and Queen Streets. Another was opened before 1809 on Joe Moore's Hill. In 1814 there were two school-houses in the upper village where George Dill and Jonathan Greaves were the schoolmasters. A new Grammar School was completed about July, 1834. In April, 1854 there was a school-house in unfinished condition in the upper district of Truro village. The Colchester Academy was opened on June 1, 1841 under the headmastership of Samuel Richardson, in the rented Grammar School. It was closed in June, 1857 when all the Truro schools were organized as a model school in affiliation with the newly established Normal school. In the summer of 1848, the *Academy Critic* was begun as a weekly manuscript sheet. In 1887 the Academy was reorganized, and the new building was occupied February 14, 1890. The cornerstone of a new Academy was laid July 3, 1902, and the building was formally opened on April 7, 1903. The Model School was opened in the summer of 1857. A new building was completed in 1875. The Model School and the first Academy building were torn down in 1939. The eight-room Willow Street school was built in 1915. The nine-room Alice Street school was constructed about 1922. Central School was opened in 1939 on the old site of the Model School. Princess Margaret Rose school was opened in September, 1944. St. Mary's Parochial school was opened about December 1, 1956. Douglas Street school was opened on January 18, 1967. A new, 77 room junior-senior High School was planned in December, 1966 to be completed late in 1968.

The Normal school was established in 1855, and the school building was opened November 14, 1855. The new Normal school building was opened on November 14, 1877, and the formal inauguration of the school took place on November 13, 1878. In 1908 the name was changed to Normal College. In 1900 a new residence was erected. The new Nova Scotia Teachers College academic and administration building was opened on Feb-

ruary 23, 1962. The Auditorium-Gymnasium, in use for two years, was dedicated to the memory of Dr. John B. Calkin in January, 1966. Davis Hall women's residence and the dining hall was officially opened on January 7, 1966.

The Maritime Home for Deliquent Girls was opened on September 1, 1914. The Manual Training school was opened in 1949.

A Post Office was established in 1812, and a Post Office building was constructed before 1838. A new Post Office building was erected in 1884-85. The new Post Office-Federal Building went into service on May, 1958. A court-house was erected in 1803. It was replaced by a new building about 1844-45. A jail was built in 1803, but it burned in 1817, and a new jail was built by 1818. This building was replaced in 1865. The Recording Office building was begun in July, completed in October, 1886. The Ainslie Hospital was established in 1909. About 1926 a new hospital was opened. The new Colchester hospital was officially opened on October 13, 1965. A Fire Brigade was organized on October 24, 1868, and an engine house was built about 1869. Central Fire Station was opened March 20, 1891. The new Central Engine House was begun in 1899 and occupied on November 20. The old Central station became a warehouse and was destroyed by fire in the 1930's. A new Town Hall was completed in October, 1886. The Truro radio station, CKCL, was established in 1947.

The first train came over the Intercolonial Railway line from Halifax on December 1, 1858, and the railway was opened December 15, 1858. The Pictou Branch Railway was completed as far as Riversdale by December 31, 1866, and the entire line was opened in June, 1867. In 1873 the Intercolonial Railway was opened from Truro to Amherst. The Midland Railway was begun at Windsor in May, 1898, completed in 1901, and sold to the Dominion Atlantic Railway on February 7, 1905. The railway station built in 1858 was replaced by a new building in 1872. A new roundhouse was built in 1906. In January, 1948 the station was gutted by fire and had to be rebuilt. The new Dominion Atlantic Railway terminal was occupied September 10, completed September 29, 1959.

The *Mirror and Colchester Advertiser* was issued in September 1867 by Isaac Baird. In June, 1871 the *Sun* was begun by W. B. Alley, who took over the *Mirror* in 1872 and merged the two into the *Sun and Colchester County General Intelligencer and Advertiser*. In 1920 another merger occurred between the *Colchester Sun*, as it came to be called, and the *Citizen* which began in 1908. The result was called the *Citizen-Sun*. The *Truro Daily News* was begun on January 19, 1891 by W. F. Warner and Samuel M. Logan. On October 28, 1892, the *Weekly News* was begun. In 1936 the *News* and the *Citizen-Sun* merged to form the *News and Citizen-Sun*, or, in 1944, the *News*. The *Nova Scotia Farmer*, begun at Annapolis Royal in 1867, was moved to Truro about 1877 to become the *Times, Colchester Advertiser*

and Nova Scotia Farmer. About 1895 it merged with the *Guardian*, which was begun in 1879, to form the *Times-Guardian*, which was replaced about 1899 by the *Midland Times*. This paper only lasted until about 1907 or 1909. The *Vindicator, General Advertiser*, and *Farmers Monitor* was published in 1879 and 1880. The *Cosmocrat* began about 1890, was unsuccessful and was purchased by the *News* in 1891. The *Burning Bush* was begun in 1860. The *Headlight* was begun by C. W. Lunn in 1890. He also began the *Searchlight* in 1900, *Lunns Weekly* in 1911, the *Morning Star* in 1912, and the *Headlight* again in 1917. All these papers had short lives. The *Signal and Workmans Advocate*, published for interests at Acadia Mines began in 1890. The *Provincial Wesleyan* was published at Truro between 1905 and 1923. The monthly *Canadian Guernsey Breeders Journal* began in 1927, the *Times* began sometime after 1936, and in 1947 the *Diocesan Times* moved from Sydney, The *Temperance Index* ceased publication in 1892. A successor, the *Foreward* was printed here 1934 to 1937 and 1941 to 1946. Two Y.M.C.A. papers, the *Leader* and the *Lever*, were published from 1890 to about 1896 and from 1896 to about 1913, respectively. The *Push*, put out by Truro public schools, was in existence from January to June 1894. The *Blade* was begun by E. D. Webber in 1888.

Truro Lanes Bowling Alley was opened on September 30, 1961. The old Truro Arena was destroyed by fire in 1962. The Colchester Legion Stadium was begun in September, 1964, opened November 6, 1965. The Legion Hall was built in 1952. Victoria Park, composed of lands donated by different property owners and vested in a board of trustees, was opened as a recreation area before 1891. The curling rink was completed in December 1963.

Truro was incorporated as a town in 1875 with Charles B. Archibald as first Mayor.

The Colchester Agricultural Society was formed in October, 1818. By 1828 two grist mills had been built in "the town." The Truro Iron Foundry was established in 1862. Stanfields textile mills began in Truro in 1868. Factories were built at Brookside in 1872 and at Salmon River in 1882. In 1906 the company was reorganized and a new factory was constructed in Truro. In 1871 the industries, besides the above mentioned were: Truro Boot and Shoe Company, Lewis and Sons Sash and Peg Factory, two tanneries, and a railway car manufactory owned by Acadia Iron and Steel Company. The Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Company factory was built in 1883 and went into production in June. The factory was burned in 1898 but was rebuilt and eventually was occupied by Bordens Limited. Brookfield Dairy Company moved to Truro in 1920 and opened a new plant on December 24. In 1959 the major manufacturing concerns were: Bordens Limited, Maritime Processing Limited, Dominion Tar and Chemical Company Limited, Halliday Craftsmen, Vibric Limited, Hawkins and Zwicker Limited, Eastern Felt Company, and Stanfields Limited. Halliday Craftsmen Limited, makers of pre-

fabricated homes began in Truro in 1928. At the Truro Industrial Park, Godsell Equipment Limited opened on April 15, 1963, Mussins Limited and Acadia Cordage Limited located in 1963, Crossley-Karastan Carpet Mills began production in May, 1965, Electrical Distributors Limited opened in November, 1965, and Abbey Wines began production in November, 1965. Truro is mainly a warehousing and distributing centre. Dairying and lumbering are the principal occupations of the surrounding countryside.

The population in 1961 was 12,421.

TRURO HEIGHTS, Colchester County

This rural area is located about two miles south-west of Truro, in central Nova Scotia. It was probably an outgrowth of the village of Truro in the late 18th or early 19th century, and was called Weatherbie Settlement up until about 1935 when the name "Truro Heights" came into use. This name was probably given because of the hills in which the community grew.

In 1946 a one room extension was built onto the existing school for use as a classroom and community hall.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 243.

TUFTS COVE, Halifax County

See DARTMOUTH, Halifax County

TUPPERVILLE, Annapolis County

This settlement is located on the south side of the Annapolis River near the western shore of Nova Scotia. An early name was Clark's Ferry. Asa Tupper, for whom the village is named, settled here in the late 18th century.

A Way Office was established in 1866.

A Methodist church was in course of erection in 1831.

Farming and lumbering are the main occupations.

Population in 1956 was 202.

TUSKET, Yarmouth County

This community is situated on the Tusket river on the south shore of Nova Scotia. Its name evolved from the Indian name, Neketaouksit, "a great, forked, tidal river."

In 1766 Jacques Amirault and other Acadians settled along the shore. About 1784-85 some Shelburne families planned a Loyalist township called Franklin to be laid out at Tusket. Among these may have been Jacob Tooker, and his son-in-law, reputedly the first English settler here.

St. Stephen's Anglican church was begun in June, 1843 and consecrated on September 22, 1845. A Baptist meeting-house was built about 1865. The building which became the United church was dedicated on February 3, 1878.

A school-house built prior to 1851 was burned down on December 6, 1853. A new, three-room school was built in 1949, and in 1958, Tusket Consolidated school was built.

Tusket Postal Way Office was established in 1837. A Way Office was established at Tusket Forks on June 1, 1873 with Simeon Gardner as office keeper. The Tusket Federal Post Office was completed on May 18, 1966. One of the first court-houses in the county was built here in 1801-05, and it was still standing in 1967.

A lighthouse was erected on Fish Island in 1864. In October, 1897 the Coast Railway, now Canadian National Railway, was opened between Yarmouth and East Pubnico.

Fishing, farming, and lumbering are the basic industries.

The population in 1956 was: Tusket, 343; Tusket Falls, 62.

TUSKET FALLS, Yarmouth County

See TUSKET

TWIN ROCK VALLEY, Inverness County

It is about one and a half miles east of Lake Ainslie. The name is descriptive.

Six MacMillan brothers came from the Isle of Muck, Scotland, to this area. There were Malcolm, Duncan, Neil, Donald, Angus and Donald, the turner. In 1872, Murdoch MacMillan and Duncan MacMillan obtained grants of land in the area and in 1874 Lauchlin MacKinnon received a grant here.

TWO ISLANDS, Cumberland County

A community on Minas Basin, east of Parrsboro, the name is descriptive. Among the grantees were Charles Fraser, 1811 and William Fraser, 1818. A way office was established in 1860.

TWO RIVERS, Cumberland County

A community on Chignecto Bay, south-west of Amherst, and south of Joggins. The name is descriptive. Grants of land were made to James Rutherford, 1836, Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church, Amherst, 1841 and Charles B. Seaman, 1854.

ULVA, Inverness County

This community is about seven miles north-north-east of Northeast Margaree. It is named after the island of Ulva, Scotland, one of the Argyleshire Hebrides.

Settlers included Rev. Ranald MacDonald of Ulva, Scotland, Farquhar MacRae of Kintail, Scotland, Alexander MacDonald, whose grandfather was a native of the Isle of Skye, Scotland and Norman MacLeod and Neil MacDermaid who were both from Scotland. James, son of Richard Marple, also settled here.

Rev. Ranald MacDonald was inducted as minister of the Baptist Church at North East Margaree in 1851. Previous to purchasing the property of John Ross here, he had been for short periods at Sydney, Boularderie and in the North-East Margaree area at Big Intervale and Rivulet. His daughter Maggie was an early postmistress at Ulva. The Ross family was from Uig Harbour, Skye, and included Murdoch and his sons Peter and Archie who remained at Ulva.

An early postmistress here was Miss Margaret MacDonald and she was followed by James H. MacLeod, Senior and Junior.

A forge was operated near here by James G. MacDonald formerly of Uigg, Scotland.

UNION, Colchester County

This community is located on the Salmon River, north-east of Truro, in central Nova Scotia. The name is quite common in railroad terminology and probably owes its origin to some railroad official. The railway was completed between Truro and Riversdale by December 31, 1866, and Union Station was the first station east of Truro for 8½ miles. In December, 1867 the place was described as a new settlement on the Pictou Railway without school-house or meeting-house, although the former was in contemplation. The village site was part of a grant made to Joseph Marchington, James Fraser, and Alexander Anderson in 1811 which included 1400 acres on both sides of the river.

Farming is the basic industry.

UNION CENTRE, Pictou County

This rural area is located about four miles above the mouth of Middle River. It may have been so named because it was one of the main crossings over the Middle River and thus a junction or centre of roads from East and West Rivers as well as of roads leading up both sides of the Middle River. The lots on the east side of the river were granted to Kenneth Fraser and John McLeod in 1783 and to Lawrence Miller and James Stewart in 1792. Lawrence Miller was an emigrant from Scotland in 1775.

A postal way office was established sometime between 1878 and 1880.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 188.

UNION SQUARE, Lunenburg County

This community is located just west of Indian Lake and about four miles east of New Germany. It probably was given this name because it is a crossroads point. On October 28, 1830, Ferdinand Hubley, Nicholas Eisenhauer, Peter Jodry, Eberhardt Rafuse and Peter Daphinee received a 1000 acre grant of land.

St. Paul's Episcopal church was constructed some time prior to 1914 and was consecrated on October 10, 1919.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 111.

UNION VALLEY, Cumberland County

A settlement, south-west of Parrsboro on Minas Channel. The name was originally Black Rock, descriptive of the area. The first people to be granted land here were members of the New Jersey Volunteers. The first to receive land where the settlement is located were Captain Samuel Leonard, 1784, Captain Thomas Moore, Thomas Potts, and Lieutenant William Reid, 1785. There was a school in 1828. Christ Church was consecrated in June, 1889.

UPPER AFTON, Antigonish County

This locality is South East of Antigonish.

Formerly called Little River. It is situated further up the river than Afton. See Afton Station.

UPPER BADDECK RIVER, Victoria County

Upper Baddeck River is a small settlement north of Baddeck. Land was surveyed here by Peter H. Ross in 1880.

UPPER BASS RIVER, Colchester County

See BASS RIVER

UPPER BELMONT, Colchester County

See BELMONT

UPPER BIG TRACADIE, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the Tracadie River south of the Antigonish-Guysborough County line in eastern Nova Scotia. "Tracadie" is an anglicized version of the Indian name Telagadik, "the inhabited place." The two harbours are named "Big" and "Little" Tracadie, and "Upper" means up the Tracadie River. Settlement was begun by Negro slaves who came with the Loyalists, 3000 acres of land were laid out for them and they took up residence about 1787-88. The area was also known as "Back lands of Big Tracadie."

Thomas Brownspriggs was S.P.G. schoolmaster from 1788 to 1793. In 1852 the colored people of Tracadie had a school-

house and a meeting house which was out of repair. Schools were built in section 35 in 1870 and in section 33 in 1874, the latter was the first in the section.

There was a Baptist church here in 1964.

Lumbering is the main idustry.

Population in 1956 was 151. In 1964 there were 128 people in the area.

UPPER BLANDFORD, Lunenburg County

See BLANDFORD

UPPER BRANCH, Lunenburg County

See BRANCH LA HAVE

UPPER BURLINGTON, Hants County

See BURLINGTON

UPPER CANARD, Kings County

See CANARD

UPPER CHELSEA, Lunenburg County

See CHELSEA

UPPER CLEMENTS, Annapolis County

It is located on the south side of the mouth of the Annapolis River.

This settlement gets its name from Clements township and from its position at the upper end of the Annapolis Basin. An early name was Ryersonville, after early settlers. In 1732 there was an Acadian French settlement near here, a Mr. Dugas being the land holder. English settlement probably began soon after the township was set out in 1784.

Goat Island Baptist church was completed late in 1843.

Farming and fishing are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 209.

UPPER DYKE, Kings County

This rural area is located about four miles north of Kentville and near the source of the Canard River in central Nova Scotia. It was so named because it was the location of the "upper" dyke, or the dyke furtherest upstream on the Canard River. There had been a French Acadian settlement near the Gibson's Woods road. In 1760 the New England Planters began to arrive and in 1761 the grantees of the land in this area were: William Woodworth, William Canady, Elisha Parker, James Johnston and Ebenezer Bill.

A Campbellite or Church of Christ Disciples Meeting House was built just south of Upper Dyke Village about mid-19th century.

John Kinsman was schoolmaster here from December, 1828 to June, 1829.

A postal way office was opened at Upper Dyke Village in 1857.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 97.

UPPER EAST NEW HARBOUR, Guysborough County

See NEW HARBOUR

UPPER ECONOMY, Colchester County

See ECONOMY

UPPER FALMOUTH, Hants County

See FALMOUTH

UPPER GLENCOE, Inverness County

It is about nine miles west of Whycocomagh. In 1843 Donald Campbell and family arrived here from Lochaber, Scotland. Subsequently Catherine MacAskill, a widow from River Denys and Mary MacEachren, another widow, from Eigg, Scotland came to the area.

UPPER GRANT MIRA, Cape Breton County

It is located on the Mira River about five miles northeast of Fourchu Bay. Grand Mira was the name given to the widest part of the river, and this is the uppermost of the river settlements, thus the name is descriptive. Alexander, Donald, and Colin McArthur came to Upper Grand Mira about 1828, and by 1875 there was scattered settlement from Figure of Eight Lake to the Richmond County line.

A school-house, built before 1875, was replaced by a new building about 1899. Another new school-house was ready for occupation in 1913.

Farming and lumbering are the industries.

UPPER GRANVILLE, Annapolis County

See GRANVILLE

UPPER KEMPT HEAD, Victoria County

The settlement of Upper Kempt Head is located on Boularderie Island. One of the first settlers was Angus McKay, who settled here in 1829 and was granted land in 1832.

UPPER KEMPTOWN, Colchester County

See KEMPTOWN

UPPER KENNETCOOK, Hants County

See KENNETCOOK

UPPER LAHAVE, Lunenburg County

It is about four miles east of Bridgewater on the eastern side of the LaHave River.

The settlement takes its name from the river which was probably named by Demonts or Champlain.

Settlement probably began in the late 18th century.

St. Matthew's Anglican Church was built in 1839. A new St. Matthew's Church was completed in 1884. A Baptist meeting house was dedicated on November 16, 1853. St. Matthew's parochial school was opened in 1839. A school-house was built sometime prior to 1857.

A postal way office was opened in 1864.

Fishing and farming are the industries.

Population in 1956 was 146.

UPPER LAKEVILLE, Halifax County

This settlement is located on the south-west side of Lake Charlotte on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia, approximately thirty-two miles south-east of Dartmouth. The name is descriptive. The entire area was called Lakeville at one time until the lower part of the settlement became known as Lake Charlotte. George and Andrew Siteman each received 500 acre grants here on July 9, 1814 while Patrick O'Bryan received a 300 acre grant on April 19, 1815.

St. James Anglican Church was consecrated on December 1, 1905.

A new school-house was built about 1913.

UPPER LEITCHES CREEK, Cape Breton County

See LEITCHES CREEK

UPPER LINDEN, Cumberland County

A settlement located North-West of Pugwash along the Northumberland Strait. The name is derived from the linden tree. The name was originally Goose River, but it was changed by Provincial Statute to Linden in 1882. One of the early settlers was Martin Hunter, a Loyalist. Another of the early settlers was Archibald Crawford, who owned land there by 1810 and received a grant in 1812. The first school was built in 1828. The first churches were a Baptist Church which was opened in 1854 and a Presbyterian Church which was opened in 1865. The principal industry there is farming. Fishing and lumbering are also of some importance.

The population in 1956 was 152.

UPPER MANCHESTER, Guysborough County

See MANCHESTER

UPPER MARGAREE, Inverness County

It is on South-west Margaree River two miles north-east of Lake Ainslie.

Early settlers here were John and Angus MacFarlane, sons of Archy MacFarlane, who had come from Moidart, Scotland to Pictou in 1801 and then to Inverness County in 1822. Rory McLellan, a native of Eigg, Scotland, who came in 1828 from Judique to settle at Upper Margaree, and Farquhar McLellan, a native of Morar, Scotland, who came from New Brunswick. Other early settlers included Archibald Chisholm, Donald McLeod and Allan Cameron. Chisholm and MacFarlane settled on the east side of the South-West Margaree River.

In 1863 Angus McIsaac from Eigg, Scotland came to Antigonish County and subsequently he settled here. Two sawmills and a grist mill were in operation in the 1870's.

J. McLennan was the postmaster in the 1870's.

UPPER MIDDLE RIVER, Victoria County

The settlement of Upper Middle River is located northwest of Baddeck. Among the grantees were Neil McLennan, 1836, Donald McDonald, 1837, and Alex McDonald, 1840. There was a school in the district by 1867.

UPPER MUSQUODOBOIT, Halifax County

This community is located about twenty-three miles southeast of Truro. The name is an Anglicized version of the Indian name, "Mooskudoboogwek." The Indian name for Upper Musquodoboit was Kesokwedek, "the road runs over the hill." The name "Fishers Grant" was used for a time by the school section. About 1785 a party from Truro accidently discovered the upper river where they settled and applied for a grant of 5500 acres, which was given to William Fisher and twelve others on October 6, 1786. The grant was called Fisher's Grant since Mr. Fisher was the most active and influential of the proprietors.

A Methodist church was dedicated on January 19, 1896 and was demolished soon after 1925. A Presbyterian Meeting-House was built in 1818, but burned in 1819. A new church, sometimes called "James Church" was completed by May, 1829. It was auctioned in 1888, and the new St. James Presbyterian (later United) Church was dedicated on March 3, 1888. A Congregational hall was constructed in 1900, being completed in July, 1901.

Samuel Patterson, from Ireland, was schoolmaster at Musquodoboit in 1812. A school-house had been "provided" by 1814. Thomas Delex was schoolmaster at Fisher's Grant district in 1832. By 1865 there were 15 handsome school-houses on the Musquodoboit River." A new school-house was completed at North Mus-

quodoboit in 1896. Another new school was opened at Henry Section, Upper Musquodoboit in 1900. Upper Musquodoboit Consolidated School was built in 1962-63.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1831, and this became a Post Office in 1853.

A small library was formed about 1802 by Reverend Hugh Graham. A Community Hall was built in 1956 and opened on October 3rd, 1956.

The Musquodoboit Railway was completed late in 1915 and was officially opened on January 3, 1916. Passenger service on the line was discontinued in 1960.

The basic industries are farming, lumbering, and milling. The largest commercial enterprise is Mosher's lime processing plant.

The population in 1956 was 360.

UPPER NAPPAN, Cumberland County

See NAPPAN

UPPER NEW CORNWALL, Lunenburg County

See NEW CORNWALL

UPPER NEWPORT, Hants County

See NEWPORT

UPPER NINE MILE RIVER, Hants County

See NINE MILE RIVER

UPPER NORTHFIELD, Lunenburg County

See WEST NORTHFIELD

UPPER NORTH RIVER, Colchester County

See NORTH RIVER

UPPER OHIO, Shelburne County

See OHIO

UPPER ONSLOW, Colchester County

See ONSLOW

UPPER PLEASANT VALLEY, Colchester County

See PLEASANT VALLEY

UPPER PORT LA TOUR, Shelburne County

See PORT LA TOUR

UPPER RAWDON, Hants County

See RAWDON

UPPER RIVER DENYS, Inverness County

A locality west of Whycocomagh Basin about five miles north-west of the community of River Denys, and about eleven miles south-west of Whycocomagh. Grantees in this area included Donald Cameron and Samuel Cameron, 1834, Duncan Cameron, 1845 and Elizabeth Cameron, 1845. (See Melford).

UPPER SANDY POINT, Shelburne County

See SANDY POINT

UPPER SOUTH RIVER, Antigonish County

A settlement south of Antigonish, situated higher up the South River of Antigonish than Lower South River.

Among the first settlers were Donald MacDonald who emigrated from Moydart about 1805, Alexander McNeil (Saor), Roderick MacPherson (Rory Mor) who emigranted from Moydart in 1802, John Cumming who emigrated from Rannoch, Perthshire in 1803 but lived in Pictou County before removing to South River, Duncan McGregor, also a native of Rannoch, Miles MacMillan (Maol Moire) and Angus MacMillan of Lochaber and Dugald Ban McPhee and John McMillan who came out from Lochaber, Scotland about 1801, William McMillan from Lochness, Inverness, Scotland, who removed from Pictou to the South River in 1838 and Alexander Kennedy who came out from Scotland in 1810. Among those taking up land on the west side of the river were Donald McDonald, John McDonald, Donald McPherson, Hugh McNeil, Michael Horahan, of Kilkenny, Ireland, Donald Ban McDonald, Donald McMillan, Allan Cameron and Donald McPhee, Sergeant in the 79th Regiment.

In 1832 Archibald McLellan was teaching school at Upper South River and in 1848 William McHardy, master, had 17 scholars. The section at one time was called South River Lake and extends from Fraser's Mills to the Guysborough border. One of the most distinguished pupils to receive his schooling here was Alexander Stirling MacMillan (1870-1955), Minister of Highways from 1925 to 1927 and 1933 to 1945 and Premier of Nova Scotia from 1940 to 1945.

It was a postal way office from 1855 to 1867 and C.A. Cameron was post master in 1869.

This is excellent farming land along the river, especially suited for dairying, and in 1898 there was a cheese factory there.

The population in 1956 was 106.

UPPER SOUTH-WEST MABOU, Inverness County

It is on the south-west branch of the Mabou River, eight

miles from its mouth. This place was once called "Upper Bridge."

An early settler here was Hugh MacIsaac from the Isle of Eigg, Scotland in 1843.

In 1923 the school here was demolished.

UPPER SPRINGFIELD, Antigonish County

A locality S.E. of Antigonish, farther up the road from Springfield.

See SPRINGFIELD

UPPER STEWIACKE, Colchester County

This village is located on the upper Stewiacke River in central Nova Scotia. Its situation at the upper end of the valley and on the upper reaches of the river prompted the place-name. It has also been known as "the Village" and "Upper Stewiacke Village." In 1783 a large tract of land was granted to fifty people, fourteen of whom moved there the same year to begin the settlement. They were: William Johnson, Eliakim Tupper, John Fulton, Thomas Croker, William Fulton, Samuel Creelman, Francis Creelman, Archibald Gammel, John Hamilton, John Archibald, Samuel Fisher, Charles Cox, and Matthew Johnson. By 1786 there were ten families in the settlement.

A log church was built in 1793. The frame of a new Presbyterian church was erected in October, 1810. The frame of the third church, erected in October 1853 was blown down and destroyed before it had been completely boarded in. The fourth church, erected in July 1854 and opened in December was destroyed by fire on March 10, 1893. On July 29, 1894 the fifth church, which eventually became the United church was dedicated. A Baptist meeting-house was built about 1839 to 1842. On December 12, 1858 it was "much damaged" by fire. A new Baptist church was dedicated September 10, 1876, closed about 1917, and demolished in 1937.

A school was established at Upper Settlement of Stewiacke on November 5, 1811. A new school was erected at Stewiacke Village, district 4 B about 1851. A new school was evidently also built at Upper Stewiacke, section I between April and October, 1853. A school was erected at Upper Stewiacke Village about 1866.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1836 and ceased functioning in 1854. Another was established in 1857. John Cox was appointed Way Office keeper on June 11, 1836. In March, 1870 a new Post Office building was constructed. In 1945 the office was moved to a new building. Rural Route #1 through Meadowville and South Branch was started in January 1913. R.R.#2 through Springside and Newton Mills was begun in April, 1928. R.R. #3 through Pembroke and Brookside was begun in the Spring of 1937. In 1874 the Orange Lodge completed the second story of the then new Town Hall and used it for meetings. A Temperance Hall was constructed in 1888.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.
Population in 1956 was 289.

UPPER VAUGHAN, Hants County

See VAUGHAN

UPPER WASHABUCK, Victoria County

Upper Washabuck is a small settlement near St. Patricks Channel. One of the first grantees was Captain Jonathan Jones who settled at Baddeck in 1794 but received land at Upper Washabuck as well where he erected the first sawmill in Victoria County.

UPPER WEDGEPORT, Yarmouth County

See WEDGEPORT

UPPER WEST NEW HARBOUR, Guysborough County

See NEW HARBOUR

UPPER WEST PUBNICO, Yarmouth County

See PUBNICO

UPPER WHITEHEAD, Guysborough County

See WHITEHEAD

UPPER WOODS HARBOUR, Shelburne County

See WOODS HARBOUR

URBANIA, Hants County

This settlement is located on the west side of the Shubenacadie River about four miles south of the Five Mile River in the central part of Nova Scotia. It was known as Carleton until 1860. "Urbania" is probably indicative of the hopes of the inhabitants when it was chosen as a name.

Some of the early grantees were: Daniel Duffee and John Noonan, April 26, 1822; Alexander Sim, March 30, 1829; and Alexander Cameron, July 15, 1829.

A new school-house was completed in 1872.

A Postal Way Office was established on July 1, 1870 with Alexander Cameron as office keeper. In November, 1965, Rural Route #4, Shubenacadie was established to serve South Maitland, Admiral Rock and Urbania, where the post offices were closed.

Farming in various forms is the basic industry.
Population in 1956 was 87.

VALLEY MINES, Inverness County

It is on the south side of the River Denys Basin about four miles south of Orangedale. Grantees included Dugald Blue, 1856 and Mary McLean, 1882. The name is descriptive.

VALLEY STATION, Colchester County

This community is located about four miles east of Truro, on the Salmon River, in central Nova Scotia. In 1872 the post office carried the name Teviotdale Station, after the home of George N. Christie, the postmaster, in Roxburghshire, Scotland. Not long after this, however, the name "Valley Station" was given by Alexander Cameron. The building of an Intercolonial Railway Station at this spot in the Salmon River Valley prompted the name. Murray Taylor, Junior, was one of the first settlers about 1783. He built a sawmill on Half Moon Brook on land bought from Thomas Archibald.

Valley Union Church, later Coldstream United Church, was built in June, 1856.

A school was probably built about 1821 or 1822 with Charles Fraser as the schoolmaster. A new school was built about 1861. It was replaced by a new building opened in February, 1950. Teviotdale Station Way Office was established January 1, 1872 with George N. Christie as Postmaster.

The railway was completed enough for use by August, 1866. A station was built a few years later. It was destroyed by fire in the autumn of 1917 and replaced the following year. A Temperance Hall was built in 1910. A wooden bridge over the river was washed out in 1882. The iron bridge which was built in 1884 was washed out in October, 1923, and a new bridge was completed in 1924.

Lumbering and agriculture were, and are the leading industries. A lumber mill also is located here.

Population in 1956 was 263.

VAUGHAN, Hants County

This settlement is located on the east side of Falls Lake on the Chester-Windsor highway in central Nova Scotia. It may have been named in honour of Reverend Banjamin Vaughan, a minister who lived and worked here in the mid-19th century. The land was granted to the proprietors of Falmouth township on July 21, 1759. Settlement probably began in the early 19th century.

Vaughan United Church was probably built in the early 20th century.

A new school was built in 1891. Another new school was built in 1929.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1864.

Lumbering and milling are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was: Upper Vaughan 126, Vaughan 128.

VENUS COVE, Antigonish County

Formerly called MacNair's Cove.

Probably named for James and Colin William MacNair who petitioned for land in 1823.

VERNAL, Antigonish County

A locality south-east of Antigonish, a descriptive term.

VERNON MINES, Kings County

This settlement is located about four miles south of Halls Harbour in central Nova Scotia. It was named for mines and for the proprietor who located them. This land was a part of Cornwallis township which was established in 1761.

A postal way office was established on June 1, 1872, with John R. Ilsley as postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

VESUVIUS, Kings County

This rural area is located on the Black River in central Nova Scotia. It was named after Mount Vesuvius, the famous volcano on the Bay of Naples in Italy. An early name which is still used in the mid 20th century was Black River. Vesuvius is the postal address. The site of this area was part of the Horton Township grant which was made in 1759 and 1761.

The United Baptist Church was built and opened in 1859.

A new school was built at Black River in 1871.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population of Black River in 1956 was 162.

VICTORIA, Cumberland County

A settlement east of Oxford and south of Pugwash, the community was named in honour of Queen Victoria. Among the grantees were Robert Harrison, 1830, and Robert Stephenson and James Ryan, 1835. Robert Harrison was also one of the first settlers, having been on his lands in 1826.

VICTORIA BEACH, Annapolis County

On the eastern side of Digby Gut on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This settlement was named in honour of Queen Victoria. On Lescarbot's map of 1609 it is called Andromeda and a small fortification called Fort Notre Dame des bonnes eaux (our lady of good waters) is indicated. Settlement began soon after 1784. In September, 1901, fire destroyed ten buildings.

The United Baptist Church was dedicated on July 28, 1889. A combined school-meeting house was built about 1862. A Postal Way Office was established in 1866.

Victoria Hall was built in 1862-63. First sod was turned for the Victoria Beach Railway in September, 1901.

Fishing is the main industry.

A lighthouse was established here in 1901.

Population in 1956 was 226.

VICTORIA BRIDGE, Cape Breton County

This settlement is located at the south (upper) end of the Mira River. It was so named in honor of Queen Victoria and is the main crossing point on the upper Mira River. Settlement may have begun in the late 1820's. Land was granted to John Gillis in 1834 bordering on land laid off for his father, Angus Gillis.

A school-house was completed enough for use in 1926.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

VICTORIA HARBOUR, Kings County

This rural area is located between Morden and Harbourville and about one mile south of the harbour of that name on the Fundy shore of Nova Scotia. It was named in honor of Queen Victoria. William Brenton and John Haliburton received an 850 acre grant of land here on July 10, 1786. Settlement probably began in the early 19th century.

A postal way office was established on January 1, 1869, with John Orpin as postmaster.

Fishing and limited farming are the industries.

Population in 1956 was 104.

VICTORIA LINE, Inverness County

It is about six miles west of River Denys and between Glendale and Melford. It was named in honor of the Queen. The name was supposedly changed to Gladstone in honour of the British statesman in 1901. Grantees in this area included Neil McLennan, 1854 and Donald O'Henly, 1854 and P. A. O'Henly in 1859.

VICTORIA VALE, Annapolis County

It is located on the north mountain, approximately 1½ miles north of Spa Springs, near the western shore of Nova Scotia. This rural area was probably named for Queen Victoria, the "Vale" being added because of a valley in the locality.

Settlement probably began in the early 19th century.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 122.

VICTORY, Annapolis County

This settlement is on the north side of Upper Mink Lake and about thirteen miles south of Annapolis Royal and about ten

miles east of Bear River. The old Victoria Road ran through this rural area. Members of the Daury family were early settlers, probably about mid-19th century.

In May, 1910, a fire destroyed the Episcopal church and the school-house.

St. Andrew's Anglican Church was consecrated November 30, 1899. A new St. Andrew's Anglican Church was consecrated on July 27, 1917. New school-houses were built in 1865 and 1895.

VIEWMOUNT, Kings County

This rural area is located about five miles south of Harbourville in west central Nova Scotia. Its name was prompted by its position on the north mountain which gives its residents an excellent view of the upper Cornwallis Valley.

Lumbering and farming are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 58.

VILLAGEDALE, Shelburne County

This community is located on the east side of Barrington Bay on the south shore of Nova Scotia. The Indian name for the beach here was Exsaddyweektook. The early English inhabitants called it "The Hill," and "Solid Rock" until January 22, 1876 when they decided to rename it "Villagedale."

Settlement began here sometime between 1761 and 1768 when people from Nantucket took up the land. Barnabas Baker, a township proprietor had his lot at the Hill to the southward of where was formerly a French settlement. He settled on the land and engaged in fishing. The French settlement was near the southern part of Beach Point. Other lot owners were: Shubael Folger, Jonathan Pinkham, and Thomas Smith.

A union meeting-house was completed in 1876, dedicated on February 18, 1884.

A large school-house was built before 1858. A new school was built about 1884.

The main industries are trucking, farming, and lumbering.

VIRGINIA EAST, Annapolis County

It is approximately two miles west of Grand Lake near the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This settlement was probably named for that state in the U.S.A. where many of its early settlers - German troops - fought during the American Revolutionary War. These disbanded troops settled here soon after 1784.

A new school was built here about 1867.

Farming and lumbering are the chief occupations.

Population in 1956 was 60.

VOGLERS COVE, Lunenburg County

It is on the eastern side of Medway Harbour.

This cove and settlement was named after Frederick Vogler, an early settler. Mr. McDaniel (or McDonald) an old soldier from Scotland was one of the first settlers, probably about 1770. Nicholas Conrad was another early arrival.

St. Alban's Anglican Church was built in 1879. A Methodist Church was built in 1886.

A school-house was built in 1883. In 1865 a postal way office was established.

Gold was discovered here in 1885.

There is some farming but fishing and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 245.

WADDEN COVE, Cape Breton County

It is located about three-quarters of a mile from South Port Morien, and is two miles east of False Bay Lake, on Mira Bay. It was named after the Wadden family who were early settlers. Banjamin Wadden, a native of Bonavista, Newfoundland, came to Cape Breton about 1804 and probably settled on the east side of False Bay Lake shortly before he received a grant of what was called Bens Point in 1818. In February, 1865 the residents were Thomas, James, and Benjamin Wadden, James Miles, and Francis Clements.

Fishing and limited farming are carried on here.

In 1956 the population was 53.

WALDECK LINE, Annapolis County

It is approximately two miles west of Bear River and one and a half miles from the south side of the Annapolis Basin. This rural area was named for the Waldeck troops who settled here soon after being disbanded at the close of the American Revolutionary War.

A new Wesleyan chapel was built at Waldeck Line in 1856.

A new school was built at Waldeck West in 1867 and in 1868 a new school was also built in Waldeck East.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was: Waldeck East 66, Waldeck West 116.

WALDECK EAST, Annapolis County

See WALDECK LINE

WALDECK WEST, Annapolis County

See WALDECK LINE

WALDEGRAVE, Colchester County

This rural area is located about a mile south of Barachois Harbour on the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was so named in 1895 when the first Post Office was located at the home of A. C. Cock. "Wald" is a German word meaning "forest," grave is an archaic English term derived from the German "Graf," meaning an Earl or Count, used in place names and titles, such as *Mulgrave.*

David Ross and Alan Forsyth owned land in this area in 1803-04. Robert McBurnie, a Scotsman, settled here about 1820 or before and later conducted a small school. William Buckler also settled about 1820.

About 1905 a new school-house was erected at "Forest section, district of Stirling," which may have been here. A Post Office was established in 1895. Rural mail delivery was initiated in 1916.

Farming is the basic industry. The Cooperative Farmers Trading Co. of Waldegrave was organized in 1905.

WALDEN, Lunenburg County

This community is situated on the east side of Rocky Lake and about thirteen miles north-west of the community of Mahone Bay. Its name was probably derived from Henry David Thoreau's famous retreat.

On August 14, 1839, George Ernst received a 200 acre grant of land here. John Henry Kaulbach was also an early landowner with 342 acres.

Lumbering and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 94.

WALKERVILLE, Hants County

This settlement is located near Glen Brook, about halfway between the Kennetcook and Herbert rivers in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named after early settlers. The land was part of Rawdon township which was granted to Captain John Bond and a group of Loyalists on August 3, 1784.

Charlotte Walker was postmistress when a post office was established in June, 1893.

Farming is the main industry.

WALKERVILLE, Richmond County

It is situated on Inhabitants Harbour. The old name for this place was Basin River Inhabitants. It was renamed by Provincial Statute in 1906. The name Walkerville is derived from the name of settlers. Grantees included Peter Shanahan, 1819, Duncan Walker, 1853 and James Walker, 1865.

WALLACE, Cumberland County

A community on the southern side of Wallace Harbour, East South-East of Pugwash, once called Ramshack or Ramsheg. The name was changed to Wallace in 1810. Although the community was most likely named after the Hon. Michael Wallace, one-time treasurer of Nova Scotia, it has also been said that it was named after Sir William Wallace, a national hero of Scotland by some of the early settlers, who were Scottish. Other early settlers were Loyalists, 106 of whom received grants of land in 1784. Among the first grantees to receive land on the present site of Wallace were Jesse Mills, Gabriel Purdy, Ezekiel Peers, and John Angevine, all in 1785.

The first school was built in 1813. A Methodist Church was built in 1808. It was followed by a Presbyterian Church in 1828, a Baptist Church in 1855 and an Anglican Church in 1856. Local industries have included shipbuilding in the 1800's, stone quarrying from 1863 and a lobster factory that was opened in 1875.

The population in 1956 was 234.

WALLACE BAY, Cumberland County

A settlement located on Wallace Harbour, west of Wallace. Part of the Remsheg grant of 1784, land in this area was first granted to Captain Gilbert Totten, 1785, Edmund Fanning, 1786, Moses Knopp and Captain Samuel Kipp, 1787. A Wesleyan chapel was opened in 1854 at Head of Wallace Bay.

The population in 1956 was 136.

WALLACE BRIDGE, Cumberland County

It is at the mouth of the Wallace River. The first grantees received land as part of the Ramsheg grant of 1785. Wallace Bridge was the birthplace of Simon Newcomb world renowned astronomer in 1835.

A stone quarry was opened there in 1809 by William Scott of Halifax. The population was 122 in 1956.

WALLACE BROOK, Antigonish County

A brook which flows north east into South Lake, possibly named for William Wallace who received a grant of land of two hundred acres nearby.

WALLACE GRANT, Cumberland County

See SOUTH WALLACE

WALLACE HIGHLANDS, Cumberland County

See SOUTH WALLACE

WALLACE RIDGE, Cumberland County

See EAST WALLACE

WALLACE RIVER, Cumberland County

See WALLACE

WALLACE STATION, Cumberland County

See WALLACE

WALLBROOK, Kings County

This rural area is located about four miles upstream from the mouth of the Gaspereau River in central Nova Scotia. The name "Walls Brook" is probably derived from an early settler. The site was the location of the Acadian village of Melanson. In 1759 and 1761 this land was part of the Horton township grant. In 1794 John Bishop, Jr. had a farm here which was a place of accommodation for travellers. In 1910 one of the estates was that of Sir Robert Tinton Weatherbe's "St. Eulalie."

A new Baptist meeting house was opened here in 1852.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 138.

WALTON, Hants County

This settlement is located on Whale Cove on the Minas Basin shore of Nova Scotia. Its Indian name was Wosogwesoogwode, or Wosoksegek. An early English name was Petite. "Walton" was the name given in January, 1837 in honor of James Walton Nutting of Halifax who owned extensive holdings in this area.

The Parkers were among the earliest settlers in the area. William Parker moved here from Newport about 1795. Grants of land and were given to William Parker, Senior and Junior, and others in 1815. By 1829, Captain John, Timothy, Stephen, Joseph, and William Parker had established farms and had built houses. The land was at one time called New Paradise Grant. Ruins of French dykes and a mill were still visible in 1881.

In 1844 a dissenters' meeting-house, in an unfinished state, was purchased by the Anglicans and adapted for a church. St. Matthew's Anglican church was consecrated on May 16, 1881. A Baptist meeting-house was opened on March 7, 1861. A Presbyterian church was nearing completion in August, 1867.

By May, 1818 a school-house had been provided at Petite Shore for John McGrath, who had been teaching there since November 7, 1816. A school-house was built at Whale Creek in 1868, but it burned down in 1889. The eight-room Walton district school was built in 1964.

In May 1960, the new community hall, annexed to the United church, was opened. The Walton Women's Institute opened a community museum in September, 1964.

A Way Office was established in 1842, and a Post Office in 1854.

Fishing, mining and agriculture are the main industries. Magnet Cove Barium Corporation, mining barium since 1955, began a base metals mining operation in October, 1961.

Population in 1956 was: Walton 426, East Walton, 124.

WARD BROOK, Cumberland County

A community on the Greville River, west of Parrsboro. It was named after settlers. Among the first settlers were Edward and William Teate, who were granted land in 1815. William Teate, who was on his land by 1814, when he had a sawmill there had bought the land from Moses Ward. In 1956 the community had one hundred and eighteen residents.

WARREN, Cumberland County

A community east of Amherst and near that town. It is supposed to have been named in honour of Warren Hastings. East Amherst now Warren was the birthplace of Sir Charles Tupper in 1821. A way office was established in 1867. Population in 1956 was 113.

WASHABUCK BRIDGE, Victoria County

See WASHABUCK CENTRE

WASHABUCK CENTRE, Victoria County

Washabuck Centre is situated near St. Patricks Channel. Washabuck is said to be a Micmac word meaning "an angle of land formed between a river and a lake." The name is sometimes spelled "Washabuckt and "Astchbuckt." There is an Indian name "Wosobachuk" which means placid water. John Cameron who settled here sometime before 1807 was undoubtedly one of the first settlers. The first school was established by 1830.

WATERFORD, Digby County

It is near Griffin Cove on the west side of St. Marys Bay on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This name was probably given because of a small stream that had to be forded in early days. The settlement was an offshoot of the basin settlements. William Johnson and Jacob Cornwall were pioneers.

The United Baptist Church was dedicated in 1839.

Mary Queen of Heaven Roman Catholic Church, in use since 1963, was consecrated August 8, 1965. It replaced the old chapel of St. Longinus in use since late in the 19th century.

A Post Office was established in December, 1876 with William Johnson as Postmaster.

Fishing and farming are the industries.

Population in 1956 was 94.

WATERFORD LAKE, Cape Breton County

This is a small community on the lake of the same name, near New Waterford and about two miles east of the mouth of Sydney Harbour, in eastern Cape Breton Island. This lake probably took the name of the town that sprang up nearby, and it, in turn, provided a name for the settlement.

The land around the lake was granted in 1828 to Lawrence Barrow and John Livingstone. Barrow settled in the area in 1811, and purchased the claim of Thomas Cashen to this lot in February, 1823. Livingstone, a native of Scotland was living at Low Point before 1823 and had partially improved his lot by that time. In 1875, however, no one lived on the north side, and only two families, named Leviston and Kerney, lived on the south side of the lake. Extensive settlement was carried on in the early 20th century as an outgrowth of the town of New Waterford.

Farming is the basic industry.

In 1956 the population was 124.

WATERLOO, Lunenburg County

It is on the West side of Lewis Lake and about three miles from the boundary between Lunenburg and Queens Counties.

This place was named for that famous town where Napleon was defeated by Wellington. Michael Wile was one of the first settlers. John Thompson came from Annapolis Royal soon afterwards. This was probably in the 1830's and 1840's since Michael Wile was born in 1809.

Mr. Dowling was an early schoolmaster, and a school was built probably about mid-19th century.

Lumbering is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 71.

WATERNISH, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the St. Mary's River about five miles downstream from the forks of the river in eastern Nova Scotia. It was formerly part of Stillwater. The name is said to be that of the Scottish home town of the first Postmaster McKenzie, "Nish" is the Gaelic for here or place hence "water place." It may have been named after Waternish on the Isle of Skye. Settlement probably was begun in the early 19th century. In the 1870's the residents were people named Whidden, McIntosh, McLean, Wier, Fraser, Taylor and McKenzie.

Farming is the basic industry.

WATERSIDE, Pictou County

This rural area is located between the Caribou River and the Northumberland Strait on the north shore of Nova Scotia. Its name is descriptive of its location.

Settlement was begun in this area in 1806 by Donald McLeod, Neil, Roderick, Kenneth and Alexander McKenzie who came to Pictou County from Scotland in 1803. In 1829 a large tract of land was granted to John Liddell and Charles Boggs, the former in lieu of lands in Hants County taken over for the settlement of the Negroes.

Fishing and farming are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 91.

WATERVALE, Pictou County

This rural area is located on the Upper West River about two miles north-east of Botany Bay Lake. The name is descriptive.

William Cameron emigrated from Inverness-shire in 1801 and settled here sometime afterward. Donald Campbell came from Sutherlandshire in 1811 and settled here soon after. John Fraser and David McKenzie who received grants here in 1814 and in 1817 respectively emigrated from Scotland in 1812. In 1813 grants were given to Angus McKay and Donald and William McLeod.

Murdock McKenzie received a lot here in 1815. Soon after 1815, Donald Baillie from Sutherlandshire arrived to take up residence. Robert Short emigrated from Scotland in 1817 and probably settled here by 1820.

A postal way office was established at Upper Settlement West River about 1840.

In 1877 a factory for manufacturing rakes, implements, and furniture was operated by Samuel Archibald & Company. Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 74.

WATERVILLE, Hants County

This settlement is located on the east side of Daniel Lake on the Windsor-Chester road in central Nova Scotia. It was so named in November 1855 because it was a "village by the water." The land was a part of Falmouth township which was granted to the proprietors on July 21, 1759. Settlement probably began in the early 19th century.

A Baptist church was opened on June 15, 1873.

A school was built at "South Waterville" in 1868.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

WATERVILLE, Kings County

This village is located near the sources of the Cornwallis River in central Nova Scotia. The name is descriptive of a village near the water or river. It was given by the inhabitants at a meeting held on November 21, 1871, at the request of the Way Office keeper. The former name was Pineo Village. This land was part of Cornwallis township which was granted first on May 22, 1759, then again on July 21, 1761.

A Presbyterian Church was opened on September 29, 1849. It became the Church hall when the new St. Andrew's Presbyterian (afterwards United) Church was erected in 1923. A Baptist church was erected in 1895.

Isaac Webster was schoolmaster here from June to December, 1828. New school-houses were built in 1870 and in 1923. In 1902 a school was completed at South Waterville.

A postal way office was established in 1861. A new Post Office building was erected in 1958-59.

The new Kings County Mental Hospital was opened on August 22, 1962, replacing the old hospital which was erected about 1927.

Farming and poultry raising are major industries. Archibald Farms Ltd. erected two new hen houses in 1959.

Population in 1956 was 1,151.

WATFORD, Lunenburg County

This community is located approximately two miles east of New Germany. It was probably named for Watford, Hertfordshire, England.

James Milberry received a 100 acre grant in this area on December 1, 1843. On June 10, 1872 Henry Milberry received a one hundred and ninety-one acre grant.

The main occupations are farming and lumbering.

Population in 1956 was 155.

WATSON, Cape Breton County

It is located about three miles south-south-west of Sydney Mines. It was named after early residents and is also known as Watson Station from its being a station on the Canadian National Railway line. William Watson, a Loyalist from New York, settled at what is now Point Edward in the 1780's, lived there for seven years, and moved to Baddeck River.

A tract of land called "Springfield" was leased in 1813 and granted in 1818 to William Gammell. It had been occupied by Joseph Marimo about 1808-1809. Robert Gammell got a grant of the next lot south, called "Scotstown" in 1818. Ronald McDonald got a Crown Lease in 1817 for lot number 6 and was living there by March, 1818. Peter Morrison settled here about 1817. Francis March (Marsh, Marche), a native of St. Pierre, settled here about 1792, but moved to Newfoundland and sold his land to Harry Musgrave in 1830.

Farming is the main industry.

WATT SECTION SHEET HARBOUR, Halifax County

This settlement is located on the east side of Sheet Harbour. This land was part of a 5000 acre grant given to Chief Justice Jonathan Belcher in 1773. In 1844 William Watt bought land here, and the settlement was named after him. Settlement began in the Sheet Harbour area in 1783, and probably spread to this location by the early 19th century. John Low and Simon Rutledge were early residents.

St. Andrew's Anglican Church was under construction in 1856 and consecrated in July, 1859. It burned down on November 22, 1874, and the new St. Andrew's Church, opened in 1888, was consecrated on May 11, 1889.

A school was built in 1876.

Fishing and farming are the chief industries.

The population in 1956 was 237.

WAUGH RIVER, Colchester County

This rural area is located near the head of tide on the Waugh River, near the north shore of Nova Scotia. It took the name of the river beside which it grew and which was named after Welwood Waugh, an early settler.

The first European settlers were the Acadian French who came into the area in the early 18th century. Francis Boyes was one of the inhabitants of the French area in August, 1755. These people built at least three grist mills in their area. On August

17, 1755 the English troops under the command of Captain Abijah Willard burned this settlement which then consisted of four houses and several fine barns. In 1765 the land was granted to J. F. W. DesBarres, and about 1770, Gideon Des Lesdernier, a tenant brought from Lunenburg, settled on the land and began to raise cattle. He eventually abandoned the farm, and about 1783, Welwood Waugh and his sons took it over as tenants. By 1795 they had erected a grist mill, and by 1808, three sawmills. By 1803-04, the "Waugh Block" was divided up amongst Welwood and his sons: Thomas, William and Alexander.

In 1819-20 the Willow Church was built by Waugh, but it was neglected and in ruins by November, 1833. The second Willow Church was built in 1852 and was destroyed by fire in 1935. Francis Wilson was the schoolmaster here in 1828. A log school and a frame school were built here before 1850. A new schoolhouse was built in 1893. Another new school was completed about 1903.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1858.
Farming is the basic industry.
Population in 1956 was 168.

WAVERLEY, Halifax County

This community is situated at the head of Lake William, north-east of Bedford Basin and about seven miles north-east of Bedford. The name comes from the cottage built by Charles P. Allen which he called "Waverley" after one of Sir Walter Scott's novels. Allen built this cottage on 700 acres he purchased in 1847. There were settlers here prior to 1836, James Russell and George Marh [sic], being two of them. The discovery of gold in 1861 attracted additional settlers.

St. John the Baptist Anglican Church was in use from 1862 to 1866, and reopened in 1873. In 1893 an Anglican church was moved from Lakeledge, Fall River, to Waverley. A Methodist church and school-house was built about 1866. It was used by the Pentecostal congregation about 1930 and later became a dwelling. A Presbyterian church was begun in August, 1891 and dedicated in October, 1891, and became the United Church after 1925. A Baptist church was under construction in 1863.

A new school-house was built in 1899 to replace a building which had burned down. A 3-room school was built about 1948, and a one-room school on Waverley Road was built about 1949. L. C. Skerry School was built in 1963-64.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1862.

Gold was first discovered in the western division by Alexander Taylor on August 23, 1861. In the eastern division the first gold find was made by James Skerry on September 14, 1861. The Waverley Gold Mining Company was incorporated in April, 1865. By 1903 all the principal mining companies had ceased operations. In 1933 the mines were re-opened for a short time until the depression was over.

The Waverley Volunteer Fire Department was formed in 1956. A new Fire Hall was built about 1960.

The Halifax Flying Club, founded in Halifax in the early 1920's moved to Waverley in 1946. The club-house was built in 1950 and the hangar was constructed in 1957.

Waverley had become a resort area by 1931. Its industries are farming and public service enterprises such as stores and service stations.

The population in 1956 was 749.

WEATHERLEY, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located approximately four miles west of the mouth of the LaHave River and two miles north-west of New Dublin. It may have been so named because it was sheltered from Atlantic storms somewhat by the topography of the country. This area was included in a 5000 acre grant made to William Nesbitt and nine others on October 31, 1765. Nicholas Reynard was another grantee in the area in 1767.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

WEAVER SETTLEMENT, Digby County

It is approximately two miles south of Weymouth Falls on the Sissiboo River, on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

This rural area was named for early settlers who moved here from the Loyalist settlement of Weymouth late in the 18th century. An early name was Ohio, prompted by the "Ohio fever" of the American States about this time.

A school-house was built in 1874 to replace one which was probably built about 1830-40. Michael Weaver Jr. opened a post office in 1867.

Lumbering and farming are the major industries.

Population in 1956 was 264.

WEDGEPORT, Yarmouth County

This community is on the west side of the Tusket river, on the southern end of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name was Chebec, "the narrows." The original English name was "the Wedge" and this gradually changed to Wedge Port and to Wedgeport.

In 1767 four Acadian families settled here.

In 1822 a Roman Catholic chapel was built. It was replaced by a new church in 1867, and this was replaced in 1915 by St. Michaels church.

A Way Office was opened in 1860. Wedgeport Federal Post Office was completed on May 25, 1965. Lower Wedgeport Post Office was completed on May 11, 1964.

Amable Boudreau was one of the first teachers about 1823. The south school, built in 1842, was taken over by the Fire Department after 1962. The north school, built about 1848

was sold to the Knights of Columbus. The east school, constructed from the 1822 Roman Catholic Church, soon after it was moved in 1867, became a bowling alley when the new consolidated elementary school was opened in May, 1962.

A new Canadian Legion Hall was opened in May 1966.

The major industries are fishing and tourism. Wedgeport Tuna Guides were incorporated in 1936 and in many of the years since then, local or international tuna competitions have been held.

Wedgeport was incorporated as a town in 1910, but because of its decreasing population and its large area of settlement, it ceased to be a town in 1947.

Population in 1956 was: Wedgeport, 698, Lower Wedgeport, 449, Upper Wedgeport 187.

WELLINGTON, Queens County

It is east of Ponhook lake and about eighteen miles north-north-west of Liverpool. This settlement, like others in Nova Scotia, was named after the English general. W. F. Freeman and James A. Freeman bought crown land here in 1835.

Olivia Ford taught school here in 1839. In 1874 a new school-house was erected.

Lumbering is the main industry with some fresh water fishing also carried on.

WELLINGTON, Yarmouth County

It is about ten miles north of the town of Yarmouth and a mile from Sunday lake. This area was named for the Duke of Wellington by the people who moved here from Chebogue and Yarmouth. Ohio was settled about 1826, and Ohio and Wellington had become small rural areas before 1829.

Three teachers were at work in the village in 1831.

A Postal Way Office was opened June 1, 1873 with Jacob Landers as postmaster.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation television, channel 11, transmitter was constructed in 1965-66.

Lumbering is an old industry here. Some agriculture is carried on.

The population in 1956 was 162.

WELLINGTON, Halifax County

This settlement is situated on the Canadian National Railway line approximately sixteen miles north of Halifax City. It was formerly known as Fletcher's Bridge on Fletcher's from the Fletcher family who resided here. Two thousand acres were granted to William Shaw on September 16, 1784. Other early grantees were James Oram, John Lees and John Gay. Shortly afterwards William Fletcher, Sr. purchased land on both sides of the head of what is now Lake Fletcher from Peter McNab, Senior. His son Robert Fletcher (who had been living at Fletch-

er's Bridge since 1795) purchased William Fletcher's rights but there were difficulties over the title. Robert Fletcher received a grant of 250 acres in 1812, bordering the road from Halifax to Truro, and two merchants of Halifax, James and William Cochran, received 500 acres each in the same year.

The name "Wellington" was bestowed in honour of the Duke of Wellington by Lieutenant-General John W. Laurie (1835-1912), who owned the large estate of "Oakfield" nearby. There had been a former settlement of Wellington in the 1820's along the Halifax - Annapolis military road of veterans who had served under the "Iron Duke" in the Peninsular Wars.

A new United Church was dedicated on October 30, 1955.

In 1836 there was a school-house opposite Fraser's Inn on the Truro Road, and in May, 1963 a site was purchased for a new Junior High School.

The Intercolonial Railroad was built in this section about 1856.

Lumbering and farming were the basic industries; now there is some tourism to Laurie Park which was opened in 1961, and many are employed in the metropolitan Halifax area.

The population in 1956 was 100.

WELSFORD, Kings County

This rural area is located near Fisher Brook about six miles south of the mouth of Minas Channel in west central Nova Scotia. It was originally known as The Back Street until about 1864 when John Carmichael named it Welsford probably after Major Augustus Frederick Welsford who was killed in the Crimea in 1855. James Spicer was an early settler about 1809. Other settlers were Calkins, Kinsmans, Whites and Parkers.

A new school-house was built here in 1893 to replace one that had been condemned in 1891. This building was used as a school until 1945 then was closed up until 1962 when it was purchased by the Community Club and renovated for a community hall.

The Fuller home, built in 1862 and renovated in 1965 was the birthplace of the founder of the Fuller Brush Company, Alfred Fuller.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 59.

WELSFORD, Pictou County

This rural area is located about three miles south of the mouth of the River John. An early name was River John Village but in 1858 this was changed to Welsford in honor of Major Augustus Welsford who was killed at the storming of the Redan at Sebastopol on September 8, 1855, during the Crimean War.

In May, 1806, there was a saw and grist mill just north of the present village site on the river owned by D. Langile.

Thomas McKenzie settled here about 1812. In 1879 there was a school-house and mills here and a tannery owned by Robert Sutherland who settled here in 1839.

Population in 1956 was 94.

WELSHTOWN, Shelburne County

This community is on the Roseway River, approximately five miles from the main highway and six miles from Shelburne.

On May 16, 1818, 112 Welsh settlers from Carmarthen and Cardigan, Wales, arrived in Halifax. Sir James Kempt wanted to settle them in Shelburne, but eventually they were located further up the Roseway river. Their settlement was called New Cambria by 1821 but their neighbours made the name Welshtown more common.

Many occupations were represented, such as Carpenter, Millwright, Painter and Glazier, Tailor, Mason, Shoe Maker, Cooper, Tanner and Glover, Weaver, Blacksmith and others. More recently the large stands of pine trees have been the source of a major industry, and the fine beach on Welshtown lake has been an attraction to visitors from Shelburne and elsewhere.

A school-house was being built by Reverend T. B. Rowland in December, 1823.

Population in 1956 was 83.

WELTON, Kings County

This rural area is located at the north-east corner of Gaspereau Lake in central Nova Scotia. It was named after an early settler. Thomas Taggart, Charles Randall and James Wall were Horton township proprietors who received title to the land in this area.

A postal way office was established at Walton in 1857, but this became "Welton" in 1859 and continued to operate until 1864. The post office name was probably changed because of a conflict with Walton in Hants County.

In the late 19th century Moore's Mills was the prominent industry in the village.

WELTON'S CORNER, Kings County

This rural area is located about six miles south-east of Morden and six miles south of Victoria Harbour. It was probably named for early settlers from Annapolis County. The land was part of a five thousand acre grant made to James Morden on September 10, 1783, but settlement probably didn't begin until the early 19th century.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 102.

WENTWORTH, Cumberland County

A community near Wallace River in the Wentworth Valley south-east of Pugwash. Wentworth was named in honour of Sir John Wentworth, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia from 1792 to 1808. One of the first settlers was Banjamin Betts, who built a house and barn and cleared twenty acres of land before being granted land in 1810.

The first school was opened in 1819. A Baptist meeting house was erected in 1847 and a Methodist Chapel dedicated in 1852. Local industries have included lumbering and dairying.

WENTWORTH, Hants County

This rural area is located on the south side of the St. Croix river about two miles upstream from the mouth of the river.

Colonel Winckworth Tonge, George and Henry Scott received a 2500 acre grant at Five Houses, St. Croix, Pisiquid on June 2, 1759. On July 27, Winckworth, William and George Tonge received a 1500 acre grant at St. Croix. From parts of these grants Winckworth Tonge created his estate which he called "Winckworth." By 1828 the name was corrupted to "Winkworth," and eventually it became changed to "Wentworth." "Wentworth Creek" is a variation.

A school was probably established about 1828 with Andrew Fuller as teacher. A school-house was opened for classes in 1872.

Agriculture in various forms comprises the main industry. Gypsum was mined in 1909.

Population of Wentworth Creek in 1956 was 225.

WENTWORTH CENTRE, Cumberland County

A settlement on the Wallace River South-East of Pugwash. Among the grantees were Mark, Mary and Ann Bigney, and John McNab in 1803. Although the main industry has been farming, the community had a sawmill, a grist mill and a carding mill in 1904.

WENTWORTH CREEK, Hants County

See WENTWORTH

WENTWORTH STATION, Cumberland County

See WENTWORTH

WENTZELL LAKE, Lunenburg County

This settlement is about eight miles north-west of Bridgewater. It was probably named after early settlers.

Farming and lumbering are the main occupations.

Population in 1956 was 53.

WEST ADVOCATE, Cumberland County

See ADVOCATE

WEST AFTON RIVER, Antigonish County

A river which flows north into Afton River.
See AFTON RIVER

WEST ALBA, Inverness County

It is about three miles south-south-east of South Side Whycocomagh.

Grantees included John Campbell, 1857, and Maliaha Martin, 1886.

WEST AMHERST, Cumberland County

See AMHERST

WEST APPLE RIVER, Cumberland County

See APPLE RIVER

WEST ARICHAT, Richmond County

It is on Isle Madame three miles from Arichat. West Arichat was at one time named Acadiaville since a number of Acadians settled there. It was also known as Little Archat for a time when there was an active ship building industry there. The name was changed from Little Arichat to West Arichat by Provincial Statute in 1866. There was a school here as early as 1836. In 1860 West Arichat was a bustling seaport with seventy vessels (70,000) tons mostly engaged in carrying coal and produce to the U.S. There was a lobster factory here in 1904. Ecclesiastically, West Arichat was a mission of Arichat until 1863 when it was made a separate parish. The Church of the Immaculate Conception was opened here in 1876. A Way Office was established in 1854. West Arichat had a population of 1,586 in 1881 and a population of 1,004 in 1911. In 1956 the population was 441.

WEST ARM, Antigonish County

See TRACADIE WEST ARM

WEST BAY, Inverness County

This community is at the south-western extremity of the bay of the same name, and near the boundary between Inverness and Richmond Counties. The former name of the bay was St. George's Channel and the community was known as St. George's Channel Shores. The first settlers are said to have come overland from Pictou in 1813. By 1818 there were about twenty Presbyterian families here. James Calder was one of the pioneers. Am-

ong the grantees were John Cameron, 1838, Peter Grey, 1838. In 1835 Rev. John Stewart became the first permanent minister at West Bay at a time when there were only about 100 families on the entire bay. There was a church at nearby Black River at the time. A Presbyterian meeting house was built at West Bay in 1869 and a manse in 1887. In 1873 a Baptist Church was partially destroyed by fire and a new Church was approaching completion by May, 1874. Church's map of about 1875 shows several stores, two tanneries, two forges and two carriage shops existing at West Bay. In 1904 West Bay contained four stores, one hotel, lime and marble industries. It had a good harbour with a lighthouse and one church. West Bay was important for farming, fishing, quarries and lime works. West Bay had a postal way office between 1855 and 1864 and a post office between 1864 and 1867. The population in 1904 was 730; in 1956 it was 66.

WEST BAY CENTRE, Inverness County

This community is about two miles north-west of West Bay. Grantees in the area included Mary McLachlan, 1842 and Dougald Cameron, 1856.

WEST BAY ROAD, Inverness County

This settlement is about five miles west-north-west of the community of West Bay. Grantees here included James Lacey and John Lacey, 1880. A school was constructed here between 1864 and 1867. In 1904 West Bay Road contained one store and express and telegraph facilities. In 1962 an abortive attempt was made to change the name of the settlement owing to postal confusion. The names Bestwall and Princeville were suggested. In 1904 the population of West Bay Road was 110, and in 1956 it was 125.

WEST BERLIN, Queens County

It is east of Liverpool on the east side of Blueberry Bay. Prior to 1886 East Berlin was called Pudding Pan, possibly because of its natural appearance, and West Berlin was called Blueberry, because of the abundance of that berry. Berlin was probably given by a German settler in remembrance of his homeland capital.

In 1838 M. A. Harp taught at Blueberry and Lucy Wagner at Pudding Pan.

St. John's Episcopal Church was standing here in 1911.

In the 20th century the two settlements came under the single name of West Berlin as population decreased somewhat.

Fishing and limited farming are the industries.

Population of West Berlin in 1956 was 96.

WEST BRANCH RIVER JOHN, Pictou County

This rural area is located on the west branch of the River John and it takes its name from its location.

Roderick and Murdoch McKenzie and Donald Murray came to Pictou from Scotland in 1802. In 1805, they settled along the shore between Pictou and Caribou Harbours on land granted to Governor Walter Patterson of P.E.I. and in 1808 claimed by William Cochran who began to charge rent. They probably moved to West Branch River John soon afterwards. Roderick and Murdoch McKenzie received grants here in 1815 and Donald Murray obtained a grant in 1817. Other tracts of land in the area were granted to John Marshall, Adam McKay and Malcolm McDonald in 1814.

A Presbyterian Kirk was built here in 1837. A new Kirk and Free Church was opened in October, 1888. Burns Memorial Presbyterian Church was opened June 26, 1927.

A school was erected in 1825. A new school was built in 1869. In 1872 another new school was opened to replace a building which had become unfit for use.

A postal way office was established in 1851.

Population in 1956 was 148.

WEST BROOK, Cumberland County

It is south-west of Springhill. The community was named from its location. Grantees were George Minard, Sr., George Minard, Jr., Manilla Minard, George and William Allen, 1815. The settlers however were said to have been Loyalists and Scottish immigrants. A school was established by 1857 and a new Baptist meeting house was opened in 1869.

The population in 1956 was 135.

WEST BROOKLYN, Annapolis County

It is approximately five miles south east of Cottage Cove, near the Western shore of Nova Scotia.

This is a popular name in the province, probably given because of the small brook flowing through the settlement. In 1874 just "Brooklyn" was used.

Settlement began in the late 18th century.

A new school was built in 1880 to replace one that had been condemned.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 184.

WEST BROOKLYN, Kings County

See BROOKLYN

WEST CALEDONIA, Queens County

See CALEDONIA

WESTCHESTER, Cumberland County

A community south-east of Oxford. The community was named after Westchester County, New York, by Loyalists from there who were the first settlers in this section of Cumberland County in 1784. The first school was established in 1816. One of the first Churches was a Union Church, established in 1834.

WESTCHESTER STATION, Cumberland County

A settlement located South-East of Oxford. Originally named Greenville, the community's name was changed to Westchester Station when the Intercolonial Railway was built through the area in 1872. Among the grantees were Stephen Moore, 1823, Harris Webb, 1845 and Gabriel S. Purdy, 1848.

WEST CLIFFORD, Lunenburg County

See EAST CLIFFORD

WEST DOVER, Halifax County

See EAST DOVER

WEST EARLTOWN, Colchester County

See EARLTOWN

WEST HAVRE BOUCHER, Antigonish County

A settlement north east of Antigonish.
See HAVRE BOUCHER

WESTERLY, Pictou County

This rural area is located on the north-east side of John Bay on the north shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably so named because it is particularly vulnerable to "Westerlies" or West winds blowing across Amet Sound and John Bay. This land was granted to John Joudrie and Patrick Murphy in 1815 and to Mary Haydon widow of Henry Haydon in 1817.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 102.

WESTERN HEAD, Queens County

This community is between Gull Bay and the mouth of Liverpool Bay. The name is derived from the fact that this is a headland on the western side of Liverpool Harbour. In 1829 this place was described as a settlement of Dutchmen (actually Germans) from Lunenburg.

Grace Church, Anglican, was begun in 1858 and consecrated in 1864.

Richard Crowell taught school here in 1829. A new school was built about 1879.

In May, 1955 a forest fire swept through the village destroying several houses, businesses and fishing boats.

The major industry is fishing.

Population in 1956 was 169.

WESTERN SHORE, Lunenburg County

This locality is situated on the west side of Mahone Bay and derives its name from its location. Settlement probably began in the late 18th century; the farm lots from Gold River southward being registered in 1784.

St. Mark's Anglican Church was erected in 1878 and consecrated on October 27, 1882.

William Turner was an early schoolmaster in 1829. About 1831 a new unfinished house was purchased and refitted for school and divine service.

There is some farming but boatbuilding and shore fishing are the main occupations.

Population in 1956 was 578.

WESTFIELD, Queens County

It is near the southern end of McGowan Lake and about two miles from the boundary between Queens and Annapolis Counties in northern Queens County.

The name is evidently derived from its location, west of Brookfield, one of the first principal settlements in the area, and from the popular name "field" which was often used as a suffix in North Queens place-names. This was an offshoot of the Brookfield settlement and was begun about 1822.

In 1847, Mrs. Spears taught school here. A school-house was built in 1874, another in 1899, and a third in 1950.

Gold was discovered here in 1888 and mining operations were begun. More recently the major industries have been farming and lumbering.

The population in 1956 was 243.

WEST FOLLY MOUNTAIN, Colchester County

See PROBERT

WEST GORE, Hants County

See GORE

WEST GREEN HARBOUR, Shelburne County

See GREEN HARBOUR

WEST HEAD, Shelburne County

This community is located on the west side of Cape Sable Island on the south shore of Nova Scotia. The prominent headland on the west side of the island gave the place its name.

Settlement was probably begun soon after 1761 by Barrington township proprietors from New England to whom the island was granted and laid out.

A school-house was completed about 1873.

On August 20, 1888, West Head lighthouse was put into operation.

Fishing is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 195.

WEST INGONISH, Victoria County

See INGONISH

WEST LA HAVE, Lunenburg County

It is on the western side of the LaHave River about four miles from its mouth. Its name is derived from its location. It was also called West LaHave Ferry.

Joseph Pernette was the major landowner here after 1765. J. Persielle, G. Miller, Henry Wagner were also early settlers.

St. Peter's Anglican Church was begun in 1818, completed in 1829, and consecrated on November 18, 1834. It was taken down in 1872 to make room for the new church which was immediately built.

Fishing and farming are the industries.

Population in 1956 was 238.

WEST LAKE AINSLIE, Inverness County

It is on the west side of Lake Ainslie.

Angus MacDonald, a native of Scotland, who served as Ensign with the 6th West Indian Regiment, applied for land here in 1818, had it surveyed for him here in 1819, and granted to him in 1837. His brother, Captain Ronald MacDonald also received a grant but he sold it to John McIsaac and moved elsewhere. John Walker, from Uist, Scotland, took up a place near here. He was a native of Scotland, and left a sizeable farm to his grandson Archibald.

As early as the 1870's boring for oil was made on the west side of Lake Ainslie. The Lake Ainslie Oil Company leased a certain amount of offshore property in this locality.

A school was recommended for the Lake Ainslie District in 1826. In 1831 the school teacher at Lake Ainslie was Thomas Burk. He had twenty-five pupils. In 1836 Donald McKinnon, Archibald Campbell, Laughlin McMillan and Charles McMillan taught school at Lake Ainslie. There was a school located at Lake Ainslie West Side in the 1870's.

WEST LAKEVALE, Antigonish County

A post office north of Antigonish, located west of the settlement of Lakevale. Known for many years as Lakevale Rear.

Among the early grantees were Benjamin Sterns, Edward

Blanchard, Miles Summers, Benjamin Ogden, George Brown, Ann McGie, and Angus McDonald.

A school section was formed at Rear Lakevale and a school opened there in 1878. A new school was erected in 1930, but in 1958 the section was consolidated with Lakevale. See also Lakevale.

WEST LEICESTER, Cumberland County

A settlement north-west of Oxford. Among the first grantees were Michael Keever and Jeremiah Casey, 1817, and Mathew Donkin, 1819. The community had a school by 1867.

The population in 1956 was 108.

WEST LISCOMB, Guysborough County

See LISCOMB

WEST LOCHABER, Antigonish County

Settlement South-West of Antigonish so named because of its situation. See LOCHABER

WEST MABOU, Inverness County

The population in 1956 was 70.
See MABOU

WEST MABOU HARBOUR, Inverness County

It is on the south side of Mabou Inlet.

Early settlers here were Alexander MacDonnell of Murlegan, Scotland and a former British Army Captain in 1823; John Botherson of Lancashire, England, a rope maker by trade in 1835; John MacDonald of the Isle of Barra, Scotland, who acquired an extensive tract of land near the harbour entrance, and Murdoch MacDonald.

WEST MIDDLE SABLE, Shelburne County

See SABLE RIVER

WEST PUBNICO, Yarmouth County

See PUBNICO

WEST PUGWASH, Cumberland County

See PUGWASH

WESTMOUNT, Cape Breton County.

It is located on the west side of the Sydney River opposite Sydney. Its name is derived from its location. The land was granted in 1786 and 1787 to Governor DesBarres and several Loyalists, and settlement probably began about that time. Before

1807 settlement had begun at Point Amelia. About 1875, only seven families lived here. Their surnames were Ingraham, McNeil, McLennon, Corbett, Dobson, Murphy, and McLennon. Point Edward Naval Base was built in 1941-1943.

St. Aidan's Anglican Church was built sometime between 1925 and 1945, and probably after 1940. A new school-house was built in 1914-15. In 1948 one of the Point Edward Base buildings was purchased and renovated for school purposes. North Westmount had a Post Office in 1938, but about 1962, Post Offices at Westmount and Westmount North were closed down and the area was served from North Sydney.

Most of the inhabitants are employed in Sydney or in the coal mines.

In 1956 the population was: Westmount North, 886; Westmount South, 869.

WESTMOUNT NORTH, Cape Breton County

See WESTMOUNT

WESTMOUNT SOUTH, Cape Breton County

See WESTMOUNT

WEST NEW ANNAN, Colchester County

See NEW ANNAN

WEST NORTHFIELD, Lunenburg County

It is located about five miles north-west of Bridgewater and Lower Northfield and Upper Northfield are about four and six miles respectively to the north.

Peter MacKay, George Ramey, George Fancy, Frederick Ramey, Philip Wagner, George Tibert were early settlers. Peter MacKay settled at West Northfield. John Koch received a 142 acre grant at Upper Northfield on May 9, 1840. Joshua Kaulbach also received a 200 acre grant there on March 18, 1846.

The name of the settlement is derived from its location north of the two principal towns in the county. It may also have been named for a village in Worcester, England. West Northfield was called Mossman Corner at one time because John Mosman drew a 300 acre farm lot in this area and homesteaded soon after 1767.

A union church for Anglicans, Lutherans and Presbyterians was built in 1861. A Methodist Church was opened in Upper Northfield on June 12, 1881. Mount Calvary Lutheran Church, Upper Northfield, was dedicated November 16, 1902. St. Andrew's Lutheran Church, West Northfield was renovated from a public hall in 1954 and was dedicated December 5, 1954.

A school was built at West Northfield sometime between 1864 and 1872.

A postal way office was opened at Northfield in 1864 and at "Mossman's Grant" in June, 1873.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was: Lower Northfield, 80, Upper Northfield, 228, West Northfield, 232.

WESTPHAL, Halifax County

See DARTMOUTH, Halifax County

WESTON, Kings County

This settlement is situated about three miles north-west of Berwick in west-central Nova Scotia. It was so named by the inhabitants on November 16, 1859, probably after a place in England. The land was a part of Cornwallis township which was set up in 1761. Settlement probably began in the early 19th century.

A school-house built here was condemned in 1891.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 179.

WESTPORT, Digby County

It is on the eastern side of Brier Island near the western shore of Nova Scotia. Originally known as Brier Island settlement, the name, Westport, was given in 1839 because of its location on the west side of Grand Passage between Brier and Long Islands.

David Welch and Robert Morrell, natives of Maine, came here for fish in 1769 and lived almost unknown until Loyalists arrived in the 1780's. By 1783 there were eleven families on Brier Island.

An Episcopal Church was built in 1841, and consecrated about 1845. Later it was sold to the Methodists. A Baptist Church was built about 1822-23 and replaced by a new building which was opened December 22, 1850. The old meeting-house was finished for a Temperance Hall. A Free Baptist Bethel Church was under construction in January 1856. The Church of Christ Disciples Church was built in the late 19th century.

A school-house was erected in 1789. A new school-house was built in 1837. Westport Elementary School was built in 1961.

Joseph Bancroft opened a way office in 1835. Westport Federal Post Office was completed on May 25, 1965.

Fishing is the major industry. A cod-liver oil factory was established in 1880.

WEST RIVER, Antigonish County

A river flowing east into Antigonish Harbour.

The first white settler at the West River was Alexander Fraser who had emigrated from Scotland to Pictou, and who selected the spot for his farm about 1795 after travelling and camping with the Indians. About 1805 John Smith, a native of

Moidart, Scotland settled with his wife on the lower part of the river, having travelled along the Gulf shore in a dugout canoe. Between the years 1810 and 1820 a number of older settlers from Antigonish Harbour and Williams Point removed to the West River to cut timber for the overseas timber trade and remained to farm the rich intervale lands. Nathan Pushee and Zephaniah Williams who had many descendants were among these.

There was a school at the West River of Antigonish in 1827 and Edward Williams was teaching there in 1848. New school-houses were built at Middle West River and Upper West River about 1865. In 1905 the school sections Lower Glen Road, Salt Springs and West River were consolidated as West River section No. 47.

The population in 1956 was 90.

WEST RIVER STATION, Pictou County

This settlement is located near the headwaters of the West River of Pictou on the line of the Canadian National Railways between Truro and New Glasgow in north-central Nova Scotia. The name was probably given when the Intercolonial Railway was built through here about 1867. Settlement was begun here by 1813. In that year Peter Stewart, a native of Perthshire, who came to Nova Scotia in 1809, received a license of occupation and took up residence.

A new Presbyterian Church was opened on September 4, 1898.

The exterior of a school-house was completed in 1870. This school burned down and a new building was erected in 1917.

A postal way office was established at West River Station on December 1, 1867, with W. S. Graham as postmaster.

The Intercolonial Railway was built through here about 1866.

Farming is the basic industry.

Population in 1956 was 73.

WEST ST. ANDREWS, Colchester County

This rural area is located on the St. Andrews River, about four miles north of the Colchester-Halifax county line. It was once known as Milltown. St. Andrews was the old name for Wittenburg, and Milltown eventually became known as West St. Andrews, retaining the name when St. Andrews became Wittenburg. The oldest grant was made to Thomas Woodworth, Sr. in 1787 on what was then called Wilmot River. Ephriam Wright purchased land here sometime before October 1806, and petitioned for a grant of more land, which he received in 1812. William and Robert Wallace also obtained grants here in 1812. Eventually Milltown consisted of five families: Cottons, Wallaces, Sibleys, and two Ramsay families. William Sibley had a saw-

mill on Wallace Brook which was abandoned, but was still standing in 1854.

A new school-house was erected at West St. Andrews in 1877.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 64.

WEST SIDE of MIDDLE RIVER, Victoria County

See LOWER MIDDLE RIVER

WEST TARBOT, Victoria County

See TARBET

WESTVILLE, Pictou County

This town is located about a mile east of the Middle River. Coal was discovered here in quantity in 1866 and in 1868 the Intercolonial Coal Company began developing land that they bought from John Campbell. The Acadian Coal Company began operations in 1866 and the settlement that sprang up around their works was named Acadia Village in February, 1868. At a public meeting held February 25, 1868, Acadia Village was renamed Westville, probably because it was the westernmost of the East River mining towns.

By 1875 the population of Westville was about 2500. Eventually three companies worked the seams of coal with 1910 being the year of peak prosperity. By 1959 about one hundred men were working Drummond collieries, numbers one and two in a dying industry. The town was incorporated in August, 1894.

The foundation of a new Kirk was laid June 22, 1869. Carmel Church was completed in 1870 but it burned down during dedication services. A new Church replaced it soon after. St. Philip's Presbyterian Church was opened January 8, 1871. The new St. Philip's Church was opened February 24, 1907. The Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Name was begun in 1873. St. Bees Anglican Church was opened on May 4, 1890. The new St. Paul's United Church was opened June 4, 1950. A small Methodist Church was built before 1875.

A school-house was built in 1869, opened in January, 1870. Another new school was completed and opened in 1875. In 1924 contracts were awarded for an eight-room school on Church Street and a four-room school in the Black Diamond district. The Church Street school was opened after Christmas, 1925. Westville Road two-room school was completed in 1944. A new four-room elementary school was opened January 12, 1959. A sixteen-room senior-junior high school was under construction in January, 1966, and opened September 28, 1966.

A postal way office was established on August 1, 1868, with Duncan Balfour as Postmaster. A Post Office-Customs House was constructed sometime between 1904 and 1916.

The cornerstone of Westville I.O.O.F. hall was laid July 21, 1882. A new Masonic Hall was dedicated August 24, 1886. Hotel Dufferin was opened January 4, 1887.

Newspapers published here included *The Westville Press* begun December 20, 1894; *The Free Lance* begun in 1895 by R. A. McDonald, and the *Westville News* begun by J. D. McDonald which amalgamated with the *Free Lance* in February, 1897. *The New Glasgow Times* was also published in Westville for a time beginning in July, 1903.

A railway was built to join the mines with the Intercolonial Railway in 1867-68. A railway built to loading docks on the Middle River was opened for use in 1871. An electric tramway connecting Westville, Stellarton and New Glasgow was under construction in 1904, opened October 10.

On May 13, 1873, an explosion at the Drummond Colliery killed sixty men and boys. The slope was not re-opened until 1875.

Public service industries and retail outlets comprise most of the town's commerce.

Population in 1961 was 4,159.

WEYMOUTH, Digby County

This large village is located near the mouth of the Sissiboo River. An early name was Sissiboo from Six-hiboux, French words meaning six owls, given when an Indian and a Frenchman saw six owls at one time here. Weymouth was probably named after Weymouth, Massachusetts, or Weymouth, Dorsetshire, England, a village at the mouth of the Wey River.

Some members of the Strickland family of Weymouth, Massachusetts, settled here as fishermen about 1765. Known as Sissiboo until 1823, it was settled by Loyalists in 1783. It was set of as a separate township in 1841.

St. Peter's Anglican Church was begun in 1790 at Weymouth North and was consecrated on June 22, 1826. A new St. Peter's Church was consecrated in 1879. St. Thomas's Anglican Church at Weymouth was nearly completed by 1859. St. Matthew's Anglican Church at Weymouth Falls was erected about 1900. A Baptist Chapel was constructed on Weymouth Point about 1827. On June 29, 1873 the new Weymouth Church was opened. Weymouth Falls African Baptist Church was built sometime between 1854 and 1878. A Roman Catholic Chapel was consecrated in 1893 and was damaged somewhat in an August 4, 1909 fire. The same fire destroyed a Methodist Church which was built in 1888. The corner-stone of a new church was laid on October 8, 1909, and the church was dedicated on February 20, 1910. It later became Heartz Memorial United Church. The Church of Christ Disciples dedicated a church building in 1950.

Mr. Phipps and Anna Towner kept school in a building located near the mouth of the river in the early 1800's. A school house was erected on Hatch's Hill about 1820, and soon after-

wards another was built near St. Peters Church. A school-house at Weymouth Mills burned down in June, 1868. The new school-house burned down in January 1948 and was replaced by a new building the same year. A new school-house was built at Weymouth Bridge about 1896, and a school-house was built at Weymouth Falls in 1909. A new 2-room school was completed at Weymouth Falls in 1949. A new school-house was completed in 1957.

Colin Campbell, Sr., kept a Postal Way Office about 1833 which became a Post Office in 1843. Weymouth Bridge had a Way Office in 1865, and William W. Payson kept the Post Office in 1872. Victoria Hall was officially opened on September 21, 1887.

In August, 1863 the *Acadian*, a newspaper, begun in Digby on December 6, 1859 by Albert E. Dodge, and Ingraham B. Gidney, moved to Weymouth. The *Weymouth Times* was begun on March 7, 1888 by Eugene J. Haines. It was purchased by *L'Evangeline* and the name was changed to *Weymouth Free Press* on December 13, 1889.

The main industries are fishing, shipbuilding, and lumbering. Weymouth Industries Limited began in 1939 as furniture and boat manufacturers. The plant was destroyed by fire on February 6, 1958. Rhuland Industries Limited began production in April, 1963.

Population in 1956 was: Weymouth, 584, Weymouth Falls, 304, Weymouth Mills, 269, Weymouth North, 340.

WEYMOUTH FALLS, Digby County

See WEYMOUTH

WEYMOUTH MILLS, Digby County

See WEYMOUTH

WEYMOUTH NORTH, Digby County

See WEYMOUTH

WHARTON, Cumberland County

A community west of Parrsboro. It was probably named after Lord Wharton. The grantees were former members of the New Jersey Volunteers. Among them were Edmund Butler, Joseph Mumford and Captain Thomas Moore, who received grants in 1785. A school was built by 1894.

WHITEBURN MINES, Queens County

This community is approximately three miles north of Lake Rossignol in the south central part of Nova Scotia.

This name was probably given by the Scots-Irish settlers who came to this area in the 1820's. In 1887 gold was discovered here and a wilderness with few inhabitants became a sizeable settlement.

Margaret Sheriff taught school here in 1848, and early in 1889 a school-house was built.

Some gold mining and lumbering are the industries.

WHITEHEAD, Guysborough County

The three settlements which make up this settlement are located on the west side of Whitehaven harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably so named because of the color of the rock formations at the entrance to the harbour. The lower settlement is also called "Lower Whitehaven." Some of the early settlers were: Moses Cohoon from Queens County in 1818, Thomas Munroe, John Munroe and Robert Spears from Shelburne in 1819 and William Demings from Shelburne and Mr. Coffin and Mr. Duff from Tusket in 1820.

Holy Trinity Anglican Church was built in 1888 and consecrated November 15, 1894. The exterior of a Methodist Church was completed by August, 1881.

A school was built about 1868. A new school was built in 1893. A school was built at Upper Whitehead in 1905.

A postal way office was established in 1856. The lighthouse on Whitehead Island was erected in 1854.

Fishing is the main industry. A wharf was constructed in 1875 and in the early 1950's Tor Bay Canning Company built a processing plant at Whitehead.

Population in 1956 was: Whitehead 98, Upper Whitehead 68, Lower Whitehaven, 125.

WHITE HILL, Pictou County

This rural area is located about four miles west of West Branch, East River. The name is descriptive. The site was granted to Neil McDonald, Andrew and John Marshall in 1792.

A school was built here before 1875. A post office was established in December, 1882.

Farming is the basic industry.

WHITE POINT, Victoria County

The settlement of White Point is located south of Aspy Bay. The name is descriptive. Among the grantees were James Fitzgerald, 1825, and John W. Burke, 1859. One of the first churches here was a Roman Catholic Church which was built about 1872. In 1901 White Point was attached to the Dingwall parish and the old church was later turned into a school-house. Opened in 1920 it was the first school here. A lobster factory was in operation in 1904 and a sawmill in 1922.

The population in 1956 was 54.

WHITE POINT BEACH, Queens County

It is on the eastern side of the Eastern Channel of Port Mouton Harbour on the south shore of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name was Anagwaakade, "flounder-ground." "White Point" was probably given because of the extensive white sand beach there.

In 1802 Ebenezer West established a home here. David Eisanhour taught school here in 1844. About 1875 a new schoolhouse was built.

Many of the dwelling places are summer cottages. The large sand beaches provide a tourist attraction and the basis for the major industry.

Population in 1956 was 82.

WHITE ROCK, Kings County

This village is located where the Black River flows into the Gaspereaux River in central Nova Scotia. The Indian name for this part of the Gaspereau River was probably Magapskegechk, "tumbling over large rocks." The English name was probably given because of the waterfalls in the area creating "white water" rushing over rocks. The community of White Rock Mills was founded by people interested in the lumbering industry, probably in the early 19th century. The Bishop family was prominent here in the late 19th century.

Before the Baptist Church was completed in 1881 a public building in the village served as school, church and temperance hall.

A Postal way office was opened at White Rock Mills in July, 1873, with Augustus Freeman as postmaster.

Lumbering and milling have been the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was: White Rock, 173, White Rock Mills, 109.

WHITE ROCK MILLS, Kings County

See WHITE ROCK.

WHITE'S CORNER, Kings County

This rural area is located on Upper Canada Creek near the Fundy Shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably named after early settlers. Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

WHITESIDE, Richmond County

It is on the eastern side of Inhabitants Harbour. It was named after settlers. Grantees included Jeffrey White, 1856, and Timothy and Patrick White, 1869. The population in 1956 was 63.

WHITES LAKE, Halifax County

This settlement is located on the Prospect River at the south end of Whites Lake, approximately twelve miles southwest of Halifax. It was probably named after early settlers. Grantees were John Christian with 97 acres in 1837, William H.

Rudolph with 120 acres in 1843, Michael Hogan with 70 acres in 1850, and James Duggan with 102 acres in 1851.

Although there are a number of summer homes in the area, many residents are employed in the metropolitan Halifax-Dartmouth area.

The population in 1956 was 192.

WHYCOCOMAGH, Inverness County

This settlement is situated at the head of St. Patricks Channel, the north-western arm of Bras D'or Lake, about twenty miles east of Port Hood. The name is an Indian name for "the head of the waters" or "end of the bay." The Indian spelling of the word is Wakogumaak. According to Dr. Rand's Dictionary the meaning of the word is "beside the sea" or "beside the flowing wave tops." The first settler was, according to tradition, John McKinnon from Scotland. Another early settler, Henry Williams, arrived about 1823 and petitioned for land in 1839. According to early accounts Whycocomagh carried on a trade in timber with Great Britain in the early 1830's.

A Presbyterian Church was established in Whycocomagh in 1836 by Rev. Peter MacLean, a missionary from Scotland. Although a small log church had been built previously by the inhabitants, work was begun on a new church after Rev. MacLean's arrival. Before it could be completed, however, it was already too small and work was begun on another, which was completed in 1857. In 1893, a second Presbyterian Church was built closer to the centre of the community. Both churches became United in 1926 and together with the Lake Ainslie church formed a pastoral charge.

There was a school at Whycocomagh as early as 1831. In 1864 a school-house was erected and in August, 1960, a consolidated school, comprising grades from primary to high school was officially opened.

Whycocomagh had a postal way office from 1834 to 1853 and then a post office was established.

There was a grist mill here in 1857. The settlement's inhabitants live mainly by lumbering and farming. A Provincial Park was opened on nearby Salt Mountain in 1959.

The population in 1956 was 311.

WHYCOCOMAGH PORTAGE, Inverness County

This place is about two miles east-north-east of the south side Whycocomagh.

This name was given to the strip of land where the Indians portaged or carried their canoes from the waters of the Great Bras d'Or Lakes to Whycocomagh Bay or vice-versa. The community is sometimes referred to simply as Portage. On Church's Map of about 1875 appears roughly, in the position of Whycocomagh Portage, a community named Matheson. Two grantees in the area were Neil McLeod who received a crown lease

at Portage Lake in 1816 and Neil McDonald who received a grant in 1835. A school-house was built at Portage between 1864 and 1867. It was in disrepair by 1900. Twenty-six families lived in Portage section at that time. Another school-house described one of the largest and finest in the district, if not in all the rural sections of the County, burned down in 1920.

WHYCOCOMAGH RESERVE, Inverness County

This place is about a mile south-west of Whycocomagh. Whycocomagh Reserve is so called because it is the site of an Indian Reservation.

WHYNACHT SETTLEMENT, Lunenburg County

This small settlement is located on the west side of Middle South Harbour. It was probably named after early settlers and it was part of the original South Division B. Martin Kaulbach, Anton Koch and Henry Koch were the original landowners when the registry of lots was made in 1761.

St. Alban's Anglican Church was built in 1890 and consecrated on May 26, 1892.

Elizabeth Grinton was one of the early teachers in 1833. In 1915 the old school was replaced by a new building.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 52.

WILE SETTLEMENT, Hants County

This settlement is located about one mile south of Daniel Lake on the Chester-Windsor road in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named for Charles and Israel Wile who moved here from Lunenburg about 1858.

Land here was granted to Charles T. C. McCalla on January 25, 1839.

Lumbering and milling are the main industries.

WILEVILLE, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located on Wile Lake and about seven miles west-north-west of Bridgewater. It was named after early settlers. A new consolidated elementary school was built in the early 1950's. On May 1, 1913, a new post office was opened with Max Wile as postmaster.

Farming is the chief industry and some of the inhabitants work in Bridgewater.

Population in 1956 was 413.

WILLIAMSDALE, Cumberland County

A settlement on the East Branch of the River Philip between Collingwood Corner and Westchester. Formerly known as East Branch River the name was changed in 1867 by a Statute

of Nova Scotia. It was named Williamsdale after some settlers. Among the grantees were Joseph Griffin, 1820, James Fountain, 1828, and Samuel Holliday and Thomas Taylor, 1829. A Methodist Church was built in 1854. The first school is said to have been established between 1820 and 1825. In 1956 the population was 140.

WILLIAMSDALE EAST, Cumberland County

See WILLIAMSDALE

WILLIAMS POINT, Antigonish County

A settlement north-east of Antigonish and also a point on the south shore of Antigonish Harbor.

Named for Zephaniah Williams, who had served as a sergeant in the Duke of Cumberland's Regiment during the American Revolution and was given a grant of land at Manchester in Guysborough County when the regiment disbanded. In 1785 he came to Antigonish and took up land at the place now known as Williams Point.

In 1817 Neil MacKinnon was licensed to "keep school at Williams Point for instruction of youth."

Shortly before World War I the Colonial Lumber Company operated an extensive woodworking factory employing some 125 men but closed the plant in the years following the war.

The population in 1956 was 152.

WILLOWDALE, Pictou County

This community is located in the south east corner of Pictou County on the East River St. Mary's in north central Nova Scotia. The bestowal of this name was probably prompted by the presence of willow trees in the area. John Fraser may have been the earliest settler about 1802. Donald McKay settled in the area about 1823. Other grantees were Kenneth McAskill in 1812 and Thomas Cameron in 1819.

A post office was established in July, 1895 with Alexander Cameron as postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 50.

WILMOT, Annapolis County

It is located on the Annapolis River, approximately three miles west of the Annapolis-Kings County line. This settlement probably took its name from the township, which was named for Montague Wilmot, Governor of Nova Scotia in 1764. At one time it was called Farmington. Joseph Neily, an Irishman, settled east of Wilmot creek in 1768.

Fruit farming is the major industry.

In 1869 the railway was built through this village and it became a principal stop in Wilmot township.

Population in 1956 was 615.

WILSON, Pictou County

This rural area is located about three miles south of Amet Sound just east of the boundary between Pictou and Colchester Counties. It was named for the Wilson family which probably began the community. John Wilson, a native of New Brunswick, came to Nova Scotia in 1819 and moved to Pictou district about February, 1821.

He received a ticket of location for 200 acres dated August 14, 1821, and obtained a formal grant of the land in 1828.

The "short line" railway was built through here about 1888.

Farming is the basic industry.

WILSON COVE, Guysborough County

This settlement is located on the north side of Liscomb Harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was probably named after the Wilson family who lived in the area. Settlement began in the Liscomb Harbour area before 1818. George Hawbolt received a grant of land here in 1827. In 1828 George Fox, a British seaman and veteran of the 1812 War received a grant. Robert C. Wilson obtained a two hundred and fifty acre grant in 1830.

Fishing is the main industry.

WINDSOR, Hants County

This town is located at the fork of the Avon and St. Croix rivers in the central section of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name was Pisiquid (Pigiquid, Pesaquid), "the place where the tidal flow forks." On December 24, 1764 the township was erected under the name of Windsor after Windsor, England, the chief residence of royalty for many centuries.

There is some evidence of French Acadian settlement in this area as early as 1684 when Catherine Landry was born at "Pigiquit." In 1703 Heritiers Latour was granted a concession of land in this area. Lands within the township were granted to Brigadier General Richard Philipps, Lieutenant-Governor Lawrence Armstrong and others in 1736 and had to be escheated before the new Windsor township could be set up in 1764. By 1714 there was an Acadian population of 337 in the area. Some of the villages in the vicinity were called: Trahan, LeBraux, Landryville, Forret, Babin, Rivet, and St. Croix. In July, 1750 Fort Edward was built for the protection and the more effective control of the area. On November 12, 1757, Moses Delesdernier, a Swiss was given warrant to return to Fort Edward and reposses the house and lands called Labradores farm formerly occupied by him, and to improve any other land near the fort. On September 1, 1759 a grant was made to Joshua Mauger, Michael Francklin, Isaac DesChamps, Charles Proctor, William Saul, Moses and Gideon Delesdernier. DesChamps lived in Windsor by 1761.

Many of the first inhabitants were Presbyterians from the North of Ireland; tenants living on land owned by absentee landlords living in Halifax. In 1781 the townships of Falmouth, Windsor, and Newport, and contiguous lands were erected into the County of Hants.

The Acadian church of L'Assomption stood near the site of Fort Edward, and was probably built in the early 18th century. An English chapel, which was also used for school purposes, was built about 1771. The Anglican Christ church was begun in 1788 and was consecrated on November 5, 1826. The new Christ Church was built in 1882, and consecrated May 8, 1884. St. Matthew's Chapel of Ease was erected in 1845 on land donated by Judge T. C. Haliburton. It was destroyed by fire in 1881. The old Christ Church burned down on July 1, 1892.

A Baptist church was erected on Stannus Street in 1820. A new Baptist chapel on Victoria Street was opened on October 16, 1839. A new Baptist church was built in 1857 and opened in September 1858. It was destroyed in the great fire of October, 1897, and the new church which replaced it was dedicated November 19, 1899.

In 1826 there was a large, unfinished Roman Catholic chapel in the village. It was used until it was lost in the October, 1897 fire. The new St. John's Roman Catholic church was built in 1898. The Methodists began to build a chapel in 1792, but it was still uncompleted in 1812. A new church was built in 1854-55 but was burned down in 1897. A new church was opened in 1900 and burned down in 1938. The new Trinity United church was opened in June, 1940.

The Presbyterian church of St. John's was built in 1808-1810. A new church was completed in 1856 but was lost in the fire of October, 1897. The cornerstone of the new church was laid June 19, 1899, and the building was opened September 2, 1900. The cornerstone of the new St. John's Presbyterian church was laid August 26, 1927, and the building was opened in 1929. On February 10, 1964 St. John's United church and Trinity United voted to unite into one congregation. The new Church of the Nazarene on Wentworth Street in process of erection for 8 months was opened and dedicated January 12, 1964.

One of the earliest English schools in the town was begun January 1, 1767 with Samuel Watts as schoolmaster. In 1771 the chapel-school-community hall was built. The Academy was opened November 1, 1788, with Archibald Paine Inglis as schoolmaster. A new school was completed about 1849. Kings College was founded by an act of the Provincial Assembly in 1789. The college building was opened in 1797. About 1818-1820 the collegiate school on the Kings College grounds was built. It burned down in 1871 but was rebuilt by 1877. The Convocation Hall was built 1861-63, and Hensley Memorial Chapel was built in 1876-77. In February, 1920 the original Kings College building burned down. The College moved to Halifax in 1923 and was situated in newly constructed buildings in October, 1930. The buildings at Windsor

were eventually utilized as the residence of a school for boys. Construction on the new Kings College school began in July, 1931. A new town school was built in 1867. A school on Victoria Street was destroyed in the great fire of October, 1897. Edgehill school for girls was opened January 8, 1891. A new building for its use was begun May 8, 1891. A new town school was built near the Academy in 1942. Windsor Elementary School was opened September 18, 1952. The new Town and Municipal Regional school on Wentworth Road was opened October 15, 1960.

A court-house was built here prior to 1823. A new court-house was erected about 1884-85. The new West Hants Municipal Court-house was opened May 25, 1950.

One of the first houses of entertainment was kept by William Sentell in 1768. Clifton Hotel was opened in 1860. Avon Hotel was built prior to 1837 and burned in 1897. The Union Inn was built prior to 1821.

The cornerstone of the new Windsor civic building was laid October 17,1960. It was opened June 5, 1961. The community swimming pool and recreation centre was opened in July, 1964. The new Senior Citizens' Centre, built by the United Church, was opened February, 1966.

The *Hants and Kings County Gazette* was published about 1837-39 by E. K. Allen. The *Avon Herald* was published for a short time by Campbell S. Stephens beginning in 1857. The *Farmer's Journal* was begun in 1841 by William Small. The *Saturday Mail* was begun in 1867 by M. A. Buckley at Halifax. In 1869 he moved his office to Windsor and published the *Windsor Mail*. When this paper was purchased by Reverend A. W. Nicholson about 1883, the name was changed to *Hants Journal*. The *Courier*, edited by T. B. Smith began in January, 1885. The *Tribune* was begun in 1883. The *Forward*, a temperance publication, was published 1920-1933 and 1950-1954. The *Maritime Baptist*, edited by T. H. Crandell and Reverend G. G. Warren, began in 1927. The *Nova Scotia Church Chronicle* an Episcopalian publication began about 1865.

The railway between Halifax and Windsor was completed June, 1858. The Windsor station-house was built about that time. The first sod was turned for the Midland Railway on May 19, 1898. It was completed to Truro in 1901, and was sold to Dominion Atlantic Railways on February 7, 1905.

Payzant Memorial Hospital was opened October 24, 1905.

The cornerstone of the W.C.T.U. Hall was laid on October 7, 1905.

Windsor had an established post office beginning in 1786. A new Post Office building, replacing an old building, was erected in 1884. This new building was destroyed in the October, 1897 fire.

"Clifton" the residence of Thomas Chandler Haliburton, built about 1836, was taken over by the Provincial Government for restoration as a museum in 1940.

On the night of October 17-18, 1897 most of the main sec-

tion of the town was destroyed by fire. Loss was estimated at over one million dollars.

The town was incorporated in 1878.

Stores, warehouses, garages, etc. comprise the main industrial potential of the town. In earlier days, fishing, shipping and shipbuilding were major industries. Tourism is a major seasonal industry. The first agricultural fair in Canada was held at Fort Edward Hill in 1765.

Population in 1961 was 3,823.

WINDSOR FORKS, Hants County

This rural area is located on the east side of the Avon river near the head of tide. It takes its name from the fact that the Avon River "forks" or divides into two branches here. The land was part of the Gudgeon Grant made to Alexander Murray and others on August 29, 1759. English settlement probably began soon after 1760.

St. Michael's Anglican church was consecrated on September 30, 1866.

By 1811 there was a school-house here.

Farming is the main industry.

Population in 1956 was 276.

WINDSOR JUNCTION, Halifax County

This place is located between Second and Third lakes, north of Bedford Basin. It was so named from the fact that railway lines from Windsor, Truro, and Dartmouth form a junction here. The name was given before the railway line to Dartmouth was built, when the main line was the railway to Truro, and the Annapolis Valley Railway to Windsor was a branch line, hence Windsor Junction.

The land on which the settlement is built was part of a grant made to Joseph Scott on October 31, 1765.

St. Stephen's Anglican Church was built about 1938.

A new school-house was built about 1887. About 1904 a new school building was built for the use of the combined school sections of Windsor Junction and Cobequid Road.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1866. A new Railway Station was built in 1882.

The population in 1956 was 667.

WINDSOR ROAD, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located along the road from New Ross to Windsor in the Lake Lewis and Canoe Lakes area. It takes its name from the road to Windsor.

Henry A. N. Kaulbach, James Jenkins McLachlan and George Collins were grantees in 1864 and 1865.

Daniel Dimock was schoolmaster here in 1829.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 63.

WINE HARBOUR, Guysborough County

This rural area is located on the east side of the harbour of the same name on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It was so named on account of a Portuguese barque loaded with wine being wrecked there. The Indian name was Pelumke egunech, "fish spawning place," or "an outlet cut through the sand." In 1818 one family consisting of about five persons was settled here and had cleared about ten acres. This was probably the family of John Walters, a native of North Carolina and veteran of the American Revolutionary War, who settled here about 1811 or 1812.

St. Patrick's Church was built about 1857 to replace a larger Church which had blown down in a storm. A school-house was built about 1869 and a postal way office was established in 1862. A Union Church for Baptists, Anglicans and Presbyterians was dedicated June 13, 1897.

Gold was discovered in July, 1861, by Katie Doody and Joseph Smith, Sr. Mining was carried on until 1874, then the mines lay idle until the plough lead was reopened in the Autumn of 1898. Operations ceased again in the early 1900's. More recently the industries are fishing and limited farming.

Population in 1956 was 50.

WITTENBURG, Colchester County

This rural area is located about half-way between the Stewiacke and Musquodoboit Rivers about two miles north of the Halifax-Colchester County line, in central Nova Scotia. It was once called St. Andrew's, supposedly because an early explorer camped there on St. Andrew's Day. About 1885 the name Wittenburg was suggested by Reverend E. T. Miller because the church resembled that on which Martin Luther nailed his thesis. During World War I, the German name seemed to denote a lack of patriotism, and a request to change the name to Mapleville was sent to Ottawa. It was refused, but the name of the district of Wittenburg was changed to Mapleville by Provincial statute in 1917.

Ephraim Wright was one of the first settlers at St. Andrew's soon after his marriage in 1805. Eventually a community of about two hundred employed in wood-working and slate-quarrying came into being. The Sibley wood-working factory, making chairs, was begun in the 1820's. It was closed down about 1898. Grist lumber, and shingle mills were set up by William Sibley about 1840. Joe Taylor bought them about 1880, and they were torn down in 1930.

The United Baptist church was erected in 1881. A school-house was built by 1856. A new school was begun June 15, completed November 16, 1867.

A Postal Way Office was established at St. Andrew's Sibley Settlement on July 1, 1866 with Barney Knowles as Postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries. A tannery was begun by Clarence F. Taylor in 1925.

Population in 1956 was 66.

WOLFVILLE, Kings County

This town is located south of the mouth of the Cornwallis River in central Nova Scotia. The Indian name was Mtaban, meaning "mud-cat-fish ground." The town site was part of the area designated as Upper Horton and was originally called Mud Creek by the Planters. The name was changed in 1829 from Upper Horton Post Office to Wolfville because of the prominence of the DeWolf family.

Early in the 18th century, there were some Acadian settlers in the area. In 1760 the Planters from New England arrived. The Mud Creek area was settled soon afterwards. Among the earliest residents were Obediah Wickwire, James Woodman, Daniel DeWolf, Daniel Bigelow and Edward DeWolf. In April, 1893, there was a movement to change the name again. Several names were suggested with "Minas" as the most popular choice. A meeting was called but the old name, "Wolfville" was sustained by vote. The town was incorporated in 1893 with E. Perry Bowles as first mayor.

St. John's Anglican Church was opened on June 14, 1818 and was consecrated on August 10, 1826. Possibly there was a Baptist or community hall here as early as 1785. A Baptist meeting house was erected about 1815-1820. A new church was completed in 1859, opened on January 15, 1860. The most recent church was dedicated in October, 1912. A Roman Catholic Church was erected sometime after 1853. It was destroyed by fire in 1875 and the new St. Francis of Assisi Roman Catholic Church was constructed in 1883. A Methodist Church was erected in 1859-60, sold and dismantled in 1923. A Presbyterian Church was built during the ministry of Rev. Robert Sommerville, prior to 1840, moved in 1885, and burned down in 1913. The new Presbyterian Church, which became St. Andrew's United was dedicated October 11, 1914. The Tabernacle, non-denominational, was dedicated in March, 1903. The frame of a Reformed Presbyterian Church was erected in July, 1867.

A Public School building was erected in 1867. A new Academy was built in 1874-75. In 1921 the town voted $40,000. for the erection of a new school. In March, 1956, a new High School was opened. Another new high school was built in 1965.

On May 1, 1829, Horton Academy, designed for the education of Baptist young men, was opened. On January 20, 1839, the classes of "Queens College" began in the Academy building. A charter was granted and the name was changed to Acadia University in 1841. A college building was completed in 1853, but it burned down in 1877. A new college building and ladies seminary was formally opened in 1879. Carnegie Hall was renovated in 1960. Elliot Hall, housing the Chemistry Department was

completed in 1960. Chipman Hall, men's residence was completed in 1961. Dennis House, woman's residence was completed in 1962. The Student's Union building was also completed in 1962. The Fred C. Manning Memorial Chapel was built in 1963. H. C. Vaughan Memorial Library was constructed in 1964-65. The University Radio station began broadcasting in the late 1920's as CKIC. It gave up its license in 1940, but went on the air again in 1959 for a half hour per week. A new dining hall was finished in 1965.

In 1858 a ladies' seminary was opened in a building which later became the Royal Hotel. Rev. John Chase was headmaster and the institution known for ten years as Grand Pre Seminary. In 1872, it was moved to the University grounds, and in 1879, the new seminary building was completed and the name Acadia Seminary was given to the institution.

About 1829 the Horton Way Office was established here with Elisha DeWolf as postmaster. In 1841, this became a Post Office. About 1912 a new Post Office building was erected.

Eastern Kings Memorial Hospital was opened on May 27, 1930. The cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple was laid October 26, 1961. The Randall House was restored and opened as a museum in the spring of 1949.

Newspapers published in Wolfville were: *A Small Sheet* of which only a few copies were printed by Campbell Stevens in 1859; The *Acadian*, published by Major and William Theakston, 1866-1869; The *Acadian Athenaeum*, published by Acadia University students from 1874; *The Young Acadian*, 1881, which became the *Acadian* and *Kings County Record* in November, 1884, and published by Arthur S. and B. O. Davison; The *New Star* published by A. J. Pineo about 1884-85, then in Kentville, 1885-91, where Dr. F. H. Eaton changed its name to *The Advertiser* in 1892. The *Windsor Foreword* and the *Maritime Baptist* were also dated in Wolfville for short periods.

The railway bridge was built over Mud Creek in 1868. The first train ran from Annapolis to Wolfville on June 26, 1869.

Stores, hotels, garages, etc. have been the main places of business. Kent Foods Limited established in Canning in 1946, put a half million dollar plant into operation in Wolfville in October, 1963. In June, 1964, Holland Bakery Limited closed down after twenty-eight years in business.

Population in 1961 was 2413. Population of Lower Wolfville in 1956 was 250 and Wolfville Ridge was 100.

WOODBINE, Cape Breton County

This community is located about four miles west-north-west of Marion Bridge and to the west of the Mira River. It was probably so named because there was an abundance of that plant growing there. William Lamond and Marion McLean got grants of land in the area in 1847 and 1848, respectively. A large tract was

granted to Phoebe Brookman in 1895. About 1875 only three families, two McLeans and one McDonald lived here.

A new school-house was completed in 1914.

A Post Office was established on August 1, 1895, with William A. McLean as Postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

WOODBURN, Pictou County

This settlement is located at the west end of Merigomish Harbour, on the north shore of Nova Scotia. John Wood received a grant of land here in 1810, and the Scottish word, "burn" means a rivulet or brook, hence its name, "Woods Brook."

Fishing is the main industry.

WOODFIELD, Pictou County

This settlement is located near the head of the French River in north-central Nova Scotia. The name was probably prompted by natural characteristics. John Thompson and Valentine Laws arrived from North Shields, England in 1815 and asked for land on which to settle in July. Later the same year they both received grants of land here. John McKinnon received a grant of two hundred acres here in 1863.

Farming is the basic industry.

WOODLAWN, Halifax County

See DARTMOUTH, Halifax County

WOODS HARBOUR, Shelburne County

This large community extends along the east side of Woods Harbour on the south shore of Nova Scotia. It was named after Reverend Samuel Wood who received a grant here in 1772 and evidently settled soon afterwards. The Indian name Cockeuquit, which referred to a species of duck, still survives as "Cockawit."

In the early 18th century there was some French settlement in the area, but these people were deported in 1758. Some returned, one of whom was Angel Amero, who settled on, and gave his name to Angel's Island. A Mr. Chatwynd lived at "Coquit now called Woods Harbour" in 1792.

A Baptist church was built about 1869. It burned and a new church was opened on March 29, 1874. On March 28, 1881 it also burned, and a new building was erected in 1884. This church burned on May 1, 1961, and the new Calvery United Baptist Church was built in 1963-64. A Baptist Chapel was dedicated at Upper Woods Harbour on January 1, 1873.

William Steward was the schoolmaster here in 1835. About 1883 a school-house was built in Upper Woods Harbour. It burned in 1914. In 1889 a new school-house was built at Lower Woods Harbour. Both schools were sold by the Municipality in 1958.

The former became a dwelling, and the latter was torn down. Woods Harbour Consolidated School was completed in 1956.

A Postal Way Office was established in 1854 with E. Nickerson as clerk. Way Offices were established at Lower Woods Harbour on April 1, 1871, and at Upper Woods Harbour on April 1, 1872. Lower Woods Harbour Post Office was completed on May 18, 1966.

Fishing has always been the main industry.

Population in 1956 was: Central Woods Harbour, 209; Lower Woods Harbour, 462; Upper Woods Harbour, 96.

WOODSIDE, Halifax County

See DARTMOUTH, Halifax County

WOODSIDE, Kings County

This rural area is located about five miles south of Bennett Bay and about three miles from Canning. It was probably so named because it was situated beside a wood or small forest. One of the chief resorts of the Indians was about the heads of the rivers, and in this general area are the old sources of the Pereau and Habitant Rivers.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 167.

WOODSTOCK, Lunenburg County

This settlement is located north west of Spondo Lake and about ten miles north of Bridgewater. It was possibly named for a town in Oxfordshire, England. The Dorey family were prominent among the early settlers and probably settled here about the mid-19th century. A school was built at Lower Woodstock in 1892 and one at Upper Woodstock in 1894.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

WOODVALE, Digby County

It is approximately two miles north of the Yarmouth-Digby line and about a third of a mile from the coast. An early name was Brookville because of a small brook running through the settlement. Woodvale is a descriptive name. This settlement was founded about 1799 by Lemuel Bartlett who settled near New Inlet.

A Union Church and hall was erected about 1870.

Mrs. Mary Parry taught school at "New Inlet Village" in 1838.

A Postal Way Office was opened here in 1861.

Fishing and farming are the major industries.

Population in 1956 was 68.

WOODVILLE, Hants County

This settlement is located south of the Herbert River in central Nova Scotia. It may have been named for an early settler or because it was a "village in the woods." It was a part of Newport township which was set up July 21, 1761. In 1830 William Parker petitioned the Assembly for financial assistance in erecting a grist mill at "the new settlement called Woods Settlement."

St. Anne's Anglican church was erected in 1865 and consecrated June 17, 1866. It was taken down in 1966.

A Way Office was established June 1, 1872 with Shubael Parker as postmaster.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries.

Population in 1956 was 71.

WOODVILLE, Kings County

This rural area is located near the sources of the Cornwallis River and about six miles west of Kentville in central Nova Scotia. It was probably named "Woodville" because of a "wood" or small forest nearby or perhaps in honor of an early settler.

The post office is called Kinsmans Corners.

In 1942 a new school-house was erected to replace one that had burned down.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

Population in 1956 was 199.

WRECK COVE, Victoria County

Wreck Cove is a small settlement south of Aspy Bay. It was apparently named for a vessel which was wrecked there. The ship had put in for water and the sailors found some diversions on shore. A storm blew up that night and the ship should have put to sea to ride it out but the sailors were reluctant to leave a dance so the ship was wrecked. Among the grantees were Alexander McKenzie, 1839, John Morrison, 1868 and Norman McLeod, 1871.

The population in 1956 was 79.

WYSE CORNER, Halifax County

This locality is located about twenty-six miles north-east of Dartmouth. It was named after William Wyse who was an early settler at Dollar Lake. The land at the "Corner" or crossroads, was granted to Samuel Benvie on April 6, 1814.

Farming and lumbering are the basic industries.

WYVERN, Cumberland County

A settlement on West River Philip. It was so named in 1890. It had been previously known as West Branch River Philip and was first settled about 1836. Among the grantees were Benjamin Sayre, 1858, John Bragg, 1859, and Edward Sweet, 1863. A Methodist Church was built about 1888.

YANKEE GRANT, Antigonish County

See CLYDESDALE.

YANKEE HARBOUR, Guysborough County

This is a small community located on the east side of the mouth of Whitehaven harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. It may have been renamed because the early settlers were primarily from New England. In the 1760's this was the only community on Whitehaven Harbour and at that time it consisted of several houses and wharves. Francis Selff received a grant in 1866 and James W. Feltmate obtained a grant in 1877. These were the principal family names in the late 19th century. By 1925 the place was rapidly becoming depopulated as people moved to other areas.

The main industry of the old community was fishing.

YANKEETOWN, Halifax County

"Yankeetown Road" is also used in reference to this settlement on Stillwater Lake, approximately twelve miles northwest of Halifax. Probably it was located on Pernette's old road to Lunenburg, and was settled by people from New England, nicknamed "Yankees." Regarded as part of the Hammond's Plains district, it was regranted after the War of 1812. In 1813 Ebenezer Smith and the widow Barbara Hinde received two hundred and three hundred acres respectively. On March 28, 1814 four lots were granted: Number 1 with 250 acres and Number 4 with 200 acres to the widow Margaret Farquhar, Number 2 with 400 acres to widow Ann Thompson, and Number 3 with 400 acres to James Armstrong. John Hayes, a carpenter, and Ebenezer and Nathaniel Smith obtained grants totalling 810 acres in 1815.

The United Baptist Church, one of the smallest churches in Nova Scotia, was dedicated on July 9, 1897.

Limited farming and lumbering were carried on in the early days, and in the twentieth century cottages have been built on Cox's Lake.

The population in 1956 was 88.

YARMOUTH, Yarmouth County

This town is on Yarmouth harbour at the western end of Nova Scotia.

The Indian name for the area was Kespoogwit, "land's end," and for the place was Maligeak, "crooked every which way" referring to the Yarmouth river. Champlain named the place Port Fourchu, or "Forked Harbour." This name still exists and is applied to Cape Fourchu on the western side of the harbour. The name Yarmouth was in use as early as 1759. In 1761

Sealed Landers and two other families came from New England to settle. Soon afterwards a small community was formed near the head of the Bay.

In 1784 a Baptist meeting-house was built at Cape Fourchu. It was enlarged about 1840 and in 1861. The First Baptist church was opened on October 17, 1841. Temple Baptist church was opened on July 14, 1872, and William Street Free Baptist church was dedicated on September 23, 1877. Zion Baptist church was erected in 1895. An Episcopal chapel was erected about 1793, and moved in 1799, and a new church was completed in 1807. This became Holy Trinity church, but in 1874 it was torn down to be re-erected in Arcadia. A new Holy Trinity church was begun on William Street in 1868, and was opened on August 4, 1872. A Congregationalist meeting-house was built at Chebogue during the years 1766 to 1773. In 1848-50 a Congregationalist Tabernacle was built in Yarmouth. A new Tabernacle church began on June 7, 1892, was dedicated on August 20, 1893. A Methodist chapel was erected on Butlers hill about 1825. It was replaced by the Providence church which was opened on August 5, 1860 and was destroyed by fire in 1920. In May, 1859 a new Methodist chapel was being built in the lower part of the town. In January, 1840 a Wesleyan church was dedicated. It was replaced by a new church in 1865. The Methodist-Episcopal Disney chapel was opened on November 4, 1877. St. John's Presbyterian church was erected on Cliff Street in 1841. The new St. John's church replaced it in 1876, and was dedicated on December 7, 1876. The new United church on Beacon Street was begun in 1966. About 1846 All Saints Roman Catholic church was erected on Barnard Street. St. Ambrose church on Albert Street was opened on December 24, 1889, and dedicated on October 5, 1890. Agudath Achim Jewish Synagogue was purchased and opened in 1910. The Yarmouth Town Mission was opened on January 15, 1891. Shortly after 1886 the Bijou skating rink was bought by the Salvation Army and converted into a barracks. Before this, in 1854, Utleys Hall was also converted to a barracks. In 1862 a Roman Catholic chapel was erected in the town, and on August 16, 1961 the corner-stone was laid for the Notre Dame of Fatima Roman Catholic church.

A Mr. Adams kept school in the Congregational meeting-house in 1797. A grammar school was operated in 1811 by Samuel Sheldon Poole. By 1821 there were two school-houses in the village. On September 10, 1831 C. Wiggins opened school in the Yarmouth Academy. South End school was built in 1865 and destroyed by fire in March, 1880. The new school-house built in 1880 burned down in 1892. The third school was opened on March 6, 1893. The new Centennial south school, built in 1966 opened early in 1967. In 1898 the John K. Ryerson dwelling, built in 1865, was purchased and renovated for the Academy. It burned down in February, 1949. Yarmouth Seminary was erected in 1863-64. The 16-room Yarmouth central school, built in 1936, opened on Septem-

ber 2, 1937. Yarmouth Consolidated Memorial High School begun in March, 1950, opened late in the year. Yarmouth Vocational High School was opened in November, 1950. On December 17, 1959 the new Junior High School was opened. Bethany Bible College came to Yarmouth in 1947. Crosby Memorial chapel on its campus, was dedicated in January, 1948. In 1965 the college moved out of Yarmouth. St. Ambrose Parish school was begun in 1948.

A Post Office was opened in June, 1806 with Dr. H. G. Farish as postmaster. Daily mail service between Halifax and Yarmouth was established in June 1854. On March 15, 1887, the Post Office was moved into a new building. The new Yarmouth Post Office was constructed in 1955-1956.

A Court-house was completed in October, 1820. A new building was begun in 1862, completed in September, 1863, and burned on March 10, 1921. Rebuilt, it burned on March 19, 1931. The corner-stone of a new building was laid on December 6, 1932 and it was first used on April 25, 1933. The Yarmouth Provincial building was built in 1965, and opened early in December.

In August, 1960 Villa St. Joseph Du Lac Hospital was opened, and on October 18, 1961 the new Yarmouth Regional Hospital was opened. A public library was opened on February 6, 1872 with 2500 volumes. Killam Memorial Library was opened on June 22, 1963.

John W. Scott opened a hotel in June, 1866, and in 1879 a home was renovated to become the Lorne Hotel. Grand Hotel, begun in 1893 and opened on July 2, 1894 was demolished in 1967. A concert Hall was erected in 1847-48. John Street. I.O.O.F. hall was begun in August, 1891.

A lighthouse was built on Cape Fourchu in 1838-39 and lighted on January 15, 1840. Beacon lighthouse was built in 1873 and lighted on February 16, 1874. A new Cape Fourchu light was first lighted on August 20, 1892, and was replaced by a new beacon in 1961.

The shipbuilding industry began about 1764, and in the 19th century the port carried on a considerable volume of trade. In 1966-67 a fish processing plant was built on Bunker Island. In 1834 John Patch invented the screw propeller for ships. In 1842 regular ship communication with Saint John and Halifax was established, and in 1845 this was extended to Boston. In 1855 the *Eastern State* was making regular trips to Boston, and in 1873 the *Dominion* was put on the route. In 1887 the Steel Steamship *Yarmouth* began service from Yarmouth to Boston. On January 4, 1956 the Motor Vessel *Bluenose* began on the Yarmouth to Bar Harbour, Main run.

Parker-Eakins Company, one of the town's largest retailers, commenced business in 1874. Imperial Cosmos textile mills began in 1883.

Yarmouth Marine Railway and Western Counties Railway were both incorporated in 1870. In 1897 the Coast Railway was completed from Yarmouth to Pubnico, and in 1894 the Dominion Atlantic Railway took control of the Yarmouth and Annapolis Railroad which was begun in September, 1873. When rail lines were laid between Digby and Annapolis in 1891, direct rail communication with Halifax was established. An airfield was built during the second World War.

In 1773-74 settlers arrived from Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts. During the American Revolution, ramparts and an artillery post were maintained in the south end of the town and on Bunkers Island against American raiders. At this time Yarmouth was part of Queens County. In 1784 the county of Sheburne circumscribed Queens county, and in 1836 Yarmouth county was set off. After experimenting with incorporation from 1855 to 1858, incorporation was then discontinued until 1890.

In 1849 considerable "California fever" was manifested and several families left for the "golden" west. The finding of the so-called Runic stone by James F. Jeffrey in 1897 stimulated considerable study and speculation as to the possible visits by Norsemen about the year 1000.

Newspapers published in the town include: *Yarmouth Telegraph*, 1831; *Yarmouth Herald*, 1833-1966; *Yarmouth Conservative*, 1839; *Yarmouth Morning Courier*, 1843-48; *Temperence Gazette*, 1848; *Yarmouth Herald* (2) 1843; *Yarmouth Tribune*, 1855-83; *Yarmouth Times*, 1883; *The Bumble Bee*, 1874; *Yarmouth Telegram*, 1885; *Yarmouth Light*, 1890-1966 *Yarmouth Daily News*, 1896-1899. In 1966 the *Light* and the *Herald* joined to form the *Light-Herald*. On October 5, 1966 the first issue of the *Vanguard* came out, published by Lester Pink and edited by J. W. McKinley.

Population in 1961 was 8,636.

YORKE SETTLEMENT, Cumberland County

It is situated north-west of Parrsboro. The grantees were members of the New Jersey Volunteers who served in the American Revolution. Among them were Edmund Butler, Joseph Mumford and Captain Moore in 1785.

YOUNG COVE, Annapolis County

This cove is on the western shore of Nova Scotia. This settlement was named for an early settler. The area began to be populated in the early 1800's.

St. Peter's by the Sea Anglican chapel was built in 1905. A school-house was built sometime prior to 1866, replacing a school which burned in December, 1843.

The main industries are fishing and farming.

Population in 1956 was 176.