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GENEALOGY POINTERS (06-10-08)

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CLEARFIELD COMPANY Bargain Books for June
(Sale prices in effect until 11:59 PM, EDT, Monday, June 30, 2008)

Did your ancestors come from Scotland, Ireland, or Germany? Did they settle in South Carolina or New York? If they lived along the Atlantic coast around the time of the American Civil War, is it possible that their marriage and/or death could have been noted in the "New York Herald" or "New York World" newspaper? If you can answer "yes" to any of these scenarios, you just might find your ancestor in one of our Clearfield Company Bargain Books for June. We have discounted the price on each of our six June Bargain Books by at least 25% off the retail price. Scroll down to learn if your forebear might be lurking in one of these excellent values.

BLACKS FOUND IN THE DEEDS of Laurens & Newberry Counties, SC: 1785-1827

The compiler, Margaret Peckham Motes, abstracted all references to African Americans that could be found in the Deed Books for Laurens and Newberry counties, South Carolina, between 1780 and 1827, many records actually pre-dating the formation of these counties in 1785. The book encompasses deeds of gift, deeds of sale, mortgages, and references to manumissions found in deeds. Each of the several thousand abstracts gives the date the deed was filed; names and counties of residence of all parties to the transaction; amount of the transaction, if any; names of the African Americans mentioned in the sources, along with any identifying comments (age, height, children, etc.); names of witnesses and the justice of the peace; and the date the deed was recorded.

Was \$24.50 Now \$17.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9746&NLC-GenPointers1

SCOTTISH SOLDIERS IN COLONIAL AMERICA, Part Three

The French and Indian War of 1756-1763 led to significant recruitment in Scotland for military service in the American colonies. The experience gained by these soldiers would influence their decision and that of their countrymen to settle in or emigrate to America. For this volume, David Dobson has uncovered information on an additional 750 Scottish colonial soldiers not found in its predecessor (Parts One and Two). Mr. Dobson gives some or all of the following information for each soldier: name, rank, military unit, date(s) and campaign(s) of service, place of birth, when arrived in North America, civilian occupation, date and place of death, and the source of the information.

Was \$12.50 Now \$7.50

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9812&NLC-GenPointers1

EMIGRANTS FROM FELLBACH (Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany), 1735-1930

This title is based on the work of Otto Conrad, published in German in 1934. The passengers' names are arranged alphabetically, obviating the need for an index. Information found on each emigrant includes: full name, occupation, date of departure, and, sometimes, a specific destination in America. In a few cases we learn the name of a passenger's spouse, parent(s), or sibling(s), and the number of accompanying family members.

Was \$17.50 Now \$12.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9857&NLC-GenPointers1

EMIGRANTS FROM THE FORMER AMT DAMME, OLDENBURG (Now Niedersachsen), Germany, Mainly to the United States, 1830-1849

This booklet covers the German townships of Damme, Holdorf, and Neuenkirchen, which are today part of Niedersachsen. Arranged by farming community, it identifies nearly 3,000 persons who emigrated to North America between 1830 and 1849. (Much of the information in this volume was originally published in an article prepared by Johannes Ostendorf from official files.)

Was \$21.50 Now \$14.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9858&NLC-GenPointers1

INDEX TO MARRIAGES AND DEATHS in the New York Herald [1835-1876].

Volume IV: 1871-1876

The "New York Herald" began publication in May 1835 and ran almost continuously for the next 90 years. Recognizing that the "Herald" would be a likely source of vital records for the city's growing Irish Catholic enclave, genealogist James P. Maher compiled an

index to the marriage and death notices from that newspaper, spanning the years 1835 to 1876. The fourth and final volume contains 28,825 death and 10,350 marriage notices. In many cases, the death notices indicate, besides the decedent's name and date of death, his/her age and state of death, city and county of birth, and sometimes the names of his/her survivors. Among the "Herald's" death notices from states other than New York, 6,300 notices reference New Jersey, where many New Yorkers relocated during this time period.

Was \$65.00 Now \$48.50

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9898&NLC-GenPointers1

INDEX TO MARRIAGES AND DEATHS in the "New York World," 1860-1865

In addition to his work with the "Herald," James Maher has compiled an index to 3,500 marriages and about 8,500 obituaries for the years 1860 to 1865 from this short-lived Irish newspaper. The marriages are arranged in two alphabetical sequences: one for grooms and the other for brides. Each marriage entry gives the full names of the bride and groom and the date of the marriage. The death notices are arranged alphabetically, giving each decedent's name and date of death. Persons seeking additional information from a particular marriage or death notice (name of minister, groom's residence, age at death, place of birth, etc.) may contact Mr. Maher, who has transcribed all the genealogically significant data from the notices and stored them in a separate database.

Was \$18.95 Now \$13.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9981&NLC-GenPointers1

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VISIT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS Genealogy Website

The Library of Congress (LC) is the greatest repository of published works in the U.S., including genealogy and local history books and periodicals. Whether or not you are planning to visit the Library itself in the near future, it will pay you to visit its website.

To get on the LC website, go to the following link: <http://www.loc.gov>. At the LC home page, take some time to browse the site as a whole. For example, at the American Memory collection (www.memory.loc.gov), you will find a gateway to rich primary source materials related to the history and culture of the U.S. The site offers more than 7 million digital items from more than 100 historical collections--from ancient Greece to Athens, Ohio. Other popular sites that can be accessed from the LC home page include online exhibitions (are you interested in Bob Hope's vaudeville career?), world cultures, congressional legislation, and a discovery center.

After you tear yourself from the aforementioned diversions (thank goodness for the "back" button!), return to the LC home page. Now click on "Resources for Researchers"

(upper left of page), which will take you to the following page: <http://www.loc.gov/rr/>. Next, click on "General Collections" at the bottom right, and then click on "Local History and Genealogy," which should bring you to the home page for the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room: <http://www.loc.gov/rr/genealogy>.

While much of the Local History and Genealogy site is designed to prepare researchers to work in the Library, you can also do some of your investigating right on the site. For instance, you can search the Library catalogue for a book among its collection of 50,000 published genealogies and 100,000 local histories (<http://catalog.loc.gov/>). You will also find a page of links to genealogical collections at other libraries as well as to a selected list of popular genealogy sites. Staff members of the Local History and Genealogy Division have prepared two dozen bibliographies or guides to a range of genealogy topics that you can access or print out for free: (http://www.loc.gov/rr/genealogy/bib_guid/bibguide.html). If you are about to finish writing a genealogy or local history, you can learn what the procedures are for depositing a copy at the LC and for filing for copyright under "Acquiring Published Genealogies" (<http://www.loc.gov/rr/genealogy>).

On the other hand, if you ARE contemplating a trip to Washington, here are some reasons to visit <http://www.loc.gov/rr/genealogy/> in advance. For example, you will learn which of the major genealogy databases are available to you at the computer work stations in the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room. The staff of the Local History and Genealogy Division conducts tours of the reading room and research seminars to orient new users to LC resources. You'll want to book one or both of these opportunities in advance. Similarly, the site's home page should give you a pretty good idea of what to bring, the Library's circulation policy, and generally how to make the best use of your time at the LC. Finally, if you are accustomed to using a commercial genealogy database (e.g. www.ancestry.com), you can find out in advance which ones are available at the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room.

So, whether you're planning to travel or want to find something online among the LC's 29 million books and other printed materials, 2.7 million recordings, 12 million photographs, 4.8 million maps, and 57 million manuscripts, a visit to <http://www.loc.gov> promises to be rewarding.

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SAVE \$\$ on Your Own "Library of Congress" Genealogy Collection
(Sale prices in effect until 11:59 PM, EDT, Monday, June 16, 2008)

In the past two centuries, genealogists have published tens of thousands of family histories. In fact, since the middle of the 19th-century, the Library of Congress (LC), as we noted above, has served as the repository for some 50,000 of them. As any genealogist should know, the place to start your research--after examining and evaluating the records in your own family's possession--is by learning if someone else has done

research on your family. Having access to a list of published family histories, therefore, can prove to be invaluable.

Recognizing the importance of such a list inspired author Marion Kaminkow to set herself the task of combing through the card catalogue of the LC for family histories. In 1972, Mrs. Kaminkow published *GENEALOGIES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: A Bibliography*. This two-volume work provides bibliographical details of all the family histories deposited at the Library from its establishment through 1972. In 1977 and again in 1986, Mrs. Kaminkow produced two *SUPPLEMENTS* to the base work, extending the coverage by another 14 years. Recognizing that not every genealogist had sent his/her family history to the LC, she canvassed the collections of 24 additional libraries around the U.S. (e.g. the famed Allen County Public Library in Ft. Wayne, Indiana). Her *COMPLEMENT TO GENEALOGIES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS* identifies a staggering 20,000 genealogies not in the collection of our national library. In all, Mrs. Kaminkow produced a bibliography, in five volumes, of well over 50,000 genealogies prepared through 1986.

Since the publication of *GENEALOGIES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS*, a number of U.S. libraries have acquired copies of this remarkable compilation. However, the price (\$430.00 for all five volumes when purchased separately; \$395.00 for the five-volume set) has put them out of the reach of the average researcher. Although we have already reduced the individual prices on these precious reference volumes, we have decided to cut the prices even further on these oversized, hardcover books to bring them within the reach of a large percentage of our subscribers. For seven days only, readers of "Genealogy Pointers" can purchase one or all of the components of *GENEALOGIES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS* at a savings of 60% or more off the retail price.

Imagine having at your fingertips the titles and full bibliographical details of the vast majority of genealogies ever published through 1986! In many cases, the book citations refer to collateral family names, spelling variations, and, sometimes, cross-references to other works--including foreign titles. Here is one example:

GRIM. History of the Grim family of Pennsylvania and its associated families including the following: Merkle, Greenawalt, Fertig, Zechman, Schaeffer, Smith, Felver Schreiner, Creher, Kircher and Moyer families. Published by Mabel Estella Grim Smith, Jennie Lucretia Grim Long, Harry Heber, Compiled and edited by William Gabriel Long (Huntington, W. Va., Printed by Huntington publishing company) 1934. v. 166 pp. illus (incl. ports., maps, facsim., coat of arms) 23 cm. 35-14616. CS71. G86 1934.

As you can see, *GENEALOGIES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS* is more than a booklist; rather, it contains clues that may disclose the next phase of your research. Moreover, since you know where copies of these genealogies are housed, you may even be able to acquire a facsimile copy (e.g., the LC will print copies of its public domain genealogies on demand for a stated fee).

We are pleased to extend this unprecedented offer to own these marvelous books at dramatic savings. Remember, however, these special prices will end at 11:59 PM, EDT, Monday, June 16, 2008.

Don't miss out on this extraordinary opportunity to bring this massive bibliography of family histories from the LC into your own home!

GENEALOGIES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: A Bibliography. In Five Volumes

This is the complete five-volume set, consisting of the two-volume base set of GENEALOGIES, the two SUPPLEMENTS, and the COMPLEMENT.

Was \$395.00/set Sale Price: \$149.95/set

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3133&NLC-GenPointers1

DICK EASTMAN Touts Revised Edition of Mills' "QuickSheet"

[The following article originally appeared in the May 22, 2007, issue of "Dick Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter" and is reprinted here with the permission of the author.]

"QuickSheet: Citing Online Historical Resources. First Revised Edition," Reviewed by Dick Eastman

Elizabeth Shown Mills is well known in genealogy circles for a number of reasons. One of those reasons is her excellent book, EVIDENCE! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian. This book is the definitive guide on how to cite sources in any genealogy work. I wrote a review of this book when it first appeared ten years ago, and I was very impressed with it. I have used it often ever since.

Almost two years ago, Elizabeth produced a condensed QUICKSHEET that is equally valuable. It consists of four laminated pages. It focuses on online sources, a subject that has grown in importance since her book EVIDENCE! was published. A lot of information is crammed into these four pages. A revised edition of the QUICKSHEET is now available.

QUICKSHEET: Citing Online Historical Resources provides a template for citing historical sources on the Internet. It also lays down rules to help you judge the reliability of these sources. The QUICKSHEET contains a series of sample citations, showing the correct way to identify online sources such as databases, census images, and digital books and articles.

The QUICKSHEET is based on the premise that online sources are publications that have the same characteristics as printed publications. It provides rules and models for common record types such as passenger lists, vital records, and newspapers. The QUICKSHEET shows you how to cite the author/creator/owner of a website, title of the website, place

(URL), date posted, and so forth. The QUICKSHEET doesn't replace EVIDENCE! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian; rather, it is more of a supplement to the earlier book.

Best of all, the QUICKSHEET sells for a modest price: \$5.95 plus [\$2.00] shipping. It is available directly from Genealogical Publishing Company at http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3849&NLC-GenPointers1

This tiny QUICKSHEET is a "must have" for all genealogists. I kept the original version next to my computer for nearly two years, and I referred to it often. I have now replaced the previous version with the revised edition and expect to use the new one often in the future.

You can also read my review of the earlier EVIDENCE! Citation & Analysis for The Family Historian in the archives of this newsletter at: <http://www.eogn.com/archives/news9737.htm>.

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CD BARGAINS TOP LIST of Featured Titles for June
(Sale prices in effect until 11:59 PM, EDT, Monday, June 30, 2008)

If you have Ohio ancestry, June is your lucky month. We have replenished our supply of our four Ohio CD-ROM publications as of June 1 and priced them at \$10.00 below retail through the end of this month. Each CD is chock-full of the best books in Ohio genealogy--books like GATEWAY TO THE WEST, the complete run one of the best and scarcest periodical in Ohio genealogy, and EARLY OHIO SETTLERS, David and Ellen Berry's series of Ohio land records that identify the early buyers of federal land tracts in the Buckeye State.

If your interest lies outside of Ohio, you can realize savings too. The other two CDs back in stock pertain to Mayflower families and early Virginia source records, and they are also priced at \$10.00 off their full price.

Be sure to get in on these special savings while our stock lasts. Prices will revert back to retail after 11:59 PM, EDT, Monday, June 30, 2008.

In addition to the six newly stocked and discounted CDs, we have many books to promote in June. In fact, we've published so many books this month we would need several home pages to feature all of them. Be sure to follow upcoming issues of "Genealogy Pointers" for additional June releases.

If your ancestors came from Ireland or Wales, married between 1785 and 1894, or resided in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, one or more of the books listed here may help you find those elusive forebears. This URL will

take you to the page on our website where you'll find short descriptions of each:
http://www.genealogical.com/content/products_new_genealogy.html&NLC-GenPointers1

CDs:

Ohio Land and Tax Records, 1787-1840 (Normally \$29.99 Now \$19.99)
Ohio Vital Records #1, 1800-1850 (Normally \$29.99 Now \$19.99)
Ohio Vital Records #2, 1750s-1880s (Normally \$29.99 Now \$19.99)
Early Ohio Settlers (Normally \$29.99 Now \$19.99)
Genealogies of Mayflower Families (Normally \$29.99 Now \$19.99)
Colonial Virginia Source Records, 1600s-1700s (Normally \$29.99 Now \$19.99)

BOOKS:

Irish Gravestone Inscriptions: A Guide to Sources in Ulster
Marriage Notices, 1785-1794, for the Whole United States
Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army
The Cymry of '76; or Welshmen and Their Descendants of the American Revolution
A Biographical History of Lancaster County [Pennsylvania]
The Flowering of the Maryland Palatinate
Kentuckians in Missouri
Virginia Ancestors and Adventurers
Virginia Northern Neck Land Grants. In Four Volumes [1694-1800]
Index to Marriages of Old Rappahannock and Essex Counties, Virginia, 1655-1900

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"IRISH IMMIGRATION TO ATLANTIC CANADA," by Terrence Punch

[NOTE: The following article is condensed from the Introduction to Mr. Punch's book, ERIN'S SONS: Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada 1761-1853. We ran the article in a February 2008 issue of "Genealogy Pointers"; however, Mr. Punch's book has been in such great demand that we have decided to repeat this article for the benefit of new subscribers.]

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=4708&NLC-GenPointers1

Atlantic Canada consists of the four provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. A useful approach for present purposes is to discuss the island of Newfoundland first, as it received the earliest Irish settlers, then to examine Prince Edward Island, which for a brief moment almost came to be dubbed "New Ireland." I have treated the two mainland provinces together, since they shared much, though not all, of their Irish settlement history. By presenting some idea of the Irish arrival in the region within the broader story of settlement by people of European stock, it is possible to note some of the economic, logistical influences at work rather than merely to deal in politics and religion which, while important, were not the decisive factors in the settlement of Atlantic Canada.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Until the Treaty of Utrecht was signed in 1713, Newfoundland was virtually uncolonized despite over two centuries of sustained European contact and the banks fishery offshore. No successful settlement scheme had planted British people there. Newfoundland offered little to permanent inhabitants in an age when people had to be self-sufficient in food if they proposed to live remote from sources of supply. The ocean posed a nearly insurmountable barrier. Europeans required considerable stores of grain or the local ability to produce this staple food. The poor soil and damp climate of Newfoundland ruled out such agricultural efforts.

Newfoundland's main attraction was to provide a shoreline where seasonal fishermen built stages to dry their fish each summer, but as late as 1713 fewer than a thousand people could be said to live there permanently. This suited official policy, because the English government did not want large numbers of experienced seamen living far from home should they be needed to man naval vessels in the event of war.

Two circumstances altered the situation after mid-century and did encourage some permanent settlement. First, the potato was introduced into Newfoundland in the 1750s. Potatoes can thrive in poor soil and a damp climate, so their easy cultivation in quantity on small plots was tremendously significant for Newfoundland settlement. Second, the British conquest of Canada opened a major trade route between Great Britain and the St. Lawrence after 1760. Ship owners had hesitated to send their vessels to St. John's in hopes of finding either an assured market or a return cargo. Now, ships traveling between Quebec and Britain found it profitable to put into St. John's in order to complete a cargo or to deliver a consignment. This further stabilized the town.

By 1783, mercantile activity and strength at St. John's enabled its merchants to take advantage of the American loss of the West Indies trade after the American Revolution. Newfoundland's cheap salt fish was attractive to planters in the West Indies as food for the slaves on the large estates. Returning ships sailed with holds stored with rum, sugar, and molasses. This further strengthened Newfoundland and, by 1800, nearly 19,000 people, mainly fishermen and people in associated trades such as box and barrel makers, lived there (1).

Despite a sprinkling of Irish, most of that earlier population derived from south-western England. During the 1790s, numbers of Irish were attracted by the wages paid in the Newfoundland fishery, and they quickly became a major component in the population. The Irish arrival was concentrated in time, mainly falling between 1785 and 1835. They were drawn there from Waterford, Kilkenny, Wexford, Tipperary, and east Cork. Though they came out as servants and hands on fishing ships, many Irish became independent fishermen once the fishery changed to a more family-oriented enterprise later in the 1800s (2).

Thanks to the increased opportunities for earning a living (however meager and near-subsistence we might consider it), Newfoundland's population trebled between 1814 and 1850, to about 105,000. This doubled again by 1900. West Country English and southern Irish formed the backbone of the population.

Newfoundland's advantage ended with the return of peace in 1815 and a brief but serious demographic crisis which continued until the opening of seal hunting enabled fishermen to remain in Newfoundland. The Industrial Revolution in Britain created a rapidly growing demand for grease and oil. Seal oil and fat were the major sources of those necessities for more than 30 years. A seasonal pattern evolved in Newfoundland which served the fishermen well during that period (3). The discovery in 1846 by Nova Scotian Abraham Gesner that oil could be distilled from cannel (bituminous or soft coal) enabled petroleum to supersede seal oil as the standard industrial lubricant, and Newfoundland's economy suffered accordingly. The diminishing demand for labor at mid-century ended large-scale immigration from the British Isles to Newfoundland (4).

Consequently, Newfoundlanders tracing ancestry in Britain have a fairly limited number of places in which to seek records. So close was the connection between people in Newfoundland and their places of origin that one may read notices of Newfoundland property offered for sale, and estates being settled, in older newspapers in England and Ireland.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward (until 1799 St. John) Island came under British rule only in 1763, and it legally became part of Nova Scotia in 1765 when Samuel Holland surveyed it into 67 large lots of between 16,000 and 27,000 acres each. Two years later, the British government determined title to the entire island outside the three shire town sites or royalties by lottery. The new proprietors were gentlemen whom A. H. Clark termed "the worthiest names on the list" of retired officers and prominent office-seekers (5). Each proprietor was expected to settle 100 Protestants on his lot within 10 years. St. John Island made slow progress as a distinct colony after 1769. By 1797, one-third of the lots were uninhabited and 10 others averaged three settlers apiece. If the proprietors hoped to establish an old-world farm tenantry in America, Prince Edward Island's example proved conclusively that once people reached North America they expected to own land in freehold and not serve an absentee landlord.

Prince Edward Island received few settlers before 1775. Presbyterian Scots came mainly from Argyllshire, Galloway, and Perthshire, as well as Catholic Highlanders from the MacDonaldestates. Several hundred Loyalist families later reached the Island from the central colonies of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania (6).

Like Newfoundland, but unlike the mainland provinces, Prince Edward Island derived more of its population directly from the British Isles than from other parts of North America. In 1798, a total of 3,700 Islanders were of British origins--2100 Scots, about

200 Irish, and 700 English--meaning that 700 of British origin had come from elsewhere within North America, or were discharged servicemen (7).

The basic population patterns of the Island were established early in the 19th century, as immigration raised the number of people from 5,000 in 1800, to 23,000 by 1827, and 47,000 in 1841. Some Channel Islanders from Guernsey arrived in 1806, Scots from Oban and Clydesdale a little later, West Country English in the 1820s, about the same time that County Monaghan Irish arrived via the port of Dundalk, and Wexford and Waterford Irish from the latter port.

Significant immigration to Prince Edward Island from the British Isles ended after 1850. On the Island, the Scots predominated in more than half of the 67 lots, and the Irish and English in about half a dozen each. The Scots tended to become relatively fewer in the western and northern districts, and the Irish the opposite. The Island had scarcely seen the end of immigration when the combination of attractive work opportunities in the U.S. and the narrow economic base of the Island produced emigration. Despite a healthy birthrate, the Island suffered a 25% net loss in population between 1881 and 1931.

THE MAINLAND PROVINCES

New Brunswick was once part of Nova Scotia, as Sunbury County. Together with Sackville Township, it returned members to the Assembly in Halifax until 1784, when the British government established New Brunswick at the behest of certain Loyalists.

Other than a handful of English families at Annapolis Royal after 1713, British settlement in the mainland provinces began with the founding of Halifax in 1749. Halifax commenced with 2,500 colonists, but wholesale desertion, personal unsuitability of many individuals, and a high mortality rate cut their numbers in half within 18 months. A few hundred Irish fisherfolk and New England joiners, carpenters, and masons replaced some of the attrition. John Dick was hired by the British government to recruit and ship "Foreign Protestants" from the Rhine, Switzerland, and Montbeliard to Nova Scotia (8). By this means, 2,700 people were brought to the region, though the lure of more settled colonies elsewhere and a local epidemic soon reduced their numbers. The politically motivated insistence of the British that settlers be Protestant did not help, and many of the foreign recruits were turned away as suspected "Papists."

The need for a reliable English-speaking population in Nova Scotia was plain. The expulsion and flight of the Acadians in the later 1750s made arable land available for such newcomers. In 1758, Governor Charles Lawrence issued a proclamation offering 100 acres to each Protestant settler, with a further 50 acres for each dependent. Advertising was directed toward New England, which was becoming overpopulated due to natural increase and a growing shortage of arable land. Nova Scotia offered an eastern frontier to New England Planters from 1759 until the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War.

Mainland Nova Scotia was greatly affected by the arrival of the New England Planters. Over 8,000 Planters came to fish and farm by 1775. By comparison, few settlers arrived directly from Britain in that decade. Townships populated by former New Englanders sprouted up all around the western seaboard and neighboring tracts of good soil. Coastal trading and fishing were the major activities, and some form of Congregationalism became the main religious tradition. Fishing remained important, but Congregationalism largely disintegrated when its clergy, almost to a man, decamped to New England during the American Revolution.

At the head of Fundy, Amherst, Londonderry, and Truro townships attracted Ulster Irish either by way of New Hampshire or directly from the port of Derry (9). Other Irish, usually Protestant, appeared in significant numbers at Granville, New Dublin, and New Donegall (now Pictou) by 1770. The ship "Hector" deposited about 180 Scots from Ross and Loch Broom in Pictou in 1773. Several hundred Yorkshire people settled between 1772 and 1775 on the Chignecto Isthmus, where Nova Scotia and New Brunswick adjoin, and at Granville, in Annapolis County (10).

In 1775, greater Nova Scotia had a population of whom nearly 60% were natives of New England or their children. Direct settlers from the British Isles consisted of the Yorkshire folk, the Ulster Irish, two hundred Scots, and the growing southern Irish community around Halifax. When next the British element grew rapidly, the influx was of the Loyalists from this side of the Atlantic after the American Revolution.

Between 1776 and 1784, 35,000 to 40,000 Loyalists more than doubled greater Nova Scotia's population. The influx necessitated a major adjustment and drastic measures in a short time. In 1784, Britain split off New Brunswick and Cape Breton from Nova Scotia as separate colonies. The 15,000 Loyalists in New Brunswick swamped the Planter population and came to dominate the political and economic life of the new colony. Nova Scotia proper received about 20,000 Loyalists. Many of them soon removed to Britain, Upper Canada, or returned to the new U.S. after a few years.

British Isles immigration was thin between 1792 and 1815. Several ships from Scotland arrived during the 1790s with settlers for the future Antigonish and Pictou counties. Southern Irish appeared on the Atlantic coastline and Halifax, many by way of Placentia or St. John's, Newfoundland. During the war years before 1815, very few immigrant ships landed here. The Scots are chronicled by Jack Bumsted and Lucille Campey, while the Irish are covered in several accounts by Toner, MacKenzie, O'Grady, and Punch (11).

After 1815, British immigration to the Maritimes dramatically increased. Scots predominated in Nova Scotia by a ratio of 7:2 over the Irish in second place (12). The other 10% came from England, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Channel Islands. The Irish made a deeper impression in New Brunswick, where they arrived in strength. This was not entirely direct migration from Ireland, since many had come via Newfoundland, while others had been discharged from the armed forces and received land grants. Between 1819 and 1826, New Brunswick gained 12,000 Irish settlers whose preferred destinations included Westmorland and Northumberland counties, the city of Saint John,

and its adjacent coastline. The flow continued into the 1840s. A glance at the advertisements for lost relatives in the newspaper the "Boston Pilot" of that period reveals that Irish were streaming through New Brunswick toward American cities in search of relatives, townsmen, and opportunities for work (13).

Nova Scotia had a substantial Irish influx between 1815 and 1845, but they were outnumbered by the Highland Scots (14). The Irish who reached Nova Scotia and eastern New Brunswick came from a band of southern Irish counties: Cork, Wexford, Kilkenny, Waterford, Tipperary, and Kerry, with the more easterly ones prevalent before 1835 and the others thereafter. Prince Edward Island's Irish arrivals of that era came mainly from Monaghan in the north and Wexford in the south.

The Great Famine boosted the flow into a flood in the later 1840s, mainly in Saint John. In the decade of 1840, New Brunswick received 59,000 Irish, one-third of whom died or left within a year or two. Western Ireland and Louth were strongly represented among this group (15). The landing of famine Irish in Saint John was not typical of Irish immigration into Atlantic Canada. It remains a persistent piece of folk memory that the Irish here were fleeing the "Potato Famine" (16).

From 1815 to 1851, the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick grew rapidly, thanks largely to the immigration of the Scots and the Irish. There were fewer than 150,000 inhabitants in the two mainland provinces in 1815 on the eve of that mass migration. By 1851, the two counted half a million people. When we consider that half of the Irish and one-quarter of the Scots had scarcely reached this region before they migrated onward, the growth of population amounted to a demographic revolution for the region (17).

CONCLUSION

An American visitor two decades later remarked on "the complete isolation of the people of these colonies; the divisions among them; the separate pursuits, prejudices, languages; they seem to have nothing in common; existence without nationality; a mere exotic life with not a fiber rooted firmly in the soil. The colonists are English, Irish, Scotch, French, for generation after generation" (18).

Eventually, those parochial walls began to fall, and a more regional character developed. The genealogists of our later age have some cause to appreciate the former survival of particularism, for to it we owe the strong awareness of ancestry and the highly developed sense of identity which distinguishes Atlantic Canada.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Michael Staveley, "Population Dynamics in Newfoundland: The Regional Patterns," in John J. Mannion, ed., *The Peopling of Newfoundland* (St. John's: Memorial University of Newfoundland, 1977), p. 53.

2. Shannon Ryan, "Introduction to Newfoundland History," in Elsa Hochwald, ed., *Family History Seminar 1987* (St. John's: Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society, 1988), p. 12.
3. Chesley Sanger, "The Evolution of Sealing and the Spread of Permanent Settlement in Northeastern Newfoundland," in Mannion, op. cit., pp. 136-151, discusses this development.
4. John J. Mannion, "Introduction," in Mannion, op. cit., p. 7.
5. Andrew Hill Clark, *Three Centuries and the Island* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1959), p. 42.
6. Ibid., p. 58. *An Island Refuge; Loyalists and Disbanded Troops on the Island of Saint John* (Charlottetown: Abegweit Branch of the United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada, 1983), passim.
7. Clark, pp. 58-61.
8. Winthrop P. Bell, *The 'Foreign Protestants' and the Settlement of Nova Scotia* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1961).
9. About two-thirds of the population of those three townships had origins in Ireland, if we judge by the 1770 census.
10. Peter Wilson Coldham, *Emigrants from England to the American Colonies, 1773-1776* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1988), pp. 13-19, 21-22, 15-137.
11. L. F. S. Upton, ed., *The United Empire Loyalists: Men and Myths* (Toronto: The Copp Clark Publishing Company, 1967), pp. 1-9. J. M. Bumsted, *The People's Clearance 1770-1815* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1982); Lucille H. Campey, *After the Hector; The Scottish Pioneers of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton 1773-1852* (Toronto: Natural Heritage Books, 2004). For the Irish, see P. M. Toner, ed., *New Ireland Remembered* (Fredericton: New Ireland Press, 1988); A. A. MacKenzie, *The Irish in Cape Breton* (Antigonish: Formac Publishing, 1979); Brendan O'Grady, *Exiles and Islanders: The Irish Settlers of Prince Edward Island* (Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2004); and Terrence M. Punch, *Irish Halifax: The Immigrant Generation, 1815-1859* (Halifax: St. Mary's University, 1981), and "'Gentle as the Snow on a Rooftop': the Irish in Nova Scotia to 1830," in *The Untold Story: the Irish in Canada, Vol. I* (Toronto: Celtic Arts of Canada, 1988), pp. 215-229.
12. Figures based on land grant applications, ca. 1800-1840 (NSARM, RG 20, Series "A").
13. Daniel F. Johnson, *Irish Emigration to New England Through the Port of Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada, 1841 to 1849* (Baltimore: Clearfield Company, 1997).

14. J. S. Martell, Immigration to and Emigration from Nova Scotia 1815-1838 (Halifax: Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 1942), p. 95.

15. Mary McDevitt, "The Enduring Testimony: St. Mary's Cemetery, Saint John," in Michael Toner, ed., "New Ireland Remembered" (Fredericton, 1988), pp. 155-156.

16. Terrence M. Punch, Irish Halifax: The Immigrant Generation, 1815-1859 (Halifax: Saint Mary's University, 1981), p. 11.

17. Terrence M. Punch, In Which County? Nova Scotia's Surnames from Birth Registers, 1864 to 1877 (Halifax: Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia, 1982), p. 8.

18. Frederic S. Cozzens, Acadia; or, a Month with the Blue Noses (New York: Derby & Jackson, 1859), p. 90.

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BLOG: Conducting Surname Research

A surname can tell you a lot about someone. Some names derive from specific places or regions of a country. Others are actually modifications or shortenings of entirely different names. Still others derive from the names of animals, plants, insects, and so forth. In genealogy, knowing where surnames come from and how they have been changed over time can make the difference in finding a sought-after ancestor. Want to know more about surname research? Check out the latest article posted on our blog, www.genealogyandfamilyhistory.com today.

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