

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE DRAFT OF A CHARTER, FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF HALIFAX IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA

## Chapter 1 : Nova Scotia | Catholic Answers

*Fleming, P. Atlantic Canadian imprints, Search the history of over billion web pages on the Internet.*

Before contact they called the area around the Halifax Harbour Jipugtug anglicised as "Chebucto" , meaning Great Harbour. There is evidence that bands would spend the summer on the shores of the Bedford Basin , moving to points inland before the harsh Atlantic winter set in. Examples of Mikmaq habitation and burial sites have been found from Point Pleasant Park to the north and south mainland. The British founded Halifax in order to counter the influence of the Fortress of Louisbourg [8] after returning the fortress to French control as part of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle The establishment of the Town of Halifax , named after the British Earl of Halifax , in led to the colonial capital being transferred from Annapolis Royal. The war began when Edward Cornwallis arrived to establish Halifax with thirteen transports and a sloop-of-war on June 21, In , the sailing ship Alderney arrived with immigrants. Municipal officials at Halifax decided that these new arrivals should be settled on the eastern side of Halifax Harbour. Four of them were killed on the spot, one was taken prisoner and one escaped. The attack was on the sawmill which was under the command of Major Gilman. Six of his men had been sent to cut wood. Four were killed and one was carried off. The other escaped and gave the alarm. As well, to carry out this task, two companies of rangers raised, one led by Captain Francis Bartelo and the other by Captain William Clapham. The first of these was in July The town was laid out in the autumn of that year. They destroyed the buildings. They also attacked near the South Blockhouse located at the south end of Joseph Howe Drive , at a sawmill on a stream flowing out of Chocolate Lake. They killed two men. Halifax provided the base for the Siege of Louisbourg and operated as a major naval base for the remainder of the war. In each raid, Gautier took prisoners or scalps or both. Pierre went on to participate in the Battle of Restigouche. A few days later, the same partisans also raided Fort Cumberland. They began gathering in large numbers at various points throughout the province and behaving in a confident and, according to the British, "insolent fashion". Officials were especially alarmed when Natives concentrated close to the two principal towns in the province, Halifax and Lunenburg, where there were also large groups of Acadians. The government organized an expulsion of 1, people, shipping them to Boston. The government of Massachusetts refused the Acadians permission to land and sent them back to Halifax. Wolfe and his men purchased 70 bottles of Madeira wine , 50 bottles of claret and 25 bottles of brandy. The original settlers, who were often discharged soldiers and sailors, left the colony for established cities such as New York and Boston or the lush plantations of the Virginias and Carolinas. However, the new city did attract New England merchants exploiting the nearby fisheries and English merchants such as Joshua Maugher who profited greatly from both British military contracts and smuggling with the French at Louisbourg. With the addition of remaining territories of the colony of Acadia, the enlarged British colony of Nova Scotia was mostly depopulated, following the deportation of Acadian residents. In addition, Britain was unwilling to allow its residents to emigrate, this being at the dawn of their Industrial Revolution , thus Nova Scotia invited settlement by "foreign Protestants ". The region, including its new capital of Halifax, saw a modest immigration boom comprising Germans , Dutch , New Englanders , residents of Martinique and many other areas. In addition to the surnames of many present-day residents of Halifax who are descended from these settlers, an enduring name in the city is the "Dutch Village Road", which led from the "Dutch Village", located in Fairview. Dutch here referring to the German "Deutsch" which sounded like "dutch" to Haligonian ears. Richard Bulkeley builds The Carleton - other than 2 churches, it is the oldest building in Halifax Lawrencetown was raided numerous times during the war and eventually had to be abandoned as a result For many decades Dartmouth remained largely rural, lacking direct transportation links to the growing military and commercial presence in Halifax, except for a dedicated ferry service. The former Halifax County was one

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of the five original counties of Nova Scotia created by an Order in Council in Halifax Harbour had served as a Royal Navy seasonal base from the founding of the city in , using temporary facilities and a careening beach on Georges Island. Land and buildings for a permanent Naval Yard were purchased in and the yard was officially commissioned in Land and buildings for a permanent Naval Yard were purchased by the Royal Naval Dockyard, Halifax in and the Yard was officially commissioned in In Halifax became the summer base for the squadron which shifted to the Royal Naval Dockyard, Bermuda for the remainder of the year. While it had quickly become the largest Royal Navy base on the Atlantic coast and had hosted large numbers of British army regulars, the complete destruction of Louisbourg in removed the threat of French attack. With peace in , the garrison and naval squadron was dramatically reduced. By the mids the town was feeling its first of many peacetime slumps. The government did not have enough money to pay for oil for the Sambro lighthouse. The militia was unable to maintain a guard, and was disbanded. Provisions were so scarce during the winter of that Quebec had to send flour to feed the town. While Halifax was remote from the troubles in the rest of the American colonies, martial law was declared in November to combat lawlessness. He brought with him officers, men, and over 4, loyalist refugees , and demanded housing and provisions for all. Throughout the conflict, and for a considerable time afterwards, thousands more refugees, often "in a destitute and helpless condition" [41] had arrived in Halifax or other ports in Nova Scotia. This would peak with the evacuation of New York, and continue until well after the formal conclusion of war in Citadel Hill Fort George during the American Revolution During the American Revolution, Halifax became the staging point of many attacks on rebel-controlled areas in the Thirteen Colonies , and was the city to which British forces from Boston and New York were sent after the over-running of those cities. After the War, tens of thousands of United Empire Loyalists from the American colonies flooded Halifax, and many of their descendants still reside in the city today. In , at the end of the American Revolution, a group of Quakers from Nantucket arrived in Dartmouth to set up a whaling trade. They built homes, a Quaker meeting house, a wharf for their vessels and a factory to produce spermaceti candles and other products made from whale oil and carcasses. It was a profitable venture and the Quakers employed many local residents, but within ten years, around , the whalers moved their operation to Wales. Only one Quaker residence remains in Dartmouth and is believed to be the oldest structure in Dartmouth. Other families soon arrived in Dartmouth, among them was the Hartshorne family. They were Loyalists who arrived in , and received a grant that included land bordering present-day Portland, King and Wentworth Streets. Woodlawn was once part of the land purchased by a Loyalist, named Ebenezer Allen who became a prominent Dartmouth businessman. In , he donated land near his estate to be used as a cemetery. Many early settlers are interred in the Woodlawn cemetery including the remains of the "Babes in the Woods," two sisters who wandered into the forest and perished. He became the Commander-in-Chief, North America. He had a significant impact on the city. As a result, in , the inhabitants of the county voted to name their town Kentville after him. While in Halifax he was promoted to lieutenant-general in January Just over twelve months later he left Halifax [47] and arrived in England on August 31, where it was expected his next appointment would be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

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## Chapter 2 : Glace Bay, Nova Scotia : Wikis (The Full Wiki)

*The draft of a charter, for the incorporation of the town of Halifax in the province of Nova-Scotia by Halifax (N.S.) 1 edition - first published in The Halifax City Charter with the ordinances and by-laws.*

Edmund Rice Association, The Rice Family - Supplement 2 -- Part 1. The Rice Family - Supplement 2 -- Part 2. Vital records of Athol, Massachusetts, to the end of the year Vital records of Marlborough, Massachusetts, to the end of the year US Social Security Administration. Bent Family in America. The record of births, marriages and deaths and intentions of marriage, in the town of Stoughton , and in the town of Canton Vital records of Natick, Massachusetts, to the year Vital records of Framingham, Massachusetts, to the year Worcester births, marriages, and deaths. Worcester Society of Antiquity, Vital records of Westborough, Massachusetts, to the end of the year National Archives and Records Administration. Vital records of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, to the year New England Historic Genealogical Society, History of the town of Princeton. Town of Princeton, Vital records of Princeton, Massachusetts, to the end of the year Vital records of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, to the end of the year Vital records of Sterling, Massachusetts. Vital records of Leicester, Massachusetts, to the end of the year Concord, Massachusetts; Births, Marriages, and Deaths - Vital records of Conway, Massachusetts, to the year Birth, marriage and death register, church records and epitaphs of Lancaster, Massachusetts, - Vital records of Roxbury, Massachusetts, to the end of This record is an undated transcript from original records. Vital records of Sutton, Massachusetts, to the end of the year Vital records of Templeton, Massachusetts, to the end of the year Vital records of Townsend, Massachusetts, town records to with marriage intentions to and cemetery inscriptions. Vital records of Westminster, Massachusetts, to the end of the year Vital records of Sherborn, Massachusetts, to the year Vital records of Brookfield, Massachusetts, to the end of the year Vital records of Bolton, Massachusetts, to the end of the year Vital records of Hardwick, Massachusetts, to the year Vital records of Sturbridge, Massachusetts, to the year Vital records of Phillipston, Massachusetts, to the end of the year Vital records of Mendon, Massachusetts, to the year Vital records of Harvard, Massachusetts, to the year Vital records of Upton, Massachusetts, to the end of the year Vital records of Milford, Massachusetts, to the year Vital records of the town of Boylston, Massachusetts, to the end of the year Vital records of Needham, Massachusetts, Descendants of Captain George Barbour of Medfield to Edmund Dana Barbour, For person date and place given certificate. Genealogical Publishing Co, - Vital records of Medfield, Massachusetts, to the year The old records of the town of Fitchburgh, Massachusetts. Sentinel Printing Co, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, With any census there are occasional problems with the information provided to and recorded by the census enumerator. There are also hand writing problems. With this transcription there are also occasional problems introduced by the transcriber. For example, in one county the surname Sulis was repeatedly transcribed as Seelis and the small letter "l" was repeatedly entered using the number "1. Index to Deaths in Massachusetts. Registry of Vital Records and Statistics. Vital records of Salem, Massachusetts, to the end of the year Vital records of Holliston, Massachusetts, to the year Vital records of Newbury, Massachusetts, to the end of the year Collections of the Worcester Society of Antiquity. The Dedham Transcript, Vital records of Reading, Massachusetts, to the year Vital records of Groton, Massachusetts, to the end of the year Vital records of Beverly, Massachusetts, to the end of the year Dorchester Births, Marriages, and Deaths to the end of Vital records of Deerfield, Massachusetts, to the year Vital records of Lynn, Massachusetts, to the end of the year Vital records of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, to the year Records of Lexington, Massachusetts: Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths to January 1, Vital records of Marblehead, Massachusetts, to the end of the year Vital records of Sharon, Massachusetts, to the year National Archives of Canada. George King is a co-author of this data set. Salt Lake City, UT: King, 22 March Randall is an Ebenezer and Anna Rice

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descendant. King, Maria Johnson certificate. The Family Rafuse - Years. November , to George W. Biographical and genealogical files. Mrs Hupfer is a descendant of Beriah Rice. Mr Smith is a descendant of Beriah Rice. July , to George W. August , to George W. The Beaton Institute file is: Lancelot Press, Ltd, December , to George W. This manuscript does not have page numbers. The reference numbers are individual reference numbers used by Ms McCormick. For numbers with a digit after the decimal point, the digits before the decimal point refers to the parent and the digit after the decimal point is the birth order of the child. Eugene, ON, unpublished manuscript, Nov Nova Scotia Vital Records. Provincial Archives of Nova Scotia. Your author notes that the death dates from the Halifax Herald index are often one to five days after death dates from other sources. The dates appear to be taken from the date of publication of the obituary. If you are researching a person with one of these death dates, you should obtain a certificate of death from the Nova Scotia Department of Vital Statistics or other civil registration office. Walker - Rice Notes.

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## Chapter 3 : List of municipalities in Nova Scotia | Revolvry

*The draft of a charter, for the incorporation of the town of Halifax in the province of Nova-Scotia [electronic resource]. (Halifax [N.S.]: Printed by John Howe & Son, ) (page images at HathiTrust).*

They named the location baie de Glace literally, Ice Bay because of the sea ice which filled the ocean each winter. Following the formation of the Dominion Coal Company in , a number of mines were opened in what was to become Glace Bay. Small communities grew up around the mines and by they came together to form the Town of Glace Bay. At the time of incorporation, the population was 6, In the Glace Bay Mining Company was formed and it operated two mines. The first large colliery, the Hub Shaft, opened in . Large-scale mining commenced in after exclusive mining rights were granted to the Dominion Coal Company. Glace Bay was incorporated as a town nine years later. Coal was transported on the Sydney and Louisburg Railway to both of those ports for shipping. As coal mining became less important, the mines were closed until, in Colliery No. Many residents of Glace Bay started to work at the two other coal mines in the area: However, coal mining continued its decline with Lingan closing in the mids, followed by Phalen in , and Prince in . Fishing was also an important industry throughout the 20th century. However, by the s fish stocks were so depleted that the fishery was closed. Some fish processing still occurs here. Present day The former town of Glace Bay has a population of slightly fewer than 20, people. In , a call centre operated by Stream Global Services , using post-industrialization subsidies opened. The Australian mining consortium Xstrata is the primary partner in the Donkin Coal Development Alliance, which won the rights to develop an abandoned mine site in the nearby community of Donkin. In , the first west to east wireless message was sent across the Atlantic Ocean to England from this site. Marconi chose this site for its elevated flat expanse and unobstructed view out over the ocean. Some of the concrete footings for the massive towers can still be seen on the grounds. Marconi built a much larger wireless site west of here known as Marconi Towers. In he initiated the first permanent transatlantic wireless service from Marconi Towers to its companion site in Clifden , Ireland. Geography Landscape The local landscape is heavily forested and hilly. Some of the low lying areas at the bottom of hills consist of marshes and bogs. There are rocky cliffs around the ocean along most of the coast and erosion continues to be a problem in some areas; part of North Street fell into the ocean due to erosion and the street was split into Upper and Lower North Street. Many areas surrounding former coal mines are experiencing subsidence as the old mine shafts collapse. There are several brownfields around the community at former industrial sites. Flora and fauna Glace Bay has a large amount of forests and swamp surrounding the town and within the town limits. Mammals present in Glace Bay include squirrels , rabbits , fox , deer , mice , muskrats , cats , dogs , and coyotes. Bird species include ducks, great horned owls , Canada geese , crows , seagulls , and pigeons. Pheasant are occasionally seen around wooded areas. Smaller birds such as robins, black capped chickadees, and sparrows are also present. Frogs, salamanders, and snakes are also common in Glace Bay. Glace Bay and the surrounding areas are heavily forested. Common deciduous trees in Glace Bay include poplar , maples , and birches. Oaks , elms and beech trees are also present but they are less common. Common conifers include spruce and balsam with some pine and tamaracks present as well. The introduced Asian plants of Japanese and Giant Knotweed are common throughout the town and surrounding woodlands and are colloquially known as "elephant ears".

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## Chapter 4 : Saint Mary's University (Halifax) - Wikipedia

*The draft of a charter, for the incorporation of the town of Halifax in the province of Nova-Scotia by N.S.) Halifax (Halifax Regional Municipality (Book).*

It forms part of what was formerly Acadie or Acadia and now consists of what is known as the peninsula of Nova Scotia proper and the Island of Cape Breton. The island is separated from the mainland by the Gut or Strait of Canso, an important international waterway connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Gulf of St. This strait is about fifteen miles long and varies in width from half a mile to two miles. Sable Island, a dangerous sand ridge, on which in a Frenchman, named de Lery, made a fruitless attempt to form a settlement, was before the confederation of the provinces a part of the Province of Nova Scotia, but by the Union Act British North America Act of this island came under the exclusive legislative authority of the Dominion Parliament. It is about twenty-five miles long and of varying width. In some places it is about a mile and a half wide. From the numerous shipwrecks that have occurred there, Sable Island has become known as "the graveyard of the Atlantic". The peninsula is connected with the Province of New Brunswick by the Isthmus of Chignecto which is about twelve and a half miles wide. The total area of Nova Scotia is estimated at about 21, square miles. The surface is undulating. There are three mountain ranges, namely: The greatest height of these mountains is feet above sea-level. The rivers are small,, and no part of the country is far from the sea. The lakes are numerous but not large. The coastline of Nova Scotia is about miles and there are numerous ports of refuge. The high tides on the Bay of Fundy constitute an unusual physical feature of the counties lying along the bay. The resources of Nova Scotia are diversified. Farming, mining, fishing, lumbering, and manufacturing yield an ample return to the industry of the inhabitants. In the counties lying along the Bay of Fundy and penetrated by the inlets are valuable dike-lands begun by the early French settlers, and continued after the expulsion of the Acadians by the colonists from New England, who in and took possession of the lands of the expelled Acadians. The agricultural products of the country are hay, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, all of which obtain a local market. In the Annapolis Valley about , barrels of apples are annually produced and shipped to the English markets. The coal is bituminous, and supplies the local demand and a large portion of the markets of the St. Iron, copper, and gypsum are also mined. The coast fisheries are looked upon as very valuable. They consist of salmon, cod, shad, halibut, mackerel, herring, shellfish, and are exported to American and European markets. The forests produce maple, birch, hemlock, spruce, pine, and beech. The manufacturing interests are also extensive, the larger plants being the iron and steel works at Sydney and Sydney Mines. These savages were converted to Christianity by the early French missionaries. Their descendants, numbering at the time of the last official census , belong to the Catholic Church. They live principally on reservations set aside for them by the Government. The descendants of the French settlers form an important body. They numbered at the time of the last census 45, They also are Catholics and are noted for their industry and frugality. The Germans form another important element. They are descended from the body of German settlers who arrived in Nova Scotia shortly after the founding of Halifax and in removed to the County of Lunenburg. Principally Lutherans and Anglicans, they are thrifty and industrious. The English settlers came in after the defeat of the French, and after the Revolutionary War from twenty to thirty thousand loyalists left the United States and settled in Nova Scotia. Later on came accessions from Ireland and Scotland. At the last census these last-mentioned races were estimated as follows: English, ,; Scottish, ,; Irish; 54, There were also negroes in the province. They are descended from slaves who were brought to Nova Scotia before the abolition of slavery in British dominions. The total population of the Province of Nova Scotia in was ,, of whom , were returned as Catholics. He made a landfall on the eastern coast of North America, but whether on Labrador, Newfoundland, or Nova Scotia is uncertain. No actual settlement

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immediately followed the voyages of the Cabots. Lawrence and the mouth of the Hudson River. De Monts arrived at the mouth of the La Have River on the coast of Nova Scotia and he then sailed up the Bay of Fundy and into the sheet of water which is now known as the Annapolis Basin. Here, near what is now the town of Annapolis, a site was chosen for a settlement and to the place de Monts gave the name of Port-Royal. Leaving some of his companions there he sailed along the northern shore of the Bay of Fundy, entered the St. John River and later made his winter quarters at the mouth of the St. The companions whom he left at Port-Royal returned to France. The following year de Monts and the survivors of his party at St. Croix returned to Port-Royal. This was the beginning of European settlement in Canada, and the colony thus established is the oldest European settlement in North America with the exception of St. The colony was temporarily abandoned in , but in the French returned and remained in undisturbed possession until , when a freebooter from Virginia named Argall made a descent upon the colony and totally destroyed it. But in Cromwell sent out a fleet to capture the Dutch colony at Manhattan, and a portion of his fleet sailed into Annapolis Basin, and Port-Royal surrendered to them. In Sir William Phips took command of a naval force from Massachusetts, and he easily took Port-Royal, but he left no garrison there and the French soon reoccupied it. After several years of war terms of peace were again arranged between Great Britain and France by the Treaty of Ryswick and Nova Scotia was once again placed under the rule of France, The final capture of Port-Royal took place in when the French surrendered to Colonel Nicholson, who named the settlement Annapolis in honour of Queen Anne. The long warfare between the two countries for the possession of Nova Scotia proper was brought to a close by the Treaty of Utrecht , which provided that the peninsula should belong to England and the Island of Cape Breton to France. Annapolis became the capital of the colony and the only other English settlement was at Canso. Very few settlers arrived in the country for nearly forty years. The French to regain their position strongly fortified Louisburg on the south-east coast of Cape Breton. War again broke out and in a force was sent from Massachusetts under Colonel William Pepperell. After a siege of seven weeks the Governor of Louisburg was obliged to surrender. This expedition was unfortunate. The fleet encountered bad weather and after the remnants of it arrived at Chebucto Halifax Harbour, the commander and many of the men died; those who survived returned to France. Great Britain held Louisburg for three years after the first capture; and then terms of peace were arranged by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle and Louisburg was given to France. To strengthen the position of the English in Nova Scotia it was determined to establish a permanent settlement on the shores of Chebucto Harbour. Accordingly in June, , Colonel Cornwallis arrived with a number of settlers and founded the town of Halifax. The seat of government, was transferred from Annapolis to the new town, and Cornwallis selected a council to assist him in the administration of the colony. Six years later occurred the cruel expulsion of the Acadians from their fertile lands along the Bay of Fundy. Several thousands of these people were banished from Nova Scotia and scattered in the English colonies from Massachusetts to Louisiana. In many cases families were separated and the event remains a dark blot on the reputation of the English governor of that day. From to the governor of the colony administered its affairs with the assistance of a council, but there were no representatives directly chosen by the people. In the latter year the first representative Assembly was convened in Halifax. By the laws of that time Roman Catholics were disqualified from holding seats in the legislature. The siege lasted for seven weeks and at last the French governor was obliged to surrender unconditionally. Cape Breton was reannexed to Nova Scotia in Many people in the United States who did not approve of the war migrated to the British provinces. These were known as United Empire Loyalists. In the province to which they removed they received free grants of land and they formed a valuable accession to the scant population. At the first session of the Legislature of Nova Scotia a law was passed requiring all Catholic priests to leave the country; and any person who harboured a priest was liable to payment of a large fine. These laws were subsequently repealed. In a Catholic was permitted, for the first time, to take his seat as a member of the Assembly. While Nova Scotia had

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representative government as early as , the executive was not in any way responsible to the people; affairs were so administered for about seventy years. Then arose a strong agitation under the brilliant leadership of Joseph Howe. After several years of discussion and negotiation, in , responsible government was secured and thereafter the tenure of office of the government was made to depend upon the support of the representatives of the people in the Assembly. The next twenty years were years of continued progress. Steam communication was established with England; railways were built; and a revival of trade took place. The legislative functions of the Dominion and of the provinces were separated, and subjects of local concern were assigned to the several provinces. Among the latter may be mentioned education and municipal institutions, solemnization of marriage, and property and civil rights. Among the powers assigned to the Dominion are the postal service, census and statistics, military and naval service and defence, navigation, banking, copyrights, marriage and divorce, and the regulations in regard to the Indians. There is no state religion, and all religious denominations are placed on an equality by the law. The school system is undenominational. The Catholics have no separate schools, but in centres of population where they are numerous and in country districts where they predominate, they are permitted by usage to have teachers of their own belief. There is perfect freedom of worship in every respect. The Province of Nova Scotia is divided into two dioceses: According to the last official census there were 54, Catholics in the Archdiocese of Halifax, and 75, in the Diocese of Antigonish. By chapter 31 of the Acts of the Legislature of Nova Scotia for the year , the Roman Catholic Bishop of Halifax and his successors were incorporated under the name of "the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the City and County of Halifax" with perpetual succession, and power to hold, receive and enjoy real and personal estate.

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## Chapter 5 : Halifax (N.S.) | The Online Books Page

*The draft of a charter, for the incorporation of the town of Halifax in the province of Nova-Scotia [electronic resource]. (Halifax [N.S.]: Printed by John Howe & Son, ), by Halifax (N.S.) (page images at HathiTrust).*

The first permanent European settlement in the region was on the Halifax Peninsula. The establishment of the Town of Halifax, named after the 2nd Earl of Halifax, led to the colonial capital being transferred from Annapolis Royal. The war began when Edward Cornwallis arrived to establish Halifax with 13 transports and a sloop of war on June 21. The resulting explosion, the Halifax Explosion, devastated the Richmond District of Halifax, killing approximately 2,000 people and injuring nearly 9,000 others. Aftermath of the Halifax Explosion, a maritime disaster that devastated the city in 1917. The four municipalities in the Halifax urban area had been coordinating service delivery through the Metropolitan Authority since the late 1950s, but remained independent towns and cities until April 1, 1955, when the provincial government amalgamated all municipal governments within Halifax County to create the Halifax Regional Municipality. The municipal boundary thus now includes all of Halifax County except for several First Nation reserves. On April 15, 1997, the regional council approved the implementation of a new branding campaign for the region developed by the local firm Revolve Marketing. The proposed rebranding was met with mixed reaction from residents, some of whom felt that the change would alienate other communities in the municipality through a perception that the marketing scheme would focus on Metropolitan Halifax only, while others expressed relief that the longer formal name would no longer be primary. Mayor Mike Savage defended the decision, stating: Why does that matter? Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. For example, the community of Spryfield, in the Mainland South area, voted to amalgamate with Halifax in 1997. The city has a significant amount of coastline due to its heavy indentation. The coast is mostly rock with small isolated sand beaches in sheltered bays. The largest coastal features include St. Ann's Bay. The sea heavily influences the climate of the area, causing significant seasonal lag in summer, with August being significantly warmer than June and with September being the third mildest month in terms of mean temperature. Snowfall in Halifax is heavy during the winter, although snow cover is usually patchy owing to the frequent freeze-thaw cycles. Precipitation is high year-round. Winter features a mix of rain, freezing rain and snow with frequent freeze-thaw cycles. Snowfall is heavy in winter, but snow cover is usually patchy owing to the frequent freeze-thaw cycles, which melt accumulated snow. Some winters feature colder temperatures and fewer freeze-thaw cycles; the most recent of which being the winter of 1998, which was the coldest, snowiest and stormiest in about a century. Spring is often wet and cool and arrives much later than in areas of Canada at similar latitudes, due to cooler sea temperatures. Summers are mild and pleasant, with hot and humid conditions very infrequent. Warm, pleasant conditions often extend well into September, sometimes into mid-October. Average monthly precipitation is highest from November to February due to intense late-fall to winter storms migrating from the Northeastern U.S. Halifax can sometimes receive hurricanes, mostly between August and October. An example is when Hurricane Juan, a category 2 storm, hit in September and caused considerable damage to the region. Hurricane Earl grazed the coast as a category 1 storm in 1996. Atlantic sea surface temperatures have risen in recent years, making Halifax and the coast of Nova Scotia somewhat more susceptible to hurricanes than the area had been in the past. The highest temperature ever recorded in the city of Halifax was 38°C. On March 22, the mercury climbed to 10°C.

## Chapter 6 : Catalog Record: Rules and regulations for the establishment | Hathi Trust Digital Library

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## Chapter 7 : Halifax, Nova Scotia - Wikipedia

*Halifax, also known as the Halifax Regional Municipality (HRM), is the capital of the Canadian province of Nova Scotia. The municipality had a population of , in , with , in the urban area centred on Halifax Harbour.*

## Chapter 8 : Browse subject: Queen Hotel (Halifax, N.S.) | The Online Books Page

*History of Nova Scotia Planning Legislation In the Province enacted An Act Respecting the Halifax Regional Municipality, also referred to as the Halifax Regional Municipality (HRM) Charter.*

## Chapter 9 : List of royal tours of Canada (18th–20th centuries) - Wikipedia

*Nova Scotia. Vice-Admiralty Court. The case of the legal tender, argued before, and decided by, the judge of the Vice-Admiralty [sic] Court at Bermuda, , for a breach of the revenue laws.*