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## CHAPTER VI

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### OTHER NOVA SCOTIA SETTLEMENTS, AND EARLY INDIVIDUAL SCOTSMEN

*Stern tide of time, roll back thy crest!  
Re-surge from history's, memory's shore!—  
Give back the names of those who rest,  
Who once were all;—but now no more!*

FROM the earliest days of the British colonisation, Nova Scotia was, in keeping with its name, extremely Scottish. In 1843 statistics from authentic sources gave one-third of the whole population as Scottish or of Scottish descent.

Many of the early settlers, before the United Empire Loyalists, were from Scotland or were Ulster Scotsmen, as is shown in the Pictou settlements. Among the United Empire Loyalists there were also many Scotsmen, and wherever their people settled Scottish surnames were plentiful.

There were many descendants of the famous Fraser Highlanders, such as John Fraser, who died at Shelburne in 1840, aged eighty-eight. This clan was one of the most noted in connection with the history of Canada. As soldiers, dis-

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## *Other Nova Scotia Settlements*

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coverers, statesmen, and divines, many representatives of the name Fraser are famous in our annals.

At Pugwash Harbour there were important Highland settlements. They were men from the Hebrides, and were hardy and industrious. Fort Wallace was another successful settlement.

In 1774 a number of Lowlanders from Dumfriesshire were brought from Prince Edward Island to Pictou. In 1783 the 82nd or Hamilton Regiment was disbanded at Halifax, and the men received grants in Pictou.

Early in the nineteenth century the Frasers made a settlement at Millbrook, and from there certain Macdonalds, Rosses, and Gordons went to Middle River. The Mount Thorn settlement was Protestant. The settlers were McLeans, McLeods, Macdonalds, Chisholms, Camerons, Thompsons, Grants, and Browns.

During the years 1790, 1791, and 1792 many Roman Catholic Highlanders came to the Maritime Provinces, and their numbers were added to year by year up to 1828. Those in Nova Scotia settled chiefly in Antigonish County, Pictou, and Cape Breton. They were principally Chisholms, Macdonalds, Camerons, and Frasers. It is said that the chief of the Chisholms evicted many of his tenants to establish sheep-walks on his estate of Strathglas. A great many left there in 1801, and another party in 1803.

The first Highland Catholics settled the parish of Arisaig in Antigonish County. Bishop Macdonald, in a dedication sermon, said: "In

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## *The Scotsman in Canada*

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1787 the first Catholic Highlander, the pioneer of the faith, took up his solitary abode in the 'forest primeval,' which then wound in unbroken grandeur on these shores."

For years there was a steady stream of immigration into Nova Scotia of people from Sutherland and Lewis. All Antigonish was purely Scottish. Fox Harbour in Cumberland County was settled by Highlanders, and New Edinburgh in Annapolis and Grenville Township were settled by Scotsmen. From the opening of the nineteenth century the Scottish Highlanders flowed steadily into Cape Breton. The late Edward Fraser aided much in the movement. At Grand Anse there was a Scottish colony. Along the Straits of Canso the majority of the inhabitants were descendants of Scottish Highlanders.

The principal immigration into the province in the earlier days was from Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland, and in later years from Argyllshire, Perth, and Caithness. These were chiefly Macdonalds, Macdonells, Frasers, McKenzies, Mackays, Camerons, McLeods, Campbells, Grants, Robertsons, Stewarts, McIntoshes, Malcolms, McIntyres, McNeills, MacNabs, Munros, McLeans, McDougals, Chisholms, McPhersons, Sutherlands, McKinnons, and McQueens.

By the returns in 1887 there were in the province 48,000 Presbyterians, and 47,000 Catholics, upwards of one-half of which were Scotsmen by descent. In the 50,000 inhabitants of Cape Breton of that date, nearly half were Presbyterians, and

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## *Other Nova Scotia Settlements*

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a large proportion of the remainder Scottish Catholics.

The county of Pictou in 1843 had a population of 25,000, principally Scottish and Presbyterian, from Inverness, Ross, Argyll, and Sutherland.

The shores of the Gulf were lined with Highland settlements such as Wallace, Tadmagouche, and other places.

Boulardie Island, St. Anne's Harbour, Bedeque Inlet, and the Straits of Barra were all settled by Highlanders.

The city of Halifax, long a great military depôt as well as a great seaport and commercial centre, has had from the first a large Scottish element in its population.

Probably the best picture of Scottish Halifax is given in the history of the Halifax North British Association, the strongest and oldest Scottish organisation in Canada. We get in its published transactions a long list of Scotsmen of all walks of life—soldiers, merchants, divines, professional men, and statesmen; some with world-wide reputation and others obscure; but all representing the great clans and families of Scotland. In Halifax were stationed some famous Scottish regiments. Here His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, of the Royal Scottish line of Stuart, spent some years as a military commander. Here, like the Allans at Montreal, the Cunards, another noted Scottish family of ship-owners, founded the greatest Atlantic line of steamships. Here lived the great Scottish families of Haliburton, Archibald, Inglis, and Young; and

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## *The Scotsman in Canada*

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here to-day, as half a century ago, the names of Scotsmen are prominent and powerful, as is but fitting in this famous capital of New Scotland.

Among the leading Scotsmen of the city of Halifax and Nova Scotia have been distinguished and noted men, like Lord Dalhousie ; Sir Colin Campbell ; Hon. Wm. Annand ; Hon. Alexander Brymer ; Hon. John H. Duncan, R.N. ; Hon. Jas. Fraser ; Hon. Wm. Garvie ; Lieut.-Col. Charles Gordon ; Principal Grant ; Sir Brenton Haliburton ; Thomas Haliburton ; Hon. John Haliburton ; Col. Irving ; Hon. Alex. Keith ; Chief Justice Macdonald ; Col. Macdonald ; Prof. Macdonald ; Col. McGregor, 93rd Regiment ; Prof. A. Murray ; Gen. Ogilvie ; Hon. James Stewart ; Hon. Alex. Stewart, C.B. ; Hon. Judge Sedgewick ; Chief Justice Strange ; Hon. Wm. Wallace ; Hon. John Young ; Chief Justice Young ; Hon. Wm. Young ; Hon. Senator Dickie ; and Hon. Arthur Rupert Dickie, Minister of Justice for Canada. At the present day, there is the able Premier of the province, the Hon. W. H. Murray ; and the late Lieut-Governor, one of the most eloquent and enthusiastic Highlanders in Canada ; His Honour the Hon. D. C. Fraser, who has just passed away. He was a noted politician and later a justice of the Provincial High Court, which position he resigned to become Lieut.-Governor.

Nova Scotia has given to the Dominion some of her most distinguished men, and it is safe to say that at least the majority of these were of Scottish extraction.