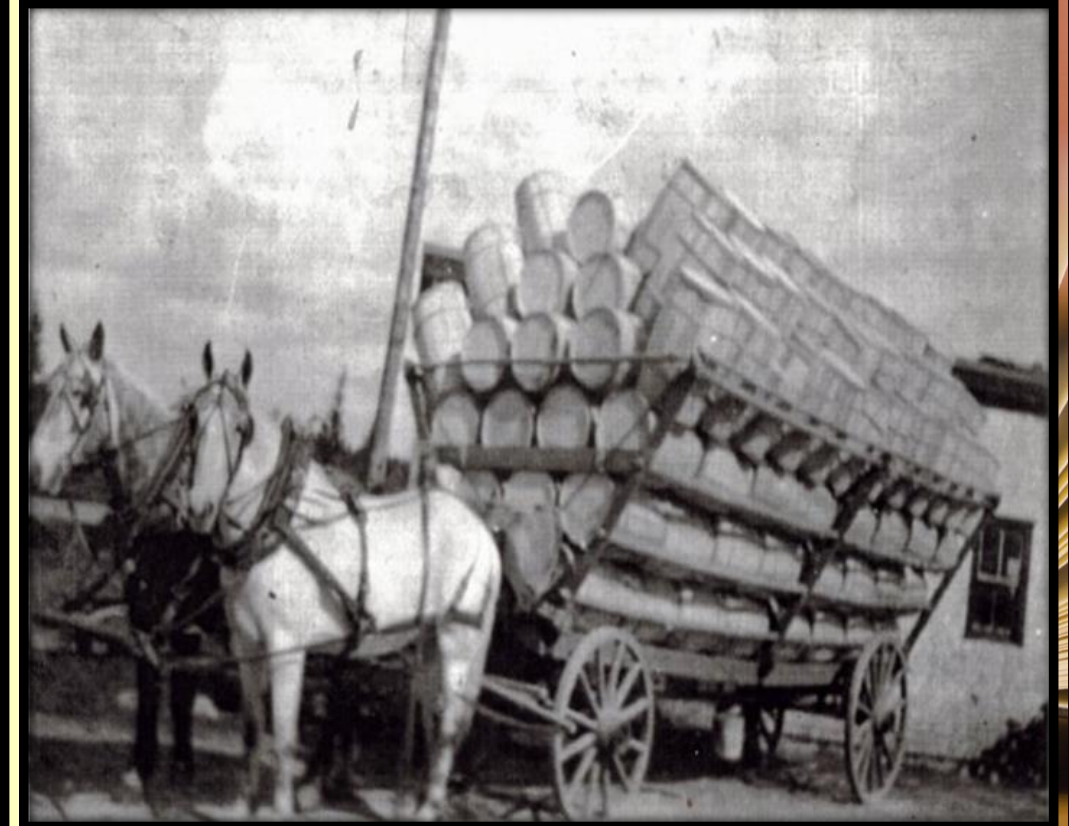


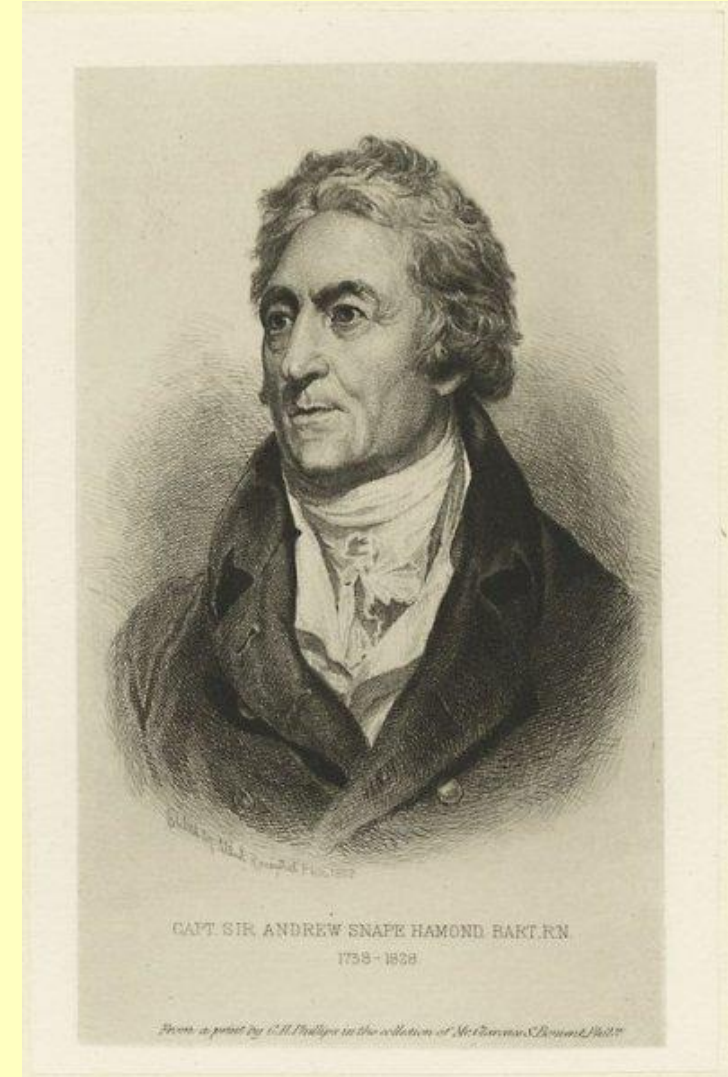
HAMMONDS PLAINS AT TIME OF CONFEDERATION

A presentation by Hammonds
Plains Historical Society



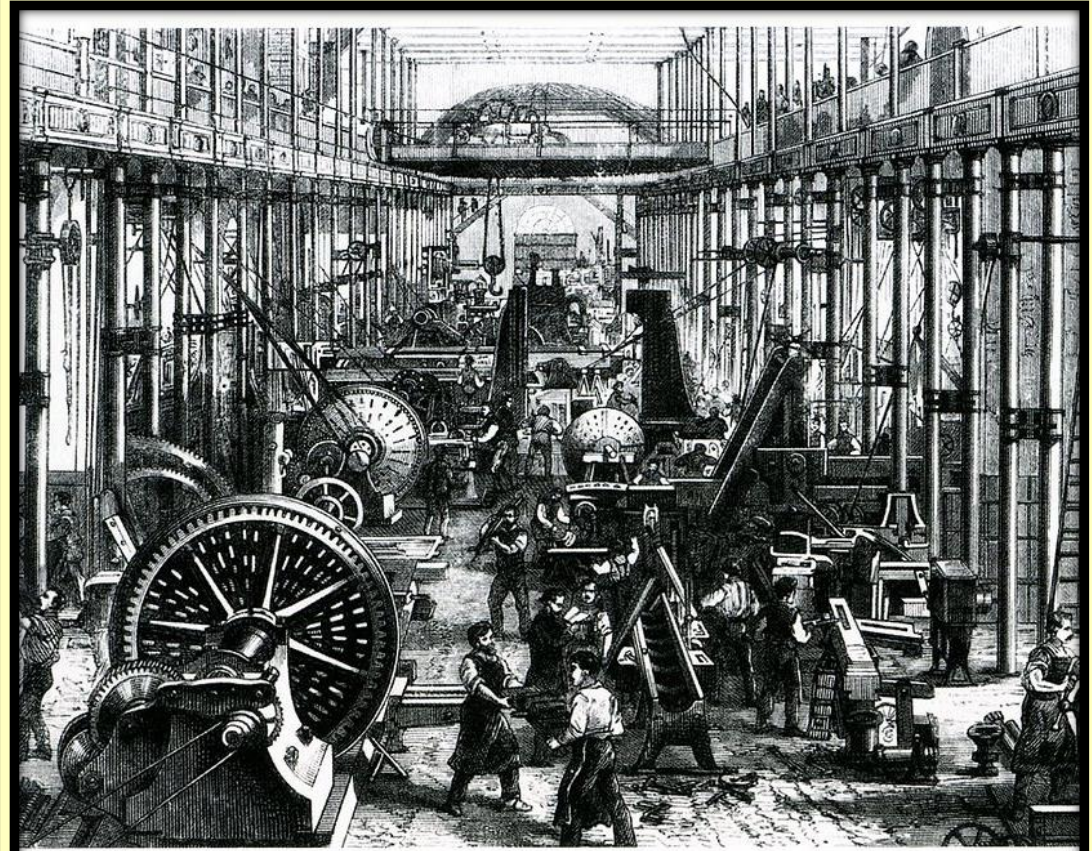
Hammonds Plains Area – Up to 1867

- H P Original Land Grants given out in 1786.
- Second wave of settlers (1810-30), lead the establishment of a village.
- Chesapeake Blacks settle north of H P in 1816. Later to be named Upper Hammonds Plains.
- Communities (Wellington & Kemptown) established in 1816-18) located north of Upper Hammonds Plains.
- Area contained fertile forests, leading to trees being used to support an emerging forestry industry, as mills get created on area lakes, during the first half of the 1800's.
- After the 1820's, settlers start to establish a village along the main road in H P – schools, churches, cemetery, meeting house, blacksmith shop, store, inn, grist mill. The other villages take a little longer.



THE WORLD - 1867

What is Happening in 1867?

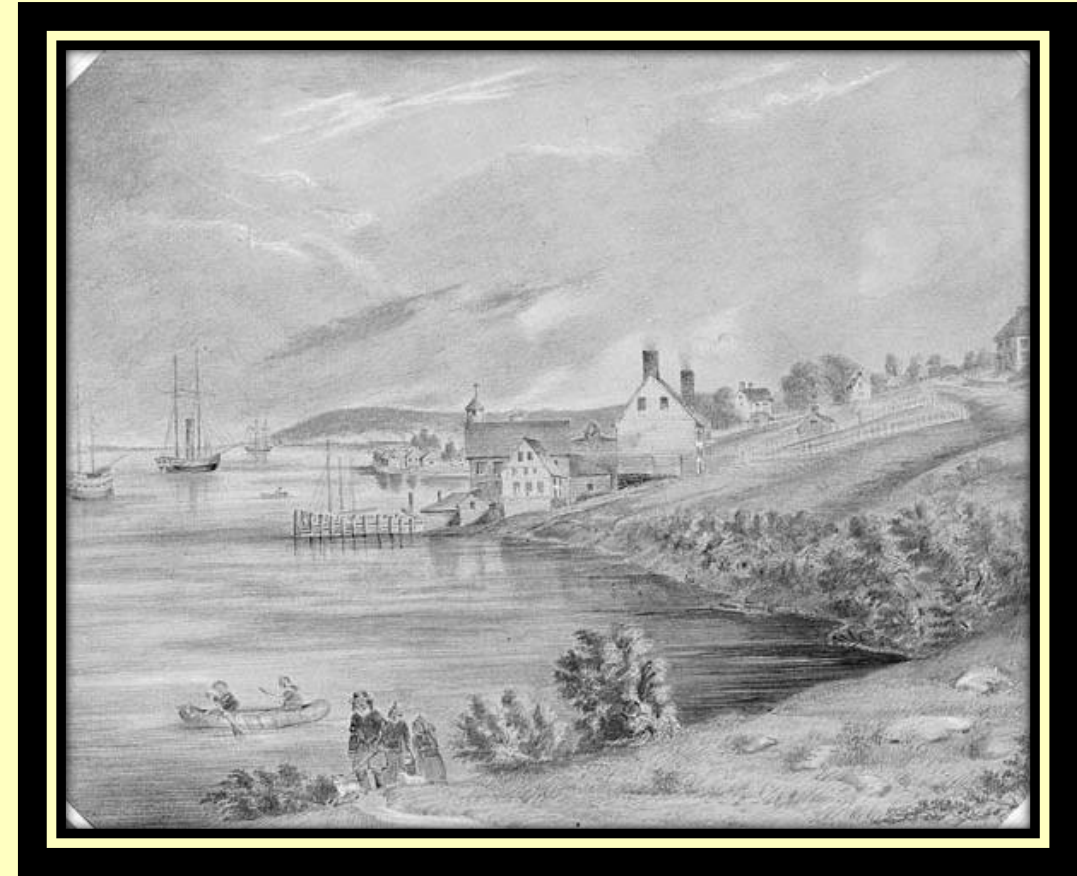


1867 – What is Happening in the World?

- In midst of Industrial Revolution (mass production), travel by Ship/Rail/Horse, mail order catalogs allow rural residents to buy new equipment, public school system developing, large families are the norm.
- First ship passes through Suez Canal
- Alaska is purchased by the US from Russia.
- Johann Strauss waltz 'The Blue Danube', is first performed in Vienna.
- First political May Day march takes place in Chicago.
- Dynamite is patented.
- Pierre Michaux invents front wheel drive bicycle.
- First School for the deaf is opened in the US.
- The modern rose is born in France.
- First typewriter is used.
- D. R. Averill patents ready-mixed paint.
- Women's fashion magazine 'Harper's Bazaar' is first published.
- **British North America receives royal assent, forming the Dominion of Canada. John A. MacDonald becomes first Prime Minister.**

NOVA SCOTIA - 1867

What is Happening in 1867?



1867 – What is Happening in the Nova Scotia?

- Very much rural, although Nova Scotia was in the middle of a growth in towns and villages.
- Golden age of sail.
- A time of increase in per capita wealth, but most of the gains were by urban elites in Halifax. Poverty was common in rural areas.
- Industries such as shipbuilding, farming and railways formed basis of economy.
- Unionized workers becoming more of a trend.
- Outmigration was a common trend.
- Charles Tupper was the leader of the government (premier). He believed that joining Canada would be good for Nova Scotia. After talking with the other leaders at the Charlottetown and Quebec conferences, he agreed to bring Nova Scotia into Confederation.
- Significant portion of population were against confederation. They were led by Joseph Howe, who was leader of Anti-Confederation Party. His party sweep 18 out of 19 seats in federal election of 1867 and 36 out of 38 seats in Provincial election. Joseph Howe became a Member of Parliament. William Annand was chosen as premier.
- The Anti-Confederation Party was never successful in leaving Canada, mostly because they could not get support from London. Instead they worked towards creating 'better terms' within the confederation.

HAMMONDS PLAINS - 1867

What was the Community
Like in 1867?



1867 – Life in Hammonds Plains Area

- Encompasses communities of Hammonds Plains, unnamed African Canadian community, Yankeetown, Kemptown. Population around 720.
- A rural community with farming, coopers and millwrights as main occupations. One road through community, with several side roads leading off. App. 10 Mills, 11 Cooper Shops in the area. Forest Industry becoming leading economic force in community.
- Most families had a barn, where livestock was kept. Horses were used for transportation and working the farm.
- Mix of Family Make Up (Single - widow's, Two Parent small Families, Two Parent large Families, Extended Family, Servants, boarders). Females were generally stay at home folks. Families live in small homes on or near main road. Generations live together.
- Religion played a big part in family life.
- Community consisted of 5 Churches, 2 schools, 2 cemeteries, a community hall, a boarding house, post office.
- No Doctor in area. Had to travel to Halifax for medical emergencies or get a doctor to come to their homes. **Tuberculosis was a major health issue, affecting the young, with many deaths from 1860 – 1880.**
- Folks generally walked to work, to school and to visit neighbours.
- Use horse & cart for heavy loads. Use Horse & buggy for travel / Could travel to Bedford to catch train

1867 – Life in Hammonds Plains Area

- Oil lamps or candles for light.
- Water hand pumps or outdoor wells used for water.
- No indoor bathrooms – just outhouses or chamber pots.
- Small farms in community to supply fresh milk, eggs, butter, meat, vegetables.
- Communication by hand written letters.
- Card games, singing or square dancing as leisure activities.
- Piano in several homes.
- All clothes washed by hand. Hang clothes on clothes line to dry. Clothes pins had been invented
- Deaths were at home.
- Funerals often at home.

1864 Church Map



Florence Mae Haverstock

16

JEFFREYS HILL

HAMMOND'S PLAINS

School House
Lake

Baptism L.

of land owners. When this map was made Florence

Prominent Lower Hammonds/Yankeetown Plains Families - 1867

Thomson

Thomas

Smith

Romans

Melvin

Frizzel

Bezanson

Mason

Haverstock

Johnston

Pace

Prominent Upper Hammonds Plains Families 1867

Emmerson

Marsman

Anderson

Hamilton

Jackson

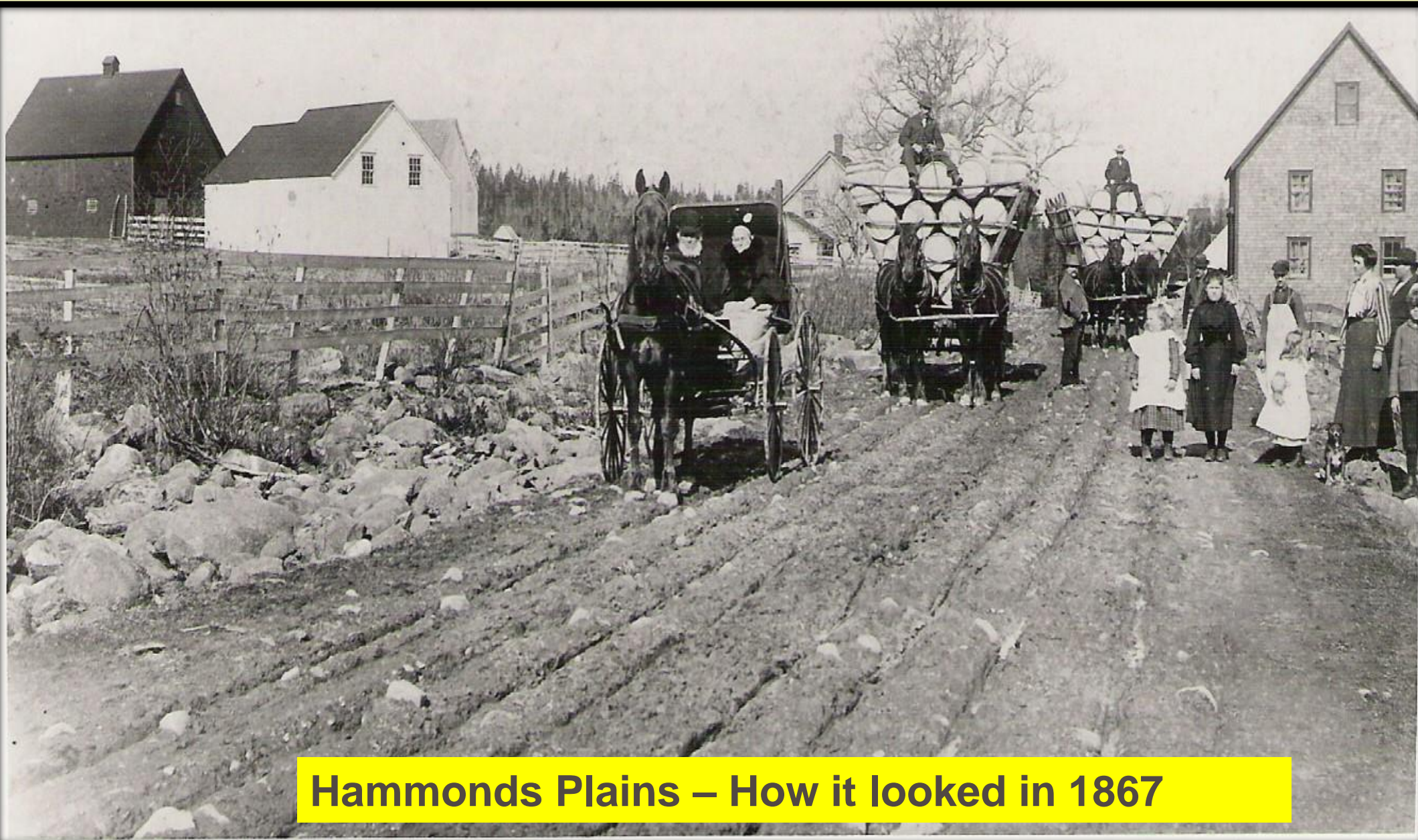
Whylie

Allison

David

Prominent Kemptown Families - 1867

- **Wright**
- **Green**
- **Davidson**
- **Little**
- **Langille**

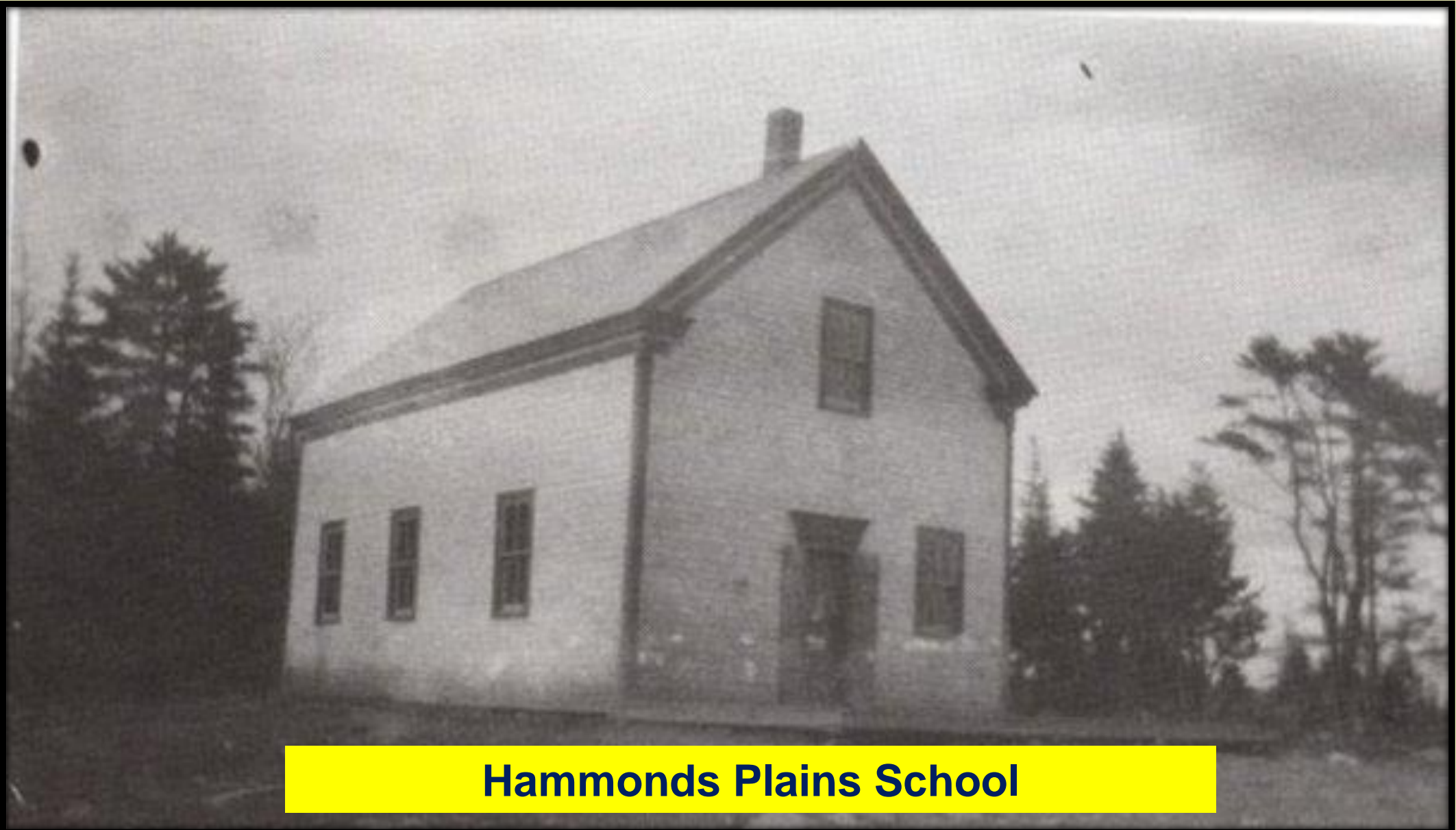


Hammonds Plains – How it looked in 1867



Churches of Hammonds Plains - 1867





Hammonds Plains School



The Mills of Hammonds Plains