

**T**he Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society meets monthly between September and May to hear and to discuss individual papers about personalities, places, and events integral to the history of Nova Scotia.

For more information about the Society, including a list of publications available, visit our website at:

[RNSHS.CA](http://RNSHS.CA)

## The Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society



Schedule of Meetings  
Fall 2019

**S**ince the establishment of the Society in 1878, 44 volumes of the Society's *Collections* have been published. In 1998, the Society began publication of the *Journal* of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society, a successor to both the *Collections* and the *Nova Scotia Historical Review*. It is published annually, and Society members receive a copy as well as notification of the Society's lecture series and general meetings.

### Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society Publications Price List

	Members	Non-Members
Current Issue of <i>Journal</i>	Free	\$30 Canada \$35 USA \$40 International \$20 Student
Back issues of <i>Journal</i> (plus postage)	\$15	\$20
Back issues of <i>Collections</i> (limited availability)		\$5 each

**T**o join the Society, or to order any publications, send a cheque or money order with this slip to:

Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society  
P.O. Box 2622  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3P7

You can also join on-line by visiting our website: [RNSHS.CA](http://RNSHS.CA)

Membership:  
\$30.00 Canada  
\$35.00 U.S.A.  
\$40.00 International  
\$20.00 Student

Application Form

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

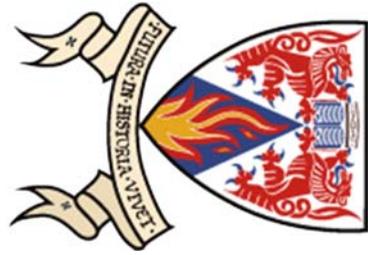
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Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3P7

# THE ROYAL NOVA SCOTIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Lectures are typically held at 7:00 pm. on the 3rd Wednesday of the month at the Nova Scotia Archives, 6016 University Avenue (at the corner of Robie Street). Society lectures are open to the public and are completely free, except for the RNSHS's annual banquet lecture. Please check our website, RNSHS.ca for details, as well as biographical information on all presenters. Please note that the December lecture is held on the second Wednesday of the month.

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|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>September 18, 2019</b><br>7:00 pm | <b><i>The New Nova Scotia: Provincial Tourism, History, and Identity, 1956-1966</i></b>                          | In 1962, the Nova Scotia Travel Bureau hired advertising firm, Dalton K. Camp & Associates (DKCA) to design and distribute tourism promotional materials across North America. This paper argues that the ideas presented in the advertising of DKCA represented a significant shift away from earlier ways of seeing identity and history in tourism promotion. These new ways of seeing reflected consumerism, as well as a more modern understanding of how history could be used to sell a destination.   |
|                                      | Phyllis R Blakeley Memorial Lecture<br><br>Sara Hollett<br><br>Gorsebrook Research Institute                     |   |
| <b>October 23, 2019</b><br>7:00 pm   | <b><i>The Long and Contentious Road to Women's Suffrage in Nova Scotia</i></b>                                   | This presentation highlights key moments in the women's suffrage campaign in Nova Scotia, from the 1830s through the 1960s. It will examine the important roles played by groups such as the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Halifax Local Council of Women, and the Nova Scotia Equal Suffrage Association, as well as individuals such as Eliza Ritchie, Edith Archibald, and Mary Chesley.   |
|                                      | Heidi MacDonald<br><br>University of New Brunswick Saint John  |   |
| <b>November 20, 2019</b><br>7:00 pm  | <b><i>Comprehending the Complexities of Community and Class: Integration at Graham Creighton High School</i></b> | In 1964, when Graham Creighton High School in Cherry Brook, Nova Scotia, opened its doors for integration, many of its feeder communities were relatively rural and isolated. Racial tensions emerged, creating a legacy of conflict. While racism was undoubtedly a contributing factor to tensions between the communities, it must be considered that integration at Graham Creighton was not simply an integration of two races; rather, it was an integration of several very distinct and relatively rural communities. This presentation examines the nuances of community and integration, considering factors such as class, socio-economics, and geography.   |
|                                      | Stefanie R. Slaunwhite<br><br>University of New Brunswick  |   |
| <b>December 11, 2019</b><br>7:00 pm  | <b><i>The Extraordinary Paul Laurent, Mi'kmaw Sagamow</i></b>  | Laurent's career that included being a hostage, leader of armed resistance, negotiator, peacemaker and Treaty signer makes him a towering figure. As an adolescent, he was a hostage in Boston, where his father was hanged. Head of the E'se'katik/ Mirligueche/ Lunenburg band, he became a leader of the Mi'kmaw forces based in the Baie Verte area. Spokesman for his people, Laurent met with the Halifax Council and proposed partition in 1755. He fought in the Beausejour and other campaigns, and became prominent in the Mi'kmaw leaders' debate and dispute about peace and war. Laurent appeared before the Halifax Council again in the French-Mi'kmaw "Scare" of 1762. He had signed the 1760 treaty that became a go-to document in later landmark provincial and Supreme Court decisions. |
|                                      | Bob Sayer  |   |