

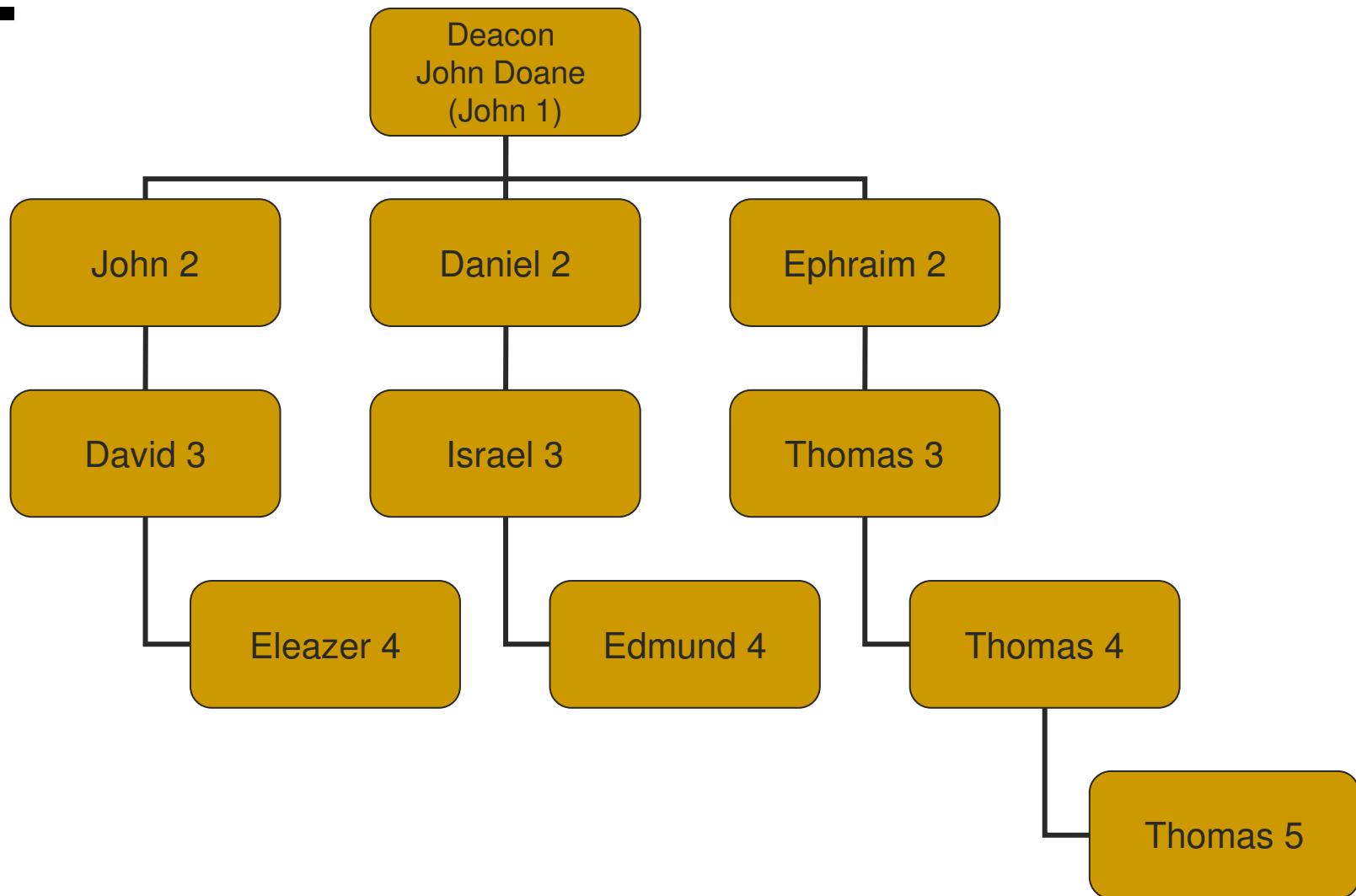
The Migration of Doanes to Nova Scotia

Forerunners of the New England Planters

Early Doanes to Nova Scotia

- 4th or 5th descendants of John
- Three families migrated from New England to Nova Scotia in 1700s
 - Eleazer (David, John, John) obtained a grant of land in 1760 on the Avon River at the head of the Bay of Fundy (Doane Book I #27) and returned home to Mansfield CT. Later returned to Nova Scotia in 1785 with two sons, Asa and Nathan on a land grant settlement at Ingomar, near present town of Shelburne.
 - Edmund (Israel, Daniel, John) sailed to Nova Scotia in 1761. Blown off course and wintered in Liverpool, NS. (Doane Book I #35).
 - Thomas (Thomas, Thomas, Ephraim, John), arrived 1764 settling on the island of Chereau (now called Sheroes Island) (Doane Book I #108).

The Doane Family Tree



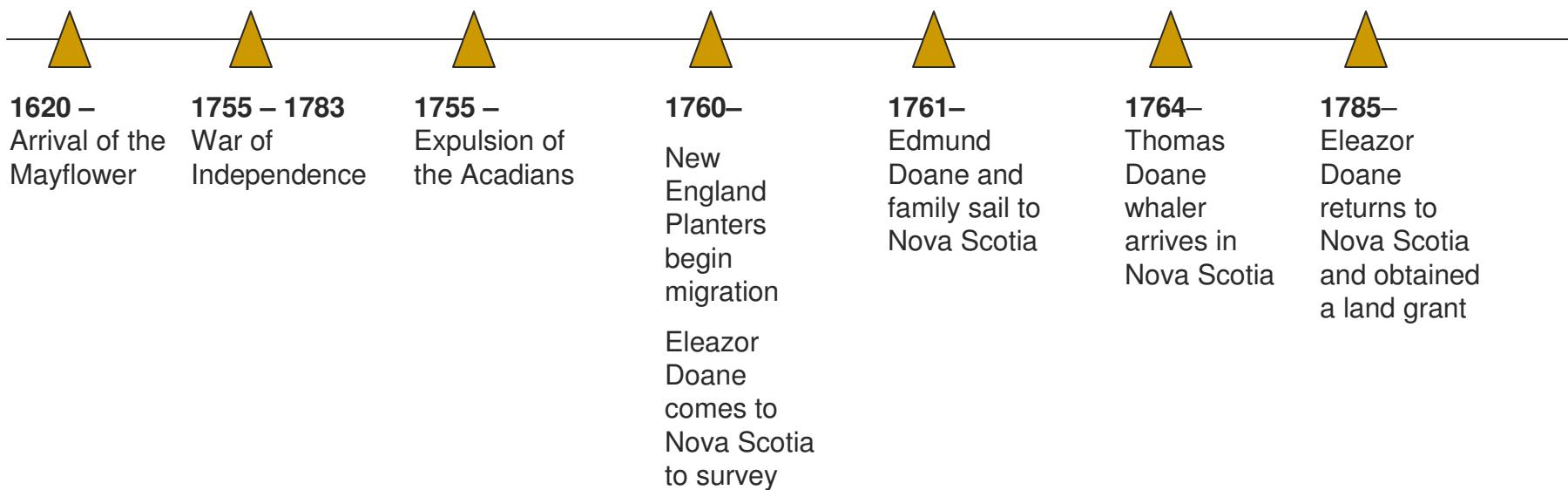
[History Behind the Migration]

- In 1758 Governor George Lawrence issued a proclamation to the citizens of New England inviting them to settle in Nova Scotia and occupy farmland laid vacant by the expulsion of the Acadians.
- Within eight years, 8,000 colonists arrived in Nova Scotia, known today as the “New England Planters”

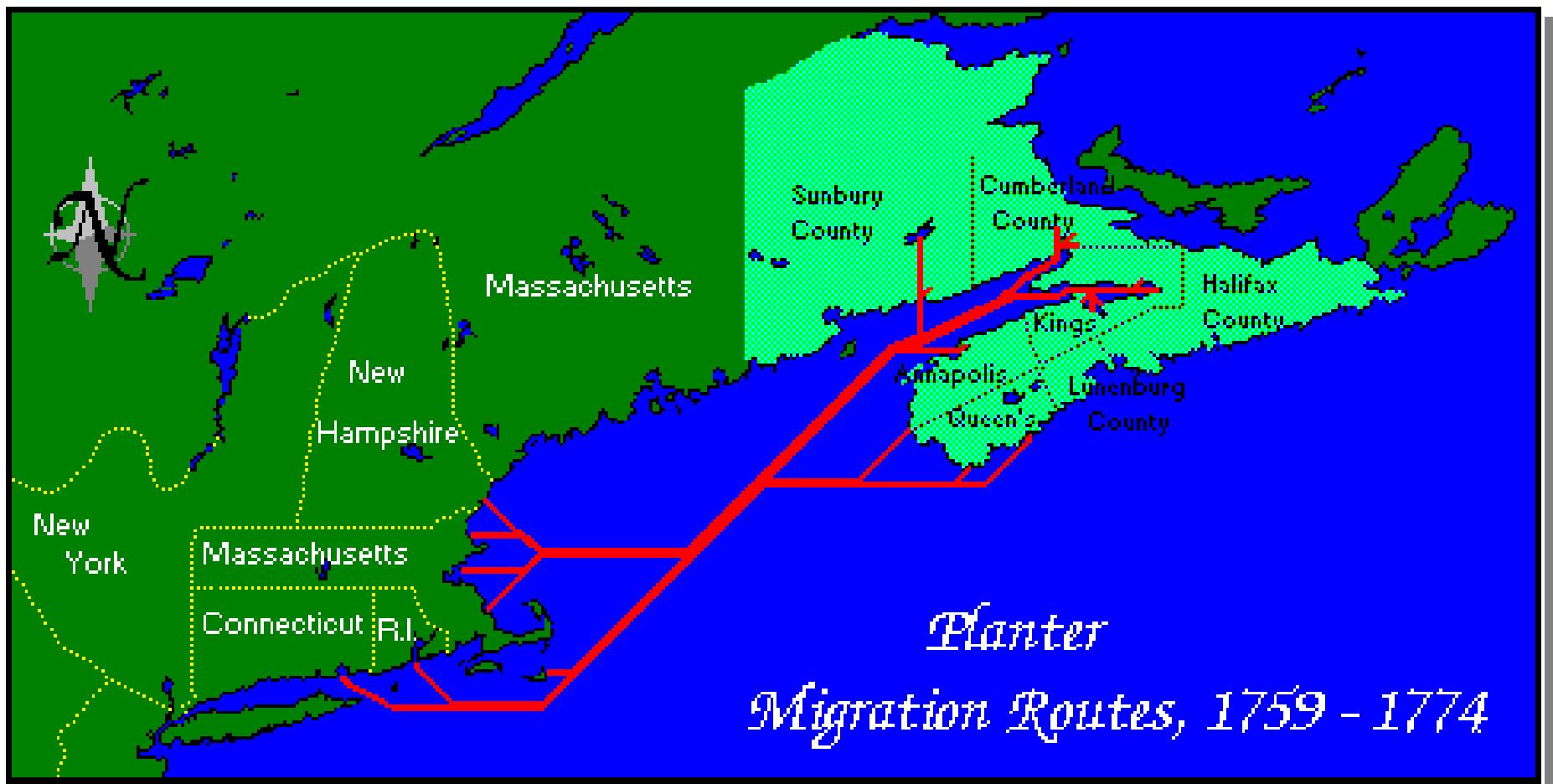
History Continued...

- Fisherman and farmers were admitted to Nova Scotia and granted maximum of 1,000 acres of land rent free for ten years.
- Migration began in 1760, with first five families settling to found Yarmouth in 1761- no Doanes were present
- Edmund Doane and his family arrived in Nova Scotia in the Autumn of 1761
- The Doanes were not Mayflower people and were not United Empire Loyalists. They were fishermen who knew the coast of Nova Scotia and were aware of its lucrative fishing grounds

Timeline



Planter Migration Route



[Edmund Doane]

- Left Eastham, MA. in 1761 with wife and seven children to journey to Nova Scotia, likely as part of what we view today as the New England Planter migration
- Blown off course and landed in Liverpool, Nova Scotia and wintered there in a fish shack until the following spring
- Settled in Barrington in spring of 1762 with the family - descendants later moved to other locations in Nova Scotia (Argyle, Tusket, Roberts Island, Little River Harbour, Yarmouth, Digby, Truro and Halifax).

Reasons for Migration

- Rich fishing, ship building opportunities
- Offer of land – best farmlands in New England were taken up and NS provided rich land to pass along to large families
- Religious freedom – the Doanes were protestant dissenters, likely members of the Congregationalist Church -- and were considered heretics and revolutionists by many in their community.

[Religious Disputes the Cause?]

- "During her (Elizabeth's) childhood her father was Congregational minister at Eastham on Cape Cod. He was known as a man of "wisdom and virtue" who showed his parishioners how to prepare Cape Cod peat for fuel. Osborn came by this knowledge naturally because he had emigrated to America from Ireland, where he had attended college, possibly at Trinity in Dublin. But the Rev. Samuel Osborn was dismissed from his church in 1738 after a pastorate of twenty years as the result of a bitter theological dispute. For a time he preached in his own home to his followers but was fined by the justices of the peace for doing this because only established Congregational ministers were allowed to preach. Enemies in his former congregation prevented him from obtaining another church, and he returned to school teaching."
 - The Nova Scotia Historical Quarterly Vol. 5, Number 2, 1975 by Phyllis R. Blakeley entitled "And Having a Love For People"

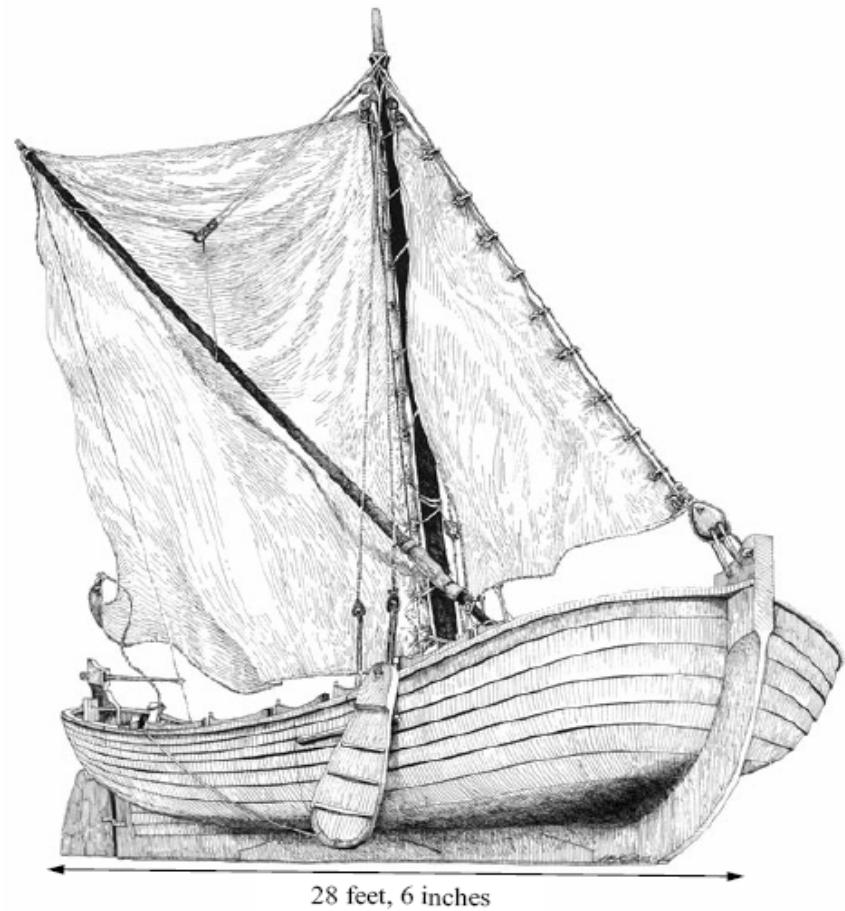
Courage and Luck

- Edmund, wife Elizabeth and family travelled to Nova Scotia by sea, probably in a Shallop (English for Chaloupe) - a small sailing vessel.
- Journey of tremendous faith, courage and hardship with a wife and seven children ranging from infancy up to ten on board
- All survived despite two storms that blew them off course



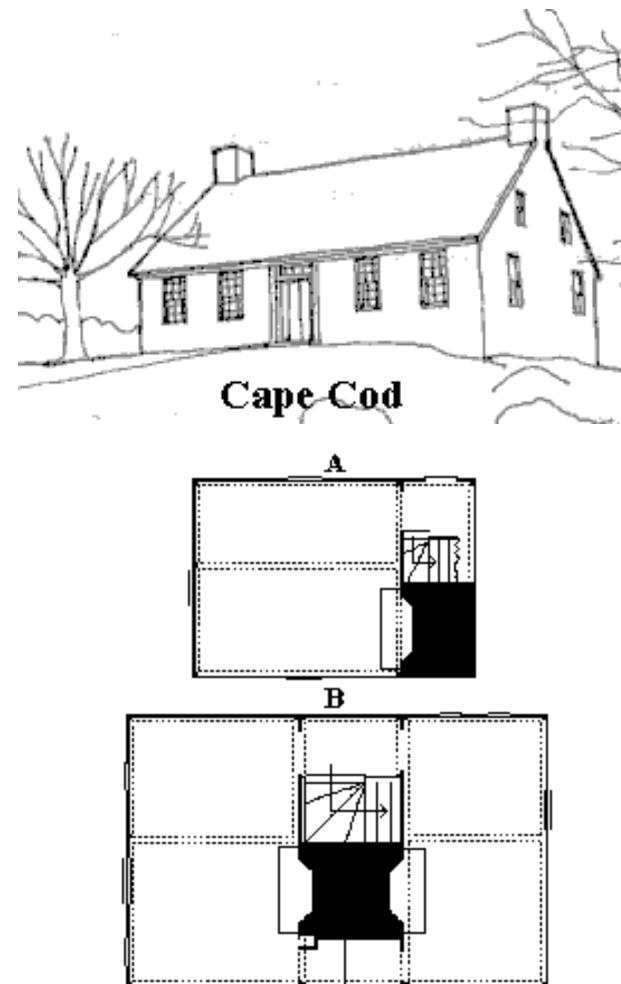
The Shallop

- Small stoutly built boat capable of being powered by oars or sails
- 25 to 45 feet in length
- One or two masts
- Could carry 25 people
- Yarmouth shipping records record the arrival of a 25 ton Shallop in 1761 brought by settlers, called the 'Pompey.'



Planter Architecture

- The Planters brought to Nova Scotia new and distinct architectural styles, and in a few cases, settlers disassembled their houses and assembled them again in Nova Scotia.
- Edmund Doane is said to have brought his home with him on board the vessel.



[Doane Legacy]

- Descendants of Edmund became prominent members of Nova Scotia communities:
 - Ship builders
 - Woolen Mill operator
 - Adventurers (after gold in Australia)
 - Fishermen
 - Whalers
 - Lighthouse keepers
 - Teachers and Supervisors of Schools
 - Accountants and Marine Insurance
 - Musicians
 - Wood Carvers
 - Painters
 - Poets

Fisherman

- Typical Cape Island boat used by Doane fisherman along the Shelburne Coast



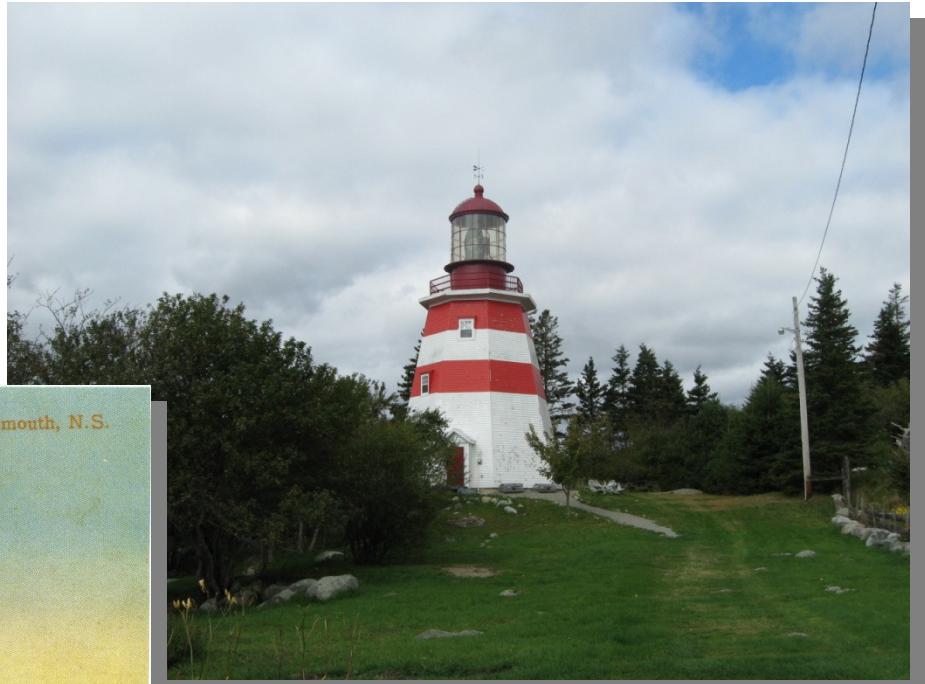
Woolen Mill - Founded by Warren S. Doane

- Woolen Mill in Barrington founded by Warren S. Doane, a descendant of Edmund (Doane Book I #423)
- Established in 1882 under the name Barrington People's Wool Manufacturing Company and carried on down the years by a succession of Doanes until 1962 when it closed its doors. It is now a museum operated by the Cape Sable Historical Society.



[Lighthouse Keepers]

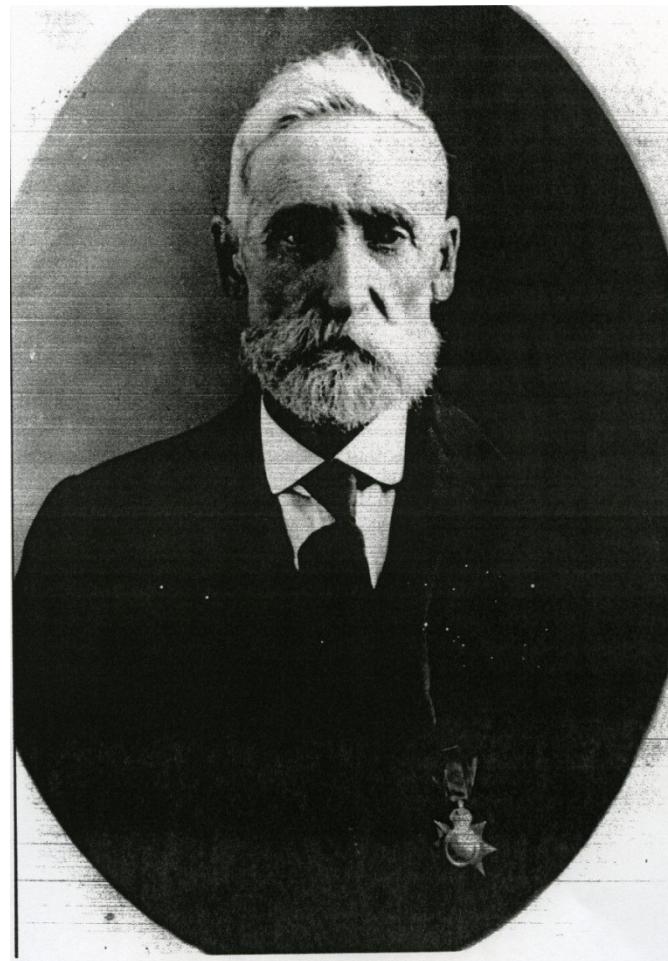
- Lighthouse from Seal Island & The Beacon, Yarmouth Harbour



William Joshua Doan

Doane Book 1 #407 i

- Keeper of the Beacon Light



[Ship Builders]



Warren S. Doane's shipyard at Barrington (shows a Brigantine being built)
LAC 165631

[Adventurers]

- Joseph Atwood Doane, (Doane Book 1 #206 viii) brother of Warren S. Doane
- Travelled to Australia with three brothers and remained there to become Mayor of Ballarat, a centre of activity during the Australian Gold Rush



Barrington Cemetery and Meeting House

- Construction began in 1763 and completed in 1765 - originally built by Congregationalists and Quakers
- Eventually left to the Free Baptists and Presbyterians
- Often threatened to fall into ruin, it was restored in recent years and declared a Heritage Site by the Canadian Government -- it is open during the summer tourist season by the Cape Sable Historical Society.



Meeting House Plaque



Monument to Edmund and Elizabeth Doane

