



Our Lynde / Lynds Ancestors

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Lynde\Lynds Context

Our Lynde-Lynds ancestors came from Dunstable England in 1834 and emigrated to Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1834. Jacob Lynde with Wife Mary Gould emigrated to Nova Scotia sometime between 1759 and 1761. The ancestral line by that name ended with the marriage of Mary Lynds to Solomon Hoar in Malston, Massachusetts on 28 Mar 1746.

The surname Lynds according to the popular website Forebears is the 211,679th most popular name in the world¹. Two possible sources have been given¹ for this surname. The first is as a topographical name for someone who lived by a lime tree, derived from the Olde English pre 7th Century "lind", Middle English "line", lime tree. The second for a derivative of the medieval female given name "Line". Variations of the name

¹ <http://forebears.io/surnames/lynds> accessed May 1, 2018

include Lyne, Lines, Lynes, Lind(er), Lynde and Lynds.²


Dunstable, Bedford England


Dunstable where our first known Lynde Ancestor came from, is located in Bedfordshire, England, 30 miles (50 kilometres) north of London. It is the largest settlement in Central Bedfordshire and third largest in Bedfordshire behind Luton and Bedford. Dunstable was a significant market town, but its importance diminished as the neighbouring town of Luton grew. The Icknield Way Trail, a multi-user route for walkers, horse riders and off-road cyclists also passes through the town. The Dunstable Priory Church was founded in 1131 by the King and was later used for the divorce between Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, which led to the establishment of the Church of England in opposition to the Roman Catholic Church. Dunstable Priory. In the 17th century Bedfordshire was one of the counties that largely supported the Roundheads during the English Civil War. Nearby St Albans in Hertfordshire was the headquarters of the Roundheads, and troops were occasionally stationed at Dunstable. The town was plundered by King Charles I's soldiers when passing through in June 1644. Before the Local Government Act 1972 coming into force in 1974, Dunstable was a municipal borough. It is now a civil parish in the Central Bedfordshire district. For council elections the town is divided into wards. Since 2002 these have been called Chiltern, Dunstable Central, Icknield, Manshead, Northfields and Watling.


Our ancestors bearing the Lynde\Lynds surname that we have identified to date, began with Thomas Lynde in England.


1. Thomas Lynde Say 1597 – 1671 Hannah Unknown³


<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lynde-16>

9th great grandfather	
	Thomas Lynde b: 1597 Dunstable, Bedford, England d: 30 Dec 1671 Charlestown, Middlesex, Massac

8th great grandfather	
	Thomas Lynde b: 1615 Great Yarmouth, England d: 15 Oct 1693 Malden, Middlesex County, Mass

7th great grandfather	
	John Lynde b: 25 Oct 1648 Malden, Middlesex, Massachusetts d: 17 Sep 1723 Malden, Ma, New England, US

6th great grandfather	
	Thomas Lynde b: 24 Oct 1685 Malden, MA, New England d: 30 Dec 1761 Charlestown, Massachusetts

5th great grandfather	
	Jacob Lynde b: 18 May 1716 Malden, Middlesex County, Mass d: 22 Nov 1768 Fort Belcher, Colchester County,

4th great grandmother	
	Mary Lynds b: 27 Jul 1751 Mystic Side, Malden, Suffolk, Mas d: 1815 Onslow, Colchester, Nova Scotia,

The exact birthdate of Thomas Lyndeⁱ our earliest documented ancestor found to date, bearing the name “Thomas Lynde” is uncertain with dates ranging from 1593 to 1597⁴. He was born in Dunstable, Bedford, England. Thomas Lynde married three times. The first wife may be Hannah Line, married about 1622 and who died in Dunstable, England on 11 Dec 1931. By her he had five three children:

2. i. Thomas Lynde born about 1615 (See Below)
- ii. Richard Lynde baptized Nov. 1625 in Dunstable, Bedford, England
- iii. Rebecca Lynde baptized 21 Feb 1626/27 in Dunstable, Bedford, England
- iv. Mary Lynde baptized 24 Feb. 1629/30, m. (1) John Butler abt 1649 (2) aft 1658 William Weeks, d. 1693 Martha's Vineyard, Dukes County, Massachusetts
- v. Zachariah, baptized 9 oct 1631 Dunstable, Bedford, England died within a year.


In Charlestown Massachusetts he was an innkeeper and Maltster (on 12 March 1637/8, “

He married his second wife Margaret Jordan (widow of Henry Jordan) in 27 Nov. 1632 at London, England.


By Margaret he had 5 more children:

² <http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Lynds>


3rd great grandfather

	David Gould Hoar b: 28 Sep 1783 Onslow Township, Colchester Co d: 1861 East Mountain, Colchester Count
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2nd great grandmother

	Agnes Hoar b: 27 Jul 1812 Onslow Township, Colchester Co d: 13 Feb 1896 East Mountain, Colchester Count
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Great grandmother

	Rebecca Nelson b: 04 Apr 1841 Truro, Colchester County, Nova S d: 18 Mar 1924 Salmon River, Colchester County,
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Paternal grandmother

	Beatrice Mary Clifford b: 16 Feb 1887 Brookside, Colchester County, N. d: 16 Sep 1958 Truro, Colchester County, Nova S
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Father

	George Clifford Retson b: 19 Dec 1912 Bible Hill, Colchester, Nova Scoti d: 17 Feb 1997 Truro, Colchester County, Nova S
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Self

	James Clifford Retson b: 28 Jul 1948 Truro, Colchester County, Nova S d:
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- vi John Lynde b. abt 1634, baptized 29 Mar 1634 Dunstable, Bedfordshire,
- vii Joseph Lynde b. 3 June 1636 Charlestown, Massachusetts, bp 5 Jun 1636 Charlestown, m. (1) Sarah Davison 29 Mar 1665 (2) Emma Anderson Brackenbury 24 Dec 1679, widow of John Brackenbury, (3) Mary (Luttrell Winthrop, widow of Adam Winthrop
- viii Sarah Lynde baptized April 1639 Charlestown, Massachusetts bp April 14, 1939 Charlestown, Massachusetts She married Robert Pierpoint on 18 Feb 1657
- ix Hannah Lynde b. 2 May 1642 Charlestown, MA, m. (1) John Trerice 3 Sep 1663 Charlestown (2) James Kelling 12 Dec 1679 Charlestown, MA
- x Samuel Lynde b. 14 Oct 1644 Charlestown, MA m. Rebecca Jenner 3 Jun 1673
- xi Henry Lynde d. 9 April 1646 Charlestown

Thomas, his wife Margaret and his two sons Thomas and Henry emigrated from England on the “Griffith” in 1634. Most likely daughter Mary arrived the next year on the Abigail” with John Winthrop Jr.

Thomas Lynde, and “Margerite” his wife, were admitted to Charlestown church on 4 February 1634/5, Deacon of Charlestown church as early as 30 September 1652 ⁵.

The gathering of the church was the beginning of political life, for in it lay the roots of all secular as well as ecclesiastical authority. Out of it came the town and the state; and on its usages were based the usage and forms of

primary assemblies, elections and courts. Church members were the only freeman of the colony. As early as 1631 the Court ordered:-

To the end the body of the commons may be presented of honest and good men, it was...ordered and agreed that for time to come no man shall be admitted to the freedoms of the body politic, but such as are members of some of the churches within the limits of the same.

They alone could vote in town and colony affairs and hold office. Nor could they avoid the privilege which were conferred upon them; for it was ordered, “concerning members that refuse to take their freedom, the churches should be writ unto, to deal with them” They who had taken the residents oath might hold lands and become members of “any trayned band” but although they might vote for such officers, they could not become “captains or other inferior officers.. for it is the intent and order of the court that no person shall henceforth be chosen to any office in the commonwealth but such is as is a freeman⁶

The puritans coming out of a church that was so controlled by the state, believed that they had to have a state that was circled and guarded by the church. The religious element made every other element subordinate to it.

However by 1650 the state had gradually strengthen its control over the church.

Thomas Lynde’s third wife was Rebecca Trerise (widow of Nicholas Trerise, a sea Captain) m. 6 Dec 1665.

⁵ Great Migration Newsletter Vol 6 October- Dec 1997 Page 36

⁶ History of Malden, page 106

She died an aged woman, 8 December 1688.

Thomas Lynde and his wife Margerite were admitted to the Charlestown church on 4 February 4 1634/35. He was a Deacon of the Charlestown church as early as September 30 1652

He was made a Freeman on 4 March 1634/5 (fifth in a sequence of five Charlestown men) [MBCR 1:370].

By 1638 Thomas Lynde was well established and owned a home, a mault house and various pieces of property at Bunker Hill in Charlestown. Descriptions of various pieces are recorded in A Report of the Record Commissioners containing Charlestown Land Records 1638 – 1802 Published 1883 [This description can be found in The Lynds Family November 2000]

He served community as Representative, Selectman and Deacon. Margaret Lynde died August 23, 1662 in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

He and his wife Rebecca made deed of gift to her daughter Rebecca, wife of Thomas Jenner in 1670.

He died December 30, 1671. His will dated 21 Dec. 1671, was proved February 2, 1671/2 .

He bequeathed to

“my dearly beloved wife Rebekah Lynde that land that I bought of Goodman Stover in Charlestown & a house that Morgan dwells in upon the same with all lands belonging to it...as also my negro Peter & negro girl Nan...also two cows commons in the commons & a haylot lying by Goodman Pearce’s that Goodman Welsh lately used and a new frame already bespoke to be set & finished where the cellar is digged by Morgan’s house at the charge of my estate;

To my son Joseph Lynde my now dwelling house, barns, orchards, cellars, & all appertaining thereto (excepting the use of a third part of the orchard in the middle adjoining to my wife’s land given her which I give her to improve during her life)[with] the land adjoining which I bought of, widow Nash, also, all that my land being six acres...together with two cows common...also...my first woodlot & that woodlot I bought of John Mirack”

[Cow Commons – a unit of land based on the division into shares held in common by inhabitants of a certain area.]

To “my son Samuel Lynde my house & land which my son Joseph now lives in with a barn that that stands on Goodman Stover’s ground [and} four cow commons in the stinted common a woodlot with the ground lately laid out forty-one acres....also a haylot in Dirty Marsh

To “my son Thomas Lynde half an acre of four pole wide at the front joining to my son Samuel Lynde’s land for a house lot

To the present preaching elder & elders of the Church of Christ that are & shall be in the Church of Christ at Charlestown forever two cow commons in the stinted common”

To my son-in-law Robert Pierpoint in right of his wife twenty pounds”

To my daughter Hannah Terise five pounds for four years;

To my daughter Mary Wicks of Succenesset” five pounds a year for four years

To my beloved wife the use of the malhouse for the present year; to my beloved wife the half of all my household goods to dispose of forever, the other half of my household goods I give & bequeath amongst my three above mentioned daughters; as for my fourth part of the ketch whereof Mrs. Dawes hath five-eighths now at sea I give & bequeath to my son Samuel

Residue to my sons Thomas & Joseph whom I make sole executors 4:79-83, Case #14433 Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Probate Records [All copied from Anderson page 372]

His inventory of his estate presented 2 April 1672 was valued at estate was valued at £1929 9s 9d. (against which were £219 13 s in debts) of which were £1218 was real estate (more details can be found in Anderson page 373)

Charlestown, Massachusetts

Charlestown is the oldest neighborhood in Boston, Massachusetts, United States. Thomas and Jane Walford were the original English settlers of the peninsula between the Charles and the Mystic. They were given a grant by Sir Robert Gorges, with whom they had settled at Wessagusset (Weymouth) in September 1623 and arrived at what they called Mishawaum by the Massachusett, in 1624. John Endicott, first governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, sent William, Richard, and Ralph Sprague to Mishawaum to lay out a settlement. Thomas Walford, acting as an interpreter with the Massachusetts Indians, negotiated with the local sachem Wonohaquaham for Endicott and his people to settle there. Originally a Puritan English city during the Colonial era, Charlestown proper was founded in 1628 and settled July 4, 1629, by Thomas Graves, Increase Nowell, Simon Hoyt, the Rev. Francis Bright, Ralph, Richard, and William Sprague, and about 100 others who preceded the Great Migration. John Winthrop's company stopped here for some time in 1630, before deciding to settle across the Charles River at Boston. Charlestown is located on a peninsula north of the Charles River, across from downtown Boston, and also adjoins the Mystic River and Boston Harbor. It was incorporated in 1628, became a city in 1848 and was annexed by Boston on January 5, 1874. With that, it also switched from Middlesex County, to which it had belonged since 1643, to Suffolk County. It has had a substantial Irish American population since the migration of Irish people during the Great Irish Famine of the 1840s. and still maintains a strong Irish American population.

The territory of Charlestown was initially quite large. From it, Woburn was separated in 1642, Melrose and Malden in 1649, Stoneham in 1725, South Medford, the land south of the Mystic River was known as "Mistick Field". It was transferred from Charlestown to Medford in 1754. This grant also included the "Charlestown Wood Lots" (the Medford part of the Middlesex Fells), and part of what was at the time Woburn (now Winchester). Other parts of Medford were transferred to Charlestown in 1811. Somerville was transferred in 1842. Everett, Burlington, Arlington, and Cambridge also acquired areas originally allocated to Charlestown.

Sources

Anderson, Robert Charles, The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England, Volume Iv I-L, 2005, Pages 369-378

2. Thomas Lynde 1615 – 1693 Elizabeth Tufts 1612 - 1693

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lynde-6>

Ensign Thomas Lyndeⁱⁱ, son of Thomas and Hannah Lynde was born about 1615 in Great Yarmouth, England. He emigrated from England to on the Griffith to Boston on 18 Sep 1634. In 1647 he married Elizabeth Tufts born 1612

Thomas was made a Freeman in 1645. He was an officer in the Middlesex Regiment of Massachusetts in 1675.

Their children include,

- i. Thomas Lynde born 25 Mar 1647
3. ii. John Lynde born 1648 (See Below)
- iii. Elizabeth Lynde born 20 Feb 1650 in Malden, Massachusetts, d. 15 Jul 1684 m. 26 Aug 1670 Peter Tufts b. abt 1648 d. 20 Sep 1721
- iv. Joseph Lynde born 13 Dec 1652, m. Elizabeth Tufts (b. in 1660s) 26 Aug 1684 in Malden, Massachusetts

Thomas died 2 Sept 1693 and Elizabeth died 2 Sept 1693 at Malden, Massachusetts and both are buried at Bell Rock cemetery at Malden.

3. Captain John Lynde 1648 – 1723

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lynde-7>

Captain John Lyndeⁱⁱⁱ was born 25 Oct 1648 at Malden, Massachusetts. He married Mary Pierce, daughter of Samuel Peirce and Mary Parnell. She died 22 Dec. 1690 in Malden, Massachusetts.

By Mary Peirce he had the following children

- i. Mary Lynde, born 5 Jul 1678 married 13 Mar 1700 in Malden, Massachusetts, Jonathan Sargeant born 17 Apr 1677, died 27 Oct 1754. Mary died 19 Nov 1716
- ii. Elizabeth Lynde, m Nathaniel Wait b. 27 Mar 1667 d. about 1714
- iii. John Lynde b. 4 Apr 1672 in Malden, Middlesex, Massachusetts, m. Hannah Nichols 30 Jan. 1710 in Woburn, Massachusetts, d. 17 Sep 1723
4. v. Thomas Lynde b 24 Oct 1685 (see below)
- vi. Anna Lynde b. 13 Aug 1687
- vii. Abigail Lynde b. 4 Oct 1689 m (1) William Wait b about 1690 d 16 Jan 1720 (2) Jonathan Wait b 14 Feb 1692
- viii. Samuel Lynde b 29 Nov. 1690

In 25 Aug 1691 at Malden, Massachusetts, John Lynde married Elizabeth Hills born Feb 1668 (daughter of Gershom Hills and Elizabeth Chadwick) and died 19 Jan 1699.

Children by Elizabeth Hills

- ix. Dorothy Lynde born 20 Dec 1692 m Jacob Green b May 6 May 1689 (Son of Henry Green and Esther Hasse or Hassey⁷)
- x. Joanna Lynde born 22 Feb 1697 m 20 Mar 1717 Samuel Sprague b 1689 d. 7 May 1753 Joanna died 17 Jun 1739
- xi. Mehitable Lynde born 11 Mar 1698 m. 19 Jul 1720 Jonathan Barrett in 1699 John Lynde married Judith Worth
- xii. Martha Lynde born 6 July 1700 married 2 Jan 1726 in Malden, Massachusetts, Thomas Green b 1699 son of Samuel green and Elizabeth Upham Occupation Doctor

⁷ Source for Hassy is NEHGR v. 54 p 211

He was made a freeman on 2 b. Oct 1678 Malden Massachusetts

John Lynde died in Malden, Massachusetts on 17 Sep 1723.

Malden, Massachusetts

Malden, a hilly woodland area north of the Mystic River, was settled by Puritans in 1640 on land purchased in 1629 from the Pennacook tribe. The area was originally called the "Mistick Side" and was a part of Charlestown. It was incorporated as a separate town in 1649. Malden is bordered by Melrose on the north, Stoneham on the northwest, Medford on the west, Everett on the south, Revere on the east, and Saugus on the northeast. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 5.1 square miles (13 km²), of which 5.1 square miles (13 km²) is land and 0.04 square miles (0.10 km²) (0.78%) is water. Bordered on the northwest by the cliffs of Middlesex Fells, Malden is drained by the Malden River.

The name Malden was selected by Joseph Hills, an early settler and landholder, and was named after Maldon, England. The city originally included what are now the adjacent cities of Melrose (until 1850) and Everett (until 1870). At the time of the American Revolution, the population was at about 1,000 people, and the citizens were involved early in resisting the oppression of Britain: they boycotted the consumption of tea in 1770 to protest the Revenue Act of 1766, and it was also the first town to petition the colonial government to withdraw from the British Empire.

4. Thomas Lynde 1685 – 1761 Lydia Green 1685 -

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lynde-2>

Thomas Lynde^{iv} was born 24 October 1685 at Malden, Occupation Deacon. In 22 Jul 1708 at Malden Massachusetts, he married Lydia Green (daughter of Henry Green and Esther Hasse) b 11 Aug 1685 Malden, Massachusetts. He died in Charlestown, Massachusetts in 30 Dec 1761 She died 19 Oct 1755 in Malden

Their Children included,

- i. Thomas Lynde born 27 Mar 1711 married Joanna Parker born 1715 (daughter of Thomas & Rebecca Parker) 27 Dec 1735 in Malden, Massachusetts
- ii. Jonathan Lynde born 14 Mar 1714, m. Elizabeth Mower 21 Dec 1739 in Malden, Massachusetts, d. 04 Dec 1755 in Worcester, Worcester, Massachusetts, USA.
5. iii. Jacob Lynde, born 18 May 1716 (See below)
- iv. Lydia Lynde, born 31 May 1723, m. Peter Hay 30 Dec 1742 in Stoneham, MA, d. 13 Aug 1747 in Malden, Massachusetts.

5. Jacob Lynde/Lynds 1716 – 1768 Mary Gould

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lynde-298>

Jacob Lynde^v, son of Thomas and Lydia Lynde b.18 May 1716 at Malden, Massachusetts, (NEHGR V.54 p211). He died 22 Nov 1768. He appears to have changed the spelling of his name to Lynds on moving to Nova Scotia.⁸

⁸ Campbell and Smith (2008) page 556

The marriage intention of Jacob Lynde to Mary Goold (Gould) of Stoneham was published on 28 March 1746 (VR, Malden MA). Mary Gould, (daughter of David Gould and Elizabeth Green, Stoneham, MA) was born 6 April 1724 in Stoneham, MA. Her name has been given as Goold (In Marriage Intentions) and Guild (Miller). Miller indicated that after Jacob's death she remarried James Whidden of Truro although no primary records of this marriage can be found⁹. Miller further reports that she then went to live with her son Thomas and died in 1810 in North River Colchester County. (Miller) No evidence confirming this was found by Campbell and Smith.

Jacob and his family moved to Onslow some time after the birth of their daughter Ruth who was the last child to be born in Malden.

The Onslow Township was ordered by Governor Lawrence 24 July 1759 though the grant did not pass until 21 Feb 1769¹⁰¹¹. The township would cover what today (2018) would include Lower, Central and Upper Onslow. Colchester County, Nova Scotia. The community is located along the north bank of the Salmon River. It is on the opposite side of the river from the town of Truro. It is largely a farming area.

Their children included,

- i. Mercy Lynds b. 22 June 1747 at Malden, Massachusetts d. 3 Aug 1749 Malden, Massachusetts
- ii. Thomas Lynds b. 23 Dec 1748 Malden, MA, m. Rebecca Blair 27 Jan 1774 in Onslow, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, d. 06 Jan 1839 in North River, Colchester County, Nova Scotia.
<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lynds-15>
6. iii. Susanna Lynds (daughter of Thomas Lynds and Rebecca Blair) b. 2 Sep 1776 Onslow, Nova Scotia, m. Robert McCurdy 1794, d. 12 Jan 1862 in Onslow, Colchester Co., Nova Scotia, Canada [First Cousin 5 Generations Removed of the Author]
7. iv. Twin Mary Lynds b. 27 Jul 1751 Malden (See Below)
- v. Twin Jacob Lynds b. 27 Jul 1751 Malden, MA
- vi. Bernard Lynd's b. 26 Oct 1752 Malden, MA, d. Onslow Township, Colchester NS buried Burial Island Cemetery
- vii. Lydia Lynds, b. 25 Mar 1755, Malden MA
- viii. John Bunker Lynds, b. 30 Mar 1757, Malden, MA
- ix. Ruth Lynds, b. 6 Nov. 1759, Malden, MA
- x. Sarah Lynds, b. 18 Apr 1768, Onslow Township¹²

All but Sarah were born in Malden, Massachusetts before the family moved to Nova Scotia. Jacob served as a private in the French and Indian with Captain Ebenezer Marrow from March to November 1758. On March 20 1760 he was mustered in company of Captain Moses Hart "for the total reduction of Canada, then aged 43 He served until December 8 1760. "Titus Negro", his slave, served with him.,¹³

⁹ Miller, page 380

¹⁰ "Onslow Grantees of 1769", page 789 in |Campbell and Smith, 2011

¹¹ Topographical Township Map of Colchester County, Nova Scotia, from actual Surveys Made Drawn and Engraved by and under the direction of A.F Church

¹² Onslow Book of Records, NSARM RG1 v.3611/2 page 15

¹³ Deloraine Pendre Corey, History of Malden , Massachusetts, 1633-1785 (1899) p 708 available on Ancestry,

<https://www.ancestry.ca/search/collections/23242/> , google books

He may have visit Nova Scotia with these men and returned the next year with his family when land came available. They first settled in Advocate, where Jacob was granted one thousand five hundred acres. They stayed a brief time and then moved further up the bay of Fundy to Fort Belcher area of Onslow Township probably around 1761

In 1770 after death of Jacob in census householders are described as owners as 2 Oxen, & Bulls, 2 cows, 1 neat Cattle, 4 sheep, 1 swine, crop of the previous year described as 20 bushels of wheat, 2 of rye, 3 of peas, 20 of Oats, and 2 of flaxs

Jacob Lynds died in November 22, 1768 in Onslow Township.

6. Susannah Lynds (McCurdy) 1776 - 1862 The Petticoat- Apostle

While not in our direct line (being 1st Cousin 5 generations removed from the author), I believe Susanna Lynds deserves special attention. She was born Susannah Lynds (daughter of Thomas Lynds and Rebecca Blair) on 2 Sep 1776 in Onslow, Nova Scotia. She died 12 Jan 1862 in Onslow, Nova Scotia, Canada. She married Robert McCurdy in 1794.

This is perhaps to provide a brief history of our ancestor's religious background. [To read further](#)

Slaveholders and White Privilege in Nova Scotia

In the story of Thomas Lynde above we learned that our ancestors were slave holders in New England. His 2nd great grandson Jacob Lynds who emigrated to Nova Scotia about 1760 fought in the French Indian Wars with his slave Titus Negro. Matthew Archibald, son of our Samuel Archibald who purchased Abraham from Mathew Harris of Pictou, Nova Scotia in 29 July 1779¹⁴. New Englanders brought their slaves with them when they immigrated to Nova Scotia. Government offered an inducement by offering added acres per slave per grantee's household. The exact number is difficult to surmise because slaves were regarded as chattels rather than persons to be enumerated in census.¹⁵ They were not referred to as slaves but rather servants or black servants or simply "negro".

Attitudes towards Slavery shifted slowly in the Province. Henry Alline, a "Baptist minister from New England spoke against human slavery when he preached three or four days in Truro in August 1782. He was made to feel altogether unwelcomed by the proslavery parsons Cock o Truro and Smith of Londonderry. In 1788, abolitionist James Drummond MacGregor from Pictou published the first anti-slavery literature in Canada. He used his salary to purchase freedom for slaves. He caused a sensation in the Cobequid townships in the summer of 1788 by publishing in Halifax a eleven page pamphlet entitled "A Letter to a Clergyman Urging him to set free a Black girl he held in Slavery", chastising his colleagues in the Presbyterian church who owned or supported slavery. The letter was addressed to an anonymous, elder minister whose identity was an open secret: Reverend Daniel Cock of Truro. Reverend David Smith from the Township of Londonderry spoke in favour of slavery.

¹⁴ Israel Longworth's History of Colchester County Nova Scotia, page 40 , see also <https://novascotia.ca/archives/african/archives.asp?ID=15>

¹⁵ <https://smu.ca/webfiles/WhitfieldSlavesNS.pdf>,

Britain outlawed the slave trade in the British Isles followed by the Knight v. Wedderburn decision in Scotland in 1778. Black loyalists were granted freedom upon their arrival in 1783 and many left for Sierra Leone in 1792. The Slave Trade Act outlawed the slave trade in the British Empire in 1807 and the Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 outlawed slavery all together. Emancipation Day came a year later on August 1 1834 . From 1629 to 1834 over 4000 blacks were enslaved in what subsequently became Canada.

Massachusetts was a center for the abolition movement in the 19th century. Legislation was passed that abolished slavery with the Thirteenth Amendment in 1865 was ratified by the state.

*A parade in Ontario on
Emancipation Day August 1 1834*

Library and Archives Canada

The history of slavery in Nova Scotia is an acknowledge fact but tends to be regarded as a more important fact by descendants of blacks slaves than by white slave holder. Some were excused as they treated their slaves kindly. This evidently not always the case,

In one such case the slave of a Loyalist in Truro had a habit of running away frequently. After several escapes and recaptures the master cut a hole in the slave's ear, passed a rope through it, and dragged him on the ground behind his horse for several miles. Not much later, he died. While the people of the town thought the treatment was creul and vicious, there were no charges brought against him.¹⁶

I join with others in expressing our acknowledgment of our white privilege, that we have benefitted from the fruits of slave labour and our commitment to fighting discrimination against blacks and other minorities in our country. While we are not responsible for the actions of our ancestors we are responsible for righting the wrongs of the past. Peggy McIntosh in 1988 coined “white privilege” to describe

“an invisible package of unearned assets that [we] cash in each day but about which [we]were “meant” to remain oblivious.



White privilege describes the unearned advantages that are granted because of one’s whiteness or ability to “pass” as whites: <https://nationalseedproject.org/Key-SEED-Texts/white-privilege-and-male-privilege>

7. Mary Lynds 1751 – 1815 Married Solomon Hoar <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lynds-12>

Mary Lynds^{vi} was born 27 July 1751 at Malden, Massachusetts along with twin Jacob. She moved with her family in 1760-61 to Onslow Nova Scotia. At the approximate age of nine years.

¹⁶ <http://blackloyalist.com/cdc/story/prejudice/slaves.htm>, <https://www.bccnsweb.com/web/our-history/slavery/>

On 1 Apr 1773 at Onslow, Colchester County, Nova Scotia she married Solomon Hoar¹⁷, born 24 Sep 1748 in Brimfield, MA, son of David Hoar and Abigail Hitchcock USA Solomon died in 1828.

Their children and grandchildren include,

- i. Jacob Hoar born 3 March 1774 Onslow Township Colchester County, Nova Scotia, d. 19 April 1774 Onslow
- ii. Esther Hoar born 11 March 1775 Onslow Township Colchester County NS, m. Joseph Thompson 10 Apr 1812 Onslow, NS, d.
 - I. Nelson Jacob Thompson b. 1813 d. 17 Jul 1897 in Upper North River, Colchester Co., NS
- iii. Mary Margaret Hoar b. 27 April 1777 in Onslow Township, Colchester County, m. William Slack 25 November 1800 in Onslow, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, d. 20 Nov 1857
 - I. Joel Stevens Slack b. 10 Aug 1801, m. Margaret Ann McKay, d. 15 Sep 1882 Truro, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, Canada
 - II. David Hoar Slack b. 15 Nov 1802 in Onslow, Colchester, Nova Scotia, Canada, m. Jane Yuill Sep 1838
 - III. Solomon Slack b. 12 Sep. 1804, m. Esther Wilson 03 Feb 1824 d. 02 Jun 1883, Truro, Nova Scotia
 - IV. Esther Hoar Slack b. 17 Nov 1806 in Onslow, Colchester, Nova Scotia, m. James Cottam 24 Nov 1822 in Londonderry, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, d. 27 May 1882 in Mount Pleasant, Colchester, Nova Scotia
 - V. William G. Slack b. 17 Sep 1811 Onslow, Colchester, Nova Scotia, Canada m. Jane Rebecca Wilson 08 Aug 1836 in Onslow, d. 04 Apr 1903 in East Village, Colchester, Nova Scotia
- iv. Lydia Hoar born 13 April 1779 in Onslow Township, m. Moses Wright 28 Jan 1802
 - I. Solomon Wright b. 1805 m. Mariam
 - II. Ephraim Wright b. 1807
 - III. Olive (M) Wright b. 1809 d. 10 Apr 1875 Upper Stewiacke, Nova Scotia, Canada
 - IV. Lydia Wright b. 1811 Stewiacke, N.S.
 - V. Mary Wright b. 1813
 - VI. James Wright b. Abt. 1815
 - VII. William Wright b. 1817
 - VIII. Moses Wright b. 1819
- v. Abigail Hoar born 3 Jun 1781, m. James Nelson 17 Nov 1803
 - I. Solomon Nelson b. 28 Aug 1804
 - II. Alexander Nelson b. 28 Jul 1806
8. vi. David Hoar born 28 Sep 1783 in Onslow Township, m. Rebecca Smith 28 Dec 1809 in Onslow, Colchester County, N.S. d. 1861 East Mountain, Colchester County, Nova Scotia [Author's line]
 - I. Asa Hoar b. 26 Oct 1810 Onslow Township, m. Martha Patty Wright
 - II. Agnes Hoar b. 27 Jul 1812 in Onslow Township, m. Robert John Nelson 9 Jan 1831 Onslow, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, d. 13 Feb 1896 in East Mountain, Colchester County, Nova Scotia
 - III. Matilda Hoar b. 27 Jun 1814 in Onslow, m. Ezra Slack 1834 in Onslow, d. 25 Nov 1892 in Folly Mountain, Colchester, Nova Scotia, Canada
 - IV. David Hoar b. 12 Jul 1816 in Onslow Township m. Elizabeth Ann Anderson in 1861 East Mountain, d. 20 Aug 1894 Truro, Nova Scotia
 - V. Archibald Hoar b. 11 Jun 1818 in Onslow Township, Colchester County, NS, Canada m. Miranda Wells d. 20 Aug 1894 in Truro, NS
 - VI. Robert Smith Hoar b. 23 Mar 1818 in Onslow Township, m. Susan Elizabeth Jones,
 - VII. John Lutes Hoar b. 06 Jul 1822 in East Mountain, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, m.

¹⁷ Campbell and Smith, 2011, page 557, citing Nova Scotia Archives RG1v. 3611/2 page 26

- Rosanna Killen on 27 Apr 1825, d. 20 Sep 1891 in East Mountain, Colchester County, Nova Scotia
 VIII. Olive Hoar b. 09 Sep 1824 in Onslow Township, Colchester County, NS, Canada
 IX. William Hoar b. 06 Jul 1826 in Onslow Township, Colchester County, NS, Canada, m. (1) Mary Ann Totten 08 Feb 1853 Folly Mountain, Colchester, by whom he had 5 children (2) Matilda MacMaster 6 Feb 1873 by who he had 13 children, d. 1893
 X. Solomon Hoar b. 08 Dec 1828 in Onslow, Colchester Co, Nova Scotia, Canada d. 22 Jul 1836 in Onslow, Colchester Co, Nova Scotia, Canada
 XI. Mary Hoar b. 08 Mar 1831 in Onslow Township, Colchester County, NS, Canada, m. Alexander Parker Smith d. 30 Nov 1914
 XII. Rebecca Hoar b. 15 Mar 1833, d. 15 March 1833 in Onslow Township, Colchester County, NS, Canada
- vii. Marian Hoar born 1 Jan 1785, m. Asa C Daniels on 12 Dec 1809 at Maccan, Cumberland, Nova Scotia, d. 02 Jun 1876 at Clifton, Colchester County, N.S. Canada
 I. Solomon Hoar Daniels b. 25 Sep 1810 at Southampton, Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia
 II. Mary Hoar Daniels b. 27 Jan 1812
 III. William Daniels b. 12 Jun 1813 in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia
 IV. Sarah Wright Daniels b. 07 Jan 1815 in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia. George Harris 26 Dec 1845
 V. Marion Daniels b. 19 Apr 1817 in Onslow, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, m. Charles C. Archibald
 VI. Matthew Daniels b. 04 Mar 1819 in Onslow, Colchester County, Nova Scotia
 VII. David Hoar Daniels b. 03 Jun 1821 in Onslow, Colchester County, Nova Scotia
 VIII. Elizabeth Jane Daniels b. 29 Jul 1823 in Onslow, Colchester County, Nova Scotia
- viii. Ruth Hoar born 19 Apr 1787 Onslow Col, NS
 ix. Solomon Hoar 18 Apr 1792 Onslow Colchester County NS m. Miriam, d. 4 Jul 1881

Appendices

Abbreviations:

Abt. About b. born Bef. Before Bp baptism bur buried c. about
 d. died m. married

Calendar Old Style-New Style, Julian & Georgian¹⁸

The old calendar used up to about 1752 in Protestant countries was the Julian Calendar based on 365.25 days. In 1582 Great Britain and empire switched to the Julian Calendar and since the actual year is 365.2422 days long the switch over caused a 11 day out of synch problem. To solve this problem, it was proclaimed that September 2 would be followed by September 14. As well the old style calendar the calendar year began on Lady Day 25th of March i.e. the year ran from 25 March to 24 March. Hence January 24, 1712 old style would be January 24, 1713 new style. The correct way to describe a date in the “overlap” period from January 1 to March 24 is to state the Old/New Style as 1712 /1713 which means

“January 24, 1712 old style is what we call January 24, 1713”

Also since the calendar began in March the months if numbered are as follows

¹⁸ Greenwood, Val D. The Researcher’s Guide to American Genealogy, 3rd Ed. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co Inc 2000

March 1
April 2
May 3
June 4
July 5
August 6
September 7
October 8
November 9
December 10
January 11
February 12

List of Freeman¹⁹

The status of freeman was primarily of political importance, for it gave one the right to vote for colony officers. In some colonies, though, freeman was tied to church membership, and so the meaning was somewhat different. Massachusetts Bay and New Haven, the most Puritan of the Puritan colonies, made church membership a prerequisite for foremanship, while the rest of the New England colonies did not.

List of freemen may be used for a number of purposes beyond proving biographical information about an immigrant. Like tax lists later, a list of freeman provides basic information about the presence or absence of a person on a given date. And, as noted above, freemanship in Massachusetts Bay and New Haven supplies information about church membership, from which we can learn not just whether this individual was a church member at a given time; we can also reconstruct some of the history of churches whose records have been lost by studying the lists over a period of years.

Note on www.wikitree.com

I have begun to provide endnote to individuals on www.wikitree.com when I believe the research warrants. At this site other individuals are prepared to go further than I believe their research warrants.

Susannah Lynds (McCurdy) 1776 - 1862 A Religion Excursion and The Petticoat- Apostle

The New England Planters came to Nova Scotia between 1759 and 1765 on then heels of the Great Awakening in New England. This movement of evangelicalism can be associated with 5 characteristics:

Conversionism, activism, biblicism crucicentrism by a dramatically increased emphasis on the holy spirit and the experiencing of God's love personally²⁰. One of the leaders of this movement which spilled over to Nova Scotia was Henry Alline.

¹⁹ Anderson, Robert Charles, The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England 1634-1635, Volume VII, T-Y Boston, MA: New England Historical and Genealogical Society, 2011

²⁰ Kidd, Thomas S., The Great Awakening, The Roots of Evangelical Christianity in Colonial America, New Haven & London: Yale University Press 2007, page xiv

Henry Alline was born June 14, 1748 in Newport, Rhode Island, to William Alline and Rebecca Clark. Here he lived and attended school until the age of twelve. In the fall of 1760, he moved with his family to Falmouth, Nova Scotia. Alline lived and worked on the family farm and never married. In his youth participating in the favorite pastime of the youth including dancing, partying, drinking, etc. At the age of twenty-eight he had his third religious experience and at this time he became committed to preaching the gospel and served as an itinerant preacher throughout Maritime Canada and Northeastern New England from 1776 to 1784. He became the leader of the New Light movement in the Maritimes, and known as "The Apostle of Nova Scotia".

The Congregationalist church had by the early eighteenth century become the 'established' religion of New England, enjoying its position and perks within society, and generally hardened its position with regard to the preordained few. Alline rejected the power structures in the church, its idea of predestination, and many of its traditions and ceremonial practices. The new teaching revealed that all people have free will and therefore can be reborn into a personal relationship with God. Under the traditional Congregational churches only appropriately educated and ordained ministers were eligible to preach. This weighed heavily on Alline who but for the American Revolution might have received such education in New England. Despite his misgivings he began preaching in Falmouth, particularly after his neighbors heard he had become a New Light and sought his advice and asked him to lead them in prayer. He had a falling out with his parents. In 1776 he began preaching at Newport, the township adjacent to Falmouth. That same year, both Falmouth and Newport formed churches with his assistance. These churches were anti-Calvinist in nature and generally rejected traditional Congregationalism. By 1777, Alline finally broke from his parents and pursues his evangelical ministry on a full-time basis. In 1778 the Horton/Cornwallis townships sought his assistance to establish a Baptist church. This church was the first Baptist Church in Canada. The following year this Church along with the Falmouth and Newport New light churches ordained him. This act removed one of Alline's perceived impediments to his right to preach. Despite Alline's assistance in establishing the Horton/Cornwallis Baptist church, because of a dispute concerning the proper mode of baptism, it denied him fellowship.

Until 1783 Alline travelled throughout the Planter settled areas of Nova Scotia, the Saint John River Valley, and the Chignecto area. Despite his success, he was not accepted by all he encountered. Opposition rose against him from those who thought he was a destabilizing factor to the social order of the day - primarily government representatives in Halifax, as well as the Anglican clergy. Ministers of various other Protestant sects also opposed him on theological grounds, the Newlight's jettisoning of an educated and 'properly' ordained ministry, and assuredly the loss of parishioners which eroded both tithing flows and the clergy's status within their community hierarchy. Alline fell mortally ill the last week of January 1784, while preaching at North Hampton, New Hampshire. On February 2, 1784 at the age of 35 is buried at North Hampton, New Hampshire. The epitaph on his tombstone reads "He was a burning and shining Light, and was justly esteemed the apostle of Nova Scotia."

Susannah Lynds (daughter of Thomas Lynds and Rebecca Blair) on 2 Sep 1776 in Onslow, Nova Scotia. She died 12 Jan 1862 in Onslow, Nova Scotia, Canada. She married Robert McCurdy in 1794. Susanna Lynds deserves special attention for both her progressive nature and as a backdrop to discuss the evolution of our family's religious history. Henry Aline preached in Onslow When Susannah was 5 and, in her teens, various preachers visited Onslow.

In September 1790, the month of her 14th birthday she writes to a preacher:

I take this opportunity of writing you to let you know that the dear Lord is making his Kingdom in this place. How is your mind st present? Are you determined to stand for the cause of Christ! O stand for that Blessed

cause!²¹

Susannah's father became a deacon of an Onslow New Light Congregationalist church which in 1804 adopted an open communion constitution. In 1809, the majority of the church voted to admit only those who had been baptised by immersion to communion. This meant there were two Baptist churches in Onslow and Susannah McCurdy and her father belonged to the Baptist Church with close communion. In 1820 the close communion Baptist Church excommunicated her for Slander. She preached from at least 1827 and possibly a decade before. She preached through out the Maritimes. She died in Onslow 12 Jan 1862. James Clifford born 31 October 1838 , a catholic may well have been influenced by her and became a Baptist evangelist.

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ⁱ <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lynde-16> on wikitree.com

ⁱⁱ <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lynde-6> on www.wikitree.com

ⁱⁱⁱ <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lynde-7> on www.wikitree.com

^{iv} <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lynde-2> on www.wikitree.com

^v <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lynde-298> on www.wikitree.com

^{vi} <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lynds-12> On www.wikitree.com

²¹ Henderson, T. Stephen & Wendy G. Robicheau, *The Nova Scotia Planters in the Atlantic World 1759-1830*
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