

# Net Notes

## DIGITIZED HISTORICAL NOVA SCOTIA NEWSPAPERS

<http://gov.ns.ca/nsarm/virtual/newspapers/default.asp>

RESEARCH IN NOVA Scotia is now more fun than ever. There is nothing like “reading” a good newspaper with our morning coffee and how special would it be if the newspaper in question was from the year 1769! Unfortunately, old newspapers are continually at risk of surviving and if they do survive, they are only accessible in archives or libraries.

Now, select digitized historical newspapers from Nova Scotia are online and include *The Nova Scotia Chronicle and Weekly Advertiser* (1769-1770), *The Royal American Gazette* (1785), *The Port-Roseway Gazetteer* and *The Shelburne Advertiser* (1785), *The Nova-Scotia*

*Packet and General Advertiser* (1786-1787), *The Bee* (1835-1838), *The Tiny Tattler* (1933-1938), and *The 4th Estate* (1969-1977).

We are reminded that “Newspapers are, and always have been, a mirror held up to reflect who we are, how our communities came to be, how we live our daily lives, and how we view the world around us. ‘Old’ newspapers have special value, because they enable us to look back and see what the world was like 20, 50, 100 or even 200 years ago.”

— DIANE L. RICHARD

## THE 1939 NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD (UK) [www.ic.nhs.uk/services/1939-register-service](http://www.ic.nhs.uk/services/1939-register-service).

WITH THE PERSONAL information lost from the 1931 census and no census taken in 1941 due to World War II, identity cards created in 1939 are invaluable to those researching late 19th and 20th century UK ancestors.

An enumeration occurred on 29 September 1939 and a National Registration number was assigned to each person after the following data was collected from each household: Names, Sex, Date of Birth, Occupation, Profession, Trade or Employment, Residence, Condition as to Marriage and Membership of Naval, Military or Air Force Reserves or Auxiliary Forces or Civil Defense Services or

Reserves, if recorded. The 1939 Register was structured by geographical area and was used for a range of purposes, including the issue of identity cards during and after the Second World War. The registers are based on the actual whereabouts of individuals on the night concerned. Thus, if an individual was not at his/her usual place of residence, e.g., in the hospital or at a hotel, or already called up and serving in the military, he/she will not appear at that address in the books.

To learn more about these national identity cards (for deceased individuals), visit [www.1911census.org.uk/1939.htm](http://www.1911census.org.uk/1939.htm).

— DIANE L. RICHARD

## JEWISH DATABASES AT ANCESTRY.COM AND CENTRAL DATABASE OF HOLOCAUST VICTIMS <http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1765>

THREE NEW COLLECTIONS from the American Jewish Historical Society (AJHS) recently went live on Ancestry.com and include: WWI Servicemen Questionnaires, Jews and Non-Jews, 1918-1921, Undated, <http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1765>, WWII Jewish Serviceman Cards, 1942-1947, <http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=2125>, Jews in Colonial America (Oppenheim Collection), 1650-1850, <http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=2146>. Additionally, the New York Hebrew Orphan Asylum Records, 1860-1934, <http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1611>, are now indexed to make them more accessible.

Also facilitating Jewish research, The Yad Vashem Library in Israel has announced that it has identified four million of the six million Jews killed in World War II. Yad Vashem and its partners

endeavor to recover the names and reconstruct the life stories of each individual Jew murdered in the Shoah (*Shoah*, in Hebrew means calamity or destruction) You can search for Victims’ Names at [www.yadvashem.org/wps/portal/IY\\_HON\\_Welcome](http://www.yadvashem.org/wps/portal/IY_HON_Welcome).

Yad Vashem is always looking to expand its collections dealing with the experiences of the Jews during the Holocaust period. If you are aware of original documents from the period before the war, from the Nazi rise to power until the liberation, the period immediately after the war including the DP camps, or the time of legal or illegal immigration to Eretz Israel that may be available to be contributed, please contact the library at [registrar.archives@yadvashem.org.il](mailto:registrar.archives@yadvashem.org.il).

Keeping a memory of as many people as possible is a goal of any genealogist!

— DIANE L. RICHARD

## NORWEGIAN 1910 CENSUS

<http://da.digitalarkivet.no/ft/sok/1910>

THE 1910 NORWEGIAN CENSUS is now available, and better yet, it's free! Go to the site and click on the British flag to get the English-language interface (unless Norwegian is your language!). You can enter as much or as little as you want in terms of name, gender, family position, marital status, occupation, birth details and more. You can also choose to search country-wide or select particular counties (fylker). The search results will be a list of found individuals meeting the criteria. Clicking on any individual brings up an overview of that persons' information, a list of the other members of the household and information on residence and census district.

The 1910 Census joins the 1801, 1865, 1875 and 1900 Censuses as well as digitized parish registers, probate material and court records as part of the Digital Archives maintained by The National Archives of Norway, <http://da.digitalarkivet.no>.

All of this means that researching those emigrant Norwegian ancestors has gotten that much easier, especially when you consider that "Between 1825 and 1925, more than 800,000 Norwegians immigrated to North America — about one-third of Norway's population with the majority immigrating to the USA,



*The 1910 Norwegian Census Homepage.*

and lesser numbers immigrating to the Dominion of Canada. With the exception of Ireland, no single country contributed a larger percentage of its population to the United States than Norway." (source: [www.worldlingo.com/ma/enwiki/en/Norwegian\\_American](http://www.worldlingo.com/ma/enwiki/en/Norwegian_American))

— DIANE L. RICHARD

## MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS RELATING TO SLAVERY

[www.nyhistory.org/slaverycollections/](http://www.nyhistory.org/slaverycollections/)

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY has a substantial collection of manuscript materials documenting American slavery and the slave trade in the Atlantic. There are currently 14 collections on this website and they consist of diaries, account books, letter books, ships' logs, indentures, bills of sale, personal papers, and records of institutions. Some of the highlights of these collections include the records of the New York Manumission Society and the African Free School, the diaries and correspondence of English abolitionists Granville Sharp and John Clarkson, the records of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society and an account book kept by the slave trading firm Bolton, Dickens & Co.

Even searching on "Carolina" identified 123 items with that term. Many of these are connected to Charleston and South Carolina, given its role in slave importation. This site boasts a wide array of documents of interest to historians and genealogists alike.

— DIANE L. RICHARD



*The New York Historical Society features 14 collections on its website.*