Title: Music and the Making of a Civilized Society: Musical Life in Pre-Confederation Nova Scotia, 1815-1867

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Abstract (summary):
The years 1815 to 1867 marked the first protracted period of peace in Nova Scotia's colonial history. While the immediate effects of peace were nearly disastrous, these years ultimately marked a formative period for the province. By the eve of Confederation, various social, cultural, political, economic, and technological developments had enabled Nova Scotia to become a mature province with a distinct identity. One of the manifestations of this era of community formation was the emergence of a cosmopolitan-oriented music culture. Although Atlantic trade routes ensured that Nova Scotia was never isolated, the colonial progress of the pre-Confederation era reinforced and entrenched Nova Scotia's membership within the Atlantic World. The same trade routes that brought imported goods to the province also introduced Nova Scotians to British and American culture. Immigration, importation, and developments to transportation and communication systems strengthened Nova Scotia's connections to its cultural arbiters – and made possible the importation and naturalization of metropolitan music practices. This dissertation examines the processes of cultural exchange operating between Nova Scotia and the rest of the Atlantic World, and the resultant musical life to which they gave rise. The topic of music-making in nineteenth-century Nova Scotia has seldom been addressed, so one of the immediate aims of my research is to document an important but little-known aspect of the province's cultural history. In doing so, I situate Nova Scotia's musical life within a transatlantic context and provide a lens through which to view Nova Scotia's connectivity to a vast network of culture and ideas. After establishing and contextualizing the musical practices introduced to Nova Scotia by a diverse group of musicians and entrepreneurs, I explore how this imported music culture was both a response to and an agent of the formative developments of the pre-Confederation era. I argue that, as Nova Scotia joined the Victorian march of progress, its musicians, music institutions, and music-making were among the many socio-cultural forces that helped to transform a colonial backwater into the civilized province that on 1 July 1867 joined the new nation of Canada.

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2. Music makes Education more enjoyable. Music can be very engaging in the classroom and is a great tool for memorization. I'm sure if more teachers used song to teach the multiplication tables, kids would retain that information much quicker. My spanish teacher in 10th grade used a song to teach us the past tense endings and even today, I haven't forgotten the song. In Mayan civilization music was used in celebration of a victory at war and even at the burial of influential figures. Some of the earliest recorded moments in Music took place in the Medieval times with choral pieces for church prayers. Much emphasis was placed in the organization and use of specific harmonies to create moods that would illicit a spiritual experience. the music and lyrics convey a particular feeling or mood. the intent is to coordinate movements while working in a group. the music and lyrics convey a particular feeling or mood. At the time of the early settlers, popular music was the same as art music. the belief that music and rituals must be played, sung, and performed in exactly the correct manner and with the proper attitude.