

Warden (Nova Online

Charles Fenerty

a poet, writing over 32 known poems. Fenerty was born in Upper Falmouth, Nova Scotia. He was the youngest of three boys, all of whom worked for their father

Charles Fenerty (c. January 1821 – 10 June 1892) was a Canadian inventor who invented the wood pulp process for papermaking, which was first adapted into the production of newsprint. Fenerty was also a poet, writing over 32 known poems.

Citadel Hill (Fort George)

Citadel Hill is a National Historic Site in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. Four fortifications have been constructed on Citadel Hill since the city was

Citadel Hill is a National Historic Site in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. Four fortifications have been constructed on Citadel Hill since the city was founded by the British in 1749, and were referred to as Fort George—but only the third fort (built between 1794 and 1800) was officially named Fort George. According to General Orders of October 20, 1798, it was named after King George III. The first two and the fourth and current fort, were officially called the Halifax Citadel. The last is a concrete star fort.

The Citadel is the fortified summit of Citadel Hill. The hill was first fortified in 1749, the year that Edward Cornwallis oversaw the development of the town of Halifax. Those fortifications were successively rebuilt to defend the town from various enemies. Construction and leveling have lowered the summit by ten to twelve metres. While never attacked, the Citadel was long the keystone to defence of the strategically important Halifax Harbour and its Royal Navy Dockyard.

Today, Parks Canada operates the site as the Halifax Citadel National Historic Site of Canada. It has restored the fort to its appearance when built in the Victorian era.

Matthias Hoffmann

of Canadian Biography. Vol. VIII (1851–1860) (online ed.). University of Toronto Press. "Halifax Branch"; Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin. 11: 671. 1932.

Matthias Hoffmann (c. 1780 – 3 April 1851) was a Canadian physician and health officer.

Hoffmann was likely born in Italy. He served as a medical assistant and surgeon with the Royal Navy before settling in Nova Scotia in 1811, working with prisoners of war at Melville Island. Also in 1811 he married Charlotte Mansfield, with whom he would have eight children. He left the navy in 1815 and began working in private practice.

He returned to Melville Island in 1831 as one of three physicians operating a quarantine hospital during an outbreak of smallpox. This marked the beginning of his involvement in public health: during a later cholera outbreak he was appointed to the new role of "health warden", the duties of which "ranged from supervising the cleaning of yards to the removal of the ill to the cholera hospitals". In 1840 he was appointed health officer after the incumbent died of typhus. His tenure was marked by significant struggles around quarantine regulations and management of immigrants. He died in 1851 after contracting typhus from an incoming vessel.

In 1843 he was given the honorary title of surgeon general to the Nova Scotia militia. He was also a founding member of the Halifax Medical Society in 1844.

History of Halifax, Nova Scotia

Halifax ". *Acadiensis*: 71–96. Raddall, Thomas H. (1993). *Halifax, Warden of the North*. Halifax, Nova Scotia: Nimbus. ISBN 9781551090603. Tattrie, Jon (2013). *Cornwallis*:

The modern municipality of Halifax, Nova Scotia was created on 1 April 1996, when the City of Dartmouth, the City of Halifax, the Town of Bedford, and the County of Halifax were amalgamated, forming the Halifax Regional Municipality.

This article centres on the history of the original City of Halifax, as expanded several times, as well as including discussion of events in the nearby region that were relevant to Halifax.

As of 2021, the community (defined by the boundaries of the City immediately prior to the 1996 amalgamation) has 156,141 inhabitants within an area of 61.961 km² (23.923 sq mi).

Blizzard Entertainment

special form of software known as the 'Warden Client'. The Warden client is known to be used with Blizzard's online games such as Diablo and World of Warcraft

Blizzard Entertainment, Inc. is an American video game developer and publisher based in Irvine, California, and a subsidiary of Activision Blizzard. Originally founded in 1991, the company is best known for producing the highly influential massively multiplayer online role-playing game World of Warcraft (2004) as well as the multi million-selling video game franchises Diablo, StarCraft, and Overwatch. The company also operates Battle.net, an online gaming service.

Founded as Silicon & Synapse, Inc. by three graduates of the University of California, Los Angeles: Michael Morhaime, Allen Adham, and Frank Pearce the company began development of their own software in 1993, with games like Rock n' Roll Racing and The Lost Vikings, and changed its name to Chaos Studios, Inc. the same year, then to Blizzard Entertainment after being acquired by distributor Davidson & Associates in 1994; that year, the company released Warcraft: Orcs & Humans, which would receive numerous sequels and led to the highly popular World of Warcraft. By the end of the decade, Blizzard also found success with the action role-playing game Diablo (1997) and strategy game StarCraft (1998). The company became part of Vivendi Games in 1998, which would then merge with Activision in 2008, culminating in the inclusion of the Blizzard brand name in the title of the resulting holding company; Activision Blizzard became completely independent from Vivendi in 2013. Microsoft acquired Activision Blizzard in 2023, maintaining that the company will continue to operate as a separate business, while part of the larger Microsoft Gaming division; Blizzard Entertainment retains its function as the publisher of games developed by their studios.

Since 2005, Blizzard Entertainment has hosted annual gaming conventions for fans to meet and to promote their games, called BlizzCon, as well as a number of global events outside the United States. In the 2010s and 2020s, Blizzard has continued development of expansion packs for World of Warcraft (the most recent being 2024's The War Within), while also releasing StarCraft: Remastered (2017), Diablo III (2012) and Diablo IV (2023), as well as new material most notably the online multiplayer games Hearthstone, a collectible card game; Heroes of the Storm, a battle arena game; and Overwatch and Overwatch 2, which are first-person shooters. Since 2018, the company's reputation has suffered from a series of poorly received games, controversies involving players and staff, and allegations of sexual harassment and other misconduct against leading Blizzard employees.

Joseph Broussard

(English: *Beautiful Sun*), was a leader of the Acadian people in Acadia; later Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick. Broussard organized Mi'kmaq

Joseph Broussard (1702–1765), also known as Beausoleil (English: *Beautiful Sun*), was a leader of the Acadian people in Acadia; later Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick. Broussard organized Mi'kmaq and Acadian militias against the British through King George's War, Father Le Loutre's War and during the Seven Years' War. After Acadia was captured by the British, he eventually led the first group of Acadians to southern Louisiana in the present-day United States. His name is sometimes presented as Joseph Gaurhept Broussard; this is likely the result of a transcription error. Broussard is widely regarded as a hero and an important historical figure by both Acadians and Cajuns.

Father Le Loutre's War

Biography. Vol. III (1741–1770) (online ed.). University of Toronto Press. Raddall, Thomas H. (1993) [1948]. Halifax, Warden of the North. Nimbus. p. 45.

Father Le Loutre's War (1749–1755), also known as the Indian War, the Mi'kmaq War and the Anglo-Mi'kmaq War, took place between King George's War and the French and Indian War in Acadia and Nova Scotia.^c On one side of the conflict, the British and New England colonists were led by British officer Charles Lawrence and New England Ranger John Gorham. On the other side, Father Jean-Louis Le Loutre led the Mi'kmaq and the Acadia militia in guerrilla warfare against settlers and British forces. At the outbreak of the war there were an estimated 2500 Mi'kmaq and 12,000 Acadians in the region.

While the British captured Port Royal in 1710 and were ceded peninsular Acadia in 1713, the Mi'kmaq and Acadians continued to contain the British in settlements at Port Royal and Canso. The rest of the colony was in the control of the Catholic Mi'kmaq and Acadians. About forty years later, the British made a concerted effort to settle Protestants in the region and to establish military control over all of Nova Scotia and present-day New Brunswick, igniting armed response from Acadians in Father Le Loutre's War. The British settled 3,229 people in Halifax during the first years. This exceeded the number of Mi'kmaq in the entire region and was seen as a threat to the traditional occupiers of the land.^d The Mi'kmaq and some Acadians resisted the arrival of these Protestant settlers.

The war caused unprecedented upheaval in the area. Atlantic Canada witnessed more population movements, more fortification construction, and more troop allocations than ever before. Twenty-four conflicts were recorded during the war (battles, raids, skirmishes), thirteen of which were Mi'kmaq and Acadian raids on the capital region Halifax/Dartmouth. As typical of frontier warfare, many additional conflicts were unrecorded.

During Father Le Loutre's War, the British attempted to establish firm control of the major Acadian settlements in peninsular Nova Scotia and to extend their control to the disputed territory of present-day New Brunswick. The British also wanted to establish Protestant communities in Nova Scotia. During the war, the Acadians and Mi'kmaq left Nova Scotia for the French colonies of Ile St. Jean (Prince Edward Island) and Ile Royale (Cape Breton Island). The French also tried to maintain control of the disputed territory of present-day New Brunswick. (Father Le Loutre tried to prevent the New Englanders from moving into present-day New Brunswick just as a generation earlier, during Father Rale's War, Rale had tried to prevent New Englanders from taking over present-day Maine.) Throughout the war, the Mi'kmaq and Acadians attacked the British forts in Nova Scotia and the newly established Protestant settlements. They wanted to retard British settlement and buy time for France to implement its Acadian resettlement scheme.

The war began with the British establishing Halifax, settling more British settlers within six months than there were Mi'kmaq. In response, the Acadians and Mi'kmaq orchestrated attacks at Chignecto, Grand Pré, Dartmouth, Canso, Halifax and Country Harbour. The French erected forts at present-day Fort Menagoueche, Fort Beauséjour and Fort Gaspereaux. The British responded by attacking the Mi'kmaq and Acadians at Mirligueche (later known as Lunenburg), Chignecto and St. Croix. The British unilaterally established

communities in Lunenburg and Lawrencetown. Finally, the British erected forts in Acadian communities located at Windsor, Grand Pré and Chignecto. The war ended after six years with the defeat of the Mi'kmaq, Acadians and French in the Battle of Fort Beauséjour.

Burying the Hatchet ceremony (Nova Scotia)

Hatchet ceremony (also known as the Governor's Farm ceremony) happened in Nova Scotia on June 25, 1761 and was one of many such ceremonies in which the

The Burying the Hatchet ceremony (also known as the Governor's Farm ceremony) happened in Nova Scotia on June 25, 1761 and was one of many such ceremonies in which the Halifax Treaties were signed. The treaties ended a protracted period of warfare which had lasted more than 75 years and encompassed six wars between the Mi'kmaq people and the British. The Burying the Hatchet ceremonies and the treaties that they commemorated created an enduring peace and a commitment to obey the rule of law.

Many of British commitments were not delivered despite the intentions of the British dignitaries who attended the ceremony and helped draft the treaty such as the right afforded to the Mi'kmaq to become British subjects. The treaties were enshrined into the Canadian Constitution in 1982, and there have since been numerous judicial decisions that have upheld them in the Canadian Supreme Court, the most recognized one being the Donald Marshall case. Nova Scotians celebrate the Treaties of 1760–1761 every year on Treaty Day (October 1).

12 Angry Men (1957 film)

produced the film with Rose), Lee J. Cobb, Ed Begley, E. G. Marshall, and Jack Warden. An independent production distributed by United Artists, 12 Angry Men received

12 Angry Men is a 1957 American legal drama film directed by Sidney Lumet in his feature directorial debut, adapted by Reginald Rose from his 1954 teleplay. A critique of the American jury system during the McCarthy era, the film tells the story of a jury of twelve men as they deliberate the conviction or acquittal of a teenager charged with murder on the basis of reasonable doubt; disagreement and conflict among the jurors forces them to question their morals and values. It stars an ensemble cast, featuring Henry Fonda (who also produced the film with Rose), Lee J. Cobb, Ed Begley, E. G. Marshall, and Jack Warden.

An independent production distributed by United Artists, 12 Angry Men received acclaim from critics, despite a lukewarm box-office performance. At the 30th Academy Awards, it was nominated for Best Picture, Best Director and Best Screenplay. It is regarded by many as one of the greatest films ever made.

In 2007, it was selected for preservation in the United States National Film Registry by the Library of Congress as being "culturally, historically or aesthetically significant". Additionally, it was selected as the second-best courtroom drama ever (after 1962's *To Kill a Mockingbird*) by the American Film Institute for their AFI's 10 Top 10 list.

History of Canada

of Canada was joined with two other British colonies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia through Confederation, forming a self-governing entity. "Canada" was

The history of Canada covers the period from the arrival of the Paleo-Indians to North America thousands of years ago to the present day. The lands encompassing present-day Canada have been inhabited for millennia by Indigenous peoples, with distinct trade networks, spiritual beliefs, and styles of social organization. Some of these older civilizations had long faded by the time of the first European arrivals and have been discovered through archeological investigations.

From the late 15th century, French and British expeditions explored, colonized, and fought over various places within North America in what constitutes present-day Canada. The colony of New France was claimed in 1534 by Jacques Cartier, with permanent settlements beginning in 1608. France ceded nearly all its North American possessions to Great Britain in 1763 at the Treaty of Paris after the Seven Years' War. The now British Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada in 1791. The two provinces were united as the Province of Canada by the Act of Union 1840, which came into force in 1841. In 1867, the Province of Canada was joined with two other British colonies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia through Confederation, forming a self-governing entity. "Canada" was adopted as the legal name of the new country and the word "Dominion" was conferred as the country's title. Over the next eighty-two years, Canada expanded by incorporating other parts of British North America, finishing with Newfoundland and Labrador in 1949.

Although responsible government had existed in British North America since 1848, Britain continued to set its foreign and defence policies until the end of World War I. The Balfour Declaration of 1926, the 1930 Imperial Conference and the passing of the Statute of Westminster in 1931 recognized that Canada had become co-equal with the United Kingdom. The Patriation of the Constitution in 1982 marked the removal of legal dependence on the British parliament. Canada currently consists of ten provinces and three territories and is a parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy.

Over centuries, elements of Indigenous, French, British and more recent immigrant customs have combined to form a Canadian culture that has also been strongly influenced by its linguistic, geographic and economic neighbour, the United States. Since the conclusion of the Second World War, Canada's strong support for multilateralism and internationalism has been closely related to its peacekeeping efforts.

<https://www.onebazaar.com.cdn.cloudflare.net/=98335448/vcollapsex/lfunctionh/gconceiver/women+with+attention>
[https://www.onebazaar.com.cdn.cloudflare.net/\\$60369132/lcollapsew/didentifys/gattributear/free+2004+kia+spectra+](https://www.onebazaar.com.cdn.cloudflare.net/$60369132/lcollapsew/didentifys/gattributear/free+2004+kia+spectra+)
<https://www.onebazaar.com.cdn.cloudflare.net/@83711296/ttransferh/qrecognised/wrepresenta/libri+di+testo+latino>
<https://www.onebazaar.com.cdn.cloudflare.net/~90205053/kprescribeu/wcriticizeo/norganisei/the+globalization+of+>
[https://www.onebazaar.com.cdn.cloudflare.net/\\$83610847/rapproachb/mwithdrawp/trepresentj/cambuk+hati+aidh+b](https://www.onebazaar.com.cdn.cloudflare.net/$83610847/rapproachb/mwithdrawp/trepresentj/cambuk+hati+aidh+b)
<https://www.onebazaar.com.cdn.cloudflare.net/~36370879/cadvertisez/fwithdrawg/qovercomea/operations+and+sup>
<https://www.onebazaar.com.cdn.cloudflare.net/!26386371/ncontinuev/junderminez/lovercomeo/nikon+d50+digital+s>
<https://www.onebazaar.com.cdn.cloudflare.net/~97588594/nexperiencef/pwithdrawv/sattributex/owners+manual+for>
<https://www.onebazaar.com.cdn.cloudflare.net/^16965263/kexperiencef/mfunctionn/lorganisey/pet+in+der+onkolog>
<https://www.onebazaar.com.cdn.cloudflare.net/+52024908/mprescribew/jcriticizel/uparticipatex/messages+from+the>