



# The Griffin

*A publication of the Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia*

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## PROGRAM NOTES -

Saturday, September 15 -

DAY TOUR TO PICTOU - details on separate sheet, or call office 423-4807.

Thursday, September 20 -

8pm - N.S. Museum - 1747 Summer St.-  
DR. JIM MORRISON, Dean of Arts and Science, St. Mary's University, and President of the Federation of N.S. Heritage, will present "Treasures and Heritage of China".

Weekend of October 5, 6, 7, 8 -

THANKSGIVING WEEKEND TOUR OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND DORCHESTER - October 5, 6, 7, 8, -  
~~detailed information and registration form~~ to be mailed separately.

Thursday, October 18 -

8pm - N.S. Museum - Dr. N. KONCZACKI and HILARY GRANT will present a slide talk based on the spring tour of England's Stately Homes and Landscaped Gardens, and Dr. Konczacki's history course at Mt. St. Vincent University.

## HERITAGE TRUST 25th ANNIVERSARY DINNER -

Saturday, 3 November 1984 - at Clipper II in the Dartmouth Ferry Terminal.  
Reception at 7.00 p.m. for 7.30 Dinner.  
Detailed information and reservation form to be mailed separately.

Thursday - November 15 -

8 pm.- N.S. Museum - PROFESSOR PAUL ERICKSON, History Department, St. Mary's University, will present a program on "Halifax's Other Hill - Fort Needham from Earliest Times". Prof. Erickson is looking for photographs and sketches of this area of the City prior to the 1917 Explosion. Look through your albums and take photos along for an 'instant display'. If you would like to be taped on your impressions of that time let us know. Call 423-4807 and leave your name and number.

Thursday - December 20 -

8pm NSM - LEWIS G. BILLARD, Director, Audio Visual Services, City of Dartmouth, will present a slide and music presentation "Seaside Scenes in Nova Scotia", followed by a performance by the Dartmouth Handbell Choir. And to close - Cranberry Cocktail and Festive Nibbles.



# Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia

1579 DRESDEN ROW

HALIFAX, N.S.

B3J 2K4

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and  
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## CITADEL APPEAL DECISION FAVOURABLE

The Nova Scotia Municipal Board has decided in favour of the City of Halifax, the Heritage Trust and others, in the appeal by A.T.C. Properties Ltd. The development firm was seeking to build a 14-storey office building and a 20-storey residential condominium on the former Citadel Motors site opposite the Halifax Citadel.

The Board said it rejected the appeal because "the proposed development does not reasonably meet the intent of the M.P.S." (Municipal Planning Strategy, formerly Municipal Development Plan). The Board goes on to cite problems with Policies 1.1, 1.1.1, 2.2, 5.2, 7.2.1 and 7.3. These are the same policies cited by the Heritage Trust, the Federation of Nova Scotian Heritage and the Friends of the Citadel Society, and by City Council in its rejection of the proposal in September, 1983.

"Policy 5.2 is a mandatory policy", said the Board, "by which the City is committed to make 'every effort' to preserve or restore those conditions which impart to Halifax a 'sense of its history, such as views from Citadel Hill ----'. Thus Policy 5.2 while it does not direct that the City should preserve all views from the Citadel does however indicate that views from the Citadel which impart to Halifax a sense of history are to be protected.

"One can readily ascertain from the wording of Policy 7.3 of Section III that the City has a concern over the height of buildings on the east side of Brunswick Street and this concern is ~~probably related to the disruptive and possibly overwhelming effect on the general view from Citadel Hill which one or more tall buildings might create if located on Brunswick Street between the view planes.~~ The issue then becomes one of trying to ensure that there is a level of harmony between the scale, mass and design of new buildings on the east side of Brunswick Street when large sections of that street elevation are seen as a whole from the Citadel."

"The Board is of the opinion that the proposed development does not meet the intent of Policy 7.2.1 of Section III because it is not complementary to the adjacent School Board Building and Welfare Building both of which have been designated as heritage buildings. These heritage buildings are constructed of red brick three stories high and would be completely overwhelmed by the relatively massive 170' and 195' towers proposed by the Appellant despite the efforts of the Appellant's architects to achieve some complementarity with the heritage buildings by creating a three storey brick facade on the office tower building. Notwithstanding this attempt to make the proposed development complementary to the heritage buildings the proposed development by its very size will be out of proportion to the adjacent heritage buildings."

"From the evidence adduced at the hearing and from the Board's observations it is clear that sub-area 3 is an area of low-rise buildings containing cultural, commercial and institutional uses. The spires on the two church buildings, St. Mary's and St. David's appear to be the highest structures in the entire sub-area. To inject into this sub-area two highrise buildings such as those proposed by the Appellant would not be appropriate to the varied scale and character of sub-area 3. Most of the buildings in sub-area 3 do not exceed four storeys in height and would be overwhelmed by two very large buildings, 170' and 195' in height. The proposed buildings rather than being 'appropriate' for this sub-area would dominate the sub-area and change its character."

The Board quoted with approval the evidence given by the Trust's witnesses, Dr. Louis W. Collins and Dr. Allan F. Duffus. Dr. Collins "indicated that the Heritage Trust has a concern about the location and height of the proposed development because of its close proximity to Royal Artillery Park (R.A. Park) and the Citadel Hill."

"Dr. Duffus was of the opinion that the proposed development is out of scale with buildings in the immediate area. He considered the proposed development because of its mass, size and texture was inappropriate for the sub-area 3 and was not complementary to the sub-area. He considered that the scale of the project was such that one would be overwhelmed by the proposal. When asked his opinion about the attempt by the developer's architects to bring the commercial building into scale by the special treatment of the building by the addition of the four-storey brick facade, Dr. Duffus called this an unnecessary appendage to create an impression."

City planning staff and some developers have been ignoring the detailed policies on heritage in the City-wide section of the Plan. The Board ruled that this is an incorrect interpretation of the Plan. It is hoped that these policies will be given much more weight in the future.

The Board supported the arguments of John P. Merrick, Lawyer for the Heritage Trust, the Federation of Nova Scotian Heritage and the Friends of the Citadel Society, and Martin Ward and Wayne Anstey, appearing for Parks Canada and the City, respectively.

In March, 1974, City Council approved the view planes and instructed staff

*"to proceed with further amendments to the Zoning Bylaw to limit future construction on the east side of Brunswick Street to a height roughly approximately the roof line of the present School Board Administration Building, by whatever technique best suited to deal with the problem."*

Despite 10 years of urgings by the Heritage groups, City Staff has still not obeyed this instruction.

Again in 1978, Council renewed this request in Policy 7.3 of the M.P.S:

*"7.3 The City shall prepare height and design criteria that reflect the relationship of Brunswick Street to the Citadel; and that maintain the quality of heritage buildings on Brunswick Street."*

City Staff have not produced these criteria.

The Board said it "cannot emphasize too strongly the urgent need for the City to carry out as soon as possible the mandatory direction of Policy 7.3 of Section III of the M.P.S. by which the City has committed itself to prepare height and design criteria to 'reflect the relationship of Brunswick Street to the Citadel and that maintain the quality of heritage buildings on Brunswick Street'. The Board's opinion is that the City should clarify for prospective developers and citizens at large its criteria for development in this area."

In response to the urgings of the Board, the Heritage Trust has formally applied for an amendment to the Zoning Bylaw to limit heights on the east side of Brunswick Street.

The proposal will be reviewed by City Staff and by Council. It is expected that it will be the subject of a Public Hearing this fall.

Elizabeth Pacey.



TOUR OF DARTMOUTH - SATURDAY AUGUST 11.

Our afternoon visit to Dartmouth took place on one of the most humid, hot and enervating days of this summer, but about 20 people made the effort. We met at the Dartmouth Museum, which despite crowded quarters, is very nicely laid out, contains many local artifacts and some excellent models depicting the history and growth of Dartmouth since 1750. The Museum is well worth a more leisurely viewing on a cooler day.

In the little air conditioned art gallery adjoining the main Museum, our guide, Mr. Syd Gosley Curator of the Museum, described the efforts involved in building the collection and finding an area in which to present it. Eventually, the Dartmouth Library housed on the ground floor will obtain a new home and the Museum will be able to expand into the whole of its present building. The current policy of only exhibiting artifacts from Dartmouth and area illustrating local history, will continue, we were told.

Our next stop was at Christ Church on Ochterloney Street. In 1817 the Earl of Dalhousie laid the cornerstone for the church, the first building in Dartmouth to be used exclusively for church purposes. Plain enough on the outside, Christ Church contains fine oak woodwork around the altar, pews and pulpit, as well as beautiful stained glass memorial windows. In the plain shallow vaulting of the ceiling large electric fans noiselessly cooled the air. Lying to the north-east is a well-kept cemetery which should be well worth visiting on a future tour. The grove of trees surrounding the church forms a gracious and lovely setting in the centre of a busy town - some of these trees are over 100 years old.

From Christ Church we walked the short distance to the old Quaker House at 59 Ochterloney, built in 1785 by William Ray (a non-Quaker!) from Nantucket, one of the Nantucket Whalers who stayed in Dartmouth from 1785-1791. Of several Quaker houses in the area, this is the finest example of the small, simple homes of these people. Syd Gosley explained to us how these buildings were pre-fabricated before being erected on the site.

By car we continued to Tom Forrestall's lovely home, where we saw many of his realist paintings, some in curiously-shaped frames because "the eye does not see a straight-sided box when looking at any object". The room is nicely proportioned, running the full width of the house, with ornamental glassed windows and divided by a handsome archway.



*Historic Quaker House*

In the front hall with its dark wood panelling (mahogany?), highlighted by a large mirror standing at the top of the first flight of stairs, were more pictures. In one corner stood a fine example of the clockmakers' art, a broad grandfather clock, gazed at with envy by several of our group. The other corner held a large, old-fashioned desk. I believe it was a roll-top, but when I moved over to inspect it more closely I was completely distracted by an 18" bronze of a turbaned horseman reining-in his nervous mount on an acute downhill incline. Tension in every line!

The afternoon ended at "Evergreen", once the home of Dr. Helen Creighton and now a Museum. Syd Gosley, lucky man, lives on the top floor overlooking the water. The house contains many beautiful or interesting pieces, nicely displayed; most of them donated by local people. Unfortunately the view of the Harbour was obscured by fog, but we were able to sit outside in the hillside garden for afternoon tea, provided and served by members of the Museum Society.

Doris Butters.



A SETTLERS' SUPPER AT COLE HARBOUR MUSEUM FARM  
Sunday, August 12, 84.

The day following the afternoon Tour of Dartmouth, Hilary Grant and I saw Syd Gosley in a very different light. In place of the neat Museum Curator, was a gaitered, booted, and roughly-dressed master carpenter of the early 1800's - 'Mr. Edmund Stevens' - explaining the techniques involved in raising a neighbour's barn\*\*\*

The neighbour - 'Mr. Robert Turner' (whose farm did in fact include land now occupied by Heritage Farm) - has invited the barnbuilders to a celebration feast of the simple, plain-but-plentiful Maritime food-stuffs available to the hard-working early settlers.

When Hilary and I arrived at Cole Harbour Museum Farm the big barn (and it really did smell like one!) was almost full of people seated at long trestle tables around three sides of the building. Against the centre of the back wall on a raised platform was an open-beamed structure, complete with a 'wetting bush' fastened to the last rafter, and 'Mr. Turner's' family and neighbours were filing in, laughing and joshing each other. Between courses the little group, in nicely put-together period dress, very humourously re-enacted snippets of likely local history involving real people living in Cole Harbour 172 years ago, when Mr. Turner really did celebrate a barn-raising.

Very realistic sound-effects proved a mite startling now and again, as did the appearance of a fair-sized sheep, clean and fluffy, and wearing an air of patient long-suffering, borne in in the arms of an almost unseen young man. I think it may have been a wedding gift, but the surprised laughter of the barn-ful of guests quite drowned out the ensuing dialogue!

One glazed brown clay bowl and a spoon was set at each place; plenty of home-baked bread was available to clean the bowl between each tasty course (anyway, it all goes down the same way, doesn't it?). For starters we had Cabbage Soup with Leeks, followed by Fish and Brewis (a Newfoundland dish of Salt Cod and Hard-tack), then Hodge-Podge of fresh-from-the-garden vegetables and cream; Steak-n-Kidney Pie; Beans and Brown Bread; Buttermilk Pie (m-m-m) and fresh Blueberries and Cream. All

washed down with light beer and cider and tea or coffee.

After supper we joined in a sing-song; 'Mr. Stevens' rendered a soulful version of "O Danny Boy"- even managing to hit that difficult High 'C' - and finally a very versatile young man named Rick Bower, accompanied by guitar and spoons, entertained us. He step dances while playing a sprightly country fiddle, sings, and performs (is that the right word?) 'mouth music'.

Next time we should go earlier and get a seat where we can watch the performers without twisting ourselves around.

What a delightful way to show us something of the past, AND top up the Farm Museum Fund.

Doris Butters.

\*\*\* ON RAISING A BARN -

*The most common type of frame used in barn building consisted of two posts, or uprights, a tie beam, two main rafters fastened to a king post (sometimes there were also two queen posts). When the frames were raised, they were plumbed and fastened together with purlins, then came the common rafters and the roof was ready for boarding in.*

*The sides all had mortice-and-tenon joints, each piece numbered before being put together with wooden pegs hammered in with a 40 lb. wooden 'beetle'.*

*When the framework was completely raised and before any boarding-in, a wetting bush was lashed to the last rafter. This was usually a small spruce tree. Then to the honour of wood and the welfare of the new barn, all the workmen gathered from the surrounding area, the farmer and his wife and everyone drank a toast. A sort of christening ceremony. "Wetting the bush" is said to be a custom as old as the ceremonial dance of the Druids. After the toast, the company was invited to feast at the farmer's expense - celebrations usually carrying on well into the night.*

HERITAGE TRUST OF NOVA SCOTIA TOUR TO ANNAPOLIS ROYAL AND  
TUPPERVILLE, N. S.

Saturday/Sunday - July 14/15, 1984.

Annapolis Royal is an enchanting spot. No matter how often I visit this town, my impression of it remains the same. Many of us travelled there on the Heritage Trust tour in 1981; while some of us were there last fall at the Federation of Nova Scotia Heritage Conference. However, the rhythm of this community changes dramatically in the summer. Its pulse quickens as tour buses, like ours, visit the sites of historical interest.

Our first major stop (other than an earlier juice-and-cookie break at Auburn) was at the Habitation - that remarkable reconstruction of Port Royal - Champlain's 1605 settlement in Nova Scotia. Here, in confined and enclosed quarters, a very civilised life was established by these early Frenchmen in what was then an alien and formidable land. After eating our box lunches on the grounds and touring the site, we travelled through Granville Ferry to Annapolis Royal, enjoying along the way the varied architectural and natural landscapes which surrounded us. On our way to Fort Anne, we passed the Fundy Tidal Power project, which - since our last visit - has been officially set in motion.

We were joined in Annapolis Royal by three cars full of Trust members, and with them we toured Fort Anne and its grounds. A very interesting and informative outline of the fort's history was given to us by one of the guides. As early as 1635 there had been a trading settlement on the site. However, the first fortifications were built in 1643. During its colourful history, Fort Anne changed her allegiance seven times, alternating between the French and British monarchs. This seven-point, star-shaped fortification defended the fort from sea attacks since the sea was not only the main line of communication with other communities in the colony but also with the outside world.

One reminder of the original fortification is the Powder Magazine which proved to be too damp to house powder and so was used, until 1740, as a prison by the British. A second magazine lined with limestone (ballast in ships returning from France) was built in 1708 in a drier spot

and this magazine was restored in 1935. Also in that year, the officers' building (which now houses a museum dealing with the site) was reconstructed. Only signs now mark the position where the men's quarters and other buildings belonging to the fort once stood.

After our tour of Fort Anne, we were allowed time to browse in the many interesting craft boutiques in the George Street area. We enjoyed a cup of tea or coffee in the Market Gallery and then went across the street to the Farmer's Market area to watch a glass blower (the owner of the Market Gallery) at work in his studio. The glassblower's art was carefully explained and illustrated by this artisan as we watched him at work.

Next, we went on to the O'Dell Museum where we met Jim How and Harry Jost - our guides for an historical walk. Trust members were divided into two groups: Mr. How taking one and Mr. Jost the other. My guide, Mr. How, is well-known to Trust members for his interpretive work at both Fortress Louisbourg and Fort Anne. The history of the town came alive as we walked back in time with Mr. How. We began on Lower George Street, at the site, by the water, with its waterside view of Granville Ferry, of the Mohawk encampment or fort. These Mohawks had been brought from New York State by the French to counter attacks by the Micmacs. As we looked over to the Granville Ferry side of the water, Mr. How told us about the Acadian archeological digs now in progress there, sponsored by three levels of government. Like the project last summer at Belle Isle which uncovered three thousand items, this summer's project is giving us valuable evidence that there was an important Acadian presence in the area.

Lower George Street was the early commercial centre of the town. Located there were fish processors, the largest being Robin, Jones and Whitman. By the late nineteenth century, nine wharves were situated in this area and ships could be seen lined up in the river. There was a Customs warehouse nearby which registered vessels, and across the river, in Granville

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Ferry, ships were constructed. For four cents a ferry would take you from Annapolis Royal to Granville Ferry. For larger sums you could travel (in the years between 1860 and 1880) on the "Empress" to Boston, the "Missing Link" to Digby, and "Maid of the Mist" to Saint John. Or you could travel on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, since Annapolis Royal was a railway terminal.

Located along the river's edge, on Lower George Street, were the ship's chandlers, Pickles and Mills, a livery stable, and - across the street - a blacksmith shop. One hundred and fifty George Street is known as the Robertson-Bailey House. This fine example of Georgian architecture was built in the late 18th century by Colonel William Robertson, a Scottish merchant. It was also the home of Thomas Bailey (son of the Rev. Jacob Bailey, a loyalist who was the rector and builder of the first St. Luke's Church, located where the Farmer's Market is now). Legend has it that the Duke of Kent danced here at a ball on a visit to Annapolis Royal.

Some of the early buildings of the town have been lost in devastating fires. However, important examples such as the Adams Ritchie House and the Sinclair Inn or Farmer's Hotel, still remain. Until very recently the Adams Ritchie house was distinguished by a much later external Victorian addition. Now, with this later adjunct removed, the building has been restored to its original 18th century form.

We were given a tour of the Sinclair Inn or Farmer's Hotel by Harry Jost, a local architect who has done much of the restoration work in Annapolis Royal. It is an intriguing building, incorporating two buildings of different dates which were joined together and given a unified facade. The first building was one storey dating from the late 17th century; the second was a two storied building of 1710. In 1780 they were joined, the roofs removed, an upper storey was added which unified the buildings; a new roof was constructed and the buildings were clapboarded. The use to which this building is to be put has yet to be determined. However, it has been recommended that since significant evidence of various early building

construction can be seen here, the building be stabilised internally so that people can see and learn from the building technology still visible in this important building.

Fire has not been the sole destroyer of buildings in this community. Thomas Chandler Haliburton's house, for example, was demolished to make way for a service station. Soon this site will be used by Parks Canada for a new interpretive centre for Fort Anne.

The Annapolis Royal Development Commission and the citizens of Annapolis Royal deserve much credit for the way in which they have undertaken to preserve and enhance their community. Unfortunately, time did not allow us to take in the whole of George Street with our most informative guide. Travelling from our bed-and-breakfast locations to dinner that evening did give us the opportunity to see more of George Street and also the fine Annapolis Royal Historic Gardens, where we dined on the patio.

Afterwards, we went to the King's Theatre to see "Son of Tide's Out, Dirt's In", a delightful satirical revue which looked at a day of programming on a local television station. The evening concluded with refreshments at the historic Garrison House Inn, furnished tastefully with period pieces.

Next morning Trust members either attended church services at St. Luke's Anglican Church or toured the Historic Gardens. We all met at 11 a.m. to visit Jim How's historic home. The Hows bought this circa 1764 house last fall. Their collection of superb 18th and early 19th century antiques complements their home. Of particular interest to Trust members was the fact that the Hows are restoring their house gradually. As a result we were able to see original plaster, ghost marks where chair rails were once attached to the wall, as well as original panelling unspoiled by modern 'improvements'. Over the years some alterations have been made to the chimneys, room partitions and windows - the natural evolution of a house as it adapts to the needs of its owners. These changes are, however, minimal. Even an L-shaped addition in 1880, does not endanger the original design of the building. We can be sure that,

contd.....



as long as the Hows are caring for this house its historicity will be enhanced.

Our last stop before returning to Halifax was at the Little Red School-house Museum in Tupperville. The interior of the school evokes a bygone era. Desks range in style from the original hand-made wooden ones to those of the more modern iron-sided type. Artifacts from the community - photographs, memorabilia, books and magazines - gave us a sense of the history of the place. Outside, on the school grounds, we were treated to a delicious and very ample luncheon which included: potato salads, beans, ham, homemade bread and finally raspberries or strawberries with ice-cream, tea or coffee. Isobel Chipman and a dedicated group of fine cooks gave us a delicious meal. We expressed our thanks to them as we had the afternoon before, when, at the O'Dell Museum, we were given a delicious tea by some of the ladies of Annapolis Royal.

During both of our Heritage Trust trips to Annapolis Royal, we have been blessed with fine weather. Even though we have visited this historic community twice, I hope that we shall plan tours in the future which will allow us to see more of the historic houses of Annapolis Royal.

Julie M. Ross.



### FEDERATION FLASH !!

The Federation of Nova Scotian Heritage will hold their fall conference in Truro this year on October 26/27.

The theme is to be The Marketing of Heritage - or how to make everyone aware of the importance of our heritage, and of the practical economic advantage of preservation. The purpose of this conference is to gather information on how this can be most effectively done.

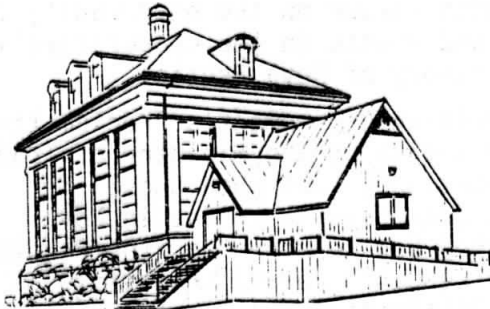
### COLCHESTER HISTORICAL MUSEUM RE-OPENS -

The Colchester Historical Museum has re-opened in its newly renovated premises at 29 Young Street, Truro. Work on the project commenced early in 1983 and through grants provided by the Nova Scotia Museum and the National Museum Assistance Program, the building has been carefully and completely upgraded and a 26' x 37' addition attached to the south wall.

As in the past, the first floor will be used for travelling exhibits, while the second floor will tell the story of Colchester history. The basement will provide room for storage, with a workshop area, while the top floor will be used as a meeting and conference room for the Colchester Historical Society. An elevator has been installed that will greatly facilitate the movement of both visitors and artifacts.

The new addition will house the reception area, Curator's office, book sales department and washrooms.

The Society and Executive and the Museum Management Committee will be very pleased and proud to welcome you to the Museum.



Each year there is a treat in the form of entertainment based on our cultural heritage. Last year we saw a fashion show of the costumes at Louisburg. This year it is to be The Clockmaker, an hour of sketches of Sam Slick performed by the Mermaid Theatre.

Mermaid Theatre, based in Wolfville, was founded in 1972 for professional performances for family audiences. The Company has performed in all ten provinces, in England, Wales, and the United States. It focuses on regional folk lore and literature, and is one of Nova Scotia's and Canada's ambassadors to outlying areas.

PLANTER HOUSE INCLUDED IN PROVINCIAL  
REGISTER

A few years ago the Heritage Trust during a Valley tour, visited Parker Farm, Belle Isle, Annapolis County. Members will be interested to learn that this farm house was placed on the Provincial Registry of Heritage Properties in May, 1984.

The Loyalist settlers who came to Nova Scotia from the New England colonies after the Revolutionary War have received a great deal of publicity during the past few years, and it is often forgotten that they were preceded in 1760 by a large group of people, mainly families, from the New England colonies.

After the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755, the British Government, anxious to attract Protestant settlers to this area, issued a Proclamation inviting interested persons in the New England colonies to take up land grants in Nova Scotia. Due to the French and Indian Wars taking place on the borders of Quebec and New England, farming expansion to the west was dangerous for settlers, so the younger members of farming families in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine and Connecticut, looked with favour on the opportunity to obtain land grants in the comparatively safe territory of Nova Scotia.

The British Government's Proclamation had been signed by the Minister of Trade and Plantations, and when these settlers commenced to arrive in Nova Scotia they became known as "the Planters". Their descendants regard this title as a mark of distinction, somewhat similar to that of their American cousins who can claim that their ancestors arrived on that heavily over-laden ship, the "Mayflower".

The Planters' original homes were simple cabins and there is evidence that they used the foundations of Acadian homes, sometimes incorporating parts of these earlier dwellings into their own homes. They prospered in the Annapolis Valley, and soon began to build houses similar to the 'salt boxes', 'Cape Cod cottages', and 'two-storey Colonials' of their native New England. As a consequence of their efforts, and later those of the Loyalists, Nova Scotia has the finest collection of 18th century New England architecture outside New England.

Abijah Parker from Groton, Mass., took up his land grant on the edge of the Belle Isle Marsh, on the site of a previous Acadian home, and with "French Willows" growing beside the brook. Part of his original frame home still exists and is in use as a 'summer kitchen', but the surprisingly modern looking, brick 'Cape Cod cottage', was built by members of the Parker family and their hired help, between 1791 and 1797. Family tradition stated that the house was commenced in 1791, and completed around 1797. In fact, the dates 1796 and 1797 are incised into the bricks in two places.

Obadiah Parker was responsible for building the house and was reputed to have been sent back to Boston to learn the building trade. All the bricks were made on the site, utilising a level of clay that can still be found two feet below the surface of the very fertile soil. They built the walls 16 inches thick, of an unusual double brick construction.

Only a limited number of courses of bricks could be laid each year, due to the 'weak lime mortar' in use during this period of history. The wastage of bricks fired in kilns of the type used is reputed to have been 25%. It must be remembered that this project was undertaken by a family who were also earning a living from lumbering and farming, and had expanded their farming operations to include a farm in Wilmot. The devotion to the 'Protestant Work Ethic' is worthy of note.

The house still contains a great deal of the original building materials, wide board floors, original plaster, iron 'Suffolk' latches on the doors, and two Connecticut type 'Indian doors' with their double planking are still in place. A modernisation was undertaken in 1835 when the end chimneys were replaced by two centre chimneys, and stoves replaced the open hearths.

The house was carefully restored by a long-time member and Past President of

the Heritage Trust, Commander Evan Petley-Jones, assisted by his wife, and they did the research necessary to obtain the registration.

The Planters were a loyal, hard-working, energetic group of settlers, and they made a great contribution to the prosperity of this province, and the stability of British North America. It is to be hoped that they will be remembered in 1985, the 225th Anniversary of their arrival in Nova Scotia.

Jean Petley-Jones.



#### TIPTOEING THROUGH THE GRAVEYARDS -

Among the many interesting seminars presented by the Federation of Nova Scotian Heritage, one of the most fascinating to me was "Observing and Preserving Memorial Art in Nova Scotia Graveyards". For more than twenty years I have been taking colour slides of old gravestones in Nova Scotian and New England cemeteries. It is a useful hobby. A small town with little entertainment always has a graveyard very often with interesting old stones to see and photograph.

The seminar took place on June 9 and 10. On the Saturday we attended lectures held in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia. The talks were both interesting and useful. Deborah Trask of the Nova Scotia Museum, presented an overview of the subject, emphasising the need for physical conservation and adequate recording of

the data available from the monuments. Mr. Martin Weaver, Director of Education and Technical Services for the Heritage Canada Foundation, gave an informative lecture on the various hazards the old stones are exposed to - ill-treatment by weather, pollution, and people. Some of the worst damage has been done in good faith by ill-informed attempts to preserve the stones. He illustrated his talk with a comprehensive slide show. This included a slide of one of the larger monuments in St. Paul's Cemetery (Halifax), which is shown across Canada as a horrid example of what acid rain can do to marble carvings. Carl Demings of the North Cumberland Historical Society, and Helyn Anderson and Marjorie Bulmer from the Colchester Historical Society, presented systems of recording the historical information available from the stones. Finally, Mr. Henry Nelson of Heritage Memorials Ltd. (Windsor) spoke on modern monuments and the manufacturing process.

The following day we were taken on a bus tour to see old stones in various cemeteries. In St. Paul's Cemetery in Halifax, Mr. Weaver pointed out the different types of damage which had occurred over the years. Mr. Allan Penny discussed the restoration project which is to take place, and both emphasised the large sums of money involved in any adequate restoration or preservation process.

We went on to Hillcrest Cemetery in Lunenburg, Bayview in Mahone Bay, Chipman's Corner Graveyard, and the Old Parish Burying Ground in Windsor. All were of interest, but perhaps the most unusual stones were in Windsor, carved by "J.W.", who put self-advertisement in larger lettering than the names of the dead. If you visit Windsor look for these 'ads'.

The seminar and the tour were very well organised by Betty-Ann Aaboe-Milligan and Marina Nawrocki. They gave those who attended the seminar much pleasure, a lot of information, and an excellent picnic lunch provided by Cristopher's of Halifax.

If these things interest you I would recommend Gravestone Carving and Carvers in Nova Scotia, "Life How Short, Eternity How Long", by Deborah Trask, published by the Nova Scotia Museum in 1978.

Lucille Stewart



## GLEANINGS

Novascotian 10 July 1833  
Buildings, Plaistering, Etc.

Messrs. Malcom and Turnbull, having entered into Co-partnership beg leave to return thanks to those who have favored their orders. From M. & T's experience in London they are enabled to execute building - plain - and ornamental Plaistering, Stone Cutting; Hearths, and Jambs constantly on hand, Tomb and Head Stones, also, having received a large quantity of fine marble from Italy, offer marble chimney-pieces of very superior patterns and workmanship, Slabs for sideboards and tablets, etc., at moderate prices, or very low for cash. They most respectfully solicit their friends and the public for a continuance of their favours - apply at the shop on Mr. Scott's wharf or at Anderson & Malcolm's, Barrington Street. 21 March.

While browsing through the Novascotian for 1833, David Sutherland came up with some interesting little items on Nova Scotia's past. Some of these gleanings are presented below and we hope to persuade David to provide a continuing feature for the Griffin of similar glimpses into our local past.

### The Subscriber

Intends running a carriage for the accommodation of passengers during the summer from Windsor, via Chester and Lunenburg. He will leave Windsor every Tuesday on the arrival of the stage from Halifax, and proceed a distance of twenty miles on the Chester Road the same night; will arrive at Chester at nine on Wednesday morning, and Lunenburg same evening at four o'clock. and proceed the following day to Liverpool, where he will arrive at four o'clock p.m., and will return again to Windsor in time for passengers to proceed to Halifax in Monday's stage. Fares from Windsor to Lunenburg, via Chester 20s, Windsor to Chester 15s; Chester to Lunenburg 7s6d; Windsor to Liverpool 35s; Lunenburg to Liverpool 15s.

Lunenburg May 30 . Leonard D. Geldert.



HERITAGE PROPERTY ACT APPOINTMENTS -

Billy Joe MacLean, Minister of Culture, Recreation and Fitness, recently announced two appointments under the Heritage Properties Act.

BRIAN CUTHBERTSON of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia is named Co-ordinator of Heritage. Dr. Cuthbertson, who recently published a book on The Loyalist Governor: A Biography of Sir John Wentworth, has many qualifications for the position, including a master's degree in Atlantic Provinces history from the University of New Brunswick and a PhD in military history from Kings College in London.

DANIEL NORRIS, a Halifax resident with experience as heritage officer in Edmonton, has been named Heritage Officer. His qualifications include a master's degree in Urban and Rural Planning from the Technical University of Nova Scotia, and a diploma in architectural technology.



## N O T I C E

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DR. NINA KONCZACKI will conduct a History course on the Social and Cultural History of England at Mount St. Vincent University on Tuesdays at 4.30 to 7 pm. The course can be audited. Several of the lectures on English landscape gardens and architecture from the 15th to 19th centuries will be open to the public. For dates of these lectures please contact the Continuing Education Department at Mount St.Vincent, Halifax. Ph:443-4450.

A D V A N C E   N O T I C E

STATELY HOMES TOUR OF SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN ENGLAND

2 - 25 MAY, 1985.

A second tour of Stately Homes is being arranged by Hilary Grant and Dr. Nina Konczacki for the spring of 1985..... we will stay in EDINBURGH, WINDERMERE, in the Lake District, YORK and LONDON, visiting castles, palaces, mansions and magnificent gardens, as well as the homes of authors Robbie Burns, William Wordsworth and Beatrice Potter.

The cost of \$2000 includes airfare, accommodation, breakfast and dinner everywhere except in London, bus travel, entrance to houses, guided tours, and membership in the National Trust. Single occupancy - \$250 extra.

To obtain a detailed itinerary, contact Hilary Grant, 1579 Dresden Row, Halifax, B3J 2K4: phone 423-4807, or 835-2795.



OATMEAL SCONES (SCOTLAND).-

2 cups Flour  
½ cup Sugar  
1 tsp. Salt  
3 cups Oatmeal  
1 cup Butter, Margarine or Shortening -  
melted  
1 tsp. Soda  
1 cup Sour Cream, Sour Milk, or Water.

Sift flour with sugar and salt; add oatmeal. Stir butter with a fork into oatmeal mixture. Combine soda and sour cream. Mix into oatmeal mixture.

This is a very sticky dough so extra flour makes for easier working. Roll out on a board covered with a mixture of ¼ flour, ¾ oatmeal. Keep rolling pin lightly covered with flour. If necessary to prevent sticking, lightly sprinkle dough with oatmeal. Cut into squares or rectangles.

Bake at 350° until lightly browned. Serve plain or buttered, warm or cold. These freeze well.

*Archie Cameron  
Pictou*



Deadline for December issue:  
15 NOVEMBER 1984.

HERITAGE TRUST AND MOUNT ST. VINCENT TOUR OF  
ENGLAND'S STately HOMES AND LANDSCAPED GARDENS  
 MAY , 1984



I was asked to put on paper some of my impressions of the first trip to England that I had taken, along with 24 other people, in May of this year.

The trip, organised by Hilary Grant, was the brainchild of Prof. Nina Konczacki who teaches 18th century socio-economic English History at Mt. Saint Vincent.

The first thing that captured my attention as we came out of Heathrow airport, were the beautiful flowering almond and cherry trees and I noted that all the trees and spring flowers were a month or so ahead of ours in Nova Scotia.

One aim of the tour was to visit houses built or redesigned by the 18th century privileged gentlemen upon their return from the 'Grand Tour' of the continent. Since we visited about 40 houses and churches, two cathedrals and two castles during our three-week stay, it is difficult to remember the names of every house, and I am thankful to be able to refresh my memory by referring to the guide books purchased at each site.

One house that stands out most vividly in my memory was Stourhead in Wiltshire, designed by Colin Campbell in the style of the 16th century architect, Palladio. The house (to this first-time visitor - a mansion!) exterior, interior and extensive garden, was a fine example of the Palladian ideal.

There are so many memories of the magnificent and beautiful houses that we visited. I have a record of them on slides, which I enjoy showing to anyone who is interested. Memories not on film include the wide variety of birds and awakening to their song; of cream teas - scones covered with clotted cream and strawberry jam and a cup of tea with milk in a little plastic packet; the 'pub' lunches, which are the best mid-day light meals in England; and the guide at the British Museum who, when asked how to get to the Elgin Marbles, enquired "Wouldn't you like to see the Rosetta Stone and the Magna Carta on the way?".

I could go on - and on - but will close by saying that this was a superb trip that will long be treasured in my memory.

Beverly Parsons Thibodeau.

It was a most enjoyable tour - Hilary Grant and Jenina Konczacki looked after us very well.

A congenial group of people spent three weeks together - the days filled with visits to beautiful homes and lovely gardens. We toured a well-chosen selection of representative homes ranging from those of the 14th to the 18th century., some huge, others smaller and more liveable, and gardens from the magnificence of Stourhead to the simplicity of a bed of wallflowers against a brick wall at Great Chalfield Manor. To remind us of the highlights of the house we were about to visit, the Professor would give us a short talk before we left the bus.

The accommodations were all good and were centrally located, and the longer stays in Bath and Oxford added much to the comfort of the tour.

Hilary had arranged for us to go to plays or concerts in the evenings in most places, if we wished to do so, and her juice-and-cookie picnics in the late afternoon kept us in good shape until dinner.

Congratulations to both Hilary and Professor Konczacki for the success of this tour.

Ethel Crathorne.



RETIRING BOARD MEMBERS -

On behalf of all the members of the Trust, The Griffin would like to thank the outgoing members of the Board for their services to the cause of Heritage.

Douglas Price has served the Trust long and capably in several capacities, as Secretary, Treasurer, President and Member of the Board. He guided the Trust through the period of the restoration of the Macdonald House and the important controversy over the design of the 'Times Square' development opposite the Town Clock. The Trust won this decision.

David Sutherland has served two separate times on the Board. His interests led him to play an active role in the oral history studies of the Project Committee. He has, and is, contributing periodically to a column in The Griffin, containing items of interest selected from newspapers of the nineteenth century.

We are grateful for all the time, expertise and enthusiasm these members have contributed to the success of the Trust as an organisation.



**HERITAGE TRUST OF N. S.**

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