



The Griffin

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Vol.12, No. 1

MARCH 1987

PROGRAM NOTES

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1987 -
8.00pm N.S. Museum, 1747 Summer St.,
Halifax, N.S.-
A Photo Essay by Tim Randall.

THURSDAY,- APRIL 16 -
8.00 pm N.S. Museum, Summer St.,
Halifax, NS. -
Plantation Houses in America, by Dr.
Nina Konczacki, Mt. St. Vincent Uni-
versity Dept. of History.

THURSDAY - MAY 21 -
8.00 pm, N.S. Museum, Summer St.,
Halifax -
Clary Croft on "The Paisley Shawl".

Note - a Day Trip to the Bridgewater
area is being arranged for the early
part of June - details to be announced
as soon as possible.

THURSDAY - JUNE 25 -
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - Please note
that the annual meeting has been deferred
from June 18 to June 25 - 8.00pm at the
N.S. Museum on Summer Street, Halifax.

COSTUME SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA

The CSNS will meet on Monday - 7.30pm -
March 30, 1987 - Public Archives of Nova
Scotia, 6016 University Avenue, Halifax.....
guest speaker Mrs. E. Zounos, on Greek
Embroidery.

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The Costume Society will conduct a Fibre
Facts Workshop on.....Saturday - March 21,
9.30 am to 3.00 pm - Public Archives of NS.
Bring a notebook for recording information
at the workshop and the library table.
Bring your own lunch, coffee/tea provided.

Registration - \$15.00 members, \$20.00 non-
members. Cheques payable to Costume Society
of Nova Scotia, mailed to Mary Martha Creighton
Box 4, Site 13, RR1, Tantallon, BOJ 3J0.....

"Fibre Facts" will be conducted by Clary
and Sharon Croft of Croft Designs, Halifax,
and Mary Martha Creighton, weaver. For greater
detail call CSNS, Ph: 423-4677.

HALIFAX LADIES' COLLEGE - ARMBRAE ACADEMY -

The first hundred years - 1887-1987
An Exhibition

Nineteen eighty-seven is the 100th Anniversary year of the Halifax Ladies' College, since 1984 coeducational and with its name changed to Armbrae Academy, and the Maritime Conservatory of Music. The two educational institutions were originally one. Their anniversary is being marked by an exhibition in the lobby of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 6016 University Avenue, Halifax. The exhibition runs through March.

Heritage Trust members should find the architectural photographs of the Halifax Ladies' College interesting. One photograph shows the College in 1888 in the handsome house built about 1820 for Richard John Uniacke, Jr., standing on the corner of Pleasant (now Barrington) Street and Harvey Street where the Sir John Thompson building is now located. Interior photographs show some of the rooms in this house, including the front hall with its pillars and staircase, the library, drawing room and an upstairs room that was used as an infirmary by the school, which at that time was residential.

In 1895 the school underwent extensive renovations when a north wing was added to house an assembly hall for the school and the conservatory. The architect was J. Dumaresq of Halifax. There are photographs of this enlargement and the new assembly hall still remembered by many older citizens of Halifax.

In 1939 the Barrington Street buildings were sold to the YMCA to serve as a wartime hostel. In 1940 the Halifax Ladies' College moved to the Victorian house and grounds called 'Armbrae' on Oxford Street. Photographs show both interior and exterior views of 'Armbrae' which was a twin of Dalhousie University's President's Lodge which still stands next door to the north. The Victorian house was demolished in 1963 to make room for a custom-built red brick school building. The Conservatory found separate quarters in 1940, but it was not until 1952 that a formal, legal separation was arranged.

Photographs of leg-of-mutton sleeves, Gibson girls, giant hats of 1910, bobbed hair of the 1920's and other changing fashions may appeal to some Trust members. Others may find something of interest in the silver trophies, school jewellery, scheme (curriculum) books, books by former students such as Dr. Helen Creighton of H.L.C.'s class of 1916, and so on.

The exhibition was curated by Margaret Martin, one of the Heritage Trust's founding members, herself an H.L.C. alumna.

Margaret Martin.



**Armbrae
Academy**

TWO HALIFAX BUILDINGS DESIGNATED AS
HERITAGE BUILDINGS -

Admiralty House and Wellington House were given Heritage designation in a ceremony at the Victoria Memorial Museum in Ottawa, on Monday, February 16, 1987.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS CATALOGUED IN THE
HERITAGE TRUST COLLECTION.

Late last year, I requested brochures or catalogues from forty companies which have some connection with restoration, renovation, or decorating. To date, I have received replies from twenty-two businesses. The products include paint colours, wooden columns, fretwork and mouldings for Victorian houses, interior lighting fixtures and exterior light posts, reproduction furniture, nails, and curtains.

These brochures and catalogues have been numbered and are kept in the Heritage Trust Collection (MG30, Series "V". Vol.1, #1-61) at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 6016 University Avenue, Halifax. The following content report lists the items in this series. If anyone is interested in perusing an item in this collection, please request it on the third floor of the Archives; Ref. MG30, Series "V". Vol.1, and the particular item number.

Philip L. Hartling
Heritage Resources

CATALOGUES AND BROCHURES OF RESTORATION/RENOVATION/
DECORATING SUPPLIES.

1. Copy of the form letter mailed by Philip Hartling, Resources Chairman, to various companies
2. Benjamin Moore Paints "An Exterior Historical Color Collection" based on significant colours from the 18th and 19th centuries, 1986
3. Benjamin Moore Paints "An Interior Historical Color Collection" based on significant colours from the 18th and 19th centuries, 1986
4. Pratt and Lambert "Early Americana Colours" from Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village, Dearborn, Michigan, (paint colours), 1987
5. Canadian Old Fashioned Milk Paint Company, Toronto, Ontario - brochure on milk paint
6. Canadian Old Fashioned Milk Paint Company - milk paint colour chart, 1986
7. A.F. Schwerd Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania - brochure on wooden columns and aluminum bases, 1986
- 8-11. Custom Castings, Fort Worth, Texas - letter and brochures on pre-formed fiber glass reinforced gypsum and concrete architectural materials, 1986.
- 12-20. Abatron, Inc., Gilberts, Illinois - letter and brochures on restoration compounds - epoxies for coatings, sealants, adhesives, resurfacing, repair, and restoration materials, 1986
- 21-25. Worthington Group, Limited, Atlanta, Georgia - brochure on columns, capitals, plinths, and pedestals
26. Gotham Inc., Erin, Ontario - brochure on fretwork and gingerbread trim (interior and exterior)
- 27-30. The Emporium, Houston, Texas - Victorian gingerbread - catalogue of handcrafted wood products of corbels, brackets, fretwork, mantel shelves, porch balusters, newel post, plinth block, and finials, 1986

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31. Vintage Wood Works, Fredericksburg, Texas - catalogue of Victorian and country gingerbread - balusters, brackets, corbels, finials, etc., 1986
 - 32-35. The Joinery Company, Tarboro, North Carolina - letter and brochures on heart pine products: floor, stair parts, custom cabinetry, wainscoting, door, mouldings, and various trim pieces, 1986
 - 36-37. Rejuvenation House Parts, Portland, Oregon - catalogues on lighting fixtures
 - 38-40. Lampco Inc., South Euclid and Cleveland, Ohio - brochure on lighting units for city streets, parks, malls, and developments
 - 41-42. D'Lights, Glendale, California - catalogues on lighting fixtures
 - 43-47. Mel Nor Marketing, Houston, Texas - brochures and photographs on park benches and light posts
 48. Architectural Heritage, Dallas, Texas - letter regarding mantel components, 1986
 - 49-50. Architectural Antique Supply Company, Mount Brydges, Ontario - letter and brochures on its inventory (8000 square feet of warehouse space)
 51. Covington Creek Co., Mount Brydges, Ontario - flyer on its pine cupboards
 52. Letter from General Millwork and Supply Limited regarding Pine Tree Furniture, 1986
 53. Pine Tree Furniture, Guelph, Ontario - catalogue of pine furniture
 - 54-59. Dominion Chair Ltd., Bass River, Colchester Co., N.S. - letter and brochures on its furniture, 1986
 60. Tremont Nail Company, Wareham, Massachusetts - catalogue on nails, stencils, door knockers, hardware, kitchen gadgets, and unfinished wooden items
 61. Country Curtains, Stockbridge, Massachusetts - catalogue on curtains, bedding, pillows, bed covers, and curtain rods, 1986



Hemlock Ravine - A land exchange is being proposed between the City of Halifax and the Rocca Group, consisting of approximately ten acres of land owned by Rocca for ten acres owned by the City, and jutting into Hemlock Ravine Park. This would enable Rocca to construct a shopping plaza and housing/hotel project near Hemlock Ravine.

City officials say the ecological effect on the Park will be minimal. However, Dr. Gavin McInnes, a nearby resident, is concerned that the development would harm the environment of the Park and he has written the City to this effect. Members of the Trust may wish to follow these negotiations, attend any public meetings, and communicate their observations to the Trust.

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The Macdonald Property, Windsor - Groups in Windsor interested in the Macdonald property have formed a coalition named Friends of Richmond Hill, under the chairmanship of Veronica Connelly, President of the West Hants Historical Society. The Friends of Richmond Hill have designed an attractive and clearly presented brochure of material for the use of those who wish to make proposals for the use of all or part of the property. Suggestions submitted will be collected, assessed, and passed on to Heritage Trust with the coalition's finalised proposal at the Trust's Annual General Meeting in June.

We all hope that there will be a viable and appropriate plan for presentation at the Annual General Meeting, and that the membership can vote for a use of the property which will be compatible with Mrs. Macdonald's wishes.

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New Publicity Committee Chairman for Heritage Trust - The Trust is very fortunate in getting Deborah Allen as our new Chairman of the Publicity Committee

Deborah is a native Haligonian, and is back in Halifax after a number of years in PEI, working in CBC Radio, TV, and live theatre. She came of a media-connected

family; her father was W. Graham Allen, at various times editor of the Halifax-Herald, Director of Liaison for Dalhousie University, and Regional News Director for the CBC. Her brother, Cameron Allen, is with Dartmouth Radio, CFDR. During her student days at St. Mary's University and as an alumna, Debbie was an active participant in St. Mary's Drama Society, where her quiet commonsense and good humour smoothed over many a temperamental fluttering of ruffled feathers.

Her experience will be of great value to the Trust, and she arrived just in time to work on the "Halifax City Club" controversy.

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NOTES FROM THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES - SATURDAY, 14 FEBRUARY 1987 -

1. Macdonald Property - see separate item.
2. The President reported that a letter and cheque had been received from the City of Dartmouth giving a one-year introductory membership in Heritage Trust to owners of properties in Dartmouth designated as Heritage Properties.
3. Dr. Fred Matthews and Mrs. Matthews were congratulated on having taken out Life Memberships in Heritage Trust. Board members commented that Life membership is very advantageous to both the member and the Trust and would be a highly appreciated gift to celebrate anniversaries, graduations, birthdays and other important occasions.
4. The Committee responsible for the Dr. Phyllis Blakeley Memorial Fund reported a very gratifying response with donations coming in from as far away as Hamilton, Ontario. Dr. Robert Dawson is being asked to design a suitable bookplate. The Board voted to contribute \$500 to the fund and to cover the cost of printing the bookplate.
5. It was drawn to the attention of the Board that certain members not present had been absent for more than three meetings and that the By-Laws of the Trust state that: "A board member who fails to attend three consecutive board meetings without due cause shall be deemed to have retired from the board". It was agreed that these members should be contacted.

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SPECIAL GUEST LECTURER -

Heritage Trust will present "Irish Houses and Castles", a public slide lecture by Hon. Desmond Guinness, President, Irish Georgian Society on Monday - March 16 - 8.00 pm - Rm.H19, School of Architecture, Technical University of Nova Scotia (TUNS), 5410 Spring Garden Road, Halifax.,...

Dr. Desmond Guinness is a world-renowned author, lecturer and champion of conservation and preservation of heritage buildings. In 1958 he founded the Irish Georgian Society to work for the preservation of eighteenth century architecture in Ireland. This Society encourages research on architecture and the decorative arts of this period. It publishes an illustrated journal based on its research as well as a newsletter describing restoration work undertaken in different areas of Ireland, some of it on a voluntary basis. There are about four thousand members, many of whom live in the United States and Canada.

Since 1964, Dr. Guinness has spoken to many outstanding museums, clubs, organisations and schools of architecture in Ireland, Britain, United States and Canada. This present lecture, "Irish Houses and Castles" marks Dr. Guinness's third lecture visit to Halifax since 1977. His lecture is based on his book of the same title, published in 1971.

He will discuss the work of the Irish Georgian Society and trace the development of Irish architecture, silver, glass, paintings, furniture, plasterwork and gardens of the Georgian period.

Other publications by Desmond Guinness include "Portrait of Dublin", "Georgian Dublin", "The White House", "Mr. Jefferson, Architect", "Palladio, the Western Progress" and "Newport Restored".

His father, Lord Moyne, is a poet and novelist and his mother, Lady Mosley, is also a writer; she was formerly Diana Mitford, sister of Nancy and Jessica.

Rm.H19, School of Architecture, TUNS, has a seating capacity of 150 - doors open at 7.30 pm for 8 o'clock start of lecture.

HERITAGE NOTES -

The HISTORIC GARDENS at Annapolis Royal have been given a three-star rating in a garden guide in which the top rating is four stars: Gardens of North America and Hawaii, a Traveller's Guide, by Irene and Walter Jacob, lists 1400 gardens.

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THE LEADER - a supplement to the Mail-Star of February 14, 1987, carries a brief but interesting account of the work of the Halifax Heritage Advisory Committee, with special reference to the Halifax district known as Schmidville.

CHALLENGE

You heritage buffs should be able to answer all these questions, but if not, the answer is elsewhere in the Griffin.....

1. Where did the timbers come from which form the frame of St. Paul's Church?
2. What was St. Georges, the 'Round Church' intended to replace?
3. Where was the original entrance to Government House?
4. What library in Halifax was originally a Court room?
5. How many forts have been built on the site of the present Halifax Citadel?
6. What Halifax merchant helped supply Wellington's army in Spain?
7. What was the original site of the Convent of the Sacred Heart?
8. What public building has a statue of Britannia on its roof?
9. What building was at one time the residence of Sir Charles Tupper?
10. What Halifax restaurant was at one time the residence of a Father of Confederation?
11. What Halifax residence is bounded by streets on three sides?
12. What residence is sometimes referred to as 'the Haunted House'?



Rum by gum

by Lou Collins

This report originally appeared in December 1986 issue of the "WESTENDER".



For many years the tall, graceful glass bottle stood on the top of the bookcase in the living-room opposite its longtime companion, the model lighthouse. Together they complemented the large picture of a square-rigged sailing ship, close-reefed in a storm, and reflected the early seagoing background of their owner.

The bottle had been moulded into the shape of the barrel of a muzzle-loading cannon and stood just over a foot in height with the muzzle serving as its base. The opening into the bottle had been made through the cascabel, the knob at the breech-end of the barrel. This opening had once been plugged by a cork until such time as the liquid contents of the bottle were in demand. The bottle originally held spirits, probably gin, when it stood for sale nearly a century ago in a shop or tavern in St. Pierre, to which it had been imported from France.

The earlier details of its story have now been largely forgotten. It was probably purchased with money obtained from the sale of cabbages grown on a little, flat island in nearby Placentia Bay, Newfoundland. Brought to St. Pierre in the fall of the year in a small sailing boat, those cabbages provided some of my paternal ancestors with a few centimes and some of the few amenities they were to know in the harsh life on their little island, especially at Christmas.

Both the old bottle and the romantic, colourful history of St. Pierre were brought back to mind when we attended the recent *Rum By Gum Conference* held in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and sponsored by the Federation of Nova Scotia Heritage.

While the announcement of this conference generated many jesting comments and amused reflections, it proved to be the first serious attempt to survey, analyse and record the story of the rum trade in Atlantic Canada and, in particular, to examine "rum-running," the illegal traffic in rum during the Prohibition Era of this century.

The number and identity of all the Atlantic Canadian families involved in, or affected by, the illegal traffic in rum, will now never be known. It is, however, over 50 years since the Maritime Provinces brought an end to most aspects of Prohibition, with Prince Edward Island the last to capitulate.

After such a moderating interval of time, it was possible to approach the topic of "rum-running" more openly and in more detail than had ever before been attempted. The publication in recent years of a number of well-researched books dealing with this topic provided additional material for the review and discussion of all aspects of the trade in rum and other spirits in Eastern North America in the 1920s and 1930s.

Much of the illegal trade in whiskey and rum used St. Pierre as a North American point of origin for supplies and transshipment to the sleek grey vessels that were specially designed to carry cargoes of rum and whiskey south to Canada and the United States. Bottles of whiskey were removed from their wooden crates, packed in straw and placed in bags so that they would not rattle together and alert the RCMP or other preventive services. One small home in St. Pierre was said to have been built from sections of wooden whiskey crates and was long known as

"Cutty Sark Villa." In the course of arranging shipments, various American gang leaders are said to have visited St. Pierre. One hotel owner in St. Pierre, who has made the study of the rum running era his hobby, claims that he has on display in his hotel a hat that once belonged to Al Capone.

At present it would appear that Nova Scotia does not possess such exotic reminders of the booming days of rum-running but material evidence continues to surface and stories and legends abound.

In the course of my neighbourhood walks, I often pass the former grounds of a large estate. At the turn of the century the tall, impressive house and grounds were owned by a family associated with the steamship trade to the West Indies as well as Europe. Peacocks screamed raucously as they paraded proudly over the green lawns. The estate later changed hands. During the era of Prohibition it was said that its owner was associated with some Nova Scotians connected with rum-running. Neighbourhood legend has it that if you turned on certain taps in the old house you got a liquid quite unlike city water, even before chlorination. The fact, as our postman knew to his sorrow, that the entrance to the estate was guarded by several unfriendly "police dogs" served to add fuel to rumour. Conversations with one of the "old time" rum runners present at the conference at Yarmouth finally put some real flesh on the bones of legend.

Other sparsely settled areas of Halifax evidently had their own quota of "rum-running stories" to tell. Even the South End was, apparently, not without its adventures. Before the Second World

War, Inglis Street had been projected westward towards the North West Arm. I have been told by an early resident of the western projection of Inglis Street that he remembered car chases eastward on Inglis Street from the area near the North West Arm, in the course of which shots were fired. He could only assume that contraband cargoes had been off-loaded on the shores of the Arm and then loaded into cars or trucks. At that point, the enterprising "rum-runners" had been surprised by the police or preventive forces and the chase was on. Life in South End Halifax does not appear, today, to offer similar attractions.

The Conference included detailed discussion of all aspects of the "rum-running" era; social, economic, legal and moral. The last day of the Conference was given over to a review of the evolution of the Temperance Movement in the Maritimes from its inception early in the nineteenth century.

While such discussions were serious, detailed and comprehensive, there were lighter moments that set the imps dancing in the sub-conscious of many delegates.

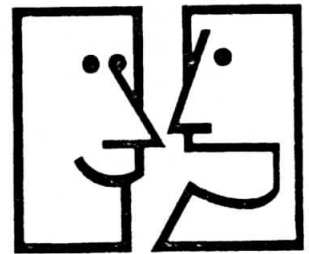
The author of one legendary incident that has since become part of the folklore of rum-running in Nova Scotia was present and retold his story to a fascinated audience.

He had once been requested to fill a Halifax order for 80 kegs of rum. He was to pick these up at Tantallon and run them into Halifax. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police had also learned of the order and had posted a detachment at the stone bridge at the head of the North West Arm to intercept the shipment. Our storyteller soon learned that the mounted police were preparing to welcome him to Halifax. On his way to pick up his shipment, he purchased a hearse in a South Shore town and drove it to his rendez-vous. There he loaded the hearse and the vehicles of the

"mourners" in the "funeral cortege" with his overproof and headed for Halifax, after, as he noted with a grin, "turning his collars around" and putting on a black hat.

With appropriate solemnity, the funeral cortege later drove over the little stone bridge at the head of the Arm and on into Halifax as the RCMP ceremonially saluted the "deceased" in the hearse.

In these present dark days in the economy of Nova Scotia, one can only hope that there will be a rebirth of such native entrepreneurial skills, directed, of course, to the promotion of provincial and local enterprises of an acceptably legitimate character! ■



WORKING WITH NATURAL HERITAGE IN NOVA SCOTIA -

On Friday, March 6, the Federation of Nova Scotian Heritage and the Nova Scotia Museum sponsored a special one-day Seminar designed to introduce participants to our natural heritage, and describe some of the means available to foster interest and further the knowledge of the general public.

Topics included an introduction to printed and other information sources; a rational basis for collection and information resource development; ideas on research and education; ideas on exhibits and public programs; and an exchange of views.



Federation of
Nova Scotian Heritage

Natural heritage programs enable heritage organisations to reach a broader audience and increase their membership. The examples provided in the seminar should give societies and museums of all sizes, ideas they can use to develop their own programs.

By the next issue of Griffin we should be able to include a report on the results of the seminar.

A BAD YEAR FOR NOVA SCOTIA'S EARLY SETTLERS - 1815.

(Abstract from a leaflet accompanying a travelling exhibition of the Nova Scotia Museum as part of the National Museums Program. Original material taken from accounts of the time published in The Nova Scotian, 21 January 1888, p.8.)

Among the many problems facing the early settlers in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, was that of plagues of mice which periodically ravaged the area. By all accounts, 1815 was a particularly bad year

The Rev. Hugh Graham of Stewiacke, wrote on July 21st, 1815, to a friend in Scotland: "This last winter was the coldest that ever I saw. The spring also very cold and late. Appearances are now promising, only the field mice have become so numerous as to threaten the destruction of a great part of the crop. We have not had such a visitation for more than 40 years past. They began to multiply last year and did some damage." The next year on August 1 he wrote: "The plague of mice is so far removed that there is scarcely a mouse to be seen in house or field or the woods where they swarmed. But we feel the effects of it still. The grass, as well as the grain, being greatly cut off, the farmers had to sell off a great part of their stock at low prices before winter, to bring their stock to their provender. But the winter was severe and the spring uncommonly cold and late, which occasioned a great mortality in the remainder of their stock. And now breadstuffs have to be brought from afar, and at a high price, and many are very straightened as to means."

About 4000 square miles were ravaged in Antigonish, Pictou and Colchester Counties, part of Cumberland along the north shore, and small portions of Guysborough and Halifax Counties to the south.

Contemporary accounts agree that the field mouse was the species by which the real damage was done, but others say that other species were more abundant than usual. Mr. Roderick McKay of St. Mary's

says that having set a large pot trap, partially filled with water, he found it in the morning filled with all the species known in the country. Mr. Samuel Waugh, Tatamagouche, says that there the jumping mouse was also numerous and destructive but not nearly to the extent of the field mouse.

The mice began to multiply in 1813 when production of wild nuts, mast and berries was very abundant, and in the late fall a heavy snowfall covered this food supply before frost set in. The snow cover remained till spring 1814. Populations kept rising till the spring of 1815 when the food apparently was no longer sufficient and drove the mice to seek it in fields and away from their normal haunts.

Toward end of winter in 1815 they began to be troublesome. Troughs for making maple sugar were fouled by them and 2-3 inches of snow was soon packed hard by their feet. Before planting was over the woods and fields alike swarmed with them. Generally, their appearance in the clearings was sudden. Seed grain, sown early, generally escaped them but later sowings and seed potatoes suffered from them. A story is told of a man who made a clearing in the woods and took a quart of oats to sow on it, but the mice appeared as soon as he began and ate the grain as he sowed it so that soon he gave up in disgust and threw the whole to them.

By midsummer they swarmed everywhere. In mowing, a cut of the scyth could not be made without killing some. They were bold and fierce and would show their teeth and squeal when cornered. The males fought among themselves and their squeaks could be heard when passing a field.

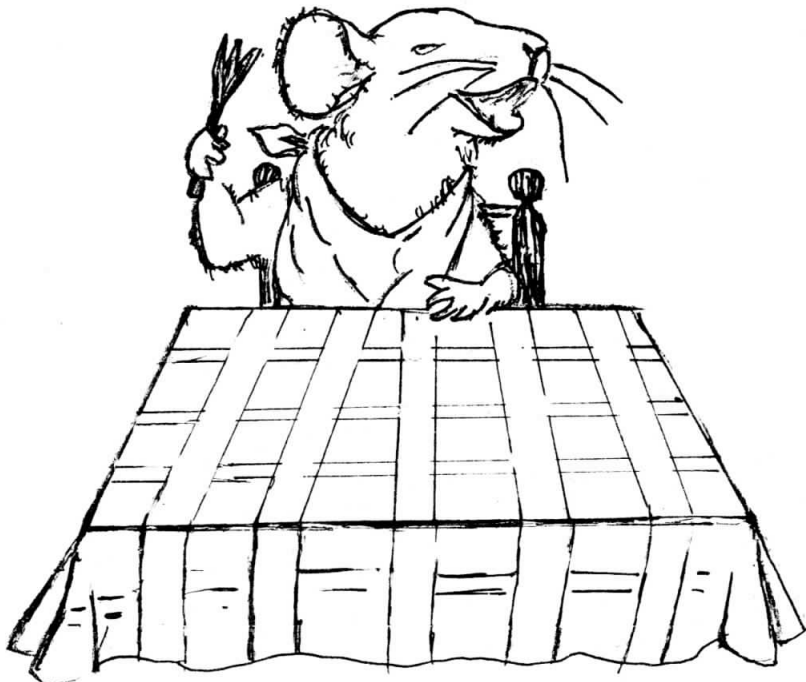
They readily take to water and swim small streams. Cats, dogs, martens and foxes gorged on them. One cat caught and brought home 60 in one night. Wild animals seemed to become plentiful. One man saw as many

as 12 foxes in an interval at one time. In Stewiacke cats went feral and multiplied so that the next year they became a nuisance - they were so wild that they were a terror to children and were hunted and killed in great numbers.

The hay crop was much damaged but the mice were most destructive in the ripening grain. They have been known to cut down an acre in 3 days. The jumping mice would spring at an ear to bring it down but the others would (as the country people put it) junk it, by cutting the stalk at the ground. If the remainder dropped but remained upright, they would cut it again and again until it fell or could be dragged down. They ate it on the ground or dragged it to their nests, which were commonly under the roots of stumps. When the grain was consumed they burrowed into the ground to attack potatoes. In older settlements where clearings were large people by great effort managed to save a small part of their crops, but in the back settlements and in clearings near the woods, all crops were destroyed, with the exception of hay which was badly damaged.

In the autumn as the weather became cold they became languid and slow, and could be trampled underfoot. In some places their putrefying carcasses tainted the air. Dr. McDonald says that after haying millions of fleas could be seen upon them and that they rushed into rivers and ponds to rid themselves of their tormentors and were drowned in great numbers.

In Tatamagouche area the cause of their decline was thought to be an unusual and severe sleet storm which came exceptionally early and which also killed geese and ducks. Nearly the whole district of the plague was mouse-free in 1816, with the exception of the east river of St. Mary's; here Mr. Roderick McKay said that for several years they were numerous enough to be troublesome. But there were not more than 5 families there, which only arrived in the year of the mice and made the first breach in the magnificent hardwood forests of that region."



HALIFAX CITY COUNCIL
CREATES HERITAGE DIVISION

Halifax city council members have approved the creation of a Heritage Division with the city's Development and Planning Department, with two full-time staff members. An improved level of service to property owners, developers and the Heritage Advisory Committee is expected to result. The new division will assemble a technical library, and an information pamphlet on

the implications of owning a registered heritage property is to be published.

Mr. A.W. Churchill has been appointed Heritage Co-ordinator serving as executive officer for the Heritage Advisory Committee.

The city has also indicated an interest in heritage education programs, and plans to appoint an Educational and Public Relations Subcommittee of the Heritage Advisory Committee.



TUNS WORKSHOP
MARCH 23 - 24, 1987

Technical University of Nova Scotia, Continuing Education Division, will present a workshop on the adaptive re-use of older buildings. Participants will learn how to manage the renovation and adaptation of medium-size older buildings to be financially profitable.

Interested members should call Mary Meidell or Linda MacDougall for information: 429-8300, ext.2420/2456



DEADLINE
for JUNE issue:

MAY 1, 1987.

ANSWERS TO CHALLENGE

1. Oak and pine timbers brought by sea from Boston and Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
2. The old Dutch Church.
3. From Hollis Street.
4. The Legislative Library, Province House, built in 1818.
5. Four.
6. Enos Collins.



7. Brookside, now the site of the Lord Nelson Hotel.
8. RCMP building, also known as the Old Post Office; future home of the Art Gallery.
9. 'Armdale', at Tupper Grove and Armview Avenue.
10. Henry House, home of Wm. Alexander Henry, Barrington Street.
11. 'Bollard House', bounded by Dresden Row, Sackville and Queen streets.
12. 1714 Robie Street, built for Wm. Caldwell, one-time Mayor of Halifax, 1831; also known as the Hugh Mills House.

**HERITAGE TRUST OF N. S.**

1579 Dresden Row
Halifax, N.S.
B3J 2K4

