



The Griffin

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A publication of the Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia

Vol. 1, No. 1

MARCH, 1988

PROGRAM - 1988

The regular monthly meetings of Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia are held on the **THIRD THURSDAY** of each month in the auditorium of the N. S. Museum, 1747 Summer Street, Halifax, at 8.00 pm., unless otherwise noted.

Thurs. - Mar. 17 - 8 pm -

ALEX WILSON, Historical Archival Cultural Officer, N. S. Museum. Topic: "Conservation of Parklands and Gardens in Britain", and illustrated slide lecture.

Thurs. - Apr. 21 -

GARRY N. KENNEDY, President, N.S. College of Art and Design. Topic: "History of the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design".

*7.30 pm - Tour of Anna Leonowens Gallery 1, 11, 111

*8.00 pm - Lecture in Bell Auditorium, N.S. College of Art and Design 5163 Duke Street, Halifax.

Thursday. - May 19 - 8 pm -

DR. BRIAN CUTHBERTSON, author, publisher, Head of Heritage, N. S. Dept of Culture, Recreation and Fitness. Topic: "Rev. Charles Inglis, First Bishop of Nova Scotia, Loyalist, Church Architect, Horticulturist and Founder of King's College".

Thurs. - June 16 - 8 pm -

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Saturday, June 25 -

Tour of SHUBENACADIE CANAL PARK, Dartmouth Museum - 9 am to 4 pm. See registration form for details.

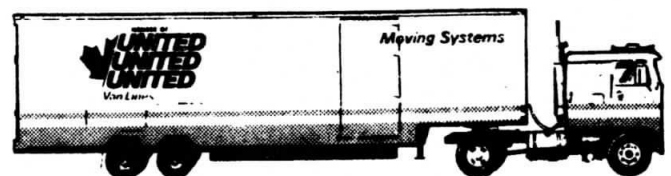
THE TRUST HAS MOVED

The Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia's office has moved to the Roy Building on Barrington Street in downtown Halifax. There we will have more room, more privacy, and more space for storage and display of Trust publications. There is an elevator so no longer will visitors have to huff and puff up three flights of stairs!

Please note our new address:

Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia
1657 Barrington Street, Suite 429
Halifax, N. S. B3J 2A1

Our telephone number remains the same: 423-4807



HERITAGE CANADA'S NEW STRUCTURE

The Heritage Canada Foundation's new strategy emerged from a study produced by the Saint John Task Force in 1986 and from an analysis undertaken by the staff and the Board of Governors. In preparing the new Strategy, we have reviewed the spirit in which the Foundation was launched, the situation at the time of its creation, the mandate it was given, and its actions over the last 14 years. We have analyzed the evolution in the field and tried to determine what the situation is today.

Since 1973, the year Heritage Canada was inaugurated, the heritage conservation field has evolved dramatically.

Provincial agencies have grown in sophistication. Legislation has been enacted. Municipalities have taken on responsibilities. Many government agencies besides the specific ones dealing with cultural and environmental programmes are involved in decisions affecting heritage conservation. Heritage groups have multiplied, and are well-organized and mature. As the economics of conservation have become more appreciated, new players such as developers, merchants and tourism operators have joined the movement. We have clearly come to a point where heritage conservation is broadly accepted.

Given the present circumstances, the multitude of possible opportunities available to the Foundation, and our limited financial resources, Heritage Canada has chosen the following approach to maximize the organization's effectiveness. We have defined heritage conservation as the maintenance of our sense of place and our sense of continuity. But, of course, the greatest threat to our heritage is change. Our objective, then, is to involve as many people as possible in the management of change, and to harmonize the participation of governments, business and the public. To achieve this objective, we have chosen three areas of intervention: networking, marketing and demonstration projects.

Networking:

Networking will allow us to build on the strengths of the existing movement by supporting and helping it to grow. We will promote and develop links within and among various constituencies. We will try to reach people who affect heritage with special emphasis on youth, professionals, activists, business leaders and tourism associations. It will influence agencies and officials from all levels of government in order to encourage the development of regulations, legislation and policies that protect and revitalize heritage buildings and areas.

Marketing:

This arm of the Foundation will develop the heritage awareness of Canadians and increase the visibility of the Foundation by reaching consumers through fundraising programmes such as publications, merchandise, travel tours, meetings and seminars.

Demonstration Projects:

The Foundation will develop conservation projects which capitalize on heritage resources, as well as use the principles of local participation and incremental change. These approaches are designed to apply in many communities and regions. The two most prominent prototypes are the Main Street Canada and Regional Heritage Tourism Programmes.





Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia

1579 DRESDEN ROW

HALIFAX, N.S.

B3J 2K4

January 7, 1988

The Honourable Laird Stirling
Minister of Municipal Affairs
P. O. Box 216
Halifax, N. S. B3J 2M4

Dear Mr. Stirling:

I am writing on behalf of Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia regarding assessments on properties where demolitions occur.

The Trust has been concerned for some years by the number of older houses and commercial buildings which are demolished every December. In many cases, irreplaceable symbols of the province's heritage have been lost forever.

One reason which is given for these demolitions is the assessment policy of the Department of Municipal Affairs. We understand that the assessed value of a demolished building is subtracted from the assessment for the following year. Furthermore, we are informed by the staff of your department that the assessed land value of vacant land is reduced by a further 25%. These reductions in assessment provide the landowner with a substantial reduction in taxation; they constitute, unfortunately, an incentive for demolition. They also mean that other taxpayers in the community have to pay higher taxes to make up the difference.

In many cases, the market value of a property actually increases when a building is demolished, especially when the demolition makes way for re-development. Logically, assessments should increase when demolitions occur, creating a disincentive for demolition. However, present formulas used by your department do not follow this logic.

Heritage Trust appreciates the support of the provincial government for the retention of heritage buildings. We are pleased that the government enacted the Heritage Property Act. We hope you will agree that assessment policies should not provide an incentive for demolition.

We ask for a meeting with you at your earliest convenience to discuss this matter further.

Yours sincerely,

Elizabeth Pacey, Vice-President

EP/ac

per: *QC*

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN PUBNICO

The house of Benoni d'Entremont, Lower West Pubnico, built 1799.

Landlords:

Benoni d'Entremont 1799
Joseph Vincent d'Entremont
Cyriaque d'Entremont
Albert I. d'Entremont) brothers
Camille A. d'Entremont) around 1920
Alphe C. d'Entremont 1964)
Delmar Albert d'Entremont 1974) brothers

In 1767, Benoni returned from exile, 10 years after the expulsion of the Acadians in the Pubnico area. In 1783 he married Ann Marguerite Pothier.

In 1799, Benoni and Paul, his brother, were living in this house, according to documents. It is possible that the house is older than 1799, because Benoni, married since 1783, might have built it at that time, or shortly after. We have no documents to prove this, but we associate the construction date of our old homes with the date of marriage. The eaves of the main house are very narrow. The south wing with dormer is of more recent construction.

Cyriaque d'Entremont, Benoni's grandson, died in this house in 1941, at the age of 101.

The house now belongs to Delmar d'Entremont, direct descendant of Benoni, 5th generation. Benoni was our first magistrate.

I visited the Benoni home in LOWER WEST PUBNICO. I was received by Marie Madeleine, sister of Delmar d'Entremont, the present owner.

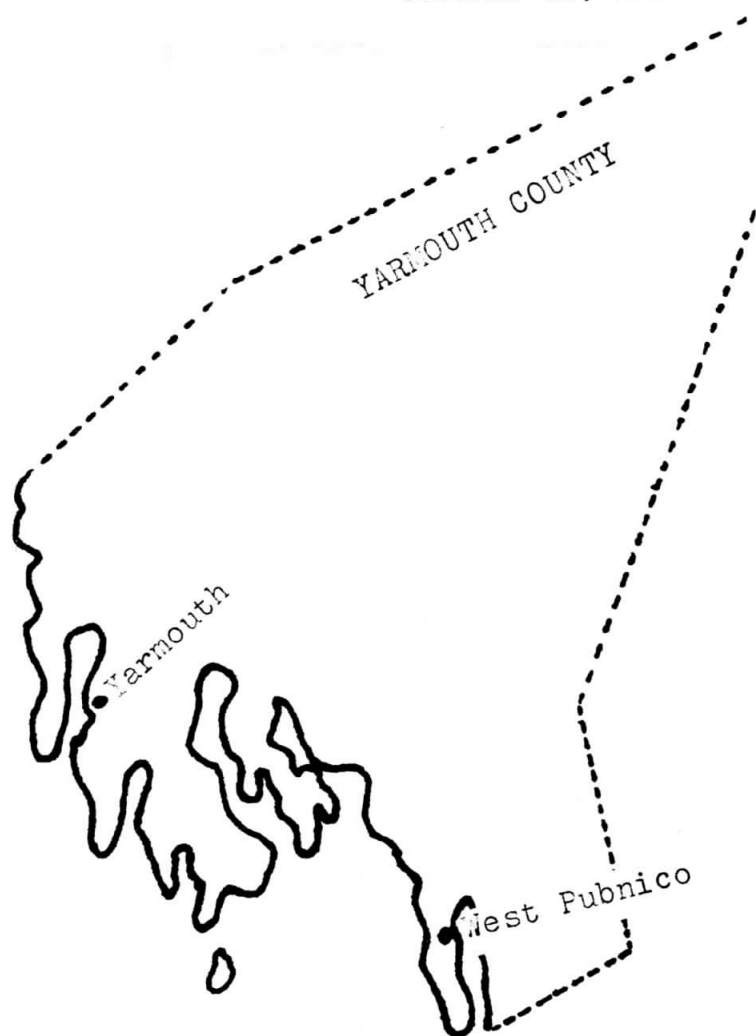
As mentioned in the booklet, "Preservation Action" of Oct. 1987, the Benoni d'Entremont home, under the Heritage Properties Act, was not entitled to vinyl siding, the choice of the owner. This Heritage Properties Act was suggested to the family.

Marie Madeleine informed me that in Oct. and Nov. 1987, the east and north sides of the house, ground floor only, were insulated. Other sides were done earlier as a private venture. Three new windows were installed and a sealer was applied on frames of outside doors.

The cellar was insulated with foam inside the stone walls. Three coats of white paint were applied. More repairs need to be executed, but do not come under the Heritage program, such as repairs to a small veranda in the front.

It was pointed out to me that the paint is peeling already on the north side of the house. This is a great disappointment to the family.

Roseline LeBlanc
West Pubnico
December 23, 1987



A LINK WITH HERITAGE
WEST PUBNICO'S ACADIAN MUSEUM

Roseline LeBlanc of West Pubnico, an enthusiastic and popular participant in Heritage Trust's recent tours of Britain's Stately Homes and Gardens, has sent in a most interesting feature from The Vanguard of Yarmouth.

Roseline, Curator of West Pubnico's Acadian Museum, has a special connection with the museum. It was her grandfather's brother, Henri Leander d'Entremont, who provided the seed from which grew the idea for the museum.

An avid historian who chronicled his research, d'Entremont had amassed an impressive collection of historical material which, after his death, was turned over to the local parish. There it remained until the West Pubnico Historical Society found a suitable place where it could be displayed. The society received its official charter of recognition from the provincial and federal governments in January 1975 although the organization was actually formed more than a year before that.

Two years after formal registration the society found a place to establish its museum. The members contributed to the purchase of an old vacant house and provincial and federal assistance enabled them to renovate it. The museum was opened in August 1979.

Desire d'Eon, founder and publisher of the local French newspaper Le Courier, who served as the society's first president, feels that "Things came together when they did partly because the '70's was a period of heightened interest in museums generally throughout Nova Scotia." Also, interest in genealogical research has grown as people seek, from a historical perspective, a clearer sense of identity and "it seems that nowadays everyone is an amateur antique collector."

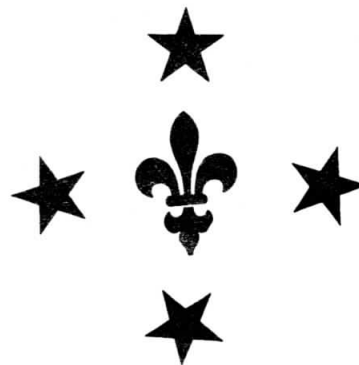
In 1986 a group from the Cajun region of the southern U.S. came to Nova Scotia

to learn about their own roots, and their trip included a visit to the West Pubnico Museum. More exchanges are planned between Maritime Acadians and their American cousins. But the museum's function goes beyond catering to tourists Cajun or otherwise. It also serves to keep the community's young people in touch with their heritage via occasional tours of the museum for local students and by in-school presentations or demonstrations.

The museum is open daily to the public from mid-June to Labour Day weekend. But visitors see only part of the Society's collection of artifacts, much of which cannot be displayed because of space limitations. The items left by H. L. d'Entremont may have sparked the museum's creation, but his are by no means the only artifacts one will see there. Regardless of where its exhibits came from, the museum testifies to the community's pride in its cultural heritage and its desire to keep unsevered its ties with history.

Perhaps on a future tour of the area, Heritage Trust could include a visit to West Pubnico for a glimpse of yesterday's way of life among Acadians.

Doris Butters



HERITAGE CANADA FOUNDATION - 14th ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Quebec City - September 24-27, 1987

Pamela Collins attended this conference as official delegate of Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia and has written a very detailed and thorough report of proceedings which will be presented to the Board and will be available in the office for Trust members who would like to read more than the brief extracts the Griffin has selected to whet your interest.

Delegates from Heritage groups in all parts of Canada described a wide range of innovative programs. These are some of the highlights:

Heritage Montreal: In Spring 1987 a preview of some of the recycling and construction projects in downtown Montreal was offered. Project architects gave presentations and tours of construction sites. A home renovation course was offered for homeowners and tenants. Renovation architects presented weekly lectures and conducted workshops and site visits. Cost of the course was \$85.00 for members and \$95.00 for non-members. The Archibus program for young people dealt with Montreal architecture and the urban environment. The Education Department of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts and the Heritage Montreal Foundation co-operated in a program designed to encourage school children and adolescents to understand architecture and to improve their understanding of the urban environment. A kit "Many Places, Many Faces" used audiovisual materials, maps and large coloured photographs to focus on the transformation of various Montreal neighbourhoods by the different cultural groups inhabiting them. A similar program on the history of Montreal discussed major influences on the growth of Montreal.

Ontario: The Ontario Heritage Act is under review. A discussion paper

"Giving Our Past a Future" was discussed at twenty-six community meetings held across the province. Ontario Heritage Centre in Toronto has been restored to become the home of seven heritage and art organizations. Lambton Lodge, home of George Brown, leader of the reform party and a father of confederation, is being restored with federal and provincial help and will be headquarters for the Ontario Historical Society and one other organization. Passport to the Past is a joint program of the Ontario Archaeological Society and the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture giving archaeological volunteers an opportunity to participate in excavations and to keep a log of work performed in the field, laboratory or studio. A \$2.2 million program, Preserving Ontario Architecture aims to provide educational and technical aid to those involved in architectural heritage work and to owners of heritage properties.

New Brunswick: Activities here include publication of a Directory of New Brunswick Museums and Related Institutions; restoration of Rankin House, Douglastown; a five-year program of collection of oral histories; the Partridge Island Research Project including restoration of the graveyard and boat tours to the island; a TV Cable Heritage Program from Saint John; the collection and identification of old movies - 1898-1967; the designation of Prince William Street in Saint John by the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board.

Prince Edward Island: The Charlottetown Heritage Resource Study has been completed. Bricklaying students, as part of their training, will rebuild Charlottetown's Brighton Compound Powder Magazine. The Rustic and Heritage Roads Program has designated fourteen most scenic backroads

as an integral part of the traditional landscape and of value to tourism. There is concern over the loss of architectural detail in churches being clad in vinyl and aluminum siding.

Newfoundland: Newfoundland Historic Trust applied to DRIE for funding to research and erect historic markers on homes and buildings of particular heritage interest and produce a walking tour brochure. It also operates a gift shop in the Newfoundland Museum. The Historic Resources Division of the Dept. of Culture, Recreation and Youth was able to hire extra staff to produce animated programs, extend their season and sponsor archaeological projects in Baie Berte thanks to additional funding from the Dept. of Career Development. The Newfoundland Museum marked its 100th Anniversary with special projects and exhibits. Provincial Archaeology was stimulated by a \$22,000 grant for field research. One hundred new sites were identified including new Beothic sites in Notre Dame Bay and thirty-six new sites in Green Gay area. Many of these new sites have become tourist attractions. Five students were trained to give site tours. At Red Bay twenty-five local residents were trained with a grant from the Dept. of Career Development in Memorial University's program of excavation of the Basque Whaling Station. Ten projects were completed in the Environmental Impact Assessments program.

British Columbia: Extremely well organized on all fronts. Presented an excellent video "Project Pride" which won the best media award. The Chamber of Commerce supports heritage interest. A magazine, Heritage West, is published.

Manitoba: Main Street programs in forty-three communities involve architectural preservation and walking tours. Heritage resources are designated under the Winnipeg Core Area Initiative. New owners are being sought for the Hotel Fort Garry and the Metropolitan Theatre.

Saskatchewan: In the past few years Heritage Day has expanded into Heritage Week with awards, displays and lectures. Public interest in heritage has increased. Twenty-two sites have been designated by the Province and five more are to be designated. Saskatchewan municipalities have designated over 430 properties of local interest. The role of heritage in business improvement districts as a marketing tool and recycling and upgrading of existing structures is seen as an alternative to new construction.

Alberta: Here there is a growing emphasis on preservation, restoration, and promotion of heritage resources as they relate to tourism programs to insure that projects "will pay for themselves". In Red Deer the Public Library developed a literary bus tour as part of National Book Festival. The bus visited buildings, parks and gardens where authors gave readings. A Haunted Heritage ghost walk by flashlight featured costumed presentations and enactment of stories to explain heritage buildings. The Alberta Mainstreet program encourages heritage projects such as Drumheller's co-operation with the Tyrrell Paleontological Museum. The Crowsnest Pass program is being developed in conjunction with the Eco-Museum project.

Yukon Territory: The city of Yellowknife is very young but people feel that its past, however recent, is important. The tourist season is very short, from the end of June to mid-August, hence any redevelopment in the Old Town will not likely be geared specifically to tourists but will be authentic rather than a seasonal facade of the past. Revisions to the Municipalities Act allow the city to regulate changes to existing buildings and sites and to classify them as heritage reserves. A Heritage Resources inventory of the "Old Town" documented two hundred sites and a Walking Tour was developed from this information. The Yukon Historical and Museum Association continues to sponsor its program of heritage conferences.

FREDERICTON BY CALLITHUMPIAN

When Scott, our driver, met us at our motel Saturday morning where we awaited the bus for our tour of Fredericton, we knew something was wrong even before he told us the gas tank was leaking. Our "Powers That Be" (Pam Collins and Hilary Grant) sprang into action on the 'phone and even though it was Thanksgiving weekend it was not long before Scott reappeared with another bus and called "all aboard". Imagine our disbelief when that bus stopped after advancing a few feet and Scott had to announce that its crankshaft was broken!

Now you might say, "Isn't that terrible"! But, undaunted, our "Powers That Be" arranged for a taxi to bring the Callithumpian Tour Guide, whom we were to have met at the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel, to us and secured the use of the motel conference room where we could await developments in comfortable chairs and with a cheering cup of coffee.

Fredericton's Callithumpian Tour Guides are gifted, well informed young artists and university students employed to entertain and inform visitors and townfolk by performing in various parks and by conducting tours of the city. Our Callithumpian, Allison Luke, arrived dressed in a colourful 18th century costume and proceeded to take us on an imaginary tour of Fredericton well illustrated with amusing stories, historical information and poetry recited with dramatic skill of a high order. She even recited the whole of James De Mille's famous poem about New Brunswick's Indian place names "In New Brunswick We'll Find It". Starting with "Sweet maiden of Passamaquoddy" she swung through all five verses without a pause to the final repetition of "While you'll be the Skoodawabskooksis, I'll be the Skoodawabskook".

Allison's descriptions of Fredericton were so well done that later in the day when we walked the area we knew exactly what to look for. No wonder that many of us felt we'd enjoyed the tour more there where we could hear and see our guide so well than we would have if we had been in the bus.

We were a relaxed and happy group that boarded the third bus for the trip to St. Dunstan's Roman Catholic Church where we were met by two members of the congregation, a man and wife, who explained the features of the beautiful modern building started in 1965 into which the architect seems to have been able to incorporate the atmosphere of Old St. Dunstan's built in 1845 which it replaces. Not being able to keep up with the group, I came down the aisle by myself and as I went forward I could feel a presence such as I have experienced in older churches. Our lady guide thought this was caused by the tremendous love and caring the congregation members feel towards one another.

We should have gone on to Christ Church Cathedral, but the bus breakdowns had made us so late that a wedding was about to begin there and our visit had to be postponed to Monday morning. It was decided we would disperse for lunch and individual explorations. My husband and I followed the walk our Callithumpian guide had suggested and then found public transit for an hour's ride across the river and back then transferred to a bus which dropped us in front of our motel. We had a marvelous time. Thank you, "Powers that Be".

Ivan and Margaret Neaves





Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia

1579 DRESDEN ROW

HALIFAX, N.S.

B3J 2K4

SHUBENACADIE CANAL WALK - SATURDAY, 25 JUNE 1988.

Registration Form

Name _____ Phone: _____

Address _____ Code: _____

I have transportation and will meet you at Interpretive Centre ___ N/C

Bus Fare \$7.00 each Enclosed \$ _____

I will board bus at Lord Nelson Hotel ___ Dartmouth Shopping Centre ___

Bring Picnic Lunch ___ Camera/sketch book ___ Bring a Friend ___

Make cheques payable to Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia and mail to Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia, 1579 Dresden Row, Halifax, NS., B3J 2K4.

Shubenacadie Canal Walk and Tour of Dartmouth Museum

Timetable

- 9.00 am. Bus leaves Lord Nelson Hotel
- 9.15 am. Bus leaves Dartmouth Shopping Centre, MacDonald Bridge
- 9.30 am. Tour of Shubenacadie Canal Interpretive Centre,
140 Alderney Drive, Dartmouth, Wentworth Park
Bus to Fairbanks Centre, 54 Locks Road, Dartmouth
- 10.20 am. Tour of Fairbanks Interpretive Centre, Shubenacadie Park
Walk along both sides of canal
- 12.00 pm. Picnic Lunch at Fairbanks Centre
- 1.30 pm.. Bus departs for Dartmouth Museum.
- 1.45 pm. Tour of Dartmouth Museum, Whaler Houses
- 3.30 pm. Bus returns to Halifax.

Wear good walking shoes - bring a picnic lunch and your camera - see above registration form.

WESTERN LINE OF STAGE COACHES.
(CONVEYING THE ROYAL MAILS.)

FROM HALIFAX TO ANNAPOLIS.



A Coach leaves Halifax for Windsor and Kentville, and Annapolis for Kentville, on *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday*, each week. At 5 o'clock A.M. from 12th May to 12th Aug., at 6, from 12th Aug to 22d Sept., at *day light*, from 22d Sept. to 8th Feb.; and at 6, from 8th Feb. to 12th May.*

A Coach also leaves Kentville for Annapolis, and another for Windsor and Halifax, at the hours above mentioned, on *Monday, Wednesday and Friday* in each week.

RATES OF FARE.

From	To	(Miles)	£	s	d
From Halifax to Fultz's,		(12 miles)	£0	5	0
"	" Hiltz's,	21 "	0	9	0
"	" Mount Uniacke,	27 "	0	12	6
"	" Newport Road, Terfry's,	35 "	0	15	0
"	" Windsor,	45 "	0	17	6
"	" Martin's Gaspereaux,	60 "	1	5	0
"	" Kentville,	70 "	1	7	6
"	" Bridgetown,	115 "	2	7	6
"	" Annapolis,	130 "	2	10	0
"	Windsor to Kentville,	26 "	0	12	6
"	Kentville to Aylesford,	18 "	0	7	6
"	" to Bridgtown,	45 "	1	1	3
"	" to Annapolis,	60 "	1	7	6

From Annapolis to Halifax, according to the above scale.

Way Passengers, 6d. per mile.

Infants in arms, Free.

Five years and under $\frac{1}{4}$ fare.

Between 5 and 14 years $\frac{1}{2}$ Fare.

Each passenger, paying the full amount of fares, is allowed to carry 20 lbs. wt. of baggage; and all baggage or parcels, above that weight, are to be paid for at the discretion of the Agent.

* It is expected that during the winter months, the Coaches will only go twice a week, of which notice will be given in the papers.



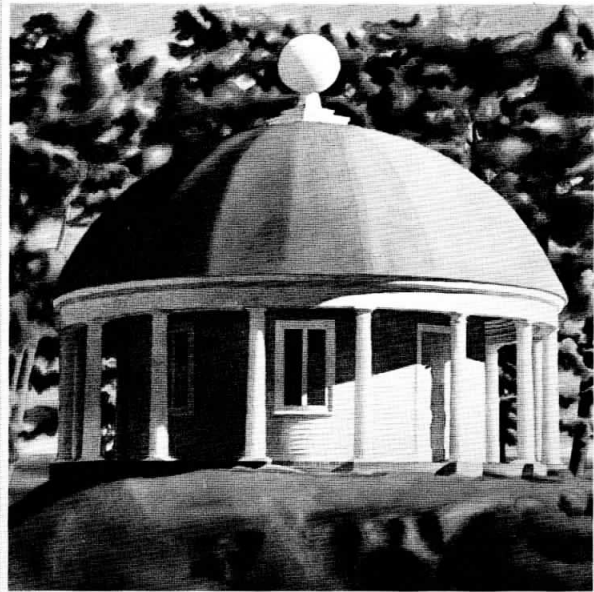
New from Lancelot Press

ELIZABETH PACEY tells the fascinating story of the first century of building in Halifax — a story of patriotism, hard work, courage, politics and romance. She has recorded more than 250 buildings in the classical and vernacular styles of the Georgian era. She traces the roots of these architectural styles in Britain and New England. She discovers a spirit of innovation, manifested by the construction of the first Martello Tower in the Empire. The characters of the story are the artisans and the aristocrats, the princes and the plasterers who gave the City its start. She reveals for the first time the names of the designer and builders of the beloved landmark, the Old Town Clock. She tells how the early settlers overcame rain and frost, bureaucratic and religious rivalries to build structures as rustic as a suburban cottage, as refined as Province House, as miniature as the Little Dutch Church and as massive as the Citadel.

Elizabeth Pacey, a native Haligonian, has more than 50 publications. She is author of *The Battle of Citadel Hill* (Lancelot, 1979) and *Halifax Citadel* (Nimbus, 1985), and co-author of *Thy Dwellings Fair, Churches of Nova Scotia 1750-1830* (Lancelot, 1982) and *More Stately Mansions, Churches of Nova Scotia 1830-1910* (Lancelot, 1983). In 1981, she was awarded a medal by Heritage Canada for “an outstanding contribution” in the field of communications. Reviewers have commented on her “crystal clear writing and careful documentation” and have described her books as “among the best in the field of architectural history” and “a whacking good read.”

Georgian Halifax contains 96 illustrations. Mary Pacey, whose work has been exhibited widely in the Maritimes, has prepared 38 original drawings of Georgian buildings and features. Other contemporary drawings are by Gillian McCulloch, L.B. Jenson, Jon Murray and Arthur Carter. Georgian portraits and engravings are also reproduced. An original painting of Prince’s Lodge Rotunda by Robert Pope appears on the cover. 160 pages. \$12.95. ISBN 0-88999-349-1.

GEORGIAN HALIFAX



ELIZABETH PACEY

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