



The Griffin

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PROGRAMME NOTES

The regular monthly meetings of Heritage Trust are held on the THIRD THURSDAY of each month in the auditorium of Nova Scotia Museum, 1747 Summer Street, Halifax, at 8 pm unless otherwise stated.

Thursday, September 21, 1989 -

BRUCE F. ELLIS, Curator and Administrator Army Museum, Citadel. Talk on the Army Museum and Collections and How the Community Can Contribute.

Thursday, October 19, 1989 -

Black Culture in Nova Scotia. DR. PACHAI, Executive Director, and HENRY BISHOP Curator, of the Black Cultural Centre. Slides and lecture on Blacks in Nova Scotia.

Thursday, November 16, 1989 -

To be announced

Saturday, November 25, 1989 -

HERITAGE TRUST ANNUAL DINNER

Details to follow, but MARK THE DATE!!

Thursday, December 14, 1989 -

MRS. JANET KITZ - Slide talk on the Halifax Explosion. ^MKitz has done extensive research, including interviews with survivors. Location for this lecture will be announced later. ^{book form.}

***VOLUNTEERS are needed to help with refreshments at regular monthly meetings. To arrive 15 minutes before 8pm meeting to put on the kettle. One volunteer each month would be of great assistance to your Programme Director. Please call Blair Beed at 429-6415.

***Upcoming Bus Tours - The Programme Chairman is interested in hearing from members regarding ideas for trips outside of Halifax. It should be noted that the cost of renting a decent bus is approximately \$700.00 for a day, so that any trip is going to cost each individual \$30/\$40 at least. 25 persons would have to sign up to ensure a tour departs.

HERITAGE TRUST OF NOVA SCOTIA
REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE - 1988

1. The Committee comprises the following individuals.
The number in brackets indicates the years remaining
in their five-year terms -

Margaret de Wolfe (2)
Lilias Toward (4)
Peter Brett (4)
Ian McKee (2)
John Lazier (4)
John MacLeod -- Treasurer
Don Patton -- Vice-President
Betty Pacey -- President

2. Five meetings were held between January and June, 1989.

3. Committee activities have included:
 - * Preparation of the Budget for 1989.
 - * Review of the Committee's Terms of Reference.
 - * Consideration of the Report on Stewardship of Heritage Trust of Richmond Hill, Windsor, Nova Scotia, prepared in 1986 by Lilias Toward, and discussion of future uses for the property.
 - * Vetting of funding requests.
 - * Planning an investment strategy for Heritage Trust.

4. I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the members of the Committee for their enthusiasm and dedication, and look forward to another year of working with these wise and experienced individuals.

Respectfully submitted
Donald J. Patton -
Chairperson.

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HERITAGE TRUST OF NOVA SCOTIA

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Past President is Chairman of the Nominating
Committee

Vice-President is Chairman of Finance
Committee

HARBOUR TOUR, JUNE 1989

A congenial group of Heritage Trust members and friends gathered at Cable Wharf at 9 a.m. on Saturday June 14th to board the Shoreham for our second tour of the Halifax Harbour. It wasn't the bright day of sparkling waves we had hoped for but it wasn't bad either and the sun did break through at times.

We crossed first to the Dartmouth side and sailed up the shore into Bedford Basin and rounded the Basin close to the shoreline. It is only when in the Basin that one can appreciate its great extent and the amazing diversity of its features and the activities going on in it and around its shores. Blair Beed gave us a most interesting commentary of historical anecdotes and descriptions of the new developments being constructed. Coming back under the Narrows bridge, Blair described graphically the scene on the harbour and shore that fateful morning of December 6, 1917.

We were awed by the enormous height of the battleships and container vessels towering over us as we came by the Dockyard and the floating drydock. We picked out our favourite city landmarks as we proceeded towards the harbour mouth and enjoyed visualizing them from this new vantage point and getting a new perspective on their relationship to the landscape. Field glasses and cameras were well used here and as we passed George's Island, Lawlor's Island and ventured into Eastern Passage and coves of McNab's Island.

Landing on McNab's Island, we walked up the rising path to John Jenkins' tea house where we enjoyed a substantial lunch of corn on the cob, hamburgers, hot dogs and a variety of beverages, on the screened verandah, while we admired the surrounding garden, especially the wide-spread branches of the truly magnificent copper beech tree. The tea house John Jenkins has built here of an attractive stone blends very sympathetically with the landscape and can accommodate a goodly number of people without crowding.

John Jenkins and his crew were most hospitable and attentive, both on the boat and at lunch. After lunch John led us on a walk by an easy path across the island to the house and garden lived in for many years by Bill Lynch and his sister, Mrs. G. Conrad. Peonies and roses still bloomed in the garden and remnants of garden furniture evoked the charming place it must have been. A slight sprinkle of rain seemed in keeping with the mood of nostalgia the scene inspired.

After reboarding the Shoreham we explored the Northwest Arm assisted by Blair Beed's historical commentaries, and enjoyed a little taste of the real feel of the sea as the currents of the harbour mouth caught the boat. Proceeding homeward we passed close to the piers where stately liners and troop ships in times past would land their thousands of passengers.

We arrived back at Cable Wharf just before 5 p.m., having enjoyed a delightful day with many new things to see and hear as our well-informed, genial and attentive hosts - Blair Beed and John Jenkins - provided information, comfort and support on embarking and landing, and everything we could wish for.

Maud Godfrey.



MYSTERY WALKING TOUR -
June 17, 1989.

Our small group met at the YWCA on Barrington Street, and we proceeded to our first stop at:

FOREST HOUSE -

Fi Dastoor, Director of the Centre for Computer Studies gave us a tour of three floors of the house. Much of the character of the house has been maintained, including fireplace mantels, wide board floors, mouldings and even a marble vanity sink. We exited from the attic, now used as office space, noting Scottish dormers, and a view of the harbour from the fire exit.

GERRARD HOTEL -

This hotel was built in 1865, and is noted for decorative sandstone, slate roof and copper gutters. In 1904 a south side concrete addition was built to look like stone. The house was converted into a duplex in 1924. Inside, are lovely stained glass windows around the front entrance. A large skylight lights the three-storey oval staircase. The rooms on the first floor are thirteen feet high, the second floor twelve feet, and the third floor rooms eleven feet. The section we visited is a bed and breakfast operation, the other side is a rooming house. In the backyard is the Carriage House, from the Henry House now used as a residence.

WAVERLY INN -

The Inn, formerly Stirling Hotel, has seen many improvements. The large foyer and grand staircase were impressive. Antiques graced the formal front parlour where there was a large picture of the building in the 1930's. We look forward to continued upgrading of this heritage building.

HERITAGE HOUSE -

Some of our group made two visits to this house. The first was to tour with the daughter of the management. The

house is one of a group of five built in the 1860's. on land of the Haliburton Estate. The building has seen use as a private residence, Mission to Seamen, and a business school.

Currently a bed and breakfast operation, we visited on the day their very pleasant tea room opened, and at the end of the walk some returned for afternoon tea. The tea room is open to the public so hopefully Heritage Trust members will visit this lovely downtown oasis.

HALIBURTON HOUSE and ANNEX -

The last buildings we toured inside were the Haliburton House Complex of three buildings. Very impressive renovations have been carried out and where possible details have been retained. The back garden, balconies and rooftop decks are a wonderful use of small urban space.

All in all, it was a nice afternoon walk seeing the ways heritage can be retained and utilized for a variety of purposes.

Blair S. Beed



ANNAPOLIS HERITAGE FOUNDATION
HISTORIC HOUSE TOUR

Saturday, July 8, 1989

On the morning of July 8, a group of Heritage Trust members and friends led by Program Chairman Blair Beed, boarded a brand-new, T.V.-equipped bus at the Lord Nelson Hotel to travel to Granville to take advantage of the historic house tour organized by the Annapolis Heritage Foundation. The weather cooperated splendidly, showing the landscape in its full beauty as we travelled the roads of our lovely Valley towards Granville. Blair plied us with refreshments and also with information about significant features along the way.

This tour featured the Granville style house favoured by the United Empire Loyalists to accommodate their large families. Its characteristic features include large fireplaces in all the ground floor rooms and an especially large kitchen fireplace, porch entrances with Christian (i.e. six-panel) doors and graceful fanlights, and central hall with a 'bridal' stairway.

The Heritage Foundation provided a delightful lunch at picnic tables spaced out along the grassy banks of the river near Port Royal Habitation. Because of the distance and travel time we were not able to see all the houses before closing time at four o'clock but we did see most of them and enjoyed the warm hospitality and generous willingness to demonstrate and explain, of the present owners and their assistants.

On the return journey Blair entertained us with films of the repairs to Province House and also the ceremonies at Citadel Hill.

Some of those who shared this pleasant and interesting day have contributed their impressions of some of the houses visited :

THE WORCESTER HOUSE, Port Wade (Paul and Jean Stehelin) -

A beautiful white house with green steps and trimming, looking out towards the Annapolis Basin across the road from the front door! A century ago it was occupied by the Worcester family. It is thought that the first owner was a Loyalist who came to Nova Scotia around 1790.

The house is 'Granville style' with centre entrance and spiral stairway. The drawing room with pink carpet and fireplace is beautiful. There is a charming dining room buffet with lovely woodwork, and stars carved in the woodwork over the doorway.

A circular stairway, with red carpet there and in the hallway, leads on to the upper floor.

About twenty years ago Mr. and Mrs. Paul Stehelin acquired the property. Jean Stehelin welcomed us most sincerely. She spends the summer there and lives in Halifax in the winter. Mr. Stehelin is grandson of Emile Stehelin, the founder of the legendary domain of New France, named the Electric City by local workers there.

Margaret A. Ross.

THE ROSE PROPERTY, Belle Isle (John
and Jessie Rose) -

First of all I discovered there was a 'Granville House' characteristic of this area built about 200 years ago. It is very comfortably liveable, entwining the past into the 'now generation'. We were led in through a gently terraced garden with many kinds of colourful and fragrant flowers, up a little flight of field stone steps into the kitchen.

Being a housewife, I lingered here. While this kitchen is equipped for modern living, the feeling of history is interwoven with a tastefully arranged collection of utensils and artifacts of earlier times. At first glance some of them are puzzling - they are so rare. Among them were creative chopping tools used for chopping meat, perhaps for making hamburg; and fruits, possibly for jams. There were several types for different uses. Of further interest were the irons, called flat irons in days gone by. Several of them, each a little different in design, were arranged on a wall with pretty wall-paper. The oldest had handles attached. Later models had clip-on handles. With them are arranged the iron stands used to hold the irons when hot - again all of different design and workmanship.

In another room my husband found some handmade stencils for labelling apple barrels. He had used this type of label many years ago when packing apples into barrels.

We all admired the restored fireplaces and chimney work. Unfortunately there was not enough time to really appreciate the crockery, porcelain and other collectibles - treasures all.

Before leaving we had a quick look at the bounteous produce garden and a lingering look at the front of the house.

We admire the perseverance of the owners, the skill and creativity spent in the restoration of this lovely homestead.

Our sincerest thanks to those fine folk who permitted us to browse through and thoroughly enjoy their historic house. Many thanks to the Heritage Trust for making this trip possible.

Ethel Helpard.

THE LONG-WILSON-SMITH HOUSE, Bellisle,
(Norman and Beatrice Wilson-Smith) -

We left Halifax in a heavy shower of rain which cleared as the bus approached Windsor. Our very able guide, Blair Beed, explained that the bus would continue on Highway 101 until we reached Bridgetown, and then take us over the North mountain to Hampton. We would follow along the shore of the Bay of Fundy to Parker's Cove, cross the mountain again and come down to No. 1, the first of the nine houses on the Annapolis Royal Historic House Tour.

The beautiful Long-Wilson-Smith house, rechristened "Heronwood", is a large rambling bungalow sitting on the North mountain with a spectacular view of the Bellisle marshes and the entire spread of the Annapolis River Valley. It is of modern board-and-batten construction, built in 1974 and designed to take full advantage of the site. The principal living area of this unusual home faces the view, with tall windows angled to take in the whole scene.

The living room and dining room are furnished in a variety of styles, all coordinated with beautiful paintings. The centrepiece of these inter-connecting rooms is a charming portrait of Mrs. Wilson which hangs over the fireplace and flanked by an assortment of English Brasses. A beautiful Japanese screen of red leather stands at the end of the dining room.

The hall at the side leads to the bedrooms and a well equipped artist's studio. A Grandmother's wing at the end of this hall was added at a later date.

On the other side of the entrance hall is the kitchen, delightfully appointed with dark blue appliances, and opening into the family room with another superb view over the Bellisle marshes.

Betty Shatford.



A FEW ODDS-n-ENDS ABOUT SOME OF
THE ANNAPOLIS TOUR HOMES -

...The front of the Willet-MacLean house at Granville Ferry, looks very pretty and rather feminine with its clean front and lacy ornate gingerbread trim (called barge-board in years gone by). Although being furnished in traditional style, one intriguing room is lined with shelves of Jim MacLean's unique collection of polished brass blowtorches!

...One house with a colourful terraced garden has a 'cammomile lawn' - which we were encouraged to walk on to release the soft fragrance of the massed cammomile flowers.

...The Weston Hall-Harris house at Port Royal - now the summer home of George Delancy Jr., and his wife Joanna of New York City - was in the 1850's part of a large property which included a sawmill with a raceway and grist mill.

...In 1864 a small house constructed of second hand wood from a burned-out barn, stood on the Quereau property. It was finished on the outside with birch bark over wide boards and covered with pine shingles; later a second building was attached, one believed to have been moved by ox team from Granville Ferry. The 8-rod wide property - then known as a Fish or Basin Lot - extended from Annapolis Basin across the mountain to the Bay of Fundy and was fished from both bodies of water.

...The many very old apple trees near the shore of the Basin on the Stehelin property at Port Wade, has raised the thought that Acadians may have developed a farm there long before the Worcester House was built. Folklore indicates a large sawmill at Thorne's Cove was blown apart by an explosion, killing all the workers.

..... And then there's the ghost - a peddler, with a full pack of wares, allegedly jumps out of the ditch laughing wildly at passersby!

Doris Butters.



MUSIQUE ROYALE

The fourth season of the concert series presented by Musique Royale opened with a fine concert by the Quebec group Anonymus. The concert was held in Saint George's Anglican Church on Brunswick Street - the 'round church'. The Duke of Kent took great interest in this church, and the cornerstone was laid by Governor Wentworth in 1800. The church has excellent acoustics, most suitable for the early music of the 12-17th centuries. This first concert was sponsored by the Heritage Trust, which has supported Musique Royale since its inception.

Anonymus consists of six musicians who play a wide variety of ancient instruments, and sing as well. The group broadcasts on Radio Canada and has made recordings. I have one and it is of excellent quality, providing a mini-concert of pleasing variety.

Future concerts of the season will be: Erik Oland baritone and Gordon Murray harpsichord; the Mannheim Trio - Valerie Kinslow soprano, Sherman Friedland clarinet, Boyd McDonald forte piano; and for a rousing finale the Halifax Camerata Singers directed by Jeff Joudrey. All will be held at St. George's in Halifax, and the same series will be presented in buildings of Heritage interest in Louisbourg, Pictou, Annapolis Royal. Shorter series will be heard in Lunenburg, Cheticamp, Yarmouth, and River Denys Mountain.

By the time you read this the series will no doubt be finished, but keep it in mind for next year. It is a great pleasure and privilege to hear these talented musicians play music that I, for one, would not otherwise be likely to hear.

Lucille Stewart.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF MY HERITAGE TOUR
OF EAST ANGLIA, MAY 1989.

Part 1.

Introduction -

One of the better ways to study history is to go where it happened, and this year's heritage tour of East Anglia and the Derbyshire Peak District was no exception to the rule. The impact of history on eastern England has always been strong, whether caused by marauding bands of Picts and Scots, colonising Norsemen, successive invasions by Saxons from Germany, empire building Romans, or the last great invasion - the Norman Conquest. The Dissolution of the Monasteries and Cromwell's Commonwealth created enormous damage; fortunately much was left or has since been beautifully restored.

A less hostile impact was that of the Dutch who reclaimed land from the sea and built dykes for protection against the weather, and that of the Flemish workers in the thriving medieval wool trade. Flemish roofs and brickwork and the occasional Dutch windmill are still in evidence.

Our tour took us through Essex, Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Derbyshire, then back to London for a few days. From our stopovers in Norwich, Cambridge and Buxton we toured the surrounding areas, visiting castles, mansions, churches and merchants' homes, and passing through some of England's most picturesque and lovely villages. We journeyed from the farmlands of Essex and Suffolk and the flat fen country of Norfolk to the limestone hills and dales of the Peak District. The craggy heights and rounded lonely hills divided by sparkling valley rivers are breathtaking.

There being no way that I could do justice to each place we visited or to the incredible beauty of the Dales, I shall merely skim over a few of my own highlights.

Of Materials and Methods -

The first thing that struck me in Essex and Suffolk was the amount of brickwork - not only small cottages but huge buildings such as Layer Marney and Oxburgh Hall were built entirely of brick. Often the bricks were multi-coloured, usually hand made from local clays and decorated with patterns in black brick; the black ones 'burned' by being placed close to the fire in the kiln. Some of the more palatial buildings had decorative stonework at corners and window surrounds. As there is no building stone in the area it would have had to be imported at considerable expense, and then only if the building were near enough to a navigable river for boats to carry the stone inland.

Farther north, particularly along the coast at Cromer and Cley-next-the-Sea, the brick gives way to flint, with brickwork at corners or used as decorative detail. In northern East Anglia the underlying claybeds are replaced by flint, for generations mined or quarried or picked from the beaches and fields by children. In Norwich we were told of a double-decker bus which sank gently into a deep hole caused by the subsidence of the road into an old chalk pit from which flint had once been mined.

Then - another change - to the Peak District with its hills of 'white' or 'black' limestone used for houses, churches and drystone walls.

Many houses in East Anglia are thatched, a once-dying art now being revived. At Grantchester, once the home of poet Rupert Brooke, we were given a short lesson in thatching by a very young workman. He told us that

as many people can now afford to care for their homes, thatching is coming back into its own. He has contracts enough to provide work for the next two years! Although expensive - about £6 per square foot - thatching will last for 50 years. He described how the work is done with imported Austrian reed at the bottom, local wheat straw bent over the roof ridge and fastened with hawthorn stems, and then the ridge pattern, often the thatcher's 'signature', cut into the underlay of firmer straw. Locally grown reed is in short supply and of poor quality (I have since read that water pollution softens and weakens the reed). To prevent nesting birds stealing the straw, chicken wire is then fastened over the whole roof.

In Essex, 'pargetting', or plastering on stucco, is another traditional craft still being practised. Limestone plaster is applied over the brick or wood base and decorated with raised patterns of plaster, sometimes painted in contrast to the background.

Lavenham, a once-thriving medieval wool town, is a particularly delightful small town now undergoing restoration of its 14/15th century and 16/17th century buildings. At one point, Henry VII helped to stimulate the wool trade by decreeing that all shrouds be made of wool. We had noticed that most old houses in this area were painted a pretty, deep pink colour. The owner of a small 'gifte shoppe' volunteered the information that "Surrey Pink" was an excellent preservative made from pigs' blood and urine and other noxious-sounding ingredients, but he didn't tell us what is used today to produce Surrey Pink in restoration work!

Throughout Anglia we noted the impress of the Normans in solid, squat church towers, battlements and thick stone walls of fortified houses. Rockingham Castle is a prime example of this - and the door through which William the Conqueror entered is still there.

Many fine medieval churches were built by wealthy wool merchants in the 14/15th centuries. Exteriors were generally of 'flush' work: knapped flint and stone alternating to create patterns. Many have round towers, a design which overcame the

problem caused by lack of building stone needed for the corners of square Norman towers.



Of Churches and Cathedrals -

Every church had something of note to show us. Norwich Cathedral is huge and was built in sections. The original part at the back is plain and low-ceilinged with painted wall pictures and arches. A later section with immensely solid pillars supporting a high ceiling and with wide rounded arches, leads into the front of the building with its slender columns and more pointed arches. A certain bishop, disapproving of the work of his predecessor, had work abruptly stopped. One column shows thick plain stonework partially covering the older 'twisted' column. Gospel stories are illustrated by decorative bosses in the roof where the fan arches meet.

The tower and 'lantern' of Ely Cathedral can be seen for several miles across the open fens. The building itself is in dire need of repair and to help finance restoration a £2 admission fee is charged. After looking around this lovely old cathedral we listened to a pre-Evensong practise of their male voice choir.

In Trumpington Church, a sky blue roof over the nave was exposed when a brown overlay was removed 20 years ago. The blue paint had been there since the time of Cromwell - the blue no doubt too gaudy for Puritan taste. There is no way, our guide told us, that this blue paint can be duplicated today. This little church also has the second oldest brass in England - that of Sir Roger de Trumpington who died in 1289.

In the church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Swaffham, we were shown the angels carved on every beam end, and the unusual pew ends - each row different. The front row carries a small wooden statue of the Pedlar and his Dog. The Pedlar - it seems - was shown in a dream the location of a pot of gold buried in his own garden, and in thanksgiving paid for an aisle in the church.



Of Tudor Times and Post-Reformation -

After the Reformation a new aristocracy arose, wealthy, strong merchants averse to the corruption and powerful influence of the Church (... "Their language was coarse but their tastes refined"...) Money was spent on beauty and refinements such as those enjoyed by the Italians. They brought back from Europe ideas and artifacts, and popularised the plain, well-balanced but heavy style of Palladio of Venezia, who copied Vespasian Roman characteristics. Castles, mansions and halls became repositories of art treasures: paintings, marble statuary, wood carvings and marquetry, silver, glass, china, precious Oriental rugs, tapestries and embroidery.

As I love wooden articles and wood carvings, I was enchanted by the linenfold panelling in two of the homes: one in the home of a wealthy 16th century merchant named Paycocke, whose modest house fronts on a business street in Coggleshall. The front facade of brick and beam has rococo carvings above each window, while the back, in its pretty garden, is quite plain. The other house with particularly good linenfold panelling was Otley House which dates back to the 1400's. In both cases the panelling really does look like swaths of folded fabric.

At Houghton Hall, home of Sir Robert Walpole, the rooms are all squared-off. The Main Hall is a perfect 40ft cube; several rooms have four mahogany doorways - two real ones, and two fakes, placed to achieve a balanced effect. All were identically carved with intricate patterns and picked out in gilt. Another feature of Houghton Hall are the extravagantly plaster-worked ceilings.

In addition to that in the churches, there was much old stained glass in several of the houses, usually bought from merchants who had acquired the glass from French churches. At Kentwell Hall one window had fragments put together in random fashion producing some quite amusing results, e.g., an angel blowing a long trumpet, the bottom part of which is several inches away; a large foot hanging in space, and so on.

Tapestries - many, many tapestries, mainly Flemish or Mortlake; some still colourful, others worn and dim. One had been cut at some time to allow for the opening of a door in the wall behind it. At Hardwick House and Oxburgh Hall there are tapestries which had been worked on by Mary Queen of Scots and signed with her cypher. The one at Hardwick, done when she was a prisoner, has motifs of simple, natural things such as frogs, birds and flowers. At Blickling, in the Peter the Great Room, Helen - stifling her giggles - drew my attention to the tapestry of Peter the Great after his just-won battle over the Swedes. Far in the rear of the battlefied, Peter, astride his proud charger, is prancing across the foreground as though posing for the camera, a smug little smile on his lips as he turns his head sharply to the right; the horse, cranking wide eyes sideways, is also 'on camera'!

Ceiling decoration was on the grandest scale I have ever seen. There are never two ceilings alike anywhere. In the same room as the tapestry of Peter the Great, the plaster work is in white relieved with pale peach, the walls and furnishings picking up the same peach colour but in darker shades. At Kedleston, a domed atrium appears even higher than it actually is by means of plaster medallions picked out in gold: the bottom row ones are 2ft across, and each succeeding row a little smaller, up to the apex.

As for painted ceilings - they were quite overpowering, particularly the marvellous examples of trompe-le-oeil work. The most outstanding (no pun intended!) being the Heaven Room at Burghley House, with its celestials frolicking happily in the Heavens. In one corner a life-size white horse and rider appear to be leaping from the frame and down the wall into the room! Angels and nymphs disport around fluted and garlanded columns along the wall and also appear to be outside the frame of the painting. From there, down a dim-lit stairway, one seems to be walking into the Jaws of Hell!! Thank the Lord that after that we were served tea.

Although not on a ceiling, another trompe-le-oeil effect was that of a violin apparently hanging on a door outside the State Music Room at Chatsworth. No one would tell us just where the painting began - was the door and wall observed through the partially open Music Room door real, or part of the painting?

Boughton House also has a very striking ceiling. This one shows Vulcan, discovering his wife Aphrodite in a compromising situation with Mars, is casting a net over them, but a most startling effect is created when, on entering the room on the right hand side you see Aphrodite reclining on her couch, but as you cross the room she appears to rise to a sitting position. Eerie!!

..... continued in next issue...

Doris Butters



FOURTH OF JULY PARTY MAKES THE NEWS -

Heritage Trust Program Chairman, Blair Beed, was in the news in July when, for the fifth year he hosted his own personal July 4 party for visiting Americans. It is his personal 'Thank you' to the Americans for the prompt and generous help given our city after the December 6, 1917, Explosion.

Appropriately, the party was held at Fort Needham Park, and was much appreciated by the 120 American visitors who attended.



We hear that our excellent Programme Chairman, Blair Beed, has been under the weather lately, and we wish him a full and speedy recovery.

NEXT DEADLINE
NOVEMBER 1, 1989, for
December issue.

A HISTORY OF SAINT PATRICK'S CHURCH - 1845-1984

by
R. William Kelly

After some years of attending Sunday Mass in a barn on the corner of Gottingen and Gerrish streets, the faithful finally got their own place of worship. About 1845 the Garrison Chapel was purchased, and after some renovations the church was opened. Because most Catholics in this area were Irish, the church was named after their patron saint, St. Patrick.

After about 40 years, and many repairs to the church, it was decided that it had outlived its usefulness, and a new church was needed. The last service was held on April 2, 1883, when 800 were confirmed. The altar, pews, etc., were moved to the North End rink on Gerrish Street, and on April 3, work was started to tear down the church. The cornerstone was laid on August 8, 1883 and work progressed so well that the altar, pews, etc., were all in place in the lower church and ready for Christmas of 1883.

In December 1885 the church was officially opened by Archbishop O'Brien who purchased the statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph in England on his way to Rome.

The Cassavant organ was installed in 1891, and enlarged in 1918 to its present size. The beautiful stained glass windows were installed in 1900-1901. The main altar was installed in 1910. The church and altar were consecrated on the same day, July 14, 1910.

The Halifax Explosion of 1917 did extensive damage to the church, and windows on the north side were all destroyed, and damaged done to the roof and the sacristy. The church could not be used, so Mass was said in the Casino Theatre on Gottingen Street. The church was reopened in December 1918, and said to be the most beautiful church in Canada. Also at that time a new altar rail and pulpit had been put in place.

The parish continued to grow; and in the 1920s/30s, a Social Club, Cubs, Boy Scouts, Brownies, Girl Guides, and a Credit Union were all doing well.

After World War II, a census estimated there were 5500 parishioners. Over the next 20-30 years the numbers dwindled to about 650, as it is at present.

The most notable recent event in our parish was in September 1984, when Pope John Paul II celebrated a Papal Mass on the North Commons, which is in the confines of St. Patrick's parish.

The History of St. Patrick's Church, was published in February 1989 by Bounty Print Ltd., of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The history was researched and written by R. William Kelly.

To purchase copies of the complete history write or phone Mr. Kelly at 3835 Memorial Drive, Halifax, N.S., B3K 5A4; Ph. No. 454-6390. Price is \$5.00 plus \$1.00 postage.

FAIR ISLE -

(Abstracted from *Shetland Sketch Book*
by W. Fordyce Clark - 1930)

"Halfway between Orkney and Shetland, and separated from either by 20 miles of turbulent sea, lies Fair Isle..." The name Fair Isle (the Anglicised version of the Danish 'Faerey' or 'Sheep Isle') is something of a misnomer. Encircled as it is by steep and barren cliffs, from the sea it presents a most inhospitable face.

In the days when Norsemen in their long ships harried the coast of Great Britain, Fair Isle was an important signal station - its beacon fires flashing their warnings from the island's three 700ft high peaks.

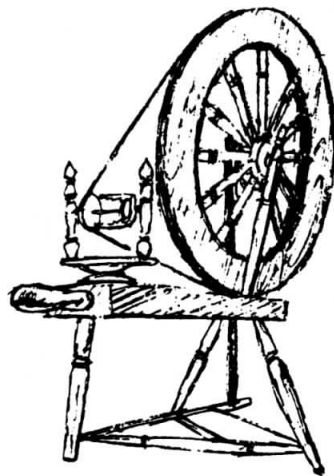
In 1862, after a succession of bad harvests, 100 or so half-starved inhabitants were sent at Government expense to Nova Scotia 'where they multiplied and prospered'.

The mainstay of the island's economy had always been woollen 'hosiery' manufactured by the women, but an incident in the 16th century was responsible for the introduction of the coloured woollen industry for which the island has long been famous.

When 'El Gran Griffon', part of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked on the island, 200 of the 286 of those aboard survived but were only able to save a small quantity of their own provisions. Practically doubling the island's population proved a great strain on the meagre resources of the islanders, before the semi-starved Spaniards were rescued by sloop, after a passing ship carried a message of their plight to Shetland.

During their sojourn on the island, the Spaniards taught the islanders the wonderful patterns of Moorish design now a conspicuous feature of the native knitwear. It is believed that they **also** "imparted to the people the art of dyeing wool so as to obtain the brilliant and permanent colours which characterise the real Fair Isle work... The dyes are obtained from lichens, roots, wild flowers and minerals, and the secret of preparing them is jealously guarded... what at one time was regarded as a calamity ultimately proved to be a blessing in disguise."

Doris Butters

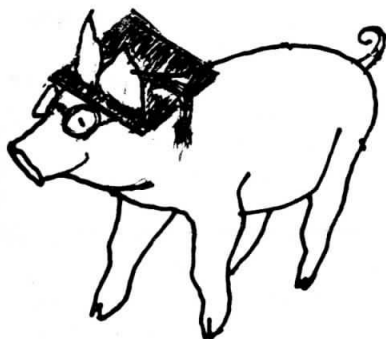


.....from the NOVA SCOTIA ROYAL GAZETTE
dated October 14, 1802 - an historical
anecdote discovered by Shirley Elliott.....

JUST ARRIVED,
THE CELEBRATED —

LEARNED PIG

And to be seen by any number of persons at
the JERUSALEM TAVERN, from
ten in the morning, until nine at night.
As the extraordinary sagacity of this animal
is too well known to need a vain, puffing,
elusive advertisement, the proprietor will
only state what the PIG actually performs,
as follows:



He spells, tells the time of the
day, both the hours and minutes, by
any person's watch in the company, the date
of the year, the day of the month, distinguishes
colours, how many persons there are present,
ladies and gentlemen, and to the amusement
of every spectator, will add, subtract,
multiply and divide. To conclude,
any gentleman may draw a card from a pack,
and keep it concealed, and the PIG without
hesitation, will discover the card when
drawn, he will also play the game of cards
called Old Virginia.

The proprietor intends to remain in town
but a short period; those persons who
have not seen this exhibition will do well to
improve the present opportunity, as the like
perhaps may never offer again in this country.

Admittance, 1/3 -- Children, half price.

Oct, 14.



HERITAGE TRUST OF N. S.
1657 Barrington Street
Suite 522
Halifax, N.S. B3J 2A1



HERITAGE TRUST OF NOVA SCOTIA

PROGRAMME UPDATE

OCTOBER 19, 1989

8:00 pm

SPEAKER: MR. HENRY BISHOP

" BLACK CULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA "

LOCATION: THE NOVA SCOTIA MUSEUM

NOVEMBER 16, 1989

8:00 pm

SPEAKER: MR. R. CREIGHTON

" THE MANSION HOUSES OF NEW ZEALAND "

LOCATION: THE NOVA SCOTIA MUSEUM

NOVEMBER 25, 1989

8:00 pm

30th ANNIVERSARY OF HERITAGE TRUST ANNUAL DINNER

DETAILS AND REGISTRATION TO FOLLOW

DECEMBER 14, 1989

8:00 pm

SPEAKER: MRS. JANET KITZ

" HALIFAX EXPLOSION " SLIDE SHOW

LOCATION: MARITIME MUSEUM OF THE ATLANTIC

LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX