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The Griffin

A PUBLICATION OF HERITAGE TRUST OF NOVA SCOTIA

St. John's Anglican Church, Lunenburg

The following letter was sent by Heritage Trust

Mr. Andrew Eisenhauer
Property Committee Chairman
St. John's Anglican Church

Dear Mr. Eisenhauer,

Members of the Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia were deeply saddened to learn of the recent fire which caused extensive damage to St. John's Anglican Church in Lunenburg. I visited the site with my wife last week to view the extent of the damage and was pleased to learn that all bulldozing and cleaning up of debris has been stopped until the situation can be assessed and a plan of action for salvaging and cataloguing undertaken.

It is the hope of the Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia that, in time, St. John's Church will be restored using as much of the original fabric of the building as possible. As you are aware, St. John's Anglican Church is considered by many to be the centrepiece of the town of Lunenburg, a World Heritage Site. The early history of Lunenburg is closely associated with St. John's Church which mirrors the decorative, architectural evolution of the town. Thus, it is crucial that the church be restored, as much as possible, to its original condition using every shred of the existing building materials.

My purpose in writing you, as Chairman of the Property Committee, on behalf of the Trust is to strongly recommend that restoration architects be called in to assist with the restoration of the church and that every effort be made to save as much of the original building fabric as possible. While the building did suffer extensive damage, it appears that a considerable portion of the sides, front and back of the building have survived, including several of the stained glass windows, and other religious artifacts, and the beautiful altar. For members of the Trust and, indeed, for anyone interested in our built heritage, it would be a terrible setback if a heritage build-



St. John's Anglican Church, Lunenburg. Photo from "Thy Dwellings Fair" by Duffus et al. (1982).

ing of the stature of St. John's is not restored. It is my understanding that a representative of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada has examined the damage. Hopefully, in time, money will be available from the Historic Sites Board for repairs if, in fact, the historic fabric of the building is retained and included in the restoration. We believe that the wider heritage community throughout the province as well as nationally and internationally, would be pleased to donate money to the restoration of St. John's Church. Members of the Heritage Trust

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St. John's, Destroyed by Fire, October 31, 2001

By Allen Penney

Writing an obituary or eulogy is never easy. Emotions become muddled with facts, insignificant issues become enlarged out of all proportion, and a minute incident gets blown up into a major influence on a life story.

The usual formula includes positive characteristics of the deceased. Often omitted are those odd parts of the same character that are deemed best to ignore at present. Biographers often include strengths of character, which are listed, examined and interpreted. Failures may be suppressed in the period immediately after loss, when it appears uncharitable to dwell on faults that might diminish a favourable memory.

An obituary of a building is a different thing altogether. Lineage, pedigree and historical precedent can be discussed and their relevance examined and interpreted in the recently known visible character. Unlike humans, we may discuss the foibles of old buildings without fear of hurting the feelings of living relations, only the feelings of the living users, or those who now simply miss seeing a landmark in their midst.

In the present circumstances of loss and the cries for reconstruction, it seems imperative to describe St. John's with some honesty and candour.

It is lamentable that vandals destroyed this church, but Lunenburg was under siege before this building fatality.

American visitors have complained that Lunenburg was undeserving of its UNESCO designation compared with other sites like Venice or Angkor Wat. Others have complained about the lack of integrity in the interpretation of the town's history, where accurate dates seem to matter little, and visitors can be fed false information.

Lunenburg should not be
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bothered by the criticism of its designation as a World Heritage Site. Lunenburg is a truly unique built artifact, a microcosm of an eighteenth-century town and therefore properly precious. Its unique architectural expression, developed over a period of roughly fifty years, has been preserved through Depression and World Wars. Despite the fragility of the materials with which it is made, the town has never suffered from a destructive town fire. But integrity is necessary in the interpretation. Erosion of standards of interpretation is as serious as burning down the buildings. Guides should be licensed and the story line accurately reported.

At the core of the town was one of its oldest buildings, the Anglican Church of St. John's. Much revered, it was seldom discussed as being a hybrid. To put this into context, neither is St. Paul's Anglican Church in Halifax ever discussed as a mixture of building periods. Starting out as simple New England box forms, harking back to Greek temple shapes outside, with Roman basilica organisation inside, these churches epitomised the efficiency of mid-Georgian church architecture. When restyled in the Victorian period, one in Italianate and the other in Gothic Revival style, neither original church was considered so architecturally significant as to warrant preservation in its original form. Each was extended and restyled as the pressure of the population pushed at the building to be bigger and to be "in style." Questions of why these churches were restyled, and how much remains of the earliest church fabric, are seldom posed.

What is being mourned in Lunenburg is a structure begun in 1754 and much modified since. The original church disappeared behind fifty years of substantial alterations during the nineteenth century.

If re-built as it existed a few weeks ago, the structure will clearly be an early 21st-century replica. The historic church has been lost! No matter how clever the reconstruction, St. John's will never again be "the second oldest church in Canada." That church has been destroyed forever, although its congregation and legacy remain.

Compared with reconstructions of badly damaged buildings in World War II, the substantive part of St. John's is now missing. Many restored European buildings, like the Berlin Chancellery or the Bath Assembly Rooms, had perimeter walls still standing. St. John's has lost much of its structure, although some walls remain.

Unfortunately, the attraction of St. John's, Lunenburg, that which we all saw and admired, was not eighteenth century, but nineteenth century. Much of it was only a hundred years old.

The original church, a simple regular, typical New England meeting-house form, was erected between 1754 and its final completion in 1763. A Germanic circular tower with conical roof was added to the original building. This mixture of ethnic architectures was a lesson in incompatibilities.

When it was "Made over" first in 1840, a local schoolteacher designed alterations to the Neo-Classical original church, changing its windows and doorways into the Gothic Revival style. The circular tower was replaced with a square one and was topped with asymmetric pinnacles. The church now looked like many New England churches of the period, a little bland. The Gothic Revival detailing was flat and uninteresting. Internally it remained a white box, comparable with St. James' Church in Chester, also enlarged at about this time.

In the period of Lunenburg's heyday in the 1870s, the church

was extended. It was first bodily moved to the west. A new chancel was then added at the east end, and the nave extended in length. The flat ceiling in the nave was removed and an imitation hammer beam roof installed to permit a new raised ceiling to be installed on the underside of the roof framing. The interior was dramatically altered from flat white ceiling to darker colours. Wooden columns were painted in imitation marble. The change was about as dramatic as one could make it, from substantially plain and white to substantially cluttered and dark. Stained glass also reduced natural illumination levels. The light-coloured and open Gospel-focused worship space was replaced with a busily decorated space of mediaeval mysticism. In 1892, the church was widened with new side aisles, which substantially increased the number of seating spaces. The Gothic styling was applied overall. It is surprising that staid Anglican Church authorities ever allowed the building to achieve its beloved frivolous appearance.

A building can be altered so much as to be unrecognisable in its new clothing. The overwhelming Gothic Revival dressing-up of the quiet Neo-Classical structure made it a focal point within the town. Coupled with its church hall, an adapted Law Court, with the grassy public open ground, the church automatically had more presence than any other church in Lunenburg, whether located on street lines or corner lots. Ample space was provided in front of St. John's to stand and appreciate it in its setting.

While the whole town embellished its houses with ever more extravagantly decorated dormer windows and ornate trim, its central church became a wedding cake of applied decoration.

When there were still fish in the sea and huge profits to be made from the plunder of the deep, it seemed only right and proper to express thankfulness to God in the everyday architecture of a build-
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ing upgrade.

The Victorian movements to help propagate the Gospel carried with them an attempt to establish a "Christian" architecture. The wooden "gothicising" was perhaps a conscious attempt to reclothe a pagan Greek temple form with a pre-Reformation overcoat. Even here, there is a mixed message in the motive and the choice of a rather frivolous architectural language for a serious religious message.

Style supremacy battles raged on in England, where Charles Barry's Palace of Westminster was styled in the Gothic but designed in the Classical. It merely needed a decorator to detail it, and Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin did a great job for the Gothic Revival in England. His influence seems so much greater than his 40-year lifetime would suggest.

Most surprising to us may be the extent of the influence of British architecture in places like Lunenburg, but as we look at the connections, we might be surprised at the speed of dissemination of architectural styles from abroad, once printing was cheap, transport reliable, and affluence assured. I expect it helped to have a German as Prince Consort.

When we looked at the interpretation of the Gothic Revival style on St. John's Church we found disturbing and wilful elements. Buttresses remained aloof from the ground and were therefore explicitly non-functional. Pinnacles were constructed with a combination of mouldings and shingles, giving a paper-thin appearance to the styling, a poor man's interpretation of the original rich carving in stone. While the church remained entirely symmetrical, at the top of the tower, symmetry suddenly broke down with remarkable asymmetric pinnacles. Why? Why break the symmetry at the very top? All of the descriptions of buildings in the Bible are of symmetrical ones, whether Tabernacle, Temple or Holy City. What was it that made these Victorian stylists jerk the

profile out of line?

A battle of appropriate style may never be won, but the need for a style to be thorough is always a matter of principle and integrity. St. John's Church was a mixture of adaptation and remodelling, the interior a muddle of false hammer beam brackets relying on metal tie rods for stability, and a compromised cross-section that made the interior curiously disturbing, a matter of charming compromise rather than excellent design. The heavy imposition of dark visual weight was the antithesis of the earlier church with its flat white ceiling.

Rebuilding St. John's as it appeared recently could be problematic. If enough has been destroyed to make it impractical, there are good reasons to build afresh. Church usage has changed over the past two-and-a-half centuries. Perhaps a replacement church should be built closer to the Church Hall, to improve proximity of children and parents during worship.

Perhaps the replacement should be a thoroughly modern church, like so many European replacement churches, where the original was destroyed or badly damaged. Coventry Cathedral is one example of the rejection of the reproduction, which can never reclaim its birthright through burned timber or charred stone.

My first impression of St. John's Anglican Church, Lunenburg, was its fun. Inside, I was oppressed by its gloom. What is the right image and lasting impression of a church?

The audacity of those who shaped it over its lifetime is still to be marvelled at, but should a replica be attempted?

To those having responsibility for the building and its continued spiritual message we can only offer our condolences and best wishes, and pray for much wisdom in difficult times.



Chester House and Harbour Tour 2001 *by Doris Butters*

This year's Chester Municipal Heritage Society's House and Harbour tour on August 25 included some of the larger, more secluded homes, often reached by narrow winding roads, which meant visitors had to walk some distance from the car-park. The narrow dirt road to "Fat City" was nearly 1.8km long. However, it presents a fine view of Back Harbour over to the other side. It is to be hoped that Hilary Grant's group found the view compensated for the trek! And thanks to Helen Robb who sent in the official tour guide and some history notes, we have some details of the day's outing.

After checking in at the Old Chester Train Station, the group visited two of the nearer homes, followed by the boat tour—always a joy as the real beauty of

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of Nova Scotia were generous in giving to the restoration of St. George's Round Church in Halifax after it was badly damaged by fire and I feel certain that they will respond in a similar way if St. John's is to be restored.

An extraordinary legacy has been left to us by past congregations of St. John's - a church which has been recognized for its historical and architectural significance both nationally and internationally. St. John's could be a show-piece for heritage restoration technology and advance the cause of heritage restoration in this province. Please feel free to contact the Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia if you think the Trust can be of assistance with the restoration planning of the church.

Peter Delefos



Chester can best be appreciated from the water. By that time the sun was out and the rest of the day was beautiful. After an ample lunch at The Rope Loft, the group took in the other four houses before afternoon tea at the Royal Canadian Legion Hall at Duke and Union streets. Houses visited were:

"Pinehurst" - 155 Stanford Lake Road - b. ca 1841 - owner Mrs. Rogers. The property began as a tannery run by John Stanford, Sr., but all that remains of the original house is the first floor of the existing structure. As business and family grew, the house was expanded and cabins were built along the stream. These were rented out during the summer months and Pinehurst Inn was born.

During the Depression the inn was used as a convalescent home and in World War II housed Canadian and European soldiers sent here for training.

Jennifer Stanford, the remaining descendent lived in the original house until her death in 1949—the last Stanford to be buried on the property. She rests in the front field.

"Killickdown" - 100 Walker Cut - b.1985-6 - by owners David and Paula Booher. Paula designed the house herself from afar by phone and fax, relaying instructions to "Tosh" Finney, "the best builder in Chester." Mrs. Booher wanted "something cottagey, a typical Maritimes house with steeply pitched roof and gables." Grey-shingled, with square-pane factory windows, and red brick chimneys designed by her architect stepfather, from the outside the house is fairly conventional. The interior is imaginative and surprising. Paula Booher planned the house on five different levels "just for fun", then played with space by putting floors in some areas and leaving the living room and hall to sweep the full height of the

building. The hall wall is crossed halfway up by a "bridge" and the dining room is unexpectedly overlooked by an internal window from their son's room!

"Fat City" - 208 Walker Road - b.ca.1957- owned by Joseph and Elizabeth Hill. "Fat City", meaning "the best of everything", was built on land bought by J. Kemp Bartlett of Baltimore about 1920—the house itself built around 1957 by S. Yeardley Smith, engineer, also of Baltimore. Much of the woodwork, moldings, floorboards and doors were from an old house at Indian Point and incorporated into the original structure.

In 1969 Mr. Smith sold to Joseph and Elizabeth Hill, granddaughter of J. Kemp Bartlett. In 1997-8 the Hills completely renovated the house and added two wings, although it still retains much from the 1957 house.

"Cole House" - 60 Duke Street - b. pre-1910 - owners Peter and Hazel Gordon. Built by Fred Cole, son of druggist Grover Cole, this house was gutted by fire in 1982, and is at present in the midst of restoration—a project which Helen said "looked as though it would take years to finish". However its lovely garden, featured in Canadian Gardening magazine in 1996, is still in evidence.

"Evermore" - 37 Central Street - b.1996 - owned by Rob and Audrey Youden. "Evermore" is made up of two buildings: The Carriage House which once served one of the earlier owners of The Captains House next door, is now a workshop, but some day will be restored as private guest accommodation.

The new home, located to the west of The Carriage House, was built to be an energy-efficient home, making use of south and west exposures and collecting passive solar energy from the

The Bostonian and the Brewmaster

Two books for holiday reading or Christmas giving

By Pat Lotz

Nearly a decade ago, in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, I read the diary kept by Sarah Clinch, a young Bostonian, during her visit to Nova Scotia in 1853-4. I thought at the time that it merited a wider readership than archival visitors, so I was delighted to learn recently that an edited version of the diary would be in bookstores before Christmas.

Now that I've seen the book I say three cheers for Meghan Hallett, who has not only transcribed the diary but also provided background information needed by the reader to appreciate it. Titled *The Diary of Sarah Clinch: A Spirited Socialite in Victorian Nova Scotia* (Nimbus Publishing, \$21.95), the book presents a picture of genteel society in mid-19th-century Halifax seen through the eyes of an intelligent young woman. The book is imaginatively designed, lavishly illustrated and quite the most elegant local book I have seen in a long time.

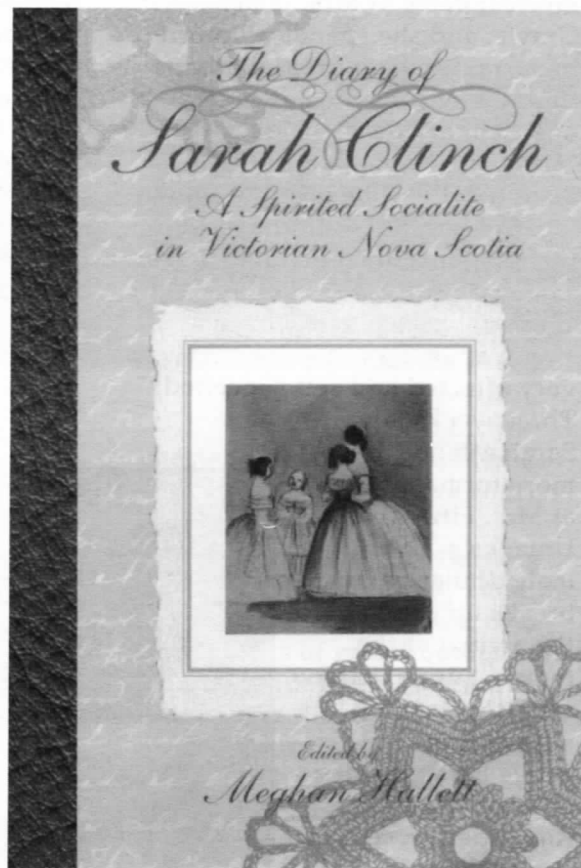
Sarah Clinch, the daughter of an Episcopalian minister, was 18 when she came to stay with her uncle, the Reverend William Bullock, curate of St. Paul's Church, her Aunt Mary, and cousins Bella, Tory, Miriam, Louisa and their brother Heber. Sarah started her diary on October 1, 1853, a month-and-a-half before leaving Boston. Despite still feeling ill from a three-day seasick voyage, when she arrived in Halifax on November 18 she resumed her diary entries that very evening.

Soon she was recording frequent shopping expeditions downtown, sometimes combined with making calls. On December 10 Sarah records that the visit of the two Haliburton brothers who "make our visiting List (my own particular one) amount to (63)."

Needlework is a regular activity, whether it is an antimacassar for Aunt Mary's birthday, or a day spent sewing with Miss Morrisey, the visiting dressmaker who arrives at least once a month, and more frequently during the season of balls and receptions. Sarah takes up drawing and clearly enjoys it. In March, after her ninth lesson, she notes, "I regret more and more every day that I did not begin when I first came." On New Year's Eve she records, "I read five odes of Horace with Heber and read and talked a little German with Mr. Jones." Sarah was also fluent in French, and much disappointed Lady Gore when she declined an invitation from her to attend a reception for the officers of a French steamer because it was Ascension Day.

As a daughter and niece of ministers, it is natural for Sarah to have a strong commitment to religion. She attends church twice on Sundays and three times on special days. She helps with confirmation classes, goes to choir practices, and attends Diocesan meetings. She frequently comments on the sermons in her diaries. There is an endearing pomposity about some of the entries, for example, the Bishop's sermon on Good Friday: "Much earnestness, making by every sympathy, everyone else in earnestness too. Much clearness of judgment and power of explaining himself ..."

The liveliest entries in Sarah's diary concern her social life. Like many young women in Halifax, she is fascinated by the officers of



the Garrison. She saves her criticism for the local lads. She is disappointed by her cousin Ben Gray: "He is handsome but very conceited and coy combined." Of William De Blois she notes, "I cannot bear him. I like him less than anyone in Halifax." "Jim Twining is a dreadful fop." Capt. Barry, however, "is so graceful and agile. He has the smallest foot I ever saw for a gentleman." During the winter Capt. Barry invited Sarah and Miriam to ride in his Russian sleigh. Sarah notes in her diary: "We are the first and only ladies Capt. Barry has taken out in Halifax." The name of another young officer, a Mr. Balfour (lieutenants are not addressed by their rank) who is a friend of Sarah's cousin Heber, crops up more frequently than any other. On one occasion she writes, "He is very handsome, he

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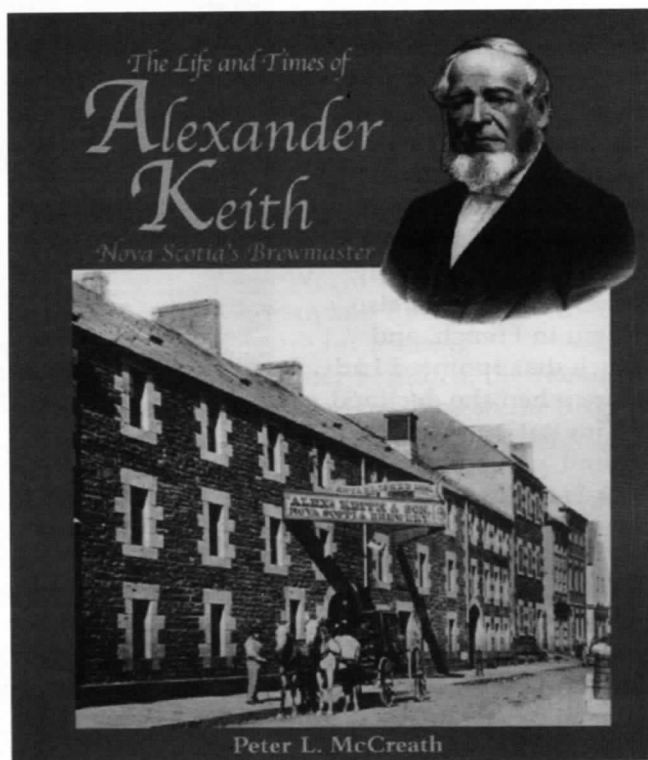
looks so perfectly peaceful, his eyes look so clear, as if you could look through them to his very soul."

Sarah's first invitation is to a musical party at Mrs. James Gray's, and she spends all morning arranging her dress. Perhaps this is why she is so cutting in her diary about one of the guests, a Miss McLane, known as the Boston Belle. "She is a fine, showy looking girl, but with the most forward unrefined manners I ever saw in polite society." Of her singing, Sarah notes: "She would sing well if she were not so very, very affected and self conceited." Three weeks later Sarah attends a more formal affair at Mrs. Fitz-Uniacke's. The all-male dinner party breaks up soon after the arrival of the female guests. Later, after the dancing, supper is served. While Sarah dances quadrilles and the Roger de Coverly, she declines invitations to the polka and gallop.

For readers who want to know what happened to Sarah, there is a Postscript at the end of the book.

One prominent Nova Scotian whom Sarah never met in her social peregrinations is the subject of Peter McCreath's new book, *The Life and Times of Alexander Keith, Nova Scotia's Brewmaster* (Four East Publications. \$12.95). It's not that he was unsociable. He was described as "the most hospitable man who ever lived in the city," but perhaps the form his entertaining took was less frivolous than the soirees attended by Sarah. After the cornerstone of his new brewery on Lower Water Street was laid, Page 6

Keith entertained 60 friends and employees, and when his elegant new house on Hollis Street was completed, "he hosted a major dinner for the workmen who had worked on the construction." This book of 85 pages, with many illustrations, does not pretend to be a full biography. The author notes that from the material available it is not possible to present a complete picture of Alexander Keith. Considerably more space is devoted to the "Times" than the "Life" of Keith. However, the two themes are so well interwoven that the reader gets a vivid picture of life in



Halifax between 1817, when the young Keith, fresh from five years of brewmaster training, arrived in Halifax, and 1873, the year of his death.

Keith's arrival in Halifax sparks an account of immigration to Nova Scotia, while his purchase of the brewery from Charles Boggs, his first employer, and his subsequent role as a business leader leads to a description of the existing social and economic conditions in Halifax. An overview of Nova Scotia municipal

and provincial politics sets the context for Keith's move into political activity; he was twice mayor of Halifax, and he served as president of the Legislative Council from 1867 to 1873.

Keith belonged to a number of voluntary organizations, which gives the author an opening for talking about the North British Society and the Highland Society in each of which Keith served a term as president. His membership in the Masonic order is of a different calibre; here the emphasis is on Keith's role, which was very significant, both in the offices he held and his influence on the development of the craft in the region. He was already a Mason when he arrived in Halifax and by 1837 was Deputy Grand Master, rising to Provincial Grand Master in 1840. In 1869, after a reorganization of Freemasonry in the province, he served as Grand Master of Masons for Nova Scotia until his death. Keith's funeral was attended "by every dignitary of note in the city as well as by hundreds who, through Keith's enterprise, found careers and a good and steady living."



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Please send submissions to the Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia, P.O. Box 36111, Spring Garden RPO, Halifax, NS B3J 3S9
Tel: (902) 423-4807;
e-mail material to heritage.trust@ns.sympatico.ca or to John Lazier at jlazier@hfx.andara.com

Maud's Place: A Brookfielder's Return to Her Rural Maritime Roots

By Jan Zann

It is not often that one hears that the beneficiary of a very old house in a small rural community – a person used to the lifestyle and amenities of a modern city like Toronto – returns to the home of her youth, becomes aware of its architectural merits and historical importance, and attempts to find a way to prevent its demise. This is what happened in the case of Kathy Putnam.

Upon the death of her mother, Kathy could not bring herself to sell up and throw out the memorabilia of the three generations of Putnams who had occupied the home. The boxes and trunks were full of letters, cards, clothing, tools, and household objects had been cherished by her mother, the last Putnam occupant, and she refused to be persuaded to sell, realising that the location of the house would lead to its demolition. After several months sorting and cataloguing boxes of materials, while at the same time carrying on her regular job in Toronto, Kathy returned there for the last few months before her retirement. It was then that the decision was made to leave the big city and

spend those retirement years in her original rural community. She and her partner moved into the old house while they decided on a plan to preserve it.

With support from community members and local businesses, Kathy decided that her grandmother's home would be named "Maud's Place" after her grandmother. A few rooms would be open to the public during the "Coming Home to Brookfield" celebrations and during September so that the community could see the potential for a community museum.

This was an incredible effort on the part of Kathy and a small local group of supporters, to develop displays provided a fascinating look into the lives of her parents and grandparents - a glimpse of a society so different from that of today. What a great educational experience this would provide for the students of Col-



chester and East Hants, in addition to becoming a major tourist attraction!

In the parlour the wedding photographs were set up, and the beautifully preserved silk wedding gowns of grandmother Maud and her bridesmaid, worn in 1911. These were displayed on mannequins constructed by local volunteers who had attended a workshop conducted by Penny Lightall, Curator of Colchester Historical Museum. A bedroom was filled with displays of Maud's quilts, handwork, and collection of embroidered handkerchiefs. The kitchen displayed antique kitchen utensils, tools and books, including Maud's old cookbook. Wooden drawers in the pantry (made from old packing boxes) advertised such things as codfish from Port Mouton. A living room sofa designed by Kathy's great grandfather was built without nails, and even the early 1900 wooden telephone was still in its place.

In design, the home is very similar to the modest New England-style Simeon Perkins house in Liverpool. Its construction is considered by architect Harry Jost to date from the late 1790s. Originally a coach stop for Hiram Hyde's stage coaches - operating between Halifax, Truro and Pictou from 1842 until the coming



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numerous windows on those sides. Walls are eight inches thick and the roof double insulated.

The lot is narrow, but the interior has large open spaces to avoid the feeling that the house is elongated. Although the house has an area of 3000 ft., there are only two bedrooms and three bathrooms. Floors are of inch-thick Red Oak and Jataba (Brazilian Cherry). A medallion in the front entryway reflects the Scottish history of Nova Scotia.

"White Gate" - 45 Central Street (and Helen's favourite house of the tour) was built in 1909 and is now owned by Nancy and Bill Hatch. Architectural style is vernacular, with a steeply pitched gabled roof with a chimney to the left and a shed dormer

with nine windows. Its five-bay symmetrical facade consists of a central door with sidelights, flanked by two 6 x 6 double-hung, shuttered windows.

For many years it was the home of ardent yachts-women Dorothea Gilman and Elizabeth Paxon, who competed in local and provincial races in their yacht *White Heather*, skippered by George Freda and a local crew. The boat's name comes from the glass-encased sprig of heather mounted on the yacht.

"Jib House" - 153 Union Street - b.1904 - owners Lynn and John Fiske. In late Georgian style this home possesses a steeply pitched truncated hip roof with an attached pedimented portico supported by Doric style pillars. The five-bay facade has 6 x 6 double

hung windows with decorative shutters, and a fan window above the original Christian door, flanked by sidelights.

The house was constructed for Professor Lindley Keasby and his bride in order to remind her of her home in the Southern United States, but within six years the Keasbys had sold the house and returned to the U.S. Over a three-year period Prof. Keasby constructed the famous Hackmatack Inn, five hotel annexes and this home—accomplished by hiring cheap boat building labour, professional carpenters from the dying age of sail.

An altogether satisfying day, again thanks to the efforts of Hilary Grant.

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of the railway in 1858 - it was located on what was then a large farm purchased by Kathy's grandfather, Alfred Ernest Putnam of Middle Stewiacke, upon his marriage to Maud McCollum of Camden in 1911. An amusing list of chores for Ernest, compiled by Maud, suggests some major renovations were necessary: "after all this is 1911 and the house is already old!" She even suggests the possibility of electricity: "I hear it is all the rage."

Upon Ernest's death, the property was left to two sons, Raymond and William. Raymond lived there with his wife, Dorothea Elfreda Logan, and their three children, Linda, Kathy and Robert from 1956. William moved back to Brookfield from St. John, built a house on the site of the original barn, and lived there until his death. When Raymond died, Dorothea remained alone in the house until her death in 1999, willing the property to her three children.

This is a solid five-bay, two-storey house with 2-foot wide

stone foundations, joists of 6-inch diameter logs, cross beams of 9x9-inch hand-hewn squared timber, 12x16-inch floor boards, some of which are covered with the linoleum "rugs" fashionable around the 1920s. The dining room has a built-in china closet and double-sided fireplace adjoining a front room thought to have been used as a parlour for stagecoach passengers while the teams of horses were being changed. The fireplace has been cemented over, but one wooden mantel still remains. Plaster walls appear to have been painted with a blue-green paint thought to be the original ochre-based paint. According to Kathy's research, bluestone when mixed with yellow ochre produced a bluish-green or aqua shade.

Very little has been altered over the past one hundred years. This great old house with its historic links to Canada's transportation history is well worth preserving. Kathy and her supporters, such as Mildred van Tassel, are to be applauded for their efforts to preserve this piece of Nova Scotia's history. How-

ever, they need help, advice and financial support if this project is to go forward to provide a long-lasting tribute to Brookfield's proud past, a worthy educational experience for future generations, and an important tourist attraction.

Donovan Rypkema, the visiting American expert brought to Halifax in 1998 by the Downtown Business Commission due to the efforts of the late Kate Carmichael, states: "Heritage preservation and good quality of life in a community are vital factors in deciding where a business will locate. Wherever these factors are present, the economic viability of the community is enhanced." As a possible result of the uncertainty and chaos brought about by the tragic events of September 11, 2001, one might predict a migration by many businesses and individuals south of the border to smaller rural communities such as Brookfield which offer just such qualities.

Note: For more information and/or to offer help, Kathy can be reached at 902-673-2451.

Heritage Canada Conference, Part 1:

“The Elevator Man Sang Opera and Kept Rats”

By Molly Titus

“OLD Toronto!” snorted a Maritimer as she looked at the agenda of the October 2001 Heritage Foundation of Canada conference; “What is OLD Toronto?” Implicit in her question is the assumption that we in the Maritimes have a monopoly on “old”. Ladies and gentlemen, we do not!

Through the Toronto drizzle on Friday afternoon, Rollo Myers conducted a group of us around the “first” and “second” town centres to see the original street grid of the 1790s and some structures from the 1830s and 40s. These included the Enoch Turner Schoolhouse, pre-confederation and Victorian houses, St. Lawrence Hall, the Flatiron Building, and buildings housing early industries such as the distillers Gooderham and Worts and the Consumers Gas building – now the home of the Canadian Opera Company. We were also treated to the “working version” of a Heritage Landscape Guide, devised by Citizens for the Old Town and Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo, to raise awareness of the Old Town’s past and to promote responsible decision-making for its future. It’s the kind of material which all heritage areas under pressure should have, and which should be in the hands of both activists and municipal staff.

Although this walk was not part of the formal agenda, it set the tone for the rest of the weekend, the theme of which was “Preservation Pays: the Economics of Heritage Conservation”. All the buildings we were shown, save one, were either successfully restored and in use or in the process of restoration. The Gooderham distillery is for sale

and waiting for someone to come along to help fulfill the aim of the city of Toronto to attract one million people to the real downtown and resurrect the complex as a viable office or living space. It would be spectacular, and it is developers like Michael Tippin who are being wooed.

Opening his speech with comments like “developers make sheep look like free thinkers”, and “Why are developers like a Boeing 707? They both whine all the way to Hawaii”, Michael Tippin, chairman of Tippin Corporation, and developer extraordinaire, had his audience in the palm of his hand first thing on Saturday morning. What followed was a barn burner of a speech walking us through his experience buying, restoring, and profiting from heritage buildings in old Toronto. His flagship is the “Flatiron” building which stands against a backdrop of the tallest and most celebrated skyscrapers in the nation. At the age of 27, when he took his first ride in the Flatiron elevator to speak to owner David Walsh, a man who was to become a mentor, the elevator operator sang opera and kept rats. Ever appreciative of the character of the Flatiron building, he asks the same square foot rate of its tenants as the rate asked for in the pricey buildings in the backdrop. His latest undertaking is the restoration of the Gladstone Hotel, the oldest operating hotel in Toronto. Owned by the same family for 36 years prior to his buying it, the hotel is in the arty area of the city and will continue to represent the art and music theme of its surroundings.

Michael Tippin makes no bones about the fact that he is in the business of restoration for the money. He insists that heritage

restoration has to be a business; otherwise it’s simply a hobby, and a hobby cannot change or bring back a district. Heritage activists must do more than raise public awareness: they must strive to own and, therefore, have to raise capital. Tippin says Canadian investors are hard to find and that most of his “shared” investors are non-Canadian. He gives credit to the tenants in his buildings, calling them, not himself, “the true preservers”. The technology sector, through their tenancies, have saved more buildings than any group, and should not be punished with more taxes, says Tippin.

According to Barry Lyon, a real estate expert whose business is housed in a downtown heritage building, people love working in these old restored buildings. His real estate colleagues, many of whom are imprisoned in the highrises of North York, say things like, “Why can’t WE be downtown and in offices like yours?” and when the question is asked, “Where is the washroom?” Mr. Lyon takes great delight in escorting them to the old safe, now converted into two washrooms.

Two other speakers, Old Town councillor, Pam McConnell, and Ryerson Professor Lawrence Altrows, emphasized the current world-wide interest in heritage tourism, now 40% of all tourism. Heritage is the mark of uniqueness; people no longer want to see more of the same, said McConnell. She told us that even wreckers have been known to stop work when they have been asked to demolish old buildings, glimpsing the possibility of adapting an existing resource to a

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new use. Altrows, when studying heritage with his students, works with the school of hospitality and tourism, maintaining an important connection between urban planning and heritage planning, or cultural tourism.

Among other interesting statements, Mr. Richard Talbot, of Talbot Consultants International, while showing slides of two buildings, side by side, one restored, the other done in imitation brick, told the audience, "you 'do' each end of a street, and shame the intermediate owners into doing the same." He is now seeing retailers wanting "to go back on the street", leaving the characterless shopping plaza.

A European perspective was shared by Dr. Rob Pickard of the University of Northumbria, UK. These are some ideas from his packed and interesting presentation: since 1995, the UK has used £1.5 billion, derived from a "Heritage Lottery", to implement LOTS - living over the shop - a programme to address the underuse of floor space in existing buildings. A study of CAPS - Conservation Area Partnership Schemes - showed that £10000 invested levered £48000, deliv-

ered 177 square metres of new space, created one new job, safeguarded one job and resulted in one new home. CAPS can also be applied to rural settlements; Europe has an emphasis on maintenance rather than replacement; in Belgium and the Netherlands "monument watch" inspects and reports to owners, helps with requests for grants, and makes low interest loans available.

There were many other presenters at this conference and it is impossible to do them all justice. More detailed information will be available when the minutes of the AGM are published. One very important event was gathering participants in small groups where many topics were touched on and ideas shared: heritage zoning should be targeted at groupings not just isolated buildings; the "Swiss cheese" approach is to be avoided; community involvement is paramount; plan ahead when you see potential deterioration; lobby council NOT to issue demolition permits; urge planners to come to the community first; invite developers, planners, architects to any "occasions"; invite them to Heritage Foundation conferences; encour-

age and "show"; and work towards an integrated approach.

Allan Gotlieb, Chair of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, reported the findings of a Heritage Canada Foundation study of Canadian attitudes to heritage. The findings debunk the common political wisdom that heritage issues are marginal and show that 90% of those polled think that heritage matters.

But does preservation pay? Well, it certainly pays for Michael Tippin. It also pays for communities like Markham whose Heritage Planner, Regan Hutcheson, told the saga of the Train Station. After a long drawn-out time, with many hurdles to overcome and costs way over budget, the restored Train Station still cost less than the new station built in a nearby community and, according to Dr. Robert Shipley of the University of Waterloo, over 70% of designated heritage buildings have higher than average property values. But preservation pays in other intangible ways, too. Public spaces are our most egalitarian symbol. Revitalizing inner cities and old neighbourhoods enhances the quality of life and feeds community confidence.

Part 2: Notes and Recollections *By Anthony Lamplugh*

"Preservation Pays: the Economics of Heritage Conservation was the theme of the conference." Allan Gotlieb, Chair of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, observed that this was the best possible choice of topic. He said that legislation was needed to protect built heritage, that public spaces should be shared, and that downtown renewal was vital. He noted as an example the great contribution that heritage tourism had made to the stunning vitality of Virginia.

Heritage awards were presented by the Guest of Honour, Pierre Berton. Although visibly aging and walking with a cane, he

gave a lively and enthusiastic address. Among the recipients of awards: *Prince of Wales Prize*: Victoria, BC. Video clips from both CBC and BBC sources showed the Prince demonstrating obvious enthusiasm on the occasion of his visit to the city.

Lieutenant Governor's Award: Mrs Dorothy Duncan, an enthusiastic advocate for heritage in Ontario.

The first prize to be awarded for heritage reporting went to Pamela Douglas of the *Brampton Guardian*.

The topic of the first session was "The Professional Perspective of Heritage Conservation." Sub-

jects of discussions included the importance of population mixes in planning, the economic benefits of adjacent parking for heritage buildings, and the awareness of the differences in personal habits between "chore shopping" and "pleasure shopping."

The second session looked at "The European Perspective." In the UK, 1.5 billion pounds had been spent to good effect, concentrating on multifunctional integrated living including heritage buildings, with dynamic results. A good slogan was "prevention is better than care." As it is, 7% of heritage buildings in the UK are at risk, and 14% are vulnerable. In

Belgium, heritage buildings are inspected annually.

A popular presentation by Michal Tippin consisted of case studies in his own highly successful development of heritage properties, including the Flatiron Building in Toronto. He emphasized that raising public awareness was not enough; only by ownership could the needed control be exerted. His method was to buy low, when the owners needed to sell, renovate very well, insist that the renovation must make money, and research the history of the building very thoroughly. He also researched potential new tenants carefully. (Someone elsewhere said that it is tenants who preserve buildings.) He recommended that heritage developers should talk *Avalue@* rather than *Aprice@* when marketing space. His earlier buildings were syndicated, but not the Flatiron Building.

On the topic of *AEconomics and the Old Town@*: an extra million people are needed in downtown Toronto. Most renovations create condominiums. A cooperative approach between developers and the public can build diverse communities avoiding congestion, inflation and cultural conflict. Forty per cent of tourism is said to be historically

related, and these tourists stay longer and spend more than others.

The Walks

The *Heritage Landscape Guide* and the *Map of Old Town Toronto* are two very useful publications for walkers. We met at St. James's Cathedral, the fourth building on that site, and walked in the original town of York (founded 1793) following the development of Toronto westward, seeing many surviving heritage buildings while learning about their reuse. Large areas to the north were originally granted to rich immigrants to develop as they pleased. With the coming of the railway, infilling of the lake started toward the south, leaving Front Street several blocks inland.

On Saturday morning I enjoyed the bonus of an extra hour's walk with two other delegates from the Atlantic Provinces, one from PEI and one from Newfoundland, an historian and an architect who works only on heritage buildings, Michael McLellan.

Saturday afternoon's Adaptive Use Workshop involved a three-hour walk among more modern buildings with another architect, Richard Stromberg, who ex-

plained how the city has encouraged the preservation of old buildings with optimal use of the sites to make economic sense. I missed the inside tour of 372 Bay Street as I was trapped with ten others in an (historic?) elevator which slowly descended 18 floors, then the last two quickly to 4 ft. below ground level with the inner door open the whole time. Luckily someone had a cell phone and called 911, but it was getting rather warm (and sweaty) by the time we were rescued by the Toronto Fire Department. One of the firemen was from Truro!

The final building was 401 Richmond (1899), demonstrating a highly creative use and embracing a cultural mix of tenants in its 200,000 sq. ft. Over 400 artists and entrepreneurs create a vibrant urban community. Owner Margie Zeidler, who led this tour, received the Heritage Toronto Award of Merit for this adaptive use of an historic building where culture, commerce and community are celebrated.



Part 3: More Notes *by Graeme Duffus*

The Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia sent three representatives to this year's Heritage Canada Conference in Toronto. Molly, Anthony and I very much enjoyed the Conference, "Preservation Pays: The Economics of Preservation." This year there were 137 registered delegates which was considered pretty good, especially in light of the events of September 11th. While the weather did not cooperate, until the off-site workshops Saturday afternoon, those who arrived early Thursday, were able to take a walking tour of the "Old Town". Additional walking

tours were offered each morning at 7:30 am.

The Conference began with "Word of Welcome", at 8:45 am Friday morning, by the chair of Heritage Canada, Ms. Trudy Cowan, and Mr. Gordon Nelson, an Ontario governor. The "Key-note Address" was given by Mr. Allan Gotlieb, Chair, Ontario Heritage Foundation. Session One was given by four members of the Canadian Association of Professional Heritage Consultants. Their topic, "Economics of Heritage Conservation: Professional Perspectives" involved three presen-

tations. Dr. Robert Shipley, University of Waterloo, talked about resale value, referred to a 1998 study, and concluded, "it is heritage that gives economic value, not economics that gives value to heritage". The second speaker, Richard Talbot, a consultant in retail, talked about heritage areas and utilizing the commercial market. He suggested we need to position "pleasure shopping" in these areas. The last speaker, Regan Hutcheson, a planner from Markham, presented the story of trying to save the

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town's train station. Session Two, "Sustaining the Heritage: A European Perspective on the Value of Conservation", was presented by Dr. Rob Pickard, University of Northumbria at Newcastle. Examples from Holland, Germany, France and UK programs and projects were discussed. The message was one of preserving cultural identity and creating employment.

During lunch we had a message from Ms. Sarmite Bulte, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Canadian Heritage. Session Three, "How Preservation Pays in the United States", was presented by Drs. Listokin and Lahr, from Rutgers University, who demonstrated how their statistical analysis and research can be used to validate the economics of heritage property conservation, historic sites, heritage tourism and the voluntary sector. Session Four, "Heritage Tourism, Pride and Profit", was presented by Ms. Maryse Tellier and Mr. Brad Ruth.

Saturday, October 13th, began with the AGM, from which we learned the Heritage Canada Foundation was in good shape, despite the downturn in the financial market, with increases in revenue. Programs include potential partnership in the historic places initiative, redesign of the web page and a survey on the need for a national trust for Canada. Session Five, "Inside the Heritage Property Business", was presented by Michael Tippin, chairman, Tippin Corporation, in Toronto. Over the last five years Mr. Tippin has acquired and renovated five historic buildings in the Old Town, including the Flatiron Building. This was a most enjoyable presentation on the five case studies, which proved that Heritage buildings are not only sought after but have a higher income potential to many tenant groups. Session Six, "Economics and the Future of the Old Town", included a panel of five. The first two were a planner and the Managing Director of Culture from
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the City of Toronto, who gave background on the history and heritage of Old Town and how the City is encouraging its redevelopment. Initiatives include a culture plan, a fund to carry out Heritage investigation, from developers and Heritage Tourism. Demolitions are now ceasing and adaptive renovations are the norm. There is a need for better information on the significance of the buildings. This is being addressed by a new publication and map, "Old Town Toronto-A Heritage Landscape Guide" published by the University of Waterloo, a draft of which was provided to all of us. Pam McConnell, a City Councillor, spoke about programs, policies, legacy funds and archeology. Barry Lyon, a real estate expert, talked about infill housing, intensification and trying to attract one million people into the area in the next 10 years. He noted the demand for lof- type units is extremely high. Finally, Lawrence Altrows, Ryerson University, spoke to commercialization and the type of tenants required. He emphasized an integrated approach and talked about how to create the image and the reality.

Lunch included a talk by Donald Obonsawin, the relatively new Deputy Minister of Tourism, Culture & Recreation for Ontario. After lunch, two off-site workshops were offered. The first was a Theatre Workshop, which focused on maintaining heritage structures in their original function and the second involved a tour of the King-Spadina area to see commercial and industrial projects. The tour of 372 Bay Street, by developer/architect Dermot Sweeny, was interesting to those of us who made it up the elevator. The group caught in the elevator were rescued by the fire department and got to know each other quite well! The final stop was 401 Richmond Street West, where Margie Zeidler demonstrating how an old tin factory could successfully find a tenant type that would occupy such a

large building and make it a pleasant environment. The large roof garden, which was being expanded, was a hit. We arrived back at the Colony Hotel around 5 pm having thoroughly enjoyed the tour by our guide Richard Stromberg. In all, this was an excellent and timely conference. Next year's conference will be in Halifax and focus on Cultural and Heritage Tourism.



Rockingham Heritage Society

In September, to mark their 10th anniversary, Sharon Ingalls guided 30 Society members on a walk through Prince's Lodge, a repetition of their first heritage walk. The focus was on the estate as it had been 200 years ago, when it was the home of Frances and John Wentworth and, later, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, and his mistress, Julie St. Laurent.

On a wet and cold November day, five hardy souls braved the elements to celebrate the unveiling of the Society's interpretive panel, and president Tom Wildey thanked those who had contributed to the funding, design and erection of the panel. Funding was provided by the Heritage Society, HRM, and four chapters of the IODE. Sharon Ingalls provided images for text and concept to graphic designer Clark MacDonald of Atlantex Creative Works, East Chezzetcook, who put the elements together in a pleasing and easy-to-read design. Bob Cullen of HRM's Parks and Natural Services arranged for the concrete base and installation of the panel support.

A lay-by is to be constructed by Bob Cullen's staff, with a path to the panel and appropriate signage to mark the location. (DB)

Steeple, Symbols and Survival *by Elizabeth Pacey*

One might think that there is no connection between the horrifying terrorist attack on the U.S. and the significance and upkeep of historic churches. But surprisingly, historic churches played a special role as symbols of stability, continuity and hope in a time of chaos and terror.

Just a day or so after the collapse of the massive, modern towers of the World Trade Centre, Peter Jennings, the chief news anchor for the ABC network, marvelled that Trinity Church, and even its Gothic steeple, still stood, unscathed, only a few blocks from Ground Zero. On September 23, 2001, when Mayor Rudolph Giuliani addressed thousands of mourners at Yankee Stadium, the key anecdote, which he used to illustrate stability and hope, was

the story of St. Paul's Church, which stood in the shadow of the World Trade Centre and had not been demolished by the fall. St. Paul's, Giuliani noted, had been built about 1765 and George Washington had worshipped there; opposite his pew the American seal with the great eagle is emblazoned on the wall. Mayor Giuliani stated that the amazing survival of St. Paul's symbolized hope for the long-term survival of the American people and of George Washington's tenets of freedom and democracy.

In Nova Scotia, the historic churches provide a tangible connection with the pioneers who struggled to build our towns, villages and cities and to found our way of life. Collectively, our

historic churches bring a sense of continuity and caring in an often cold and uncaring world; they also display a full range of architectural styles through the eras. Maintaining these treasures of our built heritage should be paramount in a province where heritage conservation is not only a cornerstone of our identity but of our economy.

In practical terms, the survival of historic structures may mean an extensive restoration/reconstruction project after a disastrous fire as was the case at St. George's Round Church and as will be the case, I hope, at St. John's in Lunenburg. Usually though, maintaining historic churches depends on the upkeep and repairs, which are always challenging.

At Fort Massey Church, the specific challenge this summer revolved around the discovery, shortly after the scaffolding went up, that the water damage to the backing brick behind the surface cracks in the centre section of the steeple would be somewhat more tricky to fix than originally envisaged. As a precaution, engineer Jim Cowie advised that we should temporarily ensure the stability of the steeple; accordingly, steel beams were crisscrossed through the window openings in order to support the steeple during repairs. After this shoring-up operation, repairs were



Fort Massey Church, Halifax

suspended while the experts deliberated and proposed various methods and associated costs for restoring the steeple.

The least intrusive method for the historic fabric, and hence the most cost-effective solution, was proposed by conservation architect, Graeme Duffus, and his team of engineers, Malcolm Pinto and Michael Burke. Their plan was accepted and work resumed in late September. In following the principle of "minimal intervention" to fix the steeple, the congregation is not only conserving costs but is pursuing the most "tried and true" method of restoration. E.P.

Exploring the Connection between Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation *from Brenda Shannon*

The preservation of built heritage has more to do with the conservation of the environment than most people think. Older buildings are an integral part of the landscape, and what we do with them can affect the overall goal of sustainable development in cities and towns across Canada. It is widely recognized that development impacts the existence and health of our natural environment. What is not widely understood is that preserving and re-using built heritage can help protect the environment.

Simply put, re-using an older building rather than demolishing it and building a new one keeps the fields and woods available for wildlife, requires less energy than manufacturing new materials, uses less landfill space, and its inner city location reduces commuting and subsequent greenhouse gas emissions. Sobering statistics show that Canada is one of the largest per capita producers of waste on earth, with 10% to 33% of landfill coming from construction and demolition waste (rubble) alone. They also indicate that Canada is the second highest per capita producer of greenhouse gases and that urban sprawl has resulted in more commuters and increasing vehicle emissions.

The recently released Heritage Canada Foundation report, *Preserving our Built Heritage: An Environmental Approach*, makes some very strong connections between the environment and what Heritage Canada tries to do, especially when it comes to urban ecology.

According to the report, the loss of older building stock is often unnecessary, is contrary to the fundamental elements of sustainable development, and therefore is not in the interests of healthy, integrated and

sustainable communities. Heritage Canada wants heritage preservation to be seen as a contributing element in the larger environmental context of land stewardship. The perspective on stewardship of built heritage needs to shift to a presumption in favour of re-use rather than demolition. The report states that in the context of action on climate change, the continued and intensified use of centrally located heritage properties reduces the need for urban sprawl and private vehicles which in turn results in less production of greenhouse gases.

Here are some of the key findings in the report:

According to the Minister of Canadian Heritage, we have lost 21 to 23% of pre-1920 building stock.

The National Round Table on the Environment and Economy (NRTEE), Canada's principal federal initiative on sustainability, states that we may need to turn traditional planning on its head, including rethinking infill opportunities, redevelopment of brownfield sites, and designing and retrofitting our cities in ways that maximize social, economic and environmental benefits.

A European journal, *Building*, argues that it makes more sense than ever to refurbish older buildings in light of sustainability principles and policies. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation agrees that environmental costs should affect project decisions.

The National Audubon Society calls for public policy to encourage the renovation of existing buildings in order to mitigate the environmental impact of development.

The report also includes an extensive reference list and many sources useful for research on heritage preservation and the environment.

Copies of the complete report are available free:
Heritage Canada Foundation
5 Blackburn Avenue
Ottawa, ON K1N 8A2
heritagecanada@heritagecanada.org.

The Blooming Gardens

Paul McCulloch, of the Friends of the Public Gardens, is calling for volunteers to form the long-hoped-for auxiliary team of hands-on garden workers for the next season. There have been issues to resolve, relating to the paid staff, the union, and so on, but it seems that a role can be defined even if initially it is only to maintain the garden around the Power house – outside the main garden fence. Call Paul McCulloch at 425-1057 or write to the Friends.

Moving Lighthouses

Nova Scotia's lighthouses can be found in some strange and surprising places, hundreds of kilometres from their original locations beside salt water as working lighthouses. More relocation is on the way as the Canadian Coast Guard increases its decommissioning and disposal of lighthouses.

Relocation poses some serious heritage issues. Examples - both good and bad - of relocated lighthouses include: Cape North/ Cape Race from Cape Breton to the side of a four-lane highway in front of the National Museum of Science and Technology in Ottawa; St. Paul's southwest from Cape Breton to the Coast Guard

Update From the President *by Peter Delefes*

Since the last meeting of the Board on September 29, members of the board have been actively engaged in a number of Trust activities. On October 17 and 18 I attended a two-day round table discussion on Canadian Heritage sponsored by the Department of Canadian Heritage at the Westin Hotel. Following the 2001 Speech from the Throne, in which a major funding announcement was made by the Prime Minister for arts and culture (including heritage), the Department of Heritage issued a discussion paper to serve as a basis for dialogue with Canadians to generate new and revised federal heritage policies. A series of regional round-table discussions was planned across Canada. The Atlantic regional session, which I attended, took place in Halifax in October. Discussion focused on safeguarding and sustaining our legacy, including our built heritage, on ways of integrating heritage into the lives of all Canadians, and on nurturing networks and partnerships in support of heritage.

Early in November Betty Pacey represented our organization in making a presentation, in Halifax, to the federal Liberal Caucus Task Force on Urban Issues. Some of the recommendations we made were as follows:

1. The federal government should preferentially occupy heritage buildings. It should retain the buildings it now owns. In particular, it should protect post offices and light-houses.
2. If the government needs to sell a building, it should register the building, provincially, first, in order to give the building permanent protection.
3. The government should follow municipal by-laws.
4. The government should provide assistance to the repair

of heritage buildings to recognize their importance to the public. The government should start this program as soon as possible, using existing provincial and municipal lists, instead of waiting to develop a new federal list.

5. The government should revise the National Building Code to respect the heritage fabric of existing buildings.

6. The government should follow high standards for heritage renovations, maintaining the heritage character of the building.

In September, I received a letter from the owners of the Garden Crest Apartments on Summer St., Halifax, indicating that interested parties could view and select artifacts which had been removed from the building and stored at the Renovators' Resource warehouse. I examined the artifacts which include fire-place mantels, bannisters, wood paneling and an assortment of light fixtures, and have indicated to the owners that the Trust is interested in taking possession of all the artifacts removed from the Garden Crest building. Some of our members have offered to store the items in their basement until such time as we can find a suitable use for them.

Following the October 31 fire which damaged St. John's Anglican Church in Lunenburg, I visited the site to determine the extent of the damage and spoke to the priest of St. John's and other members of the parish. We are urging the community of St. John's to restore the church, a registered heritage property and a very significant historic building in Lunenburg, a World Heritage Site. To this end I have sent letters to Archbishop Arthur Peters and Bishop Coadjutor Fred Hiltz of the Anglican Diocese of Nova Scotia

and to the Chairman of the Building Committee of St. John's Anglican Church, Mr Andrew Eisenhower. On November 25, the congregation will learn what the options are regarding St. John's, and on December 2 the congregation will vote on one of the options. It is our recommendation and hope that the church be restored as much as possible to its original condition using the existing building materials. The text of my letter to Mr Eisenhower is reprinted in this edition of *The Griffin*.

We are continuing to monitor the meetings of the HRM Heritage Advisory Committee where we still have concerns over the way in which municipal staff members conduct an initial screening of all applications for exterior alterations to municipally registered buildings. Staff are making the decision as to whether an application or parts thereof will remain with staff for evaluation or go to the Committee for its review and recommendation to the HRM Council. A by-product of this process seems to be a diminishment of the Committee's role in reviewing applications. A recent example of this behind-the-scenes staff approval is the approval of French doors for the Scottish Georgian style Maitland Terrace building.

The next meeting of the Board of the Heritage Trust is on Saturday, January 26.



Sensitive development on Brunswick Street *By Anne West*

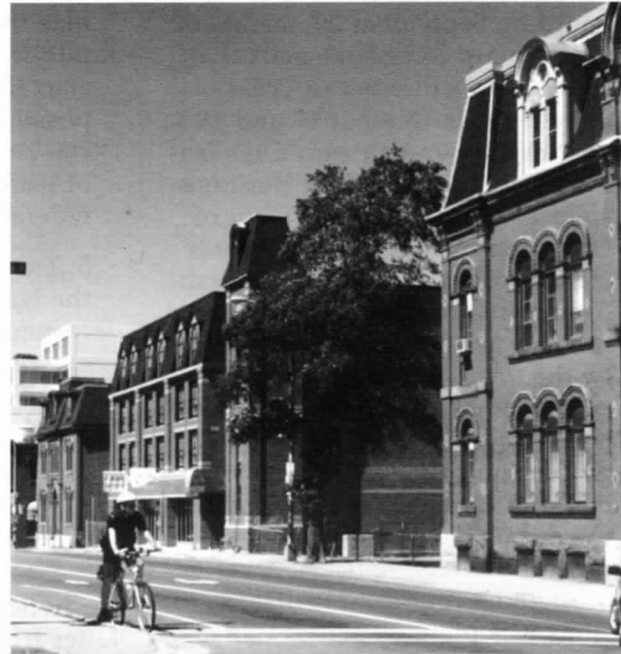
How many times have you heard representatives of Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia plead for in-fill development that respects the scale and style of a neighbourhood? Well, on Brunswick Street, Halifax, Westwood Developments Limited has put up a building that captures the essence of its Victorian neighbours but does not pretend to be a Victorian building. Located between the 1878 Halifax Academy building and the 1875 Halifax Visiting Dispensary, Harbour Ridge Apartment Suites contains 45 apartments and, on the street front, the Atlantic region corporate offices of Molson Canada. The building, which fills the space between Market and Brunswick streets, is red brick faced, with yellow brick highlights that contain a hint of the decorative styles of the buildings on either side. Viewed from the street or Citadel Hill, the mansard rooflines of the three buildings rise harmoniously in step with the street line. Developer Danny Chedrawe explains that planning rules would have permitted one more storey, but "We took a floor off the building to help the roofline". Chedrawe was attracted to this site because of the opportunity to complete a whole city block. He chose Dan Goodspeed of Kassner Goodspeed Architects Limited to design the building, "because he is sensitive to heritage". Of the relationship of the design to its neighbours he says, "We did not want to try and copy them. We took some of the elements, but it is a modern building" Round-headed windows in the mansard relate to the other buildings and the tower of the Halifax Academy appears in Harbour Ridge as a glass-fronted elevator tower with views of Citadel Hill. The brick facing is not confined to the façade, but runs right round the building. Asked about this Chedrawe said,

"It is a high profile site where all sides of the building are exposed. All the (surrounding) lots will be developed some day". But now Chedrawe has concerns about the future of the Halifax Academy, which is falling into disrepair. "We do not want the building to disappear. We want someone to revitalize and restore it; that would complete the whole block." He is excited by today's trend for people to move back into the city. "Downtown development and revitalization are well under way. We are a city with restricted infrastructure. The way our street systems are doesn't allow for big highways, so people must either move back into the city or face gridlock."

Discussing planning regulations in HRM, Chedrawe says, "We are probably one of the oldest cities in the country and very little of that is reflected in our policies. They deal with angle control or height, but do not mention design or materials. We could have built this (Harbour Ridge) out of concrete! I think more attention should be focused on design." He believes old buildings must be modernized if they are to survive, but says, "If change can be sensitive to a neighbourhood, it is positive change."

Editor's note

If this building "fits in" it's because of negotiations between the developer and the Heritage Advisory Committee acting under the Heritage Property Act. The Heritage Trust played a significant role in bringing this Act into existence in Nova Scotia.



Harbour Ridge, left of the tree on a summer day.

Developer throws down gauntlet

Developer Danny Chedrawe believes the current boom in the housing market makes this the perfect time to rescue the remaining heritage buildings in Halifax. "If we go through this boom and leave them untouched, next time they won't be around to revitalize" he says. With Halifax growing fast and people flocking back to live in the downtown area, Chedrawe says, "We mustn't miss this opportunity. In a boom economy a lot more people are willing to invest in this way. Heritage Trust should take the opportunity, especially along Barrington Street, to encourage people to revitalize these buildings. It will work in today's economic environment but it will not work when the economy slows down. Why isn't anybody out there looking at properties?"

Heritage Trust's 2001 Lecture Series

Founders and Pioneers

Thursday, January 17, 7:30 pm
The Architecture of Pre-Expulsion Port Royal (illus.)
Speaker: Brenda Dunn, Historian

Thursday, February 21, 7:30 pm
The Blacks of Early Nova Scotia
Speaker: David States

Thursday, March 21, 7:30 pm
Re-creating Nova Scotia: The Planter Legacy (illus.)
Speaker: Jim Snowdon, Kentville, historian, antique dealer

Unless otherwise stated, meetings of the Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia are held on the third Thursday of the month at 7.30 pm in the auditorium of the Museum of Natural History, 1747 Summer Street, Halifax. Parking in the two museum parking lots and across Bell Road at the Vocational School. Info: 423-4807

The New England Planters

by Nancy O'Brien

A weekend workshop on the subject of the New Englanders who came to Kings County in the 1760s took place in the Old Kings Courthouse in Kentville in October. It was partly financed by a Seed Grant from the Kings County Economic Development Agency, welcome recognition of the connection between economics and heritage-based activity, and organized by the Kings Historical Society, Kentville.

Planter sites and houses were visited, including the landing place (where one sees that single tree so memorably painted by Alex Colville), as well as the Covenanter Church.

It's been eight years since the last of the three major Planter conferences, each of which produced a significant volume of studies, beginning with *They Planted Well: New England Planters in Maritime Canada*, from the 1987 one. Acadia-based, they were jointly hosted by the History Department and the Kings Historical Society. The unwelcome news in October was that Acadia is shedding its role as a centre for Planter studies and meetings, in favour of other priorities – a decision that many at the workshop thought should be resisted: Acadia U just seems the natural and logical place for a field of study that is centred in the region and with so much still to come. Nonetheless the workshop addressed the fact that a clearing house for co-ordinating resources is needed and we agreed that it should be in Nova Scotia, likely in the Courthouse Museum where there is already a Family History Centre, open year-round, with no room for expansion.

Of the houses visited on October 28th, "The Stephen Loomer House" near Canning (a registered Provincial Heritage property), circa 1763, was the oldest and is counted as the oldest in the township. In the Dutch Colonial style, the house was probably

pre-cut in New England and shipped by schooner almost to the site. "The DeWolf House" at the east end of Wolfville's Main St., now owned by Michael Bawtree (formerly by Watson Kirkconnell), although built about 1812, is almost unrecognizable as being of that vintage (vinyl siding!). It was extensively renovated in the 1890s: the staircase and other handsome oak additions enhance the fine proportions of the house. The Atwell-Moore House, originally a DeWolf family house – "Kent Lodge" – at the west end of Main St., has been much renovated. In the vernacular style, this striking plain house is judged to be a 1770s house, with its Planter influence showing in the smaller rooms introduced into the open main floor for individual privacy. Like the Calkin House, its stone cellar could be Acadian. "The Jeremiah Calkin House" was moved from Gaspereau to its location in Grand Pre in 1988 and our two busloads of people appreciated being invited to look closely at its interior detail. It has been carefully and well restored by its owners, Betsy and Ed Goodstein, is a Provincial Heritage property and in 1991 won the Heritage Trust Award for Built Heritage.

The Planters who came here from 1760 to 1768 – about eight thousand of them – were as many as the Acadians they replaced and became the largest component of the colony's population. Their townships in N.S. were planted from Amherst to Yarmouth; they also had townships in New Brunswick. Yet they are scarcely known either to schoolchildren or the audience for Canadian history on television. They wanted strong local government and were dissenters in religions (Congregationalists). They valued literacy highly. Of great interest is their neutrality during the American Revolution. Needed is not only a centre for Planter studies but also staff to organize it. A fund-raising campaign by the Kings Historical Society can be expected.

Heritage Trust will sponsor an illustrated lecture on the Planters in March 2002.

For Your Gift Book List

The Last Billion Years - A Geological History of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, by the Atlantic Geoscience Society. Illus. Nimbus, \$35 pb.

Industry and Society in Nova Scotia - An Illustrated History, ed. James E. Candow (Project Historian, Parks Canada). Fernwood, \$29.95 pb.

An Unsettled Conquest - The British Campaign Against the People of Acadia, by Geoffrey Plank. University of Pennsylvania Press.

The Diary of Sarah Clinch - A Spirited Socialite in Victorian Nova Scotia, ed. Meghan Hallett. Nimbus, \$21.95 pb. (Reviewed in this *Griffin*)

Ralph Whittier's Notes on the Early History of Central Hants County. ed. John Wilson West Hants Historical Society, \$18 pb, plus shipping.

And recently reprinted:

Halifax and its People, 1749-1999, Images from Nova Scotia Archives and Records Management. \$19.95 pb.

Halifax - The First 250 Years, by Fingard, Guildford and Sutherland. Formac, \$29.95.

In the Wake of the Alderney - Dartmouth Nova Scotia, 1750-2000, by Harry Chapman. Nimbus, \$29.95.

Titanic Remembered - The Unsinkable Ship and Halifax, by Alan Ruffman. Formac, \$14.95.

A Historical Note

From the *Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle*, 18 January, 1780: "The Walkers present their Compliments to the Carriole Drivers, and beg leave to observe, that they think them very defficient in good breeding in their Constant practice of making them (the Walkers) in passing, always move out of the Road, let the depths of the snow on each side be never so great; whereas it is apprehended in point of civility, to be the duty of Carrioleers, to give way to the Walkers".

[carriole - a small open carriage or light cart or sledge for one person]



Lecture Series Continues

Autumn began with [The Early Chinese Community in Halifax](#), next in the Trust's public lecture series on the pioneering groups that have made contemporary Nova Scotia what it is. A memorable evening in September was spent with photographer Albert Lee, retired engineer Danny Fong, and Mary (Ling) Mohammed of baker fame. They relived the early years of their families coming to the Maritimes, from the Lings' "family farm" in the far North End of Halifax to the Fong's big wartime restaurant and Albert's stunning photograph of the Great Wall of China taken on a recent visit to the village of his family. Obligation to family came first in childhood but once fulfilled, all three were able to move on to successful lives of their own choosing.

In October Gertrude Shane told the story of the Jews in Nova Scotia, from Eastern Europe to Cape Breton and the mainland - "strangers in a strange land". The first Jews were suppliers and provisioners to the military at Louisburg ("Jew Street") and in Halifax. They brought their families here but as with Samuel Hart, the legislator of the mid-19th century,

they all moved away in one or two generations.

The late 19th century immigrants all arrived poor, some of them moving rapidly from pedlar to shop-keeper. They are the ancestors of the present population. The first synagogue in Halifax, at Starr and Heard streets, a Baron de Hirsch one, dates from February, 1895, but did not survive the Halifax Explosion. The area around Sydney once had four synagogues, the one in Glace Bay celebrating its centenary last summer. Mrs. Shane spoke with exceptional charm and wit. Her talk was the Helen Macdonald Memorial Lecture for 2001.

Professor Cyril Byrne, of the Irish Studies Department at St. Mary's, surprised his audience at our Sold-Out November dinner meeting with a list of prominent early Haligonians who were Irish. We learned that more significant than the potato famine as the impetus for Irish labourers to come to Halifax was the collapse following the end of the Napoleonic Wars of the dried fish industry in Newfoundland which had been supplying European armies. Hence the Irish workers came to Halifax by way of Newfoundland, the waves of emigration following closely on events of Church and State at home. N.O'B

Programs sponsored by other societies

Amherst Township Historical Society

Regular monthly meetings, 4th
Tuesdays at Cumberland Co.
Museum, 150 Church Street,
Amherst. Details/meeting times,
902-667-2561.

Bedford Heritage Society

9 Spring Street, Bedford, NS, B4A
1Y4. For dates of meetings/
programs contact Marvin Silver,
835-0317

Charles Macdonald Concrete House

19 Saxon Street, Centreville, NS.
Talks 2-4 pm 4th Sundays.
For speakers, topics and Museum
hours, contact: Steven Slipp, 455-
0133 or Fred Macdonald, 902-582-
7901.

Chester Municipal Heritage Society

Old Chester Train Station, Box
629, Chester, NS BOJ 1J0. For
Christmas events contact Duncan
McNeill, 902-275-3172.

Colchester Historical Museum

29 Yonge St., Truro, NS. Contact:
902-895-6284

Cole Harbour Heritage Farm Museum

471 Poplar Dr., Dartmouth.
Contact: 434-0222

Tuesday, December 11, 7 - 9.30pm
Christmas Party, Details: 434-
0222

Thursday, February 14, 7pm
Valentine's Day Candlelight
Dinner \$25 per person,
Reservations, 434-0222

The Heritage Farm *Rose and Kettle
Tea Room* will be open mid-May to
mid-October, from 10 am to 4 pm
Monday to Saturday; 12-4 pm
Sundays and Holidays. The Tea
Room also has a personalized
catering service for Sunday

brunches, dinners, parties,
receptions, showers, etc., Details:
462-0154.

Costume Society of Nova Scotia

c/o Federation of Nova Scotian
Heritage, 1113 Marginal Rd.,
Halifax, NS B3H 4P7
Meets 7.30 pm 3rd Mondays,
September to May. Contact 826-
2506 or 429-0790

Cumberland County Museum

150 Church Street, Amherst, NS.
Winter Hours: October 1-April 30:
Tuesday - Saturday: 9am to 5pm.
For details of exhibits and special
events contact: 902-667-2561

November 9 to January 27

Exhibit: Remembering Black
Loyalists.

The Museum and Archives will
closed from December 10, 2001 to
January 19, 2002)

Dartmouth Heritage Museum

100 Wyse Road, Dartmouth. Fall
and Winter Hours, contact: 464-
2300

Federation of Nova Scotian Heritage

For details of Workshops and
Programs phone: 800-355-6873

Fort Sackville Foundation/Scott Manor House

15 Fort Sackville Road, Bedford.
For Fall and Winter events,
exhibits, hours, etc: 832-2336 or
835-1924

Friends of McNabs Island Society

Program details: contact: Cathy
McCarthy, 434-2254 or Victor
Dingle, 463-4761

Friends of the Public Gardens

PO Box 3544, Sta. Parklane Centre
Halifax, B3J 3J3

Fultz House Museum

33 Sackville Dr., Lower, Sackville,
NS. For Christmas Tree Lighting
Ceremony, contact 865-3794

Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia

NSARM, 6016 University Ave.,
Halifax. Time and place of
meetings etc., contact 454-0322

Tues., January 22, 7:30 pm

Topic: Prisoners, Pollution and
Profit - The Old Penitentiary
on the North West Arm
Speakers: Heather Watts and
Michele Raymond



Kings Historical Society and Old Kings Courthouse Museum

37 Cornwallis Street. Kentville,
NS. For hours, meetings, etc.,
Contact 902-678-6237

to early January 2002

Textile Exhibit celebrating the
N.S. Craft Theme Year of
Costume: Fabulous Finers:
1890s-1950s

Lunenburg Heritage Society

Re Hallowe'en burning of St.
John's Church. Details of possible
restoration, funding program, etc.,
contact Sue Kelly, 902-634-4565

Macdonald Museum

Middleton, NS. Winter hours,
exhibits etc., contact 902-825-6116

Mahone Bay Settlers Museum and Cultural Centre

578 Main St., Mahone Bay, NS.
Contact 902-624-6263

Sat., December 1, 11 am - 4pm

Christmas House Tour, in
conjunction with Mahone Bay

White Lights Festival. \$12.

Nova Scotia Lighthouse Preservation Society

Unless otherwise stated, meetings are held from September to July, on the 4th Wednesdays at Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, 1679 Lower Water Street, Halifax. For programs and speakers contact: 424-7490.

Saturday, December 15, 7.30 pm
Lighting of the Seal Island Light Lens - Seal Island Light Museum, Barrington. This museum has the only large installed Fresnel lens in Nova Scotia. Each Christmas it is lit to cast light into the darkness as it did from the first decade of the 20th century to 1978. Come and join the community to see this unique sight, sing carols at the Old Meeting House, then on to The Cape Sable Historical Society Centre next door for hot mulled cider and treats.

Nova Scotia Archeology Society

PO Box 36090, Halifax, NS, B3J 3S9, email nsas.ednet.ns.ca

Parkdale-Maplewood Community Museum

Barss Corner, Lunenburg County. Winter hours, events etc., contact 902-644-2033.

Parrsborough Shore

Lighthouses from page 14

parking lot in Dartmouth; Digby Wharf to a parking lot at the market square in downtown Saint John, New Brunswick; Port Greville from its home to the Coast Guard College then returned to within a few hundred feet of its original site in 1997; Five Islands moved from its eroding base to be restored at an adjacent campground; Wallace moved from its original site to be restored as a private cottage; and Man of War Point, Cape Breton; moved inland from its eroded shoreline location.

When a lighthouse is moved from its original location, loss of context conveys false messages

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Historical Society

Ottawa House, Parrsboro, NS. For Winter hours etc., contact Susan Clarke, 902-392-2051

Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society

Meets at PANS, 6106 University Avenue, Halifax. Check dates.

Wed., December 12, 7.30 pm
Speaker: Janet Kitz. Topic: The Halifax Explosion: Legal Aspects.

Wed., January 16, 7:30 pm
Topic: Abraham Gesner, The Earl of Dundonald and Kerosene.
Speaker: Elizabeth Haigh.

Wed., February 20, 7:30 pm
Topic: Clayton and Sons, Clothing Manufacturers, 1877-1955.
Speaker: Mary Guildford.

Wed., March 20, 7:30 pm
Annual Dinner Meeting
Topic: The Winchester Affair of 1853: sex, violence and politics in Halifax, NS.
Speaker: David Sutherland.

Waverley Heritage Society

1319 Rocky Lake Drive, Waverley, NS. Winter museum hours, etc., contact Annie Smith 861-2427

West Hants Historical Society

Box 2335, 281 King St. Windsor,

B0N 2T0, ph. 902-798-4706, fax. 902-798-8535, email whhs@glinx.com.

Sun., December 2, 1-4 pm
Christmas House Tour - four homes incl. The Clockmaker's (a Prov. Heritage Property), Tea 2-5 pm, \$12.

Sun., February 9
Heritage Banquet

Yarmouth County Historical Society and Museum

22 Collins St., Yarmouth, NS. Unless otherwise stated, the society meets the 1st Friday of the month at 7.30 pm, and during the winter on the 2nd Tuesdays at 7.00 pm presents a program of Armchair Travels with a variety of venues and speakers. For details of activities, exhibits and use of Research facilities, contact 902-742-5539

Saturday, December 1, 1 - 4 pm
Christmas House Tour and Yule Tea. Details of homes on view, cost, etc., 902-742-5539



about the history and use of lighthouses: there is complete loss of the lighthouse's navigational function, either as a private aid or a daymark for navigational reference; loss of landmark for local identity; loss to a remote coastal community of a tourism attraction and a development opportunity, and often in the move, damage and loss of original architectural features.

Unless there are pressing reasons for relocation, such as erosion or imminent demolition, it can negate the authenticity of all lighthouses by reducing them to parking lot attractions, blurring the line between real and fake

lighthouses. Therefore, NSLPS is proposing a set of guidelines and a required process on the fundamental principle that, wherever possible, lighthouse preservation should be to retain and restore a lighthouse at its original location.

Nova Scotia Lighthouse Preservation Society

A final word

As mentioned in the September *Griffin*, the chair of the Nominating committee will not be continuing as chair of the *Griffin* committee following this issue. The search to find a new chair continues. Comments welcome. JL

The Griffin - Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia