



December 2002

Volume 27, No.4
ISSN 0384 7335

The Griffin

A PUBLICATION OF HERITAGE TRUST OF NOVA SCOTIA

Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia wins prestigious Lieutenant Governor's Award

There was an air of celebration and many smiling faces this September when Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia received the prestigious Lieutenant Governor's Award "for outstanding achievement in heritage conservation."

Peter Delefes, Heritage Trust president, accepted the framed certificate from Her Honour, The Honourable Myra Freeman, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. The event was one of the highlights of the Heritage Canada Foundation's Annual Conference, held this year in Halifax. The award is bestowed annually on an individual or group in the province or territory where HCF holds its annual gathering.

For members of Heritage Trust, past and present, the award recognizes and validates 42 years of work rescuing heritage buildings from the wrecker's ball and encouraging Nova Scotians to take a greater interest in the surviving built heritage in their communities. Founded in 1959, Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia is the oldest known heritage advocacy group in the country. The all-volunteer, not-for-profit organization was originally formed to save a Georgian house in Halifax from demolition, but the group's activities gradually expanded until they became province-wide as they are today.

Among the Trust's best known triumphs are the

Continued overleaf



Peter Delefes, President of Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia accepts the coveted Lieutenant Governor's Award from Her Honour, The Honourable Myra Freeman, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, during the Heritage Canada Foundation's Annual Conference. On the left is Trudy Cowan, Chair, Heritage Canada, and on the right is His Honour, Lawrence Freeman. Photo courtesy Heritage Canada Foundation.



The Promenade on Granville Street, Halifax, where the facades of the buildings were saved as the result of a campaign by Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia.

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preservation of Historic Properties' buildings on the Halifax Waterfront and the campaign that saved the building facades on historic Granville Street in Halifax. On the legislative front, arguably the organization's greatest achievement has been persuading the Nova Scotia government in 1980 to pass the Heritage Property Act, which remains the statutory cornerstone of heritage protection in the province.

The Heritage Canada Awards jury concluded the Trust had achieved "a remarkable record in public education and advocacy, balancing both in an exemplary manner."

In referring to the Trust's advocacy activities, the jury implicitly acknowledged a long string of presentations at public meetings, as well as the many efforts made to obtain legal opinions, and appeal anti-heritage decisions to boards, councils, and the courts. The work has sometimes been time-consuming and expensive. Several projects to save heritage buildings and views from Citadel Hill have spanned many years and necessitated major fundraising.

The jury also appeared

favorably impressed by the Trust's Conservation Fund, which has helped a variety of important buildings stay in repair. Recently the fund helped pay for a structural assessment of Putnam House, a late 18th century coach house in Brookfield. The money has also been used to fix the steeple of Fort Massey Church, a provincially registered building in Halifax. Window panes and shingles for the 1832 Old Meeting House in Port Medway were installed with the fund's assistance, and the same fund underwrote an independent structural and mechanical assessment of Truro's Civic Building, which is now at risk of demolition. (See story page 5.)

For Trust members who have dug into their own pockets to support special heritage causes, the award is an acknowledgement of their dedicated commitment. Members were solicited for contributions in June 1994, when St. George's Round Church suffered severe fire damage, and again last year when fire struck St. John's Anglican Church in Lunenburg, a designated World Heritage Site.

The jury's reference to the Trust's public education activities is a tribute to its varied program of tours, workshops, lectures and publications involving many dedi-

cated members. From the Trust's early years, tours have been organized of heritage buildings in small communities. These excursions have helped acquaint Trust members with the variety of heritage buildings in different parts of the province and encouraged local citizens to become involved in protecting them. The tours have also helped draw attention to the latent tourism potential of interesting old, and sometimes neglected, buildings. Trust-sponsored home restoration workshops have tapped into the interest of individuals who want to revitalize

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The Griffin

A quarterly newsletter
published by
HERITAGE TRUST OF NOVA SCOTIA

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these pages are those of the
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views of
HERITAGE TRUST OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Submissions are welcomed.
Deadline for the next issue:
February 1, 2003

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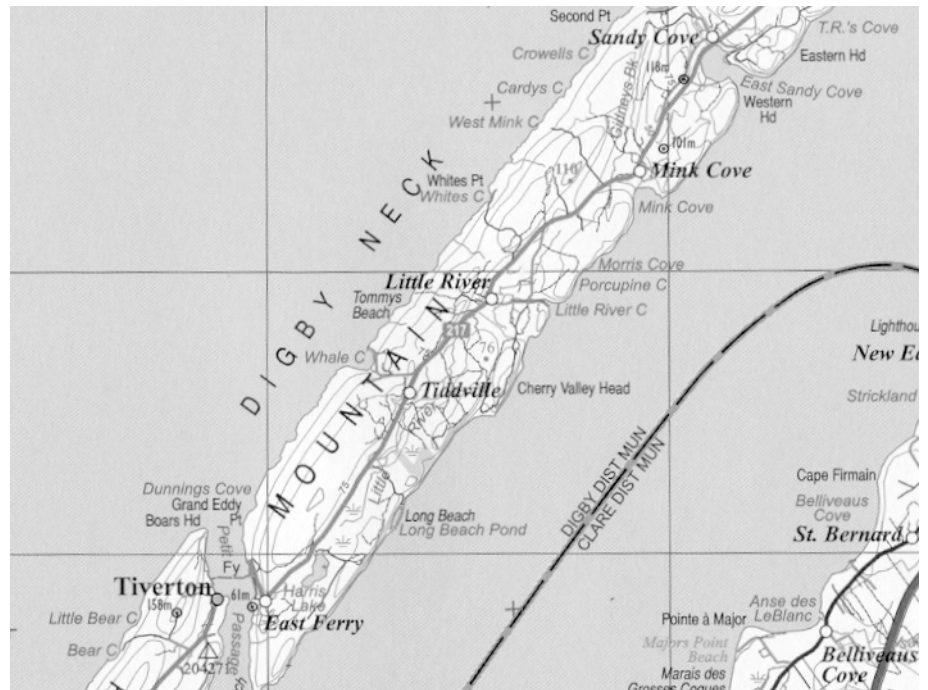
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Basalt quarry in Digby Neck imperils surrounding built heritage and area real estate values by Andy Moir

Years ago I fell in love with a part of Nova Scotia called Digby Neck and the Islands. There was the landscape, of course. Basalt cliffs jutted out of the Bay of Fundy and St. Mary's Bay in formations that I'd only seen in Northern Ireland and Scotland. And there was the rich and varied marine life - the variety of whales to be spotted just by walking along the shore. And birds, literally millions of them stopping to gorge themselves on their long migrations north and south. Wildflowers, both common and rare, were a treat for the eyes and nose. And then there was the architecture and the villages and the history. Fish plants and rusting old machinery left as monuments to what this place was, and is. Fish shacks and water lots that had been passed down generation to generation. And then there were the beautiful, interesting, well maintained houses that had been in the same families for generations. Some of the houses, the grander ones, had belonged to sea captains who travelled the world. Others, not so grand, but with an equally proud history, owned by families of lobstermen and handliners who lived their lives here, raised their families, and then passed the homes on to the next generation.

In fact, I was introduced to this area because a friend was in the process of buying back his family home in Freeport. He could have bought a larger home, or one with a better view, but his dream was to restore the family home. To maintain the history and the place. I became so smitten with the area that I bought my own house in Freeport in 1978. It's a lovely structure, with a grand view of the Bay of Fundy, and a history all its own, a history that is part of the story of this whole rugged spit of land that divides St. Mary's Bay and the Bay of



Fundy - just like every other house, fish shack, outbuilding, barn, and wharf along this place.

This is an area that has weathered many changes in fortune, but really hasn't changed much at all. Many of the family names today are the same as those that settled the area in the 1770s: Denton, Crocker, Welch, Titus, Thurber, Stanton, Prime ... The economy has always been based on the fishery, with a healthy dose of tourism thrown in. Places like Sandy Cove and Brier Island have been tourist destinations for over a century. Many locals made ends meet by catering to well-off American visitors who came to spend weeks or even months in the summer enjoying the beauty the Neck and Islands had to offer.

The following short passage is from an article written by Aubrey Fullerton in the *Toronto Globe* 95 years ago: "Along the 40 mile stretch of this lanky peninsula is a succession of villages. They have a comfortable appearance and contain not a few homes of comparative affluence and considerable culture. It is altogether a fishing community very far above

the average, even in Canada. But it will always remain, as it now is, somewhat apart from the world. From the shores ... have gone out many seamen who have sailed in every quarter of the globe, and today it is the home of as brave and happy a people as can be found in Canada. It is, too, a place of scenic beauties that sightseers are nowadays beginning to appreciate, but, apart from the beaten tracks as it is, it is and will remain not quite like any other."

But now our way of life is threatened by a new industry that is totally foreign. A quarry. A huge quarry, on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, right handy to the beautiful little village of Little River, just above Sandy Cove. This quarry doesn't just threaten to destroy the Bay of Fundy eco-system, taking with it part of the rich lobster grounds, or scaring away whales with the blasting. It's not just a threat to local water supplies with aquifers being blasted away. It's also a threat to our built heritage.

The Heritage Officer of the Municipality of Digby has been

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Digby: *Continued from Page 3*

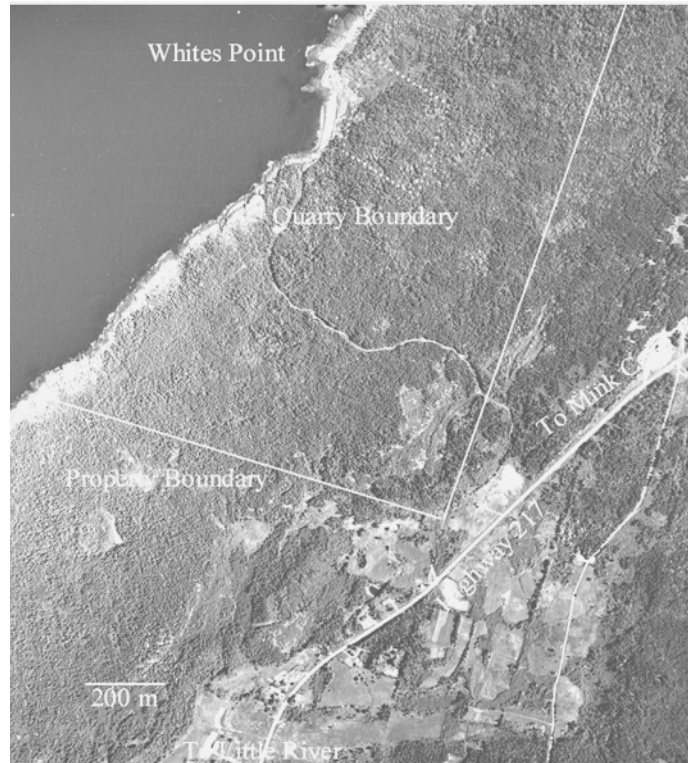
working for several years to catalogue the built heritage of the Neck and Islands. They have documented over 100 homes and other buildings of historical significance in our area. And just within a 10 kilometer radius of the proposed mega-quarry, the Municipality has listed over 60 homes of historical importance.

What impact will a quarry have on our built heritage? Well, it probably won't have an immediate effect, unless the blasting damages some of the homes that are nearby. But in the long term, the consequences will be devastating.

Here's why. Vivian O'Neil is a real estate agent based in Digby. And she tells me she's already hearing from prospective buyers who don't want to locate on the Neck or Island. The reason is simple, Vivian says. They've heard about the quarry, and they don't want to be anywhere near it. As plain and as simple as that. Vivian says that many of the historically important homes have been well maintained, but as the present owners age and die, it will be very difficult to find buyers for those homes. Many people who have bought in the area in recent years did so because of the quality of life offered here. They love the scenery, the history, the architecture, and

the peace and quiet. A quarry will shatter all of that, and bring the demand for buying and maintaining housing in the area down. Many believe that it will even be difficult to obtain a mortgage for a house near the quarry area, because of falling market values. So in the long term, Ms. O'Neil is very pessimistic about the impact of the quarry on our built heritage. "Who wants to live with a quarry in your backyard?" she puts it bluntly.

There are other important heritage aspects that could be destroyed by this quarry. White's Cove was once a thriving fishing village, and there are still people who remember where their relatives are buried on the site of the quarry. White's Cove is also where the wonderful children's story "Fog Magic" was set. All of that magic will be destroyed with the first blast at this quarry site.



And for what? To send hundreds of millions of cubic meters of crushed basalt to New Jersey to build roads. Many of us who live here don't think it makes one iota of sense from an economic, environmental, cultural, or historical point of view.

For more information about the quarry, visit our website at: www.angelfire.com/ns2/quarry/.

For more information about the built heritage of Digby Neck and Islands, visit the municipal website: www.municipalities.com/digby.

Andy Moir bought a house in Freeport, on Long Island, in 1978 where he and his wife Christine Callaghan now operate a Bed and Breakfast. They also publish a monthly newspaper called: "Passages, The Long and Brier Island News". At one time Andy worked as a journalist, primarily in CBC radio and television.

P.S. Pat Sarratt tells us that "Fog Magic" was written by Julia L. Sauer (with illustrations by Lynd Ward) and published by Viking Press in 1943. The following year the book received the Newberry award for children's books. A subsequent paperback edition was published by Puffin. ☒

In Memoriam: Maud Godfrey

Our dear friend Maud Godfrey died on October 21 in Centennial Villa, Amherst where she had been living for only a few weeks. Earlier in the year she had celebrated her 90th birthday in good health with many friends in Halifax. Maud was a Toronto trained librarian who moved to Halifax in 1967 to work at the Nova Scotia Provincial Library. She volunteered at the Nova Scotia Museum and sat on the Board of the Heritage Trust and for many years edited this newsletter. She believed strongly in the work of the Trust and continued to attend the lectures and the annual dinners until very recently. She had a wonderful sense of humour and had strong sensible opinions. We feel honoured to have had Maud's enthusiastic support. J.L. ☒



January deadline looms after efforts to save Truro's Civic Building meets 'a serious setback'

by Peter Delefes

Efforts to save Truro's historic Civic Building suffered a serious setback on Nov. 18, 2002, when Truro Town Council voted 5-2 to deregister and demolish the 90-year-old municipally-registered building. The Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia had been in the forefront of efforts during the last 8 months to retain and restore the Civic Building. Working with Trust Board member, Jan Zann, a Truro resident and chair of the Board's Communities Committee, and with members of the Truro heritage community, Trust President Peter Delefes made four presentations to the Truro Town Council urging it to save and restore this important municipally-registered historic building. The Civic Building is one of 10 purpose-built town halls in Nova Scotia. It was designed in the Late Romanesque Revival Style by well-known architect Leslie Fairm, considered by many to be the dean of modern Nova Scotia architects.

Restoration of the Civic Building had begun in 2000 by the firm of J.W. Cowie Engineering. Restoration costs escalated dramatically when it was discovered that two of the central roof trusses were bent. As a result, the Town Council began to consider demolition of the building.

The Heritage Trust indicated to Council that the cost of restoring the building would be substantially less than that estimated by Mr. Cowie if it were undertaken by an experienced restoration engineer skilled in methods of minimal intervention. The Trust offered to pay for the services of a respected structural and restoration engineer, Mr. Malcolm Pinto, to provide a second estimate of the cost of restoring the Civic Building. The Council accepted the Trust's offer and Mr. Pinto presented his estimate on July 8, 2002. Mr. Pinto's budget for all work was \$874,000

compared to \$1,504,000 proposed by Mr. Cowie. Despite this significant difference in estimates, the Council, at its October 7 meeting, voted 5-2 to proceed with demolition of the Civic Building. The final decision on its deregistration and demolition was to be taken at the November 18 meeting of the Truro Town Council.

The Heritage Trust, in collaboration with heritage groups in Truro, set about to mobilize the community to save the building. Trust President Peter Delefes met with members of the community, including the head of the Chamber of Commerce and other business people, to prepare a strategy to save the Civic Building. Flyers were circulated to all the townspeople encouraging them to attend the Nov. 18 meeting, posters were displayed in prominent locations in the town and a petition was circulated. Signatories to the petition were asked to indicate their opposition to the demolition of the Civic Building to permit time for the development of a

revitalization plan to include the downtown as a destination point for heritage tourism. The petition was signed by 888 people and presented to the Council. The Council Chamber was packed on November 18 with an estimated attendance of about 250 people. The preponderance of those present spoke in favour of retaining the Civic Building. Despite the overwhelming show of support for keeping the building, Council voted to deregister and demolish it by a vote of 5-2, with Councillors Charles MacQuarrie and Brian Kinsman opposing the demolition.

Subsequently, Council decided to advertise for expressions of interest for possible uses for the Civic Building. These advertisements appeared in newspapers on November 30. The deadline for receipt of such expressions of interest is Jan. 15, 2003. If no individual or group comes forward with a proposal for saving the Truro Civic Building it will likely be demolished on, or shortly after, Jan. 16, 2003. ☐



Truro's Civic Building was designed in the late Romanesque Revival style by Leslie Fairm, widely regarded as the dean of modern Nova Scotia architects.

The Honourable A. G. Jones and family called roomy Bloomingdale on the Northwest Arm home *by Garry D. Shutlak*

This property on the Northwest Arm in Halifax, now the Waegwoltic Club, was initially part of the land grant to Major General John Campbell. Subsequent owners included Richard John Uniacke and William Pryor. Alfred Gilpin Jones purchased and named the property "Bloomingdale" in 1861. He then sold a piece of the property and right of way to Coburg Road to John Stairs who built "Fairfield"

To insure that the house lived up to its name, Mr. Jones planted cedar, sycamore, larch, oak, lime, Norwegian spruce and mountain ash as well as evergreens at his Arm residence. These houses were two of the earliest permanent residences built on the city side of the Northwest Arm. Stylistically, the house may be described as eclectic, since it has features common to Greek Revival, the Halifax house, and the Brackette style mentioned in Allen Penney's Houses of Nova Scotia. Unfortunately no information has yet been uncovered as to the

architect or builder of the residence.

An advertisement for letting or selling the house describes it as spacious and roomy with a large drawing room, dining room seating twenty-two, library, large bedroom and pantry. On the second flat are eight bedrooms. There is a conservatory forty feet in length and twelve feet wide running along the western side of the house. The building was heated by hot water. There is no mention of the basement or the third flat or storey of the house. The basement would be the likely location of the kitchen.

The Honourable Alfred Gilpin Jones (1824-1906) was descended from Loyalists who moved to



The Jones family: back row, Frances, Alfred, Guy Carleton and Alice: front row, Walter and Harry T. Photo courtesy of the Nova Scotia Archives.

Weymouth, Nova Scotia from Weston, Massachusetts at the end of the Revolutionary War. He amassed his wealth in the West Indies trade and as agents for the Dominion and other steamship lines. It was the firm of A.G. Jones & Company that represented the White Star Line in Halifax after the loss of the S.S. "Titanic" in 1912. He entered politics as an opponent of Confederation, (1864-1867), and was a liberal member of the First Canadian Parliament for Halifax. Minister of Militia in the Alexander MacKenzie government, he served as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, between 1900 and 1906. He finally died in office.

Twice married, he had eight children by his first wife Margaret Wiseman Stairs, the daughter of the Honourable William J. Stairs. A son, Guy Carleton died in infancy and a daughter Amy of consumption in 1870. The other children were Alice (1853-1933), Frances Maria (1855-1944) Alfred Ernest (1857-1932), Walter



A Victorian interior of Bloomingdale. Photo courtesy of the Nova Scotia Archives.

Goldsburg (1863-1925), Guy Carleton (1864-1950) and Harry Threadway (1868-1957.) The family was related by marriage to the Stairs, Gilpin, Morrrows, Duffuses and Albros. Three of the children would make their mark on the international stage - Alice, Frances and G. Carleton.

Alice was the author of five novels, as well as short stories and travel pieces which developed



Mrs A.G. Jones and Lieutenant Governor Alfred G. Jones on the grounds of Bloomingdale. Photo courtesy of the Nova Scotia Archives.

international themes. Her work featured independent women characters. According to historian Gwen Davis she was insistent on Canadian content in her novels, counterpointing the superficiality of European life against the vitality of Canadian society and character. Her most successful novel was "Flame of Frost," a story of mining in Northern Ontario published in 1914. Of particular interest to Nova Scotians will be the novel "Night Hawk" which is based on the incidents of the Confederate blockade runner "Tallahassee". Alice died in Menton, France.

Frances, poet and artist of repute, studied in Halifax with Forshaw Day. She illustrated journals such as the *Illustrated*

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London News and the *London Graphic*, and was the first woman to become an associate of the Royal Canadian Academy. She married artist Hamlet Bannerman in 1886, and Mrs. Jones Bannerman exhibited at the Royal Academy, London and the Salon, Paris. She also wrote poetry which was favourably received by the British press. Again according to Gwen Davis she was the only Canadian

Alassio, Italy, after Mussolini declared war. With pluck and courage she returned to England on a collier. She died at Torquay in 1944.

G. Carleton, CMG, MD, MRCS, physician and army officer, practised in Halifax and was for some time Port Doctor. He married Susan Morrow in 1889. He served in the South African War and was later Director General of the Canadian Medical Services. He was promoted to the rank of major general in 1914 and retired from the army in 1920. In 1928, he married the Contessa Mannini and also resided in Alassio, Italy. He was interned in 1941 and returned to England in 1944. He died in Scotland in 1950.

The other three sons of the family lived their lives in Halifax and held prominent positions in the city. Alfred E. Jones became the senior partner when his father became Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia in 1900. He was married to Kathleen Alice, the eldest surviving daughter of Major Richard Nagle. In 1910, the firm merged with Robin Collas Company and the Atlantic Fish Company to form Robin Jones & Whitman, one of the largest dried fish exporting firms in Canada. Mr. Jones became president of the enlarged organization and the name of his old firm, A. G. Jones and Company, became a subsidiary in charge of the shipping agency business. He was also president of the Acadia Fire

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Bloomingdale from the back. Photo courtesy of the Nova Scotia Archives.

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Heritage tourism captivates participants at the Heritage Canada Foundation annual conference

Conference theme hails partnership between heritage and tourism

by Jan Zann

Attending this National Conference, held in Halifax on September 26 and 27, 2002 gave me new insights into the change of direction for tourism in the coming years. Speaker after speaker pointed out the fact that where once Tourism and Heritage were poles apart, they now go hand-in-hand, working together towards common goals.

In the keynote address, Roger Wheelock, Executive Vice President and C.E.O. Canadian Tourism Commission, spoke of the increasing number of what he referred to as "cultural or heritage tourists." Many want to have a participatory experience, such as the re-enactment of a battle scene, or a day in the life of the inhabitants of the fortress of Louisbourg. Watching and learning how things were manufactured in the past, listening to lectures about the history and culture of an area, and taking walking or bus tours of heritage districts are all popular activities for this group. The number of cultural heritage tourists amounted to 2.6 million in 1999 and is expected to increase to 3.7 million next year. Wheelock believes that new partnerships between heritage and tourism are needed to address this new trend adequately. He summed up by quoting from Ben Franklin: "We must all hang together or we will all hang separately."

Dr. Nancy Arsenault, Learning Travel Specialist with Parks Canada, in her presentation on "Built Heritage Places and Heritage Tourism," reinforced many of the previous speaker's ideas. She pointed out especially how historic architecture and heritage places are among the

most visible and public forms of cultural expression. Her research indicates a great increase in tourists with a yen for experiencing unspoilt nature, different cultures and ways of life, and hands-on learning experiences. Her figures indicated that 49% of tourists in Canada come under the category of "cultural heritage tourists." Her important message was for communities to protect their heritage resources, whether they be historic buildings, parks, gardens, historic sites or graveyards, and to find innovative ways to present them to the general public. Her key words were PRESERVATION and PRESENTATION.

Mr. Peter Frood, Director of Historic Places Program, National Historic Sites Directorate, spoke of the new Federal Historic Places Initiative which will be launched in April 2003 in three phases: first, setting up a register of historic places, second, identifying and promoting those historic places which may be eligible for financial assistance and third, launching a web site containing a data base available to all. This would make it possible for tourism companies across Canada to design theme packages for tourists (e.g. the Viking Trail in Newfoundland). His main point was that to attract cultural heritage tourists, you have to "sell" them an experience that will leave memories.

The next session, entitled "The Business of Heritage Tourism," focused on marketing heritage places for tourism and understanding what the heritage tourist is seeking. Tourism "product clubs" are emerging as a vehicle for presenting heritage places and marketing them in a cooperative way.

Lyn Perry, of the Lighthouse Product Club, gave a presentation on her attempts to protect and present the lighthouses of Nova

Scotia and New Brunswick.

David Mendel, who has set up a private company operating out of Quebec as "Canadian Cultural Landscapes," had a most interesting message to deliver. Heritage buildings and sites have a large economic impact. He organizes profitable heritage cultural tours around themes such as "The Architecture of Quebec," "The Military History of Quebec," "New France and its Shared History with Louisiana" and "Quebec Cuisine," providing a complete package including transport, meals accommodation, lectures, and walking and bus tours to heritage sites. His clientele are retired, well educated, well to do and have a thirst for knowledge. Their average expenditure daily is \$615 compared to \$415 for other tourists. Opportunity for such tours in Nova Scotia is boundless as the history of Canada begins here. Tourism in the Maritimes alone is worth \$2.5 million annually.

The third and last session I attended concerned "Heritage Tourism in the U.S.A." This session dealt with how the National Trust for Historic Preservation has played an important role in promoting heritage tourism. Amy Webb, Director of Heritage Tourism for the National Trust, defines cultural heritage tourism as "travelling to experience the places, artifacts and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present. It includes cultural, historical and natural resources." What they are doing is promoting sustainable cultural tourism using five basic principles:

1. Collaboration (forming partnerships between communities)
2. Finding the "right fit" between the community and tourism so that the citizens will be happy and not resentful of the tourists.

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Rural heritage could benefit with more involvement by appropriate government departments *by Christina L. Brown*

As the result of a more dense population in our towns and cities, we see more recognition of our heritage and history in urban communities than we do in rural ones. Nevertheless, progress is being made in our rural areas: it may be slower here but, little by little, it is evident, but there is always room for more to be achieved.

One way to do this could be by recognizing the ownership of land which has been in the same family for two hundred or more consecutive years. In fact, this was done once, in 1989, but it was for one specific case only, and thanks to the interest and work of the late

Earle Rayfuse, MLA for Annapolis East. Mr. Rayfuse introduced a resolution in the House of Assembly to have the land owned and lived on by the late Mr. J. Mack Stronach recognized as a bicentennial farm. The resolution passed. Mr. Rayfuse then personally presented a plaque commemorating the bicentury farm to Mr. Stronach in the presence of a few family members. Mr. Rayfuse also personally provided a roadside sign, which remains visible today to passersby travelling Stronach Mountain Road.

It is interesting to note that in July of the same year, 1989, one of

Mr. Stronach's second cousins, Mr. John Hanna of State River, Ontario (outside Thunder Bay) was celebrating his farm as having been in the same family for one hundred years!! This was lauded as a great achievement with a public ceremony, attended by the Ontario Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Jack Riddell. Mr. Riddell presented the plaque... and the press was there!

We here in Nova Scotia need more involvement by the appropriate government departments to establish and promote such a rural program. And this need not even be at great expense. ☒

Bloomingtondale: *Continued from Page 7*

Insurance Company and a director of the Royal Bank of Canada. In his younger days he was a keen polo player, an avid yachtsmen, and an enthusiastic golfer

Walter G. Jones was also a member of both A.G. Jones and Company and Robin Jones and Whitman. He was married to Blanche Hildred, the second daughter of Augustus W. West. He retired about 1913, having been for many years the Spanish vice-consul in Halifax. He was also a polo playing member of the Halifax Riding Club, a yachtsman and an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman.

Harry T. Jones, a graduate of Dalhousie, was a barrister and solicitor. He was a partner in the firm of MacDonald and Jones for several years. In 1895 he was appointed Registrar of Probate, a position he held until 1925. He was married and with his death in 1957 the last remaining resident of "Bloomingtondale", and child of Alfred Gilpin Jones, was laid to rest. ☒

Mailbag: A letter to the editor

I would like to thank the Board of Heritage Trust for having given me the opportunity to chair the Communities Committee over the past four years. I was most fortunate, with the help of Doris Butters, to make contacts in parts of the province which, in recent years, have made great progress in preserving their built heritage. It has been a most interesting experience, and my only regret is that I was not able to reach even more communities. We have much to learn from each other's activities. The difficulty lies in finding time to share experiences, and the long distance involved. My sincere thanks go to fellow Committee members Robert Hersey, Derek Thurber, Christine Callaghan, Andy Moir, Molly Titus, Mary Lynyak, Carol Nauss, Doris Butters, and to past and present Chairs Joyce McCullough, John Lazier, and Peter Delefes, along with Betty Pacey for her priceless advice on many occasions.

I would especially like to convey my thanks to the Board of the Trust for their assistance in

fighting to save Truro's Civic Building, with special appreciation for the numerous visits to Truro by Peter Delefes. Best wishes!

Jan Zann ☒



Award: *Continued from Page 2*

old buildings while keeping them true to their architectural past. Workshop subjects have ranged from repair and restoration of windows and doors to energy efficiency and plastering techniques. The Trust's ongoing monthly public lecture series continues to attract sizeable audiences and the number of Trust publications continues to grow.

For those who attended, the sense of celebration exhibited during the award ceremony sprang from the realization of collective achievement and the optimism that more may yet be accomplished. ☒

Conference: *Continued from Page 8*

3. Making places and programs come alive. High quality presentation is essential to please ageing baby boomers who are action oriented.

4. Focusing on quality and authenticity, which means providing genuine historic buildings, not facades or replicas.

5. Protecting and preserving all heritage resources, be they buildings, historic sites, parks, graveyards, or natural phenomena.

Of these, the fifth point, preservation, is considered the most important!

I found the Walking Tour of Old Halifax on the first day of the Conference most enlightening, since it has been fifteen years since I have been in the area referred to by Dr. Elizabeth Pacey as the Old South suburb. The tour included the Old Burying Ground and the wonderful old buildings along Hollis, Barrington, Bishop, Morris and Water Streets. These provided practical examples of what the Conference was promoting - the preservation of buildings by finding new ways to use them. Fine examples are the Old Keith's Brewery, now a thriving indoor market and home to a number of restaurants and shops, old mansions now converted into offices and condominiums, heritage inns, pubs and restaurants and one which has been converted into a spa. As pointed out by Judith Fingard in her interesting talk along the way, many of these fine old structures have been restored under the guidance of Graeme Duffus - for example, Government House, the Carleton Hotel, the Halifax Club, and Art Gallery of Nova Scotia.

I am grateful to the Town of Truro for having sponsored my one day's attendance at the Conference, and very appreciative of the help given me by Tim Roland and John MacElhiney in setting up the Truro display, but greatly saddened that Councillors one week later voted 5 to 2 to demolish Truro's Civic building, a

Romanesque Revival 1912 building designed by Lesley Fair and prominent landmark in Truro's downtown core. ☒

Heritage Tourism is starting to attract more industry attention

by Brenda Shannon

The theme of Heritage Canada Foundation's annual conference, held in Halifax this fall was "Discovering Heritage Tourism." With knowledgeable speakers from Canada and the U.S., the beautiful built heritage of the province, and lots of legwork from Heritage Trust volunteers, it proved to be a winner.

Tourism is big business, in fact, it is the largest business in the world today. How to attract tourists, get them to stay longer and even better to revisit, are challenges every community must address if they want to capture a share of this market. Canada ranks seventh among nations in international tourism arrivals, ninth in receipts. Surveys show that tourists rate cultural and heritage places high on their agenda. But what exactly does this mean? How should heritage be marketed? How about planning and interpretation? What works, what doesn't? The conference tried to answer some of these questions.

One of the speakers giving a clear and useful insight into developing successful heritage initiatives was Amy Jordan Webb, the Heritage Tourism Program Director for the U.S. National Trust for Historic Preservation. Ms. Webb, with a Master's degree in Architectural History and Historic Preservation and 17 years of hands-on experience in cultural heritage tourism, had much practical advice to impart.

Visiting historic sites and learning about their country's heritage had long been part of the American travel experience but no one really knew what heritage

tourism was. In 1990 the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) a federal agency, was looking for ways to make the arts more self-sustaining and found the idea of using tourism as one possible way to achieve that very appealing. A three-year grant for the Trust to start a heritage tourism initiative followed. The Trust identified four pilot states within which were four regional pilots. With many interests and levels of government working together they examined all aspects of developing heritage tourism. Eventually four universal principles and five basic steps necessary to ensure success and sustainability were developed.

As communities heard about this work they clamoured for the same kind of heritage assistance from the Trust and so Heritage Tourism became a permanent program operating ever since as a self sustaining, fee-for-service program.

Then came a major catalyst. In 1995 the first ever White House Conference on Travel and Tourism, a high profile national forum, identified ten key priorities for the travel industry. One of those was the need to foster cultural tourism. This niche market was thus brought to the attention of the travel industry which then commissioned the first national study of cultural and heritage travellers. They found that (a) there were a lot of them, (b) they stayed longer and (c) they spent more money than other kinds of travelers.

This in turn prompted convention and visitor bureaux in larger cities to fund positions and create new programs to attract this business. State tourism programs also got on board. By 2000, more than half the U.S. states had a formal cultural or heritage tourism program where there were virtually none in 1989.

In 2000 the Trust with help from the NEA and American Express started an ambitious project called Share Your Heritage.

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Highlights of the President's Annual Report 2001/02: A year of progress and disappointments

by Peter Delefes

An extract from the summary of the president's report to the Annual Meeting, Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia, June 20.

Last summer, John Lazier and I had the pleasure of delivering the finished birdbath presented at our Annual General Meeting last June to Kate Carmichael in recognition of her contribution to heritage preservation. She and Alan were delighted with it, and Kate sent us a most gracious note of thanks.

Committees established

Heritage Conservation District Committee (Betty Pacey, chair). This committee was established to work with the community in establishing Conservation Districts in HRM. Several districts were identified, with the Brunswick Street Area targeted to be our first.

Property Acquisition Committee (Alan Parish, chair). We struck this committee to acquire an historic building at risk for the Trust with a view restoring it for resale or use for rental purposes as an income-generating property. The first property we considered was in Onslow, near Truro, but we eventually decided against acquiring it. We continue to be on the lookout for suitable properties.

Success and Disappointments

We had a couple of disappointments this year. Villa Maria, the former Roman Catholic Archbishop's residence, an Andrew Cobb building in the Tudor Revival style, was acquired by the Waegwoltic Club, and demolished recently despite our efforts to work with some of the Club's members to have it saved and reused. The Garden Crest Apartments are now gone except for a shell of the former facade. The Trust's long involvement with this property makes this loss especially poignant.

There have been positive developments as well, this year. The Trust entered into an agreement with the owners of an historic home on Queen Street in Dartmouth to purchase the 1849 Gothic Revival home next to them at 62 Queen Street threatened with demolition. The board approved the provision of a second mortgage to the couple, Toby Balch and Lisa Scott, who have acquired the house and are now in the process of restoring it. In saving the house, we are also helping to save an historic streetscape in downtown Dartmouth. Thanks to Alan Parish and Mark Stewart for working out the arrangements.

Truro Town Hall, one of 10 purpose-built town halls in Nova Scotia, designed by architect Leslie Fair in 1912, is being considered for demolition by the town. The town hall is one of a core collection of historic buildings in downtown Truro, together with the fire station, post office building, Colchester County Museum and the old Normal College building. Structural repairs for restoration of the building have been estimated at \$2.4 million. I spoke with the town's CEO, with a member of the Council, and with members of the local Heritage Advisory Committee, recommending they seek a second opinion from the conservationist-minded structural engineer, Malcolm Pinto. The town was not prepared to pay for this. Given the historical significance of this building, the board voted in favour of offering the town the \$12,000 required to cover the cost of Mr. Pinto's assessment. Happily, this was accepted, and Mr. Pinto is ready to start his evaluation.

Carleton House in Halifax, a municipally registered building, is being considered for sale by its owners, the Atlantic Chiefs and

Petty Officers. Real estate agents have indicated they could receive up to \$2.7 million for the building, and they are prepared to market it as it does not fall within view planes legislation. The Trust is planning to meet with the Chiefs and Petty Officers to ask them to consider provincially registering the building.

A committee chaired by Brenda Shannon, our Heritage Canada representative, has been meeting to plan the Heritage Canada Conference September 26-28 in Halifax on Heritage Tourism. Plans include a Gala Awards Ceremony at Pier 21, dinner at the Halifax Citadel, a bus tour to Lunenburg and Mahone Bay, and guided walking tours of the historic downtown conducted by Trust members.

Travels in the Province

Travels through the province this year have taken me to, among other places, Amherst, Truro and Yarmouth. In Amherst, the wonderful old Thomas Fuller-designed Post Office and Customs House has been bought by Beth Munro. As she hopes to restore the building, I offered to get some information for her on the buildings and on the services the Trust offers in helping with the restoration of historic buildings. When in Truro, I had the opportunity to visit their heritage conservation districts with Jan Zann and view the amazing collection of wonderful public buildings in the downtown core. In Yarmouth I met with some heritage homeowners who are concerned about development within their Collins Heritage Conservation District. There are several truly magnificent old homes in Yarmouth, including the Charles Richards House, now a fine country inn, which was

Continued on Page 12

Steering Committee established to consider future of a family of National Historic Sites

by Anne West

Parks Canada is encouraging the development of a Family of National Historic Sites in Nova Scotia, with a view to sharing expertise and experience and providing mutual help with the problems that arise among these sites. Just 11 of the approximately 50 sites in Nova Scotia are owned and operated by Parks Canada. The remainder belong to other federal departments, provincial and municipal governments, churches, heritage societies and

private individuals. All need regular maintenance and most need funds: their ownership can be stressful.

In November of 2001, the first meeting of the Family was held. A second meeting took place in November, 2002, when a steering committee was set up to consider the future direction of the group. Heritage Trust's Anne West, representing Saint George's Round Church and the Little Dutch (Deutsch) Church, is a

member of this committee, which is facilitated by Dr. Ron McDonald, Cultural Resource Manager for Parks Canada's Mainland Nova Scotia Field Unit. This concept has been developing slowly over the last several years. Ontario has an active group for its approximately 250 sites, and it is hoped that other provincial organizations will be established in the near future. ☒

Report: continued from Page 11

restored by owners Michael Tavares and Neil Hisgin. They won the NS Home Award for Restoration of a Heritage House this year for their work. The town draws about 12,000-15,000 tourists a year to visit their heritage district, really bringing home the significance and value of Conservation Districts.

The Year Ahead

In my last year as president I want to continue to visit communities across the province and make contact with those interested in built heritage. We will also be striking a new committee in the fall to look at the process of registration of buildings across the province. The purpose is to determine if the pace of registration has slowed down, if so, why, and what can be done to encourage more registration of our historic buildings.

Closing

In closing I want to thank you, the members of the Trust, for your support. We are working hard to fulfil our mandate. Thanks also to our board for their efforts throughout the year. Special thanks are extended to those who are retiring from the board this year, David Dewar, Mia Nishi Rankin, and Judith Fingard.

Tonight I want to pay special tribute to two of our office volunteers who have given devoted service to the Trust over many years. Helen Robb and Bonita Price are retiring after 13 years of looking after the Heritage Trust office. We have a remarkably efficient office because of the devotion of our staff. We thank you from the bottom of our hearts. ☒

Conference: continued from Page 10

It has three basic components: a high quality, four colour publication of success stories, how-to materials based on the principles and basic steps that were developed, and interactive problem-solving workshops. The interest in the project was amazing. Hundreds of nominations were submitted from across the country with two dozen making the final publication. The Share Your Heritage publication and other "how-to" heritage tourism publications are available from the Trust's publication office (check out www.nhtp.org).

As the Trust moves forward, it is looking at ways of building a stronger network of heritage tourism coordinators to build national support and cooperation that cross state borders. They are



also working to improve their website including more information and making it more user-friendly.

As can be seen, the challenges and opportunities are there but decision-makers must recognize the economic benefits of our beautiful built heritage before lax regulation and thoughtless decisions allow more of it to be demolished for parking lots. Working together, sensitive programs and promotion that enhance the attraction of our communities to the heritage traveller must be developed. As Ms. Webb said "Heritage tourism is here to stay." ☒

Warm the holiday season and welcome the New Year with the latest books in non fiction

Banker, Builder, Blockade Runner, A Victorian Embezzler and His Circle. (James Forman of Halifax), by Pat Lotz, Gaspereau Press \$25.95 pb

Casting a Legend, The Story of the Lunenburg Foundry, by Finlay-deMonchy and Karin Cope, Nimbus, \$19.95 pb

Halifax Street Names, An Illustrated Guide, Ed. Shelagh MacKenzie, Formac \$24.95 pb



The entrance to the Bank of Nova Scotia, Hollis Street, Halifax.

Hallowed Timbers, The Wooden Churches of Cape Breton, by Susan Hyde and Michael Bird, Boston Mills \$24.95

The following 4 books are from Nimbus' Images of our Past series.

Historic Annapolis Royal, by Ian Lawrence, \$18.95 pb

Historic Cumberland County South, Land of Promise, by Roger David Brown, \$19.95 pb

Historic Sackville, by Robert Paton Harvey, \$19.95 pb

We Love to Ride the Ferry, 250 years of Halifax-Dartmouth Ferry Crossings, by Joan Payzant, \$19.95

Historical Atlas of Canada, Canada's History Illustrated with Original Maps, by Derek Hayes, Douglas and McIntyre \$75

Invisible Shadows, A Black Woman's Life in Nova Scotia (Hants Co. and Preston) by Verna Thomas, Nimbus \$17.95 pb

Lunenburg Then and Now, by Brian Cuthbertson, Formac \$19.95 pb

The Maroons in Nova Scotia, by John N. Grant, Formac \$19.95 pb

Nova Scotia's Ethnic Roots, by Alfreda Withrow, Four East Pub. \$14.95 pb

One Region, Many Leaders, by H. Millard Wright, \$19.95 pb

River of Dreams, The Saga of the Shubenacadie Canal, by Donna Barnett, Nimbus \$22.95 pb

Sailors, Slackers and Blind Pigs, Halifax at War, by Stephen Kimber, Doubleday \$34.95

Saint Mary's University, An Anniversary Portrait, by Anne West, \$29.95



The Barrington Street entrance to Government House, the official Halifax residence of the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

The Sea Among the Rocks, Travels in Atlantic Canada, by Harry Thurston, Pottersfield \$19.95

Tracking Doctor Lonecloud, From Showman to Legend Keeper, by Ruth Holmes Whitehead, Goose Lane & N.S. Museum \$19.95

A Goodly Heritage, Memories of North End Dartmouth (Early 1900s), by Ian K. Forsyth and Edith M. Rowlings, \$16 pb *also* ***Historic Dartmouth Walking Tour***, \$2. Both available at the Dartmouth Museum. N.O'B. ☒

About our guest speakers:

Councillor Robert Harvey

HRM's anti-smoking advocate, Councillor Harvey, is none other than Robert Harvey, author of *Historic Sackville* (Christmas Book List).

Deborah Trask

Deborah Trask, who has taken early retirement from the N.S. Museum, has conducted many workshops in Nova Scotia on gravestone preservation in collaboration with stonemason, Heather Larson. Deborah's forthcoming book about Nova Scotia Glass, was the subject of her talk to Heritage Trust last season. This time we'll find out when the Planters stopped importing their tombstones from New England, and hear about the Horton carver, and the famous "JW" of Hants County.

Katie Cottreau

Archaeologist Katie Cottreau worked on the Birchtown project in Shelburne, and at several other sites in the province, and is currently occupied at the dig underway at the foot of Cornwallis St. in Halifax. She has just completed a Masters program at TUNS.

John N. Grant

John N. Grant has just published an updated scholarly account of the 18th century "'Maroons", of Jamaica, Halifax and Sierra Leone (Christmas Book List).

Kevin Robins

Finally we'll find out exactly where the Hessians camped in Point Pleasant. And if you have an antique carved powder-horn or piece of scrimshaw showing rows of tents in Halifax, bring it to the May talk for Kevin Robins to see.

All the talks in the forthcoming series are illustrated. Bring your friends and encourage them to join Heritage Trust. ☒

HERITAGE TRUST OF NOVA SCOTIA Datebook

7:30 p.m. Thursday, January 16

Public Lecture

Speaker: Councillor Bob Harvey, President of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society

Topic: Historic Sackville

7:30 p.m. Thursday, February 20

Public Lecture

Thursday, February 20

Speaker: Deborah Trask, Curator Emeritus, Nova Scotia Museum, author of *Life How Short, Eternity How Long, Gravestone Carving and Carvers in Nova Scotia, 1978.*

Topic: The Preservation of Old Gravestones in Nova Scotia

7:30 p.m. Thursday, March 20

Public Lecture

Thursday, March 20

Speaker: Katie Cottreau-Robins, Archaeologist

Topic: Domestic Architecture of the Black Loyalists in Nova Scotia, 1783-1800

7:30 p.m. Thursday, April 17

Public Lecture

Speaker: Professor John Grant, Historian, St. F.X. History Dept.

Topic: The Maroons in Nova Scotia

7:30 p.m. Thursday, May 15

Public Lecture

Speaker: Kevin Robins, Curator, The Army Museum, Halifax Citadel

Topic: Life Under Canvas, 18th Century Military Encampments in the Halifax Area

Thursday, June 19

Annual General Meeting

Details in next edition of *The Griffin*

Third Thursday of the Month

Unless otherwise stated, a public lecture, part of an ongoing program sponsored by the HERITAGE TRUST OF NOVA SCOTIA, is held on the 3rd Thursday of the month, 7:30 pm, September to June, in the Auditorium, Museum of Natural History, 1747 Summer Street, Halifax. Parking is available in the two museum parking lots and across Bell Road at the Vocational School. For information, telephone 423-4807. ☒

Early Irish Immigration to Halifax: a history driven by over-population rather than famine or poverty

Terry Punch addressed a capacity crowd at the Trust's public lecture in September. To begin, data of the Irish population in Halifax from 1749-1738 were circulated. Still in existence are over 90% of the passenger lists for 1749, which record most of those forming Cornwallis's original party of settlers. Other documents include a list of the less well off who needed victualling help in 1750; the 1752 Population Return; and the 1752-54 incomplete and somewhat erratic St. Paul's Church Registers.

Terry said that since the 1600s many Europeans, including the Scots and Irish, fished the Grand Banks, processing and drying their catch on flakes in Newfoundland during the summer ready for shipment back to the Old World, Irish earnings going to their impoverished families back home. A few made enough money for the family to buy their home. The Irish were contracted for two summers and one winter and lived in Newfoundland. Not all returned to Ireland: some married local girls (Mi'qmaq?) and stayed in Newfoundland, others moved on to find work on mainland Nova Scotia, stepping stone to the New England States and a better life.

Of newcomers to Halifax, many found work in building the newly-founded town, in road-work, in the shipyards during periods of military activity, as servants to wealthy families, and—at one point—on the Shubenacadie Canal. Never averse to a fight, not all Irish came to the New World, some turned to Europe to become mercenaries in foreign armies.

To counter the French presence at Louisbourg, Chebucto (Halifax) was selected as the site for the new town, ideally suited for a fortress. Whereas most Colonial towns grew from trading posts or through missionary zeal, Halifax

was unusual in being the only town in the Colonies founded and funded by the British Government. From 1749, shiploads of Irish—and during the Highland Clearances, of Scottish—families, were brought to the new town. In their desperate desire for a better life, the migrants were often subject to deplorable conditions, spending weeks in overcrowded sailing ships, without decent amenities or sanitation.

But Terry pointed out it was neither oppression and grinding poverty, nor the Potato Famine of the 1850s, that accounted for Irish emigration. The underlying reason was over-population. Despite emigration, over a period of 100 years population increased from three to ten millions, but not the amount of land brought into cultivation. Introduction of "The Little Gentleman in the Brown Jacket"—the potato—had proved a Godsend. Easy to grow, needing little attention or complicated harvesting, the potato had become the staple of Irish diet. When the devastating Potato Blight in the mid-1800s brought starvation to thousands, to move away appeared the only recourse, so recruitment of settlers for the New World seemed like a lifeline. One group was issued badges marked "R", only to find that the "R" meant "Regiment, not "Religion." Of the thousands of Irish families who came to Nova Scotia few names appear today. When the short term jobs finished they made their way elsewhere.

Life in the new town was not always pleasant. The majority of the Irish being Roman Catholic, they were not popular in a colony where the Church of England was the state religion. Not allowed to own property, hold public office or to vote, small wonder many moved on. Fearful that many would join the Catholic French in

Louisbourg, at one point Governor Lawrence decreed that no Irish person could leave Halifax Town without express permission of the Government. Many did throw in their lot with the French.

Those who did stayed had to fight prejudice, and worked very hard even to get their own churches, often with help from the Protestant Irish. They formed their own self-help "Charitable Irish Society", still in existence today. Laurence Kavanagh, an Irish Catholic in Cape Breton was actually voted into power, but for years not allowed to sit in the Legislature. With the help of Irish Protestants like Uniacke, Burke, and others, Kavanagh was finally permitted to serve.

Although the Irish were not segregated or 'ghettoized' they tended to stay together. An area near where Pier One is now situated was known as Irishtown. Other families lived in small houses behind the larger residences on main streets. In 1767, out of a total Halifax population of some 3000, about 850 were natives of Ireland. No Irish architecture remains from the early Irish in Halifax. *D.B.* ☒



The old Halifax County Academy Building, at Brunswick and Sackville Streets in Halifax.

Programs sponsored by other societies

Amherst Township Historical Society

Cumberland County Museum, 150
Church Street, Amherst. Contact:
902-667-2561

Tuesday, February 25, 7:30 pm
Morris Haug, His Homeland,
Bavaria.

Colchester Historical Museum

29 Yonge Street, Truro, NS.
Open Tuesday-Friday 10am-noon;
Saturday 2-5 pm archives closed
bookshop open. Talks, special
events etc. contact: 895-6284, colhis-
mus@auracom.com

Thursday, January 23, 7:30 pm
Don Julien "Mi'kmaq History, with
a focus in today's Colchester
County"

Thursday, February 20, 7:30 pm
Heritage Award night

Thursday, March 27, 7:30 pm
Heather Larson, Raspberry Bay
Shore, is a stone sculptor.

Cole Harbour Heritage Farm Museum

471 Poplar Drive, Dartmouth.
Contact: 434-0222

Friday, February 14, 7 pm
Valentine's Day Dinner,
\$25 per person, contact 434-0222.

Costume Society of Nova Scotia

Maritime Museum of the Atlantic,
1675 Lower Water Street, Halifax,
contact 826-2506 or 429-0790

Monday, December 16, 7:30 pm

Third Annual Holiday Celebration

Monday, January 20, 7:30 pm
Elaine MacKay "Costumes of the
1924 Mount Everest Expedition"

Monday, February 17, 7:30 pm
Gene Mio. Slide Presentation:
"Costumes of the Venice
'Carnevale'"

Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia

Events in Akins Room, Public
Archives of Nova Scotia
Programs etc. contact: 422-3264

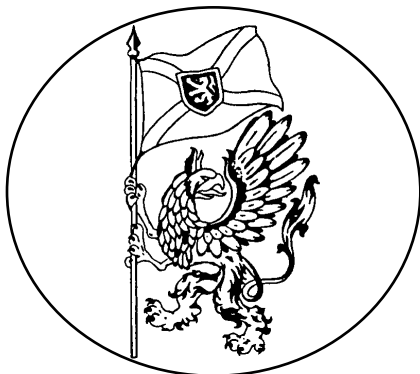
Tuesday, January 21, 7:30 pm lecture

Saturday, February 15, 1:30 pm
Workshop

Tuesday, March 25, 7:30 pm

Lecture

Saturday, May 10, 12:30 pm
AGM



Nova Scotia Archaeology Society

Meetings at NS Museum,
Summer St.

Tuesday, January 28, 7:30 pm
Topic: Protecting and Sharing the
Stories of Debert

Speakers: Don Julien, Executive
Director of the Confederacy of
Mainland Mi'kmaq and Chairman
of the Mi'kmawey Debert Board,
and Leah Rosenmeier, Research and
Interpretation Specialist for
Mi'kmawey Debert

Tuesday, February 25, 7:30 pm
Topic: Five Great Archaeological
Mysteries of Nova Scotia

Speaker: David Christianson,
Curator of Archaeology for the
Nova Scotia Museum

Tuesday, March 25, 7:30 pm

Topic: 2002 Archaeological Field
Schools: The Student's Experience
Speakers: Various Participants, Saint
Mary's Field Schools

Tuesday, April 22, 7:30 pm

Topic: Charlesfort at Fort Anne
National Historic Site

Speaker: Becki Duggan,
Archaeologist with Parks Canada

Rockingham Heritage Society

To purchase *Calendar 2003* at \$5
each (illustrated with local heritage
photographs) contact 443-7043 or
443-3436

Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society

Wednesday, January 22, 7:30 pm
Mora Dianne O'Neill: "William
Eagar, Artist and Gentleman" fol-
lowed by the opening of "Futura in
Historia Vivet", an exhibition of
prints and drawings celebrating the
125th anniversary of the founding
of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical
Society. Windsor Lecture Theatre,
Art Gallery of Nova Scotia.

Wednesday, February 19, 7:30 pm
H.A. Whitfield: "Monstrous
Absurdities and Irregularity of
Attendance: Religion and Education
Among the Black Refugees, 1815-
1840". PANS.

**Wednesday, March 19,
6:00 for 6:30 pm**


125th anniversary dinner meeting
Judith Fingard: "Historical Society
Women: From Eliz Frame to Phyllis
R. Blakeley". Great Hall, Dalhousie
University Faculty Club.

Wednesday, April 16, 7:30 pm
Joint meeting with Genealogical
Association of Nova Scotia

Allan Marble: "The Destruction of
the Efficiency of the Hospital
Through Jobbery and Malfeasance:
The Provincial and City Hospital
Dispute, 1885 - 1887". PANS.

Wednesday, May 21, 7:30 pm
Annual meeting

Joan Payzant, "Strange Connections:
Alexander Croke, Peter Nordbeck,
Robert Harper Murray". Legislative
Council Chamber, Province House.

Best wishes for a 
Happy New Year

Yarmouth County Museum/Historical Research Library

22 Collins Street, Yarmouth, NS
February 2003. Historic Tea
Fundraiser. Details TBA, or phone
902-742-5539

Historical Society meets 7:30 pm 1st
Friday of the month at 7:30 pm.
The Travel Series programs are held
at 7 pm 2nd Tuesday each month
during winter months only, \$3 per
person. ☒